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DOVER, N. H., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

Terms, \$1,50 in Advance. office, No. 13 Washington St. } NO. 10.

For Terms in full, see last Page.

For the Morning Star. A SHORT SERMON. "Unto you therefore which believe, he is prous." 1 Peter 2:7. Christ is precious to believers, 1. Becaus

Christ is precious to believers, 1. Because of what he has done for them, and, 2. Because of what he has promised to do for them.

I. Because of what he has done for them.

1. He came into the world, and endured poverty, shame, suffering and death, that sinners might be saved. "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." "And that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him who died for them and rose again." "Who his own self has a common of the cause of God, but of personally working in that cause, the disposition to work and the disposition to give would mightily aid each other, and the result would invigorate all the great principles of the Christian life.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

GREAT RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN EUROPE.

It may be that increased interest in religious things calls out a greater amount and variety of religious intelligence, and that there are in reality no more frequent. who died for them and rose again." "Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we being dead to sins should

name, have obtained an evidence of the forgiveness of their sins.

2. "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations." "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature; he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," &c.

From the time in which that command was the time in which that command was spacession of men.

3. The word of God is precious to the believer, because it is the rule of his faith and practice. It imparts to him a knowledge of his duty to his Divine Master and to his fellow men, and is a guide to his footsteps through all the dangers and temptations to

of what he has promised to do for them.

1. He has promised to accompany them through all the changing scenes of life. I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." "If any man love me he will keep my words: and my Father will love him,

abode with him." 2. He has promised to redeem 'them from the power of sin and death, and to bring em into everlasting life, in which they will be free from all the trials, sorrow and afflic-tions of this sinful world. "I am the resurrection and the life; he that abideth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."—

'And this is the will of him that sent me:

'And this is the will of him that sent me:

'But who would have thought to live to hear of anything like liberty of worship in Spain?'

Yet we are told that "never was there so bright a prospect of that boon being speedily that every one who seeth the Son and believeth on him, may have everlasting life, and I will raise him up at the last day." Hence, the promises of God assure the Christian that the promises of God and his mortality re-though he may die, and his mortality re-an age of wonders. The minister, Von turn to the dust of the earth, he shall awake Schmerling, in Austria, has just promulgated

world."

Finally, Christ is precious to all Christians in view of what he has done for them, and what he has promised to do for them. He is the bread of life to the hungary, and water to the bread of life to the hungry, and water to the thirsty, and to the eare-worn pilgrim he throws Divine light over the valley and shadow of death, by teaching him that he is "the try in times of revival, that we read them as throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light over throws Divine light over throws Divine light over throws Divine light over the valley and shad over throws Divine light o all nations and kindred and people and for some years part. of all nations and kindred and people and tongues stood before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes and palms and cried with a loud voice,

And cried with a loud voice,

From Italy we have encouraging news, but transition state, and we must in their hands. And cried with a loud voice, in their hands. And cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth Italy is now in a transition state, and we must

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"CONFERENCE ON MISSIONS." [Continued.]

REV. J. B. WHITING * * thought " systematic giving" was a subject of very great importance. * They ought to impress on their people that they should give to God according as he had blessed them, and at stated amount to £2, 17s., 6d.

REV. HAMILTON McGILL trusted that Mr.

had been said in regard to the power of the pulpit in relation to missions was of very special importance. No minister could preach the gospel intelligently and faithfully without frequently bringing before his hearers their duty with regard to missions. This ought to be done not, by any means, in a spirit of petals and provided the second of the world, that center the done not, by any means, in a spirit of petals were administration of the world, that center the done not, by any means, in a spirit of petals were administration of the world, that center the done not be alone not be alone of them will yet co-operate in opening up a highway through Syria into the heart of Asia. It is in vain for the politics of the world to set up against the will yet co-operate in opening up a highway through Syria into the heart of the sort of the world to set up against the will yet co-operate in opening up a highway through Syria into the heart of the sort of the world to set up against the will of God and the ways of Providence. There is a system in the Diduty with regard to missions. This ought to be done not, by any means, in a spirit of petulance and fault-finding, but in a spirit of faithfulness and love. * * * He did not think they should gain their object unless attention was secured in favor of systematic contribution. It was not required of the rich man merely that he should give of his abundance. He remembered the poor widow and her "two mites." He looked upon that small gift as being as important in the sight of God as thousands given by a man who was as able to given by a man who was as able to thousands given by a man who was as able to spare his thousands as the widow was to spare her mites. Christian given and parsonal as the control of the spare his control of the spare his thousands as the widow was to spare times, the dark portentious signs that appear her mites. Christian giving and personal ex-ertion were intended for spiritual discipline in the church. God had given them mission-hand. The great tribulation has come. Hosts ary work to do that they might be prepared to serve him in other forms on earth, and at last and forever to serve him in heaven. Contribution, like prayer, ought to be frequent tribution, like prayer, ought to be frequent as well as universal, among Christians. What merous than ever trod its soil before. would they think of a quarterly prayer? It are looked upon as harbingers of a coming was the design of Christ to teach his people, by continued habit and discipline in this matWatch and pray.—N. Y. Observer. ter, to go not only to his throne of grace, but to his altar with their gifts, that with every offering, great or small, there should be conjoined a separate exercise of Christian prin-ciple. Unless such views were carried into practice they would never gain the energian of it think the least and doing their duty happiness. Systematic contribution was enjoined; not merely that missionary enterprises should be pied with earnest thought, that touches, at a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined; not be a pied with earnest thought, the contribution was enjoined with the contribution was enjoyed with the cont practice they would never gain the chief end supported; not merely that the gospel might be preached unto all the world; but that the be preached unto all the world; but that the givers themselves might be made better men and better Christians. Their people might thus make to themselves "friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," which, on the other hand, if abused, might prove their foe. *

If all their people should give systematically, on principle and with frequency he believed.

Never shrink from doing anything which the principle and with frequency he believed.

MORNING STAR. as a service acceptable and well pleasing in his sight.

There was a Synodical recommendation in his church largely and increasingly acted on; that collectors should go through the families of each congregation once a month, to receive their missionary contributions.—
They had found that the disposition to give grew by exercise. It was like all other good Christian dispositions; it was strengthened by frequent repetition. He believed every Christian ought closely to connect working with circumstances of the property of the connect working with circumstances and if ministers would faithfully.

riety of religious intelligence, and that there are in reality no more frequent religious awakenings in Europe than in previous years. But we are disposed to believe that the present is a year of marked and increasing attentions of these countries. on the tree, that we being dead to sins should live unto righteousness, by whose stripes ye were healed." We might quote a multitude of other passages on this point to show how great things Christ has done and suffered to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from sin, which has caused him to redeem us from the redeem us f be precious to all who, through faith in his infidelity.

name, have obtained an evidence of the for-

Our own correspondence from various coun-tries in Europe has certainly encouraged this From the time in which that command was given to the present, a succession of men called of God have been in the moral vine-yard preaching the gospel, and multitudes have found Christ to be precious to their souls and the one altogether lovely. To such the Son of God is a comforter, to soothe their sorrows and assuage their grief through all the labora and trials. ress of the truth. The power of the govern-ment is provoked by the opposition of the Romish priesthood, and the Minister of Justice has addressed a circular letter to Attorneys General of the several Imperial Courts directing them to summon before the tribunals through all the dangers and prewhich he is exposed. It sanctifies and prepares him for his Saviour's use. "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth."
"The words that I speak unto you, they are life."

because the data of his authority. It is allowed to put a stop to encroachments of the Jesuits. It has criptly the monastery of Redemptorists at Double to encroachments of Redemptorists at Double to encroachments. every bishop or priest who should exceed the limits of his authority. This is to subdue their pled the monastery of Redemptorists at Dou-ay, at Lille and Hazebrouch, by ordering all oreign monks who reside in them to quit .-These acts of the government excite the live-liest cries of pain and rage, but the work is

going on and the end is at hand. words: and my Father will love him, will come unto him and make our cal religion has been formed between the free churches of France, Geneva, Neufchatel, Canton de Vaud, Berne and Belgium. They will hold regular conferences in central places, to devise ways and means, and to encourage one another in their great work.

But who would have thought to live to hear bright a prospect of that boon being speedily and fully bestowed as at this moment." Let us hope that the prospect may not prove to be utterly illusory.

Wonders never cease. Indeed we live in

turn to the dust of the earth, he shall awake from his slumbers at the last day, clothed in immortality, to "be forever with the Lord." "And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his dust from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." "Then shall the King say to them on his right hand, come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

Schmerling, in Austria, has just promulgated a law which places all the religious denominations of the empire upon a footing of complete equality. For three centuries Austria has been at work to destroy the fruits of the Reformation. And now "all the subjects of the empire are equal in the eye of the law, all qualified for office in the State, all free in the exercise of their worship." In Hungary, Bohemia, and in Wurtemburg, Prussia and Bawaria, there are tokens of religious progress

upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever and ever."

T. W. LANPHIERD.

Genesee, Mich., 1861.

Tally is now in a transition state, and we must watch, labor and pray, and by speak of results. The war is not over. The Pope is not likely to be king, but Popery is still watch, labor and pray, and by and by speak of results. The war is not over. The Pope is not likely to be king, but Popery is still strong, and the Bible has not yet become a household book in Italy. Evangelical efforts are actively made at Florence, Naples too, and precious seed is sown with faith and hope in many other places in that

The weekly offerings recommend- these embrace the greater part of continental the people have a charity ledger, and with all the accuracy of a man of business put down what they gave to God. If we could get people to look back and see what they had given the God they would be salamed. A gentleto God they would be ashamed. A gentleman said to him that he would be glad to get out of his charitable payments for £10 a year, to the assertion of their rights, and convinced to the assertion of their rights, and convinced to the assertion of their rights. but when he got that gentleman to enumerate ing the government that it is at once expediwhat he had given it was found only to ent and necessary to give way to the advance-

ment of religious truth.

In the East there are signs no less auspic Rev. Hamilton McGill trusted that Mr. Scott's proposal would be adopted, and that they would have the benefit of universal sympathy on this subject through all their congregations on one Sabbath in the year. What had been said in regard to the power of the Both of them will yet co-operate in opening culpit in relation to missions was of very spenior.

The great tribulation has come. Hosts

HAPPINESS AND DUTY .- We know of noth for "happiness." Those who have the most of it think the least about it. But in the housand points, the beautiful and sublime re-

on principle and with frequency, he believed that thereby they should be offering to God what he would accept as a species of worship,

W. Matthews. In his last letter we find the following, and are glad to give it a place in our columns.

Without designing to protract this discussion, allow me, for a moment, to call your attention to a source of danger to the truth, in connection with the subject, of which our Southern brethren, I fear, are not fully aware. The science of physiology, it is evident, is about to be called into requisition to sustain the extreme views of slavery, now so prevalent in the South; and your language, to which I objected, might be supposed to refer to this as a source of light which our fathers did not enjoy. The unity of the human race is beginning to had in it. federacy. This new physiological doctrine will not, at first, attack the inspiration of the Scriptures. The first attempt will be to make it harmonize with the inspired Volume. But you know that the denial of the unity of the human race is in effect the rejection of the Gospel of Christ.

human race is in effect the rejection of the Gospel of Christ.

Now, my brother, I am sure those Southern brethren who have begun to advocate the perpetuity of slavery, will find themselves unable to resist this new form of infidelity, sustained, as it will be, by the intensely strong feeling everywhere prevalent in the South.

For, if the Africans are our brethren, of the same family with ourselves, then the following conclusions are inevitable:

duty of Christians "to conserve and perpet-uate" slavery, their duty is to look forward to

We have heard a good story of two rafts

be perpetuated.

SHALL CITIZENS BE PROTECTED?

Mr. Spear, a native of Maine, has been enseaboard there, and has several large saw-"be aisy, now! what's the use of praying mills, which have been in constant operation. when a feller can tetch a bottom with a Recently he left on a short visit to his native pole?" of their release was an enlistment in the C. S. A. army, otherwise they would remain in durance vile. Several, under this threat, enlisted, but the majority remain confined, and are treated with the greatest ignominy.—N. Y.

ared out their blood! They were peaceully pursuing their daily labor, and had made

was disagreeable to the descendants of Patick Henry, and no doubt they would have an end to such monstrous outrages upon civilbeen subject to insults, imprisonment, rob-bery, and murder throughout the entire th without even a semblance of redress. protect them or their property. We have way we live. acknowledged it to be an outrage, but one we could not repair without giving offence to the South, and have quieted the matter as

come necessary to enforce obedience to law and government by the sword. What we aled by our quiescence to try upon the nation. Barnes. mints, arsenals been seized and appropriated just as the property of private citizens had been, and the government has been compelled to call out all its

ation would be ruinous indeed, and every he said, "Not earth nor heaven could comman, woman and child is ready to breast the vince him of the truth of the Bible." fiery storm of battle to save his country. This is right. But why should not government be stricken at his presumption. persons of her citizens? Are the forts and mints more valuable than her people? What "No, I do not," he replied with emphasis. "No, I do not," he replied with emphasis. "I believe and think I am right—know I am defence of her people? This is her first duty. —that the whole thing is false," I saw it was uscless to attempt reasoning. I saw it was uscless to attempt reasoning. does she exist for but to be the sale of the does she exist for but to be the sale of the does she exist for but to be the sale of the does she exist for but the whole that the whole the whol zens illegally, she would instantly demand his be of God." He fixed his large eye upon me, release with damages, though it required the and said: release with damages, though it required the whole power of the nation to enforce it; her ministers would be recalled, and all amicable ble?"

I told him where it might be found, and I told him where it might be found, and I told him where it might be found. relations suspended, unless the requisition was complied with. And shall we be guilty of the vile hypocrisy of guarding our citizens from foreign foes only that we may plunder and murder them ourselves? Shall we allow our separate States to do with impunity or consequence what we would not allow Moving or settlement that this seems occurred and he citizens of one State from the court of inqui-sition, or the murderous hands of mobs in "Have you p what means the 3d Article, Sec. 2d of the

INCIPIENT INFIDELITY REBUKED. | citizens of another State; and between citi-Dr. Rice, of the Expositor, has been engag-deposited in a quiet controvers, with Roy.

Amendment: "The right of the people to be W. Matthews. In his last letter we find the following, and are glad to give it a place in our columns.

And are glad to give it a place in our columns.

to this as a source of light which our fathers did not enjoy. The unity of the human race is beginning to be denied, in order to justify the perpetuation of slavery. I have received two or three pamphlets of this character; and I see a work announced as recently published, in which it is contended, on scientific grounds, that the negroes are an inferior race. This work, I am sorry to see, has the recommendation of the President of your new Confederacy. This new physiological doctrine apply to such cases as these one hundred lumbermen of Mr. Spear? They are mockery if they do not. And yet, who has had the benefit of their protection when accused of holding or uttering sentiments adverse to slavery? These provisions are the conditions of a Republican Government which is guaranteed to every State by the United States, and yet the seventeen citizens of Alexandria, who voted for Mr. Lincoln, were ordered by the rebels to leave in a few hours on penalty of death; and they did so, leaving all their property be-

onclusions are inevitable:

1. That they have the natural capacity, of justice or law, and our government raises 1. That they have the natural capacity, needing only proper development, to enjoy the blessings of liberty, and to accomplish the high mission of immortal men.

2. That the law of love requires those who control them to adopt the means within their reach for the development of that capacity—to fit them for the enjoyment of the blessings that freedom of speech and the press shall be received, and the press shall be received, and the press of freedom. 3. That so soon as their elevation can be effected, they should be put in possession of freedom that they may enjoy its blessings.

4. That, therefore, instead of its being the duty of Christians. The consequence of the secured in every State at the point of the bayonet, if need be. The accursed fugitive slave code should not alone be executed at any cost. Let justice be done.—American applied to the secured in every State at the point of the bayonet, if need be. The accursed fugitive slave code should not alone be executed in every State at the point of the bayonet, if need be. The accursed fugitive slave code should not alone be executed in every State at the point of the bayonet, if need be. The accursed fugitive slave code should not alone be executed at any cost.

Baptist.

We have heard a good story of two rafts

and labor for its ultimate removal.

I see not how these propositions can be denied without the denial of the unity of the race. They are perfectly consistent with the steamboats lost their sky-riggings. A raft steamboats lost their sky-riggings. A raft steamboats lost their sky-riggings. doctrine—that existing circumstances justify the people of the South, for the time being, in holding slaves; but they are wholly inconsistent with the doctrine that slavery ought to Charybdis, while the waves broke over with tremendous uproar, and expecting instant destruction, the raftsman dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to An event has recently transpired in Virgin-an instant, he observed his companion, not is which ought to be known throughout the engaged in prayer, but pushing a pole into entire length and breadth of New England.— the water at the side of the raft. "What's that yer doin', Mike?" said he

gaged for many years in the lumber business "get down on yer knees, now, for there isn't in the Old Dominion, and has employed for a minit between us and Purgatory!" this purpose several hundred hands constantly.

"Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he cooll He owned several thousands of acres on the continued to punch the water with his pole "Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he coolly

State, and when he returned he found that his entire force had been seized by the Virginia authorities, and put in prison. The condition as long as they can "tetch bottom."

PRAVING MEN IN THE ARMY.

There has never been a war in human history, unless it was that between the Parliamentary forces and the Royalists in England, which resulted in the dethronement of Charles For many years we have been accustomed I., in which there was so large a number of to read of outrages similar to the above, but this is the most extensive work of the kind which we remember. One hundred lumber-which we regember. One hundred lumber-which has yet gone forward has its chaplain. which has yet gone forward has its chaplain. In every regiment at Washington there have or to destroy the government under which they were born, and for which their fathers hymn-books. Prayer meetings, too, are maintained in several of the regiments, and a daily one. They might have been requested to leave the State, if the presence of freemen was disagreeable to the leave the state.

The Fulton prayer meeting, for the past three weeks, has been witness to many touchdone so. But the valiant sons of Virginia, directed of course by some of the F. F. V's, different regiments took their leave, asking must display their ancestral valor by seizing unarmed men, and marching them off to prison. To us, it does seem that the time to put even amid the temptations of the camp, and even amid the temptations of the camp, and to endeavor to glorify God, living or dying. an end to such monstrous outrages upon the little endeavor to giorny God, fiving ization, law and government, has fully come. Such soldiers will fight well, for it is not the Ever since South Carolina told Mr. Hoar he mad impulse of revenge, or the fierce and would find it more comfortable in Boston than transient excitement of the smell of blood, or Charleston, and he could have a few hours to the stimulus of intoxication, which makes leave in, our citizens, white and colored, have them fight, but their firm and decided convic tion of the right.

THIS LIFE! What is it? The vision of a Many have been whipped most cruelly, or thrown into lakes in the dead of winter, as day—the pleasure of an hour; then gone, and was brother Mathews, until he was barely gone forever! No, not gone forever; for able to swim out, and only escaped being man will live in rapture or in woe, as the re drowned by promising to leave the State for-ever; some have been hung, some shot, and others have suffered every torture that fiends could invent. Yet neither municipal, State or national law could be invoked to

MOTIVES TO HOLINESS.

A man who has been redeemed by the blood soon as possible, and let it pass. All have felt galled, but some have dared to act.

Now, however, things have assumed a dif-Now, however, things have assumed a dif-erent shape. Our kindness and servility have attended by celestial beings, and who is soon—to be translated ferent shape. Our kindness and servility have all been received, as they should have been, with contempt and arrogance. What we fear ed to incite has come upon us, and we are no longer under the threat. Now there can be no farther need of pleading that we must yield to the caprice of a spoiled and insolent pet.—

We have arrived at the point where it has become necessary to enforce obedience to law eyes of mine soon to look on the throne of eternal glory, and on the ascended Redeem lowed to be done with impunity to individuals et? Then these feet and eyes and lips should be pure and holy; and I should be dead to the world and live for heaven.—Albert

THE GRACE OF GOD DID THAT.

I was conversing, not many years ago, with orces to save itself from annihilation.

Tamely to submit to such piracy and usurphad been an infidel, so firm in his belief that "The truth of the Bible!" I said, awe-

equally careful to protect the property and not believe in redemption, judgment, heaven persons of her citizens? Are the forts and and hell."

upproval what we would not allow Mexico or Austria to do? Can it be that there is no arsaid to me at the close of the service, "I have licle in our compact which shall secure the read that passage and thought of it, but am "Have you practiced it?" I asked.

"What is His will?" he replied." "That you should bless him with all you Constitution: "The judicial power shall ex-tend to controversies between a State and "Then what?" he asked.

thing never came into his mind.

"You live," said I; "thank him for that.

heart nor the head of that man from the North who rises here to defend slavery on princi-

I asked tenderly. He made no reply. I continued: "When you have done that, cast they are justly entitled." I had rather under-yourself at his feet as a sinner, and seek for stand the Bible, in its relation to the interests He left me. Early the next morning he

came to our mission station, trembling with emotion, and said, "Pray for me, I am an awful sinner."

"Yes," and he dropped upon his knees, and raising his trembling hand upward cried out, "O Lord, I am a wretched sinner, have mercy upon me!" Soon after he said, "O, I know of the doctrine—the Bible is all truth.

Thanks be to God, I see it; I know it!" A few days after, at one of our meetings, he said, "O what a sinner! what a Saviour!" He lived to verify his experience in a godly

The Slabern Conflict.

For the Morning Star. OUR UNION IN JEOPARDY. NO. 10, AND LAST.

Respectfully dedicated to Miss R. H. of Newark, N. J., in answer to the question, What do you think of our poor distracted country? BY L. J. MADDEN.

in addition to the brief extracts taken from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, I wish to quote another rousing up to the belief "that slaveholding is morally wrong." She does not care a straw for our "Personal Liberty Bills," any farther Dyke's late discourse on "The Character and than they indicate a moral conviction that Influence of Abolitionism," leaving you—with slavery is morally wrong. If the North will your knowledge of the Bible—to judge wheth-back down from this conviction, Southern er Henry's sentiments do not more clearly and consistently indicate the nature, spirit and the lamb, suppress the mutterings of treason, mission of our religion, than those embodied in Mr. Van Dyke's sermon. Jan. 18, 1773, this orator, who stands so high in the esteem of his countrymen, said: "Is it not a little moral conviction will never go backward. arprising that the professors of Christianity, whose chief excellence consists in softening not excepted, who is not an abolitionist in the the human heart, in cherishing and improving application of the principles involved in the its fine feelings, should encourage a practice term to himself, his wife and his children. so totally repugnant to the first of right and wrong? What adds to the won-der is, that this abominable practice has been his wife and his children, as no other man or introduced in the most enlightened ages.— set of men has a right to him or them; and Times that seem to have pretensions to boast till he can prove to me that the enslaved of of high improvements in the arts and sciences, and refined morality, have brought into genhumanity; that he should not love his "neigheral use, and guarded by many laws, a species of violation and tyranny which our more rude power and right to love their wives, their husand barbarous, but more honest ancestors, bands, their parents and their children, to detested? Is it not amazing that at a time mourn their loss, to weep when they die, and when the rights of humanity are defined and understood with precision, in a country above all others fond of liberty—that in such an age and in such a country we find men professing a religion the most mild, humane, gentle and generous, adopting such a principle—as repugnant to humanity as it is inconsistent with the Bible and destructive to liberty? Every thinking, honest man rejects it in speculation. thinking, honest man rejects it in speculation. How free in practice from conscientious motives!" Although a slaveholder himself, he adds: "I will not, I cannot justify it. However culpable my conduct, I will so far pay my devoir to virtue as to own the excellence contradiction, that the gentleman to whom I

want of conformity to them. I believe a time sermon recognizes his right to his own body want of conformity to them. I believe a time serinon recognizes his right to his own body will come when an opportunity will be offered and soul, his wife and children, as he does not to abolish this lamentable evil. Everything we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their ways, together with our slaves, a pity for their ways, together with our slaves, a pity for their ways together with our slaves, a pity for their ways together with our slaves, a pity for them were (or hetter) then were (or h their unhappy lot, and an abhorrence for sla- them worse (or better) very. If we cannot reduce this wished-for hogs and horses, he would favor, with all his reformation to practice, let us treat the unappy victims with lenity. It is the furthest FLICT." He would hardly feel like compli advance we can make towards justice. It is menting or commending the principles involv a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, ed in Mr. Van Dyke's sermon. Why not?—
to show that it is at variance with that law God created all men. The Bible says: "God

If he was indeed an infidel in the light of the above confession, in the name of conscience what shall we think of Mr. Van designed that four millions of his children Dyke, in the light of the following definitions should be the toiling, degraded slaves of oth-Dyke, in the light of the following definitions and declarations: "By abolitionism," he says, "we mean the measures and principles of abolitionists. And what is an abolitionist?—
He is one who believes that slaveholding is sin, and ought therefore to be abolished.—

This Union—in some respects the most glorious that ever had an existence—can never have peace, in the true sense of the word, sin, and ought therefore to be abolished.—

on the bedies and souls of human beings than on the bedies and souls of human beings than This is the fundamental, the essential charac- on the bodies and souls of human beings, than teristic of abolitionism—that slaveholding is upon the gold of the North and the cotton of sin—that holding men in involuntary servitude is an infringement upon the rights of tice of God and the divinity of truth, let us man, a heinous crime in the sight of God. A hope, pray and look for the "good time comman may believe, on political or commercial grounds, that slavery is an undesirable system, and that slave labor is not the most proffall, and the flag of our country, unstained by itable; he may have various views as to the the blood of a slave, shall float forever "o'e rights of slaveholders under the Constitution freedom's happy land.'
of the country: he may think this or that law Dale, N. Y., 1861. the country; he may think this or that law upon the statute books of the Southern States is wrong, but this does not constitute him an abolitionist; to be entitled to this name he must believe that slaveholding is morally

Patrick Henry, believing "that slaveholding" was "morally wrong," said: "it is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion to show the sentries on the Maryland side. He seemed to feel confident that he was among friends. that it is at variance with that law which war- ed to feel confident that he was among friends rants slavery." Patrick Henry was, therefore, an abolitionist. Mr. Van Dyke believes and teaches that slaveholding is not morally wrong, for he says again: "Abolitionism with the says again and propose and disappointed when he was the says again and says again and says again and says again." "Abolitionism with surprised and disappointed when he was the says again." no foundation in the Scriptures." Which of the two is the greatest infidel, Patrick Henry guard-house, and answers freely all questions or Henry J. Van Dyke? It seems to me, be-yond all dispute, that if infidels can claim ei-an arrest excites much comment among the ther, they hold the clearest title to a well-grounded mortgage on the body, soul and of acting as slave-catchers. The Seventy-firs grounded mortgage on the body, soul and the oldy, soul and the close of Mr. Van Dyke, and can, with the approbation of four millions of God's children in chains, commence a foreclosure. The doctor evidently considers it a "debt we owe to the purity of our religion to" discard the theory "that slaveholding is morally wrong."—

Patrick Henry, who lived in the midst of slavery, a slaveholder himself, understanding its supply and provers to demonstrate the content of the properties of the proventies of the proventi nature, influence and power to demoralize, even now may be in arms against us, or may discard the holiest relations and sunder the take the slave, sell him for a rifle, and use i can, unless he turns slaveholder himself-was Regiment. Humanity speaks louder here than not a preacher, but I love his religion, and have more respect for his gospel, in their New York would dismiss the subject with a bearings upon the real interests of humanity, than I do for the inhuman sentiments of Mr. in granting the power to make slaves of his tlemen into a regiment of negro catchers.—
There is but one opinion among the troops in

"practice totally repugnant to the first impressions of right and wrong." Mr. Van for it is not unreasonable to suppose that their Dyke, who has a knowledge of all the burn-ing wrongs of slavery from the days of Henry rather from political expediency than from of the bloody conflicts in Kansas only a few en from their consciences by the removal of years since; living almost within sight of a that expediency, the 'let up' is rather refreshthousand auction-blocks, from which men, ing to them, and they gladly seize the oppor-women and children are sold every day to all tunity to show that they think it a mean busithe deep pollutions of slavery; living, too, almost within hearing of their frantic cries and tearful pleadings, as they turn despair-nected with it. That is, the probable insurand tearful pleadings, as they turn despairingly from each other forever, to say nothing rection among the slaves of Eastern Virginia. of the dark plottings of Southern insults, Here the sentiment is markedly divided. Many madness and treason, all spread out before assert that they would not raise a hand to put hint—comes before a large congregation and down an insurrection; some think the danger publicly proclaims, in the ear of the world that the South holds the right from God to support, maintain and defend the institution of would willingly assist in the suppression of lief "that slaveholding is morally wrong"— long the question will be brought to a practi"has no foundation in the Scriptures."

"Acknowledge yourself a sinner for not No one can fail to see, unless unreasonably doing it before."

The thought had not occurred to him. He had been upright, but to thank God for anyNorthern divine: "Sir, I envy neither the You have a soul immortal, which shall live ple." In the will of this eccentric statesman forever. Are there no thanks due for that?" we read these words: "I give to my slaves of man, in the light of John Randolph's "conscience" than in the interpretations of Mr. with
n an

Science than in the interpretations of Mr.

Van Dyke's pro-slavery sermon.

Henry Clay, who understood slavery better

ful sinner."

"Are you ready to tell God that?" I ask"Yes," and he dropped upon his knees,
as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."

What a fanatical abolitionist Clay was, in the light of Van Dyke's definition! As he defines A jew days after, at one of our meetings, he said, "O what a sinner! what a Saviour!" He lived to verify his experience in a godly life. Some months after, on a similar occasion, when alluding to his conversion, he said, "I'm a miracle of mercy! Brethren, the grace of God did that."—Watchman and Reflector.

The Slavery Conflict.

A jew days after, at one of van Dyke's definition! As he defines abolitionism, the Republican party as such President Lincoln, Vice President Hamlin, Hon. W. H. Seward, Horace Greeley and others—including thousands in the old, dying, almost dead, pro-slavery party, are glorious abolitionists; for they believe, judging them in the light of their platforms, public speeches, printed opinions and oft-repeated declarations, that slavery and slaveholding are "morally wrong," and it is this inborn, hu-"morally wrong," and it is this inborn, hu-mane belief that has kindled the lava-like indignation of the South into "a consu fire." She understands that this belief, increasing in strength and making converts thousands, under the spreading light of Christianity, will, sooner or later, hurl the foe of God and man from his throne, and plunge him

Dear Friend:—In concluding my remarks, his own existence had been wicked and cruel.

There is not a man living, impressions The doctor knows, as well as he knows

I venture the assertion, too, without fear of nd rectitude of her precepts, and lament my am greatly indebted for a copy of the doctor's which warrants slavery."

is no respecter of persons; but in every naIt is said by some that Patrick Henry was tion he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him." Do we be-lieve this? Then can we believe God ever

fall, and the flag of our country, unstained by

RETURNING FUGITIVE SLAVES. The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

belief that slavery is morally wrong) has taken into custody and informed that he would enderest ties-better than the doctor ever on his friends in the Seventy-first New York Van Dyke in relation to the purpose of God of power which changes a regiment of gen-Patrick Henry thought it surprising that men could be found in his day "professing a religion the most mild, humane, gentle and generous," and yet giving their influence to a cones who objected most strenuously to the ar-

slavery; that "abolitionism"—that is, the be- such an attempt. All are of opinion that ere

A correspondent of The World, writing from Camp Defiance at Cairo, Ill., says:

Camp Defiance at Cairo, Ill., says:

"The feeling is daily gaining ground here that this war can only end in the utter extermination of African slavery. Men say it is an institution that we have not meddled with. It has not belonged to us, but to certain of the States. We have been content to let it alone. If it is right, well; if not, it is not ours, and we are not responsible for the wrong. True, it has been a disgrace to a nation boasting its unequalled liberty; it has enabled a minority to control the affairs of enabled a minority to control the affairs of the nation. It has closed some of the fairest portions of American territory to American citizens. It has taken away the protection to American citizens upon American soil that their flag commands for them in foreign countries. It has rendered the election at the ballot box a meaningless farce, and now it is being made the instrument to complete the destruction of democratic institutions; and. in God's name, let us wipe it from the face of the earth."

REV. SOUTHSIDE ADAMS .- It is a mistake REV. SOUTHSIDE ADAMS.—It is a mistake to suppose that the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, has any idea of offering his services as a field hand for life to a Carolina rice planter. We have positive assurances that, while the pious pastor considers such situations admirably adapted to the moral, social and physical wants of colored ministers of the gospel and their posterity in perpetuity, he has no doubt whatever that his own proper field of labor is in a rich par-ish, paying him a large salary.—Tribune.

EMANCIPATION MUST COME.-In all quarters this is looked to as a future "military necessity." A grave writer in the *Independent* says; "The business community have made up their minds to put this matter (slavery) beyond all possibility of disturbing us again, and this can only be done by destroying allowances. again, and this can only be done by destroy-ing slavery as a system. Without doing that the war might be protracted ten years; with that it could be finished in two. Emancipa-tian must come." This is fast becoming the tun must come." Inis is last becoming the tone of the religious and secular press—of the pulpit and the camp—of commercial and military men—of Whigs, Democrats and Republicans. As slavery supplied the soil and the seeds of the rebellion, it must be rooted by a law of justice and of necessity.

FEARS OF SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.—Every railroad train from the southern States is now crowded with families flying from the oppres-sion and ruffianism of the Confederate trait-ors, who by force of arms hold those States in subjection. From reports which come to us almost every day, from such white fugi-tives, there is reason for their haste. The seceded States seem to stand on the brink of the dreadful catastrophe of a slave insurrection. The accounts come to us from several reliable gentlemen, all well known either in this city or in Boston, who have just returned from different parts of the southern States, where they have been residing and travelling

A gentleman who left New Orleans on the 7th ult. reports that great alarm and anxiety prevail there, not only with regard to the vast preparations and the enormous power which the Federal Government is putting forth to crush the rebellion, but also with regard to the negroes. The terror on this latter subject s greater even than on the former. Seven ndred men are in arms every night to guard the city against an outbreak. On Sunday night, the 5th ult., eleven steamboats and other vessels were burned at the levee; their value is set down by the New Orleans papers at \$100,000, but according to our informant it was really \$250,000. The most interesting feature of this event is altogether ignored by our New Orleans cotemporaries, though there was nobody in the city who felt any doubt on caused this conflagration was a slave.

The condition of Eastern Virginia may be nferred from a statement in the last Richmond Examiner, written for a wholly differ-ent purpose. In advocating the propriety of fortifying Richmond, that paper says that there are 500 slaves in that city for whom their masters can find no work and but little food! The statement may be exaggerated; but the editor was not likely to make an assertion which every one of his home readers could have contradicted. Now five hundred male slaves, able to work on fortifications, represtaves, able to work on fortifications, represents over half a million of unemployed capital. If a single city has so large an amount of unemployed capital, and that the only productive capital in the community, what must the condition of the South be? And if this s its condition now, what will be the state of affairs in the fall, when food shall have been kept out, and cotton, rice and sugar kept in for four months?

RESULTS OF THE WAR.—The Atlantic for June contains a well written article upon the 'Pickens-and-Stealin's Rebellion," in which the writer urges a vigorous prosecution of the war, and in conclusion says:

"We cannot think that the war we are entering on can end without some radical change in the system of African slavery. Whether it be doomed to a sudden extinction, or to a gradual abolition through economical causes, this war will not leave it where it was before. As a power in the State, its reign is already over. The fiery tongues of the battern day, Charleston harbor accomplished, in one day, The fiery tongues of the a conversion which the constancy of Garrison and the eloquence of Phillips had failed to bring about in thirty years. And whatever other result this war is destined to produce, t has already won for us a blessing worth everything to us as a nation, in emancipating he public opinion of the North.'

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS AND ABO-LITIONISM.—The Committee on Slavery of the body of Reformed Presbyterians have reported the form of a memorial, asking the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, to abolish slavery by proclamation. At their recent session this was referred back to the Committee, with instructions o prepare, instead, an address to the slaveholding churches, for which purpose the committee was originally appointed.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SLAVES IN NORTH CAROLINA .- They have singular way of testifying to their confidence in slaves in North Carolina, as shown by the writer of a private letter, as follows:

"It may be supposed that we have a sharp eye on the black population at this time. So far, they appear to be orderly and loyal. In Wilkes, about a week since, one morning a negro was found dead, suspended by the neck to a tree. Such is the report. Two or three nights since, a slave belonging to one of the celebrated Siamese Twins, who live in our neighboring county of Surry, being challenged by the patrol, showed signs of hostility, when he was immediately shot dead."

. The Washington National Republican, in pointing out the disastrous consequences which Eastern Virginia has entailed upon herself by secession, says:

"The negro property of Eastern Virginia, when these disturbances commenced, was marketable at two hundred millions of dollars. Now, if not annihilated as an article of property, it has become both unproductive and un-saleable. It cannot be made to pay either principal or interest, and every day de the gloom which hangs over the future.' deepens

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

AN OFFER

To ministers and others who will send us six new subscribers for the Star, with the pay in advance for one year, we will forward a copy of BUTLER'S THEOLOGY, postpaid.

ONWARD.

So many methods have, in these last times, been resorted to for imparting instruction to the young, and to such perfection has the art of teaching now arrived, that it is difficult to conceive of the possibility of any future invention by which the little heads of our children and youth can be crammed with useful knowledge at a more rapid rate than can be accomplished by present means; nor is it desirable, unless their intellectual capacities

should be increased. But with all these facilities, men do not complete but only commence their education in youth. Habits of study are carried, by the progressive portion of the community, into all departments of active life. The merchant carefully studies his business, the mechanic learns something every day, the farmer improves his theoretical and practical knowledge year by year, the artist perfects himself by continual study as well as practice, the lesson-learning of the enterprising statesman, lawyer, physician, minister, is only terminated by death .-And is religion more easily learned? Can a knowledge of all that Christ teaches be acquired in a few months or years? Great improvements in all industrial and professional departments are the result of these studies -Men learn how to teach science with greater facility, implements of husbandry, mechanical tools, various kinds of machinery for every description of business and labor, and new methods of locomotion, in due time spring into being as a result of enterprising research men learn how to keep books, build vessels, import goods, manufacture offensive and defensive weapons of war on an improved principle, all as a result of continued, energetic, persevering study; clothing is made, grain is planted, grown, harvested and marketed, messages transmitted, fac similes painted, and journalizing done, and innumerable other things performed by steam and lightning, by methods which have been invented and brought into use, not by the regular drill of preparatory, collegiate and professional studies, but by continuing, pursuing, investigating; breaking over the ordinary boundaries of investigation and exploring new territory and pushing forward in unfrequented paths. There is an indescribable thrill of delight almost akin to inspiration, which comes over the soul, as one finds himself beyond the bounds of civilization and experiences a consciousness that he is exploring territory and treading the earth which has never before been pressed by the feet of civilized men. The delight of Columbus when he found himself in lands hitherto unknown, the eestasy of Fremont when he planted the slender staff bearing the loved flag of his country on dizzy heights from which it had never waved before, the joy of Livingstone, when he first beheld the great lake in Africa knew no bounds. But where is our Christian enterprise?-Where the ambition which should characterize him who should be ever learning of Christ? We talk of becoming Christians as though this initiatory process constituted all of Christian attainments and experience. We slavery. But, bad as all have been, we have Sympathize with the toil and labor of the seem to regard religion as a lesson to be no fear that our Heavenly Father can find it church militant in saving men, and afterward to impart beyond what we can comprehend in a few lessons? Can no improvement be made upon our knowledge of God Eternal-God manifest in the flesh, or of the infinite love which rescued man from infamy beyond the acquirements of a day or a year? Are not these themes that will occupy the minds of celestial beings to all eternity? Can we add nothing to our knowledge of duty, our stock of faith, hope, charity, virtue, patience, endurance, forbearance, zeal, energy, gentleness, meekness, humility, purity, devotedness, resignation, single-heartedness, or any other Christian grace or qualification?

Where is that Christian courage, that holy fearlessness which dares everything, endures everything for conquest, progress, spiritual discoveries? Is not that man a greater benefactor and more truly honorable who breaks out of the beaten track of our hide-bound piety, and makes new discoveries, and in his life and teaching develops new beauties in the Christian religion, than he who invents implements of warfare or he who discovers the means of lightening the labors and burdens

And if one rejoices to find himself in lands heretofore unknown or unexplored, if one enjoys an almost indescribable sensation of delight, as he ranges new fields of science or adds to the stock of knowledge which the world possesses in some department of art, it is as much more joyous and glorious as heaven is higher than earth, for him who is a disciple of Christ to learn of God and heaven and duty, and make new discoveries in the science of love and life eternal. In such an enterprise may God assist us to engage anew.

PRAYING AGAINST EACH OTHER.

Christians of the north, and Christian ministers in particular, are praying earnestly for the success of the Union and pleading against the prosperity of those who have undertaken its overthrow. So did Moses pray, and David, and Solomon, and Hezekiah; and so did Cromwell and Washington; and so have all good men done who have trusted in God in times ancient and modern. We have a right to pray, and we have a right to claim our Heavenly Father on our side. He who numbers the hairs of our head, and notes the death of a sparrow, cannot be an indifferent spectator of the scenes now being enacted in our country, a country in which we have reason to believe He has heretofore taken an interest, and which has been brought into existence and fostered by his own providence.

But we are told by southern journals of fervent prayers being offered, and much religious feeling being elicited in the south; which all goes in favor of their cause. God is supplicated and claimed then, by both parties, in this contest, and both cannot, of course, be heard and heeded. This is not certain. The demons prayed for a mitigation of an impending disaster and were heard, and sent into a herd of swine. If the prayers of north or south can induce our Father in Heaven to soften the rigor of a deserved penalty, we should all be very glad, and thankful. Or if. in answer to the supplications of the poor, blind victims of southern fanaticism, or if, as

and folly and turn from it, this is just what ministers-yet as God was not in the wind. our heart earnestly desires. Or if, consistent the fire nor the earthquake, so we are to feel with the will of God, we should all rejoice to that the excitements of our times are not well have him save any individuals in all the south- adapted to spiritual mindedness and the most ern states from suffering the whole effect of vital interests of godliness. While in almost all the disasters which we are confident the every town of this vast nation you hear the south as a whole deserve-and which we be- drum and fife of war, witness the drilling of lieve God will inflict upon them-provided companies soon to go forth to the field of batthose individuals possess any moral qualifica- tle, whither brothers, sons and friends have tions which distinguish them from the masses already gone-while the crowds at every post of the slaveocracy. If we would not be grate- office are eager to get the last news from the ful for such an event we should not be right seat of war, and the thoughts and the talk are in our own hearts.

parties cannot be assured. But shall we stop his Spirit. raying, or pray with less zeal, fervor and faith because they pray? No. Let them petition the court of Heaven; and God grant devotional and religious purposes—though them the right of petition in his court, which most cordially we believe God is provider they have denied us on earth. Let them petition, and we will petition against them, and our government—but for spiritual blessings. the God that answers by fire, let him be God. and to be kept in the love of Christ at this Their God is not our God, themselves being perilous time, we shall find God in the still s with human slavery, we to one who hates closet of private devotion, oppression, and cannot love the oppressor .--They have always claimed that God loved them and their institutions, and hated us and ours. We have contended that Jehovah was beautiful promise. Joint heirship means an a slavery-hating, liberty-loving God. Their interest in the same inheritance and glory with abettors in the north have claimed that they our Redeemer. He is the Son of God in a had a right to maintain their institution, and way and sense that his people are not; he by that northern ministers and Christians had no an eternal sonship, we by adoption through right to preach and pray against them, or say him. This makes us, if sons by regeneration, why do ye so? Now let the Lord be judge joint heirs with Christ. We are united to betwixt them and us. We accept the respon- him; partake of the Divine nature from our sibility, and are satisfied to rest the cause on relation to him; and are partakers of the same this issue and abide the result. Yes, we have glory as our Divine Head. Hence is seen the preached and prayed against slavery, and we full force of such texts as these: "To him had politicians heeded this prospective fact reign with him." before now, it would have been better for The thought especially precious in this pasthem than to have treated it as they have, sage is, that his saints shall be co-partners of neartily opposed to the principles on which is the allotted destiny of the saints in the gloour government—the best government in the rified state. Without the vail of our mortal world-was based. They have prayed that natures, in our refined immortality, we shall God would arrest the progress of our country see Christ, we shall be co-heirs, and like toward ruin before it was hopelessly bank- him.

is pray, and let God decide our cause. Who in his senses, with any correct knowl- must be willing to suffer with him." defend and perpetuate and extend American He died for her redemption; she must live to slavery? We answer emphatically and with fill the whole world with his glorious gosno fear of contradiction-no one. The praythat if God could not help him He would not er; and we arrive at this conclusion—that evhelp the bear. We have sinned greatly in ery person who expects to be a joint heir with having so far truckled to the institution of Christ in heaven, should bear his cross on earth.

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

We should not desert our post in perilous times, nor turn aside from our legitimate work for an hour, simply because we meet Do we sacrifice for the gospel of Christ as the with no immediate and apparent success. It real expectants of a joint profit and glory? weems that the usually faithful and earnest We shall reign with him—do we also suffer prophet, Elijah, was for once in his life guilty with him? No cross, no crown. As many as of doing just this. He had been exceedingly walk according to this rule, peace be on them, jealous for the Lord against the corruptions and on the Israel of God. of his times, had valorously slain the false prophets of Baal: but when Jezebel sent him this message, "So let the gods do to me, and more also, if I make not thy life as the life of Christian graces; and everywhere under both feared, distrusted God, and went for his life to not only exhortations to its exercise, but also Reersheba, thence a day's journey into the wilderness, where God came to him, and readapted to promote it.

wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in God is right. the earthquake; and after the earthquake a The gospel requires no stoical indifference fire; but the Lord was not in the fire; and to the ills of life. after the fire a STILL SMALL VOICE. And it the chill blasts of adversity. Sorrow and was so, when Elijah heard it, that he wrap- tears are the natural expression of the woundped his face in his mantle, and went out and ed heart. But it is the triumph of grace to stood in the entering in of the cave." A con- have a grateful submission under all; to have ference ensues between God and his prophet. an abiding confidence that a God of infinite He is sent back to his people with a great power and goodness still reigns, and that his work to do for them, and greatly encouraged. | counsels and dealings are ever eminently wise Not the wind nor earthquake nor fire, but the and gracious. However inscrutable they may 'still small voice" of the Almighty affirms, be to us for a time, we distrust not his assur-I have left me seven thousand in Israel, all ances.

the knees which have not bowed unto Baal, and every mouth which has not kissed him." When now there are wars and rumors of of commotion, of military drill and bustle- see through a glass darkly; by and by we

more on war than all other subjects-we re-But as to the main burden of our prayers, peat there is need to retire by ourselves often. viz., the success of our cause, the triumph of to enter into the cave, to go up into the mount our country, the victory of our armies, both of God, and listen to the still small voice of

Here we shall find God; not in the wind and earthquake of our immense excitement; for adges. They pray to a God who sympathiz- voice and quiet home of his sanctuary and whe

JOINT HEIRS WITH CHRIST. There is something very precious in this

shall now preach and pray for our cause .- that overcometh will I give to sit with me in Croakers say that ministers and anti-slavery my throne;" "Because I live, ye shall live Christians have brought about this state of also;" "For if we be dead with him we shall things. Amen; to some extent they have, and also live with him; if we suffer we shall also

with ineffable scorn. To this extent only his future and eternal glory. The will of Jehave anti-slavery Christians and ministers con- sus beams in these dear words: "Father, I tributed towards this state of things. They will that they also whom thou hast given me have preached for the right and prayed for it. be with me where I am, that they may behold They have plead with God that the iniquity of my glory." To be with the glorious Saviour! the wicked might come to an end, and that the that must be the third heavens of the everrighteous might be established. They have lasting life. Paul was in a strait of his enplead that our country might not be over- larged and glowing soul, preferring to depart thrown by the knavery of selfish men and from the precious work of the ministry that scheming politicians, whom they knew to be he might be with Christ. Well, rejoice! this

rupt, and irreclaimably and universally trait- But first comes a co-partnership with Christ rous to our principles. God has heard those in sufferings. Remember that! We must who have sighed and cried for the abomina- not ignore the baptism of sufferings. We tions that were done in the land, and will vin- must not misquote the text, "if we suffer we dicate them. Let our enemies pray and let shall reign with him," nor repudiate its converse, "if we desire to reign with Christ we dge of God and his laws, can believe that church must be in the sympathy of Jesus as nen who have been guilty of the thefts, conspiracies, murders, piracies and treason of the southern states, can receive aid from God to herself cheerfully a living sacrifice for him.-

er of Crocket, when he saw a bear approaching him, is illustrative of this subject. It was, be exalted together with all the church

> By this rule, brethren, let us judge ourselves. Are we doing? Are we suffering? Can we say,

For her my tears shall fall

The Scriptures include joy among the one of them by to-morrow about this time," he the old dispensation and the new, there are such considerations are presented as are best proving him by the question, "What doest Bible Christians on this point is deeply interthou here, Elijah?" fed him with food by an esting. We find them almost always cheerangel, in the strength of which he walked ful. Gratitude flowed from their hearts in forty days and came unto the mount of God, view of their blessings; and they learned in Horeb or Sinai, the one name being given to a whole range and the other to the particular and trial came. Moses chose rather to suffer peak where God had conversed face to face affliction with the people of God than to enjoy with Moses. Here, as he lodged in a cave, the pleasures of sin for a season. Job, in the word of the Lord called to him a second the lowest depths of his afflictions, could say, time: "What doest thou here, Elijah?" To Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. which, apologetically and sadly, he replied: Few have had more varied, and sorer trials, "I have been very jealous for the Lord God than David, yet no harp ever gave forth more of hosts; for the children of Israel have forsak- delightful strains than his. What can exceed en thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, in sublimity and pathos the language of the and slain thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left, and they seek my life to shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and And who, the reader of this narrative is the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall ready to ask, who could blame Elijah, under be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no all the circumstances, for deserting his post herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the in such imminent danger, and leaving his work Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." when, after so much done, he seems left alone? Jesus and the apostles ever breathed the Thousands of others have felt, at times of respirit of joy and praise. The apostle Paul ligious declension and of solitariness in a gloried in tribulation. How bold and animagood cause, much as Elijah is supposed to .- ted is the exhortation of James: "My breth-He would flee from his ungrateful people, and ren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers the persecution of wicked rulers; he would temptations." There are seasons and states go from his nation. But it is that he may of mind when it would seem hard to respond ome to the mount of God; leave man that to such sentiments. The heart may be so emhe may commune with Heaven. God meets bittered with disappointment and sorrow, that his prophet here in a glorious manifestation we rather sympathize with Jonah in view of of his excellency, and this is the record: the loss of his favorite gourd; and think we 'And behold the Lord passed by, and a great do well to grieve, and even repine. But such and strong wind rent the mountains, and feelings are not from a good source. Considbrake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but eration will show us, as it did the hasty prophthe Lord was not in the wind; and after the et. that our murmuring is unreasonable, and

We must be affected by

Here we walk by faith, not by sight. wars—when so much of running to and fro, is a part of our earthly discipline. Here we a consequence of their prayers. He can con- all needful in the state of the country, patri- shall see face to face. Now we know in part;

We already learn that these events which ap- drive somewhere, in some directions, for some peared the most trying at the time, have re- object real or fancied; for thus their nature sulted in our highest good. Let us profit by is strung. such experience, and the testimony of the These are batteries which God has planted faithful in every age. Let us never set our within us, to prevent idleness, and push us on

THE ISSUE.

will, and all shall be well.

There is much misapprehension with regard The English and other foreign journals almost entirely misunderstand it, and are thereby led to make many comments which they

By some it is assumed that this strife is one purely sectional—that there is antagonism beween the North and the South, and that their relative strength must be tested. But it is not so. There is no evidence of any such antagonism or antipathy as some have charged. There is, on the other hand, a close community of interests between them, as much so as between other sections of the country; and for some strong sensations spring up, beware the same ties of kindred and friendship to unite the people. There is no ground of contention, much less of war, between the North and the South, assuch. There may be some diversity of permiary interests relating to the different production of the different production of the soul demand a notice of the soul demand and t the different productions and business, and than a life of faith in the unseen and eternal consequent operation of tariff laws; but these might readily be adjusted satisfactorily to all can satisfy their real demands. But with the

Others regard the question as one relating word and act that they would not interfere tution-they may render such a result inevitable by circumstances; but if so, they must attribute it to their own folly and madness, rather than to any premeditation of its What, then, is the issue that has aroused

this nation as it never was before, called into the field of conflict half a million peaceful citizens, and threatens a most destructive and protracted struggle? Of course it is no trifle, no mere theory or fiction of the imagination. As we understand it, it is no less than the question of the existence of a free, republican government on this continent, and inthe experiment eighty-five years ago; they fought for it eight years, and obtained the victory. Since that time it has been nobly without and devices of traitors within. Now it is subjected to the severest test of all, and republic a practicable thing? Despots the world over would be rejoiced to have us decide it in the negative.

The slave oligarchy are willing the people hould have a republic in name, but demand that slavery, the worst form of human despotm. should rule in fact. The people require FREEDOM, as our national characteristic, both in name and in fact. Hence the treason and rebellion so persistent on the one side, and the mighty uprising of the masses for law, order, and free government on the other. The conflict has come, and a decision must be made which will be seen and felt to be final.

ABOUND IN LABOR.

dition irksome and sombre. All classes and their result. conditions of men have trouble, but the un- If we would make the most of life, if we employed are heirs to an extra allowance, would reap the largest possible advantage Nature utters its protest against idleness, by from this world, if we would avoid the terrisuch a visitation upon the unfortunate victims. ble misery of ennui, if we would escape the Every little grief is made ten-fold more for- bitter curse of seeking relief in the gratificamidable from the leisurely musings over it; tion of passion, and the sinful excitements which gives it ample time to burn and fester which are ever tempting the idler on to ruin; in the soul, until its utmost bitterness is re- if we would gather blessings, soul-culture, in tasted scores of times. Temptations have mortal wealth from every contingency of life full play, the mind is "empty," if not "swept we must welcome to our hearts the things of and garnished," and is really waiting for a faith, and live in the daily presence of the visit from the devil, and is ready to welcome spiritual and eternal .- G. H. B. pain or pleasure, any excitement, right or wrong, that will relieve from inactivity. Nothing weighs so heavily upon the soul as vacuity: no high purpose, no excitement, nothing to feed the longings of desire, is a state of things from which one would escape, even through the fires of grief, sin, dishonor. Any through the fires of grief, sin, dishonor. Any excitement is a relief to most persons, after protracted idleness.

Many glaring crimes are born of ennui. Employment would have proved a shield. and boasting on the part of the South has now gone But without this, the mind falls into a state of by, and her great boastings must be changed into morbid excitement, that demands something deeds or she must be forever disgraced. inusual, startling, of the sensation order, and then there is a rush to the theatre, the saloon, the gambling hell, the swindlers' club, or to some other lawless expedient. There may be South Carolina and her confederates have succeedno very settled purpose to sin, no malice afore- ed for the time being in transferring the war from thought, but a simple internal pressure, a rest- their own doors to the border States. It seems lessness that is an controllable, and they plunge into the first and readiest excitement that offers. And the avenues of sin are always as the extreme south. Poor old Virginia must play open, the entrance easy, and the poor fellows the part of puss to the South in this business of try fall an easy prey.

The lust for excitement is remarkable in and again, they cannot desist, but often by reaches the more central parts of "Africa." them, and feel that their only alternative is to went to the top of a hotel to haul do

hearts on having an easy, flowery path. Come to subdue the earth, and harness all its forces clouds and darkness, storm and tempest; on- for service to man. Properly used, they are ly, Lord, let thy grace be sufficient for us, of infinite value; but when misused, like that we may bear our burdens, and do thy every other good thing, they are converted into corresponding curses. They protest against idleness, and urge to effort, but many seek relief from the scourging which they deal out The Finglish and other foreign journals at strife.

The Finglish and other foreign journals at strife. struction, when they should guide it on mis sions of love and goodness. Or, if sin is not would not otherwise make. Equally wide if they do not seek relief in fraud, licentious chosen to satisfy the demand for excitement mistakes also exist here, ever liable to work mischief. Care to apprehend the real state of the case would save many hasty and harsh and do run wildly, and with immense wear and tear of life-forces, reap disaster and despair. The remedy for this evil, which, in one was

or another, is doing so much harm, working such discord, ruin, and woe, is simple and ef ficient. Accept these hungerings and thirst ings as Divine impulses to virtuous deeds, and guide and culture them with the sole purpose perfect model of excellence which faith apprehends in Christ, ever inviting us onward Others regard the question as of the higher wealth of goodness and agdirectly to the abolition of slavery. This poof love; with the assurance of kindredship to sition is also untenable. The North has not Jehovah, membership in His family, and the ern slavery. True, they have come to the prospect of immortal glory, ever before us; point of resisting its legal extension to free and the duty of winning our fellows as far as territory; but they have always shown by possible to purity and love, ever pressing upon us, we shall never lack employment, nor with it in the States where it exists. Slavery a moment's leisure may be found. The more propagandists, by their arrogance and haste, may procure the overthrow of their cherished us, the higher, nobler, richer will the race of life on earth become in our esteem, and every thing will be valued according as it contrib utes to the success of this race. Every little act, or incident, every pleasure or pain, every triumph or trial, labor and rest, hope and fear, safety and danger, everything will be interesting to us, if it is serviceable in this sacred mission. And whatever is useless or injuri-

shall repent with loathing and fear. Can there be a dearth of employment for one who truly esteems the spiritual and eternal? Can he view his own capacities, his de deed on the earth. Our fathers commenced fects, and the facilities and encouragements for growth in culture Divine, and find excuse for idleness? Can he observe the vast tide of humanity around him, rolling onward to victory. Since that time it has been nobly sustained through all the assaults of foes without and devices of traiters within No. work that angels might covet? And in the one which may and probably will settle the presence of such a life, such hopes, such dune which may and probably with the street street street with the street stre man capable of self-government? Is a free life cannot be barren. He will have joys at home, and joys will flow into his path from a thousand sources which God has opened on purpose to bless true and pious souls.

Moreover, this faith will steady and control ambition, and ensure success in ponderous schemes, because it allays feverish anxiety restless zeal, lust, and enthusiasm, which always expose one to peril, and usually lead to

Men who make money, win renov ceed in great enterprises, are cool, calm, willing to wait, not over-anxious for success, but content to do their duty, and soberly accent the result. Faith in the Eternal is decidedly favorable to patience, calm consideration, cool and steady effort. It strips from tempor-Those who are crowded with business, pray al and perishing things much of the glitter to be relieved; and those who have none, are and fancy which deceive many, and hence miserable from ennui. Discontent embitters guards against those feverish efforts, wild their life, and dissatisfaction makes their con- speculations, which are usually so fatal in

Correspondence of the Star. LETTER FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 29, 1861. Mr. Editor:-It has been a week of stirring events and sad pageants. The war is beginning in earnest, and on a large scale. The day of mere tall

"Poor fallen Virginia," as I heard a man in the

ing the fires of patriotism. General Butler has been requested to deliver most persons. This often leads them to a distaste for the common, sober realities of goods and chattels in Virginia "contraband of war," life. They therefore leave the ordinary channels of toil, and seek some sudden, exciting decided gain in the right direction, and may serve path to wealth or honor. If they fail again to reveal what must take place by the time the war

frequent defeat become wilder still in their changes research to still wors have along and their this city who died in Washington, was attended here schemes, resort to still more hazardous expelast week. The military display, though not very dients, turn away from the slow and sure paths large, was very impressive on the sad occasion. Af of industry, with increased distaste; and after ter the hearse followed the horse of the decease their experience, their own judgment, the rider. Before the close of the week the city was judgment of friends, have repeatedly decid- thrown into mourning again by the death of the ed against their quixotic policy, they are still brave Ellsworth, Colonel of the Zouaves from the propelled onward by this terrible fire within them, and feel that their only alternative is to increase the speed or collapse the flues, and sion flag that had been for many weeks flaunted into abandon all in despair. Hence not a few are the very face of the President, as it is said that constantly struggling to do some great thing, reach a bright consummation that will startle the sober world; and they strew their pathway with wrecks of mammoth plans, becommurderer was immediately slain by one of the Coloing more impetuous at every stage, accelera- nel's men. The brave young officer the night before ted by every disaster. We wonder why they had written his parents a letter breathing filial afare not discouraged, why they do not learn fection and Divine trust. This leader of firemen wisdom from defeats; why they spend their never tasted of liquor, nor did he indulge in smok time and energies in channels that have yielded only misfortune. But the fact is internal
ed only misfortune. But the fact is internal ed only misfortune. But the fact is, internal field of battle; but to be murdered by a rebel dog

hearts of thousands

was among savages he might have used more caution; but he had been accustomed to hear such primary truth in our unfortunate quarrel, and pretty things about our Southern brethren that he when the poor, crushed colored man arises in as not aware that he had entered "the Barbarous his enfeebled might to aid in a warfare against was not aware that he had entered States of America." The death of Ellsworth has his dire and bitter enemy, he must be put States of America. The death of the state of America. The death of the put had two good effects in this city; it has made ready down. Let the arm that would forbid the col-50,000 brave men for the war the first moment there is an opened door for them; still better, it is beginning to convince thousands and tens of thousands There is a Power above all earthly powers that slavery is precisely the barbarism that the An- and potentates, which will favor the cause of ti-slavery men have always (in unwilling ears) pro- justice and humanity: And be it known that claimed it to be. The funeral services connected that Power sets his seal of approbation not with the carrying of his remains through this place xceeded, probably, anything of the kind that ever took place in this city. He was buried at Mechan. and truth, St. Paul was informed in a most csville, in the interior of this State, on Monday. our midst of one of the most excellent of the earth character, still that Power whose " I refer to the colored widow concerning whom I are not carnal but mighty" arrested the proud and Ten Dollars." So many have heard of her mature piety, you will allow me a word more. Two approbation upon his course. People may be weeks ago last Friday morning I heard that she had slow to learn that God is just and that his fallen down a long flight of stairs in one of the epi- cause must prevail. It may require the blood leptic fits with which she has been for some time af- of many thousand human beings to establish flicted. Hastening to her apartments, I found the floor saturated with the blood that flowed freely from this truth, but it will be done a wound of several inches, stretching from near one Slavery is at the root of this uncomely Meye upward across the forehead to a point nearly as growth called secession. It demands power high as the crown and on the other side from where and free course at the point of the bayonet. It the wound began. It was cut to the skull, which was aspires to be dictator to freemen. It sets itself pefore my arrival, but had not dressed the wounds, down and worship. It says, "let us alone," recommending her immediate removal to the Color- but let us plunder where we will and revel in Hon. Wm. Jay and his family. It was about two then asks, "What have we done?" It throws miles away. She had meantime become conscious, and was suffering greatly. With great patience she bore the long jolting ride; with clasped hands and creatures, and then with blasphemous air asks face heavenwards, as she was bolstered up in one God to bless the work of darkness! orner of the carriage, she occasionally said, "My Master; O Master!" She had known what it was "Hush, hush; don't breathe a word about to have a very different master before she chose Christ. When she was laid upon the bed in the Home she said, as I took my leave, "I am not to go nest of vipers—no time to stir the fires of dishence alive. Tell the brethren and sisters at prayer cord and strife." But when the seething caulmeeting to-night to remember me in prayer—to dron is boiling over, threatening to consume come and seeme now and then." A fortnight passed, and the afflicted saint had fallen asleep. Not the fire that moves the dark waters? When less than thirty or forty visits were paid to her durfind her conscious could but magnify the grace of before us, crying, "give, give," shall we still God as they listened to her testimony for her "precious, precious Saviour." Last Saturday the church may appear an angel of light?" God forbid. dear, and to carry all that was mortal to "Ever-naked feet. See the ignorance and blind fury greens," a beautiful cemetery on Long Island. Not far from the head of her grave I saw a small oak that strews along its pathway.

time of the resurrection is to be alive and in the eness of Christ's glorious body. vening of the prayer meeting; she arose that slavery rning with the full expectation of attending prayer meeting. The prayer meeting was the place to go to learn without inquiry whether sister Quiller was well or not. Being dead she yet speaketh, and ly here, and the hearts of the men, women speaketh not in vain, if some "shiftless" professor and children beat as one for Union and lib takes the hint to remember the prayer meeting, and erty. let attendance or absence there be the infallible index of your health of body. If sister Quiller was absent, the benevolent ones said. " she is sick : we nust go in the morning to see what can be done for her." Our commingled mourning the past week and this for those who had nobly gone forth to war to the following lines of Tupper

shrub, without form or comeliness, apparently in-tertwined by the branches of the evergreen cedar.—

red with verdure. It is not dead, but sleepeth .-

The soul is alive with Jesus; the body in the spring

Correspondence of the Star.

NOTES FROM BUFFALO. Volunteers leaving-Adieus-War Barbarous —An Overruling Power—Don't cover up— Col. Ellsworth—Business in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27, 1861. My Dear Star :- We are in the midst o the war panic yet. About 1500 of our young and middle aged men have hurried to the field of battle. Some have gone whose absence and sacrifice to live to see the events of our has been severely felt, and if they should day, in the sublime uprising of our free never return I am not sure that the community or friends would be the worse for it. But there are many noble and patriotic spirits who and scarce a gun mounted. Any old gun have left their homes at their country's call and have gone forth to meet the furious and Yard and shelled the city when the war openmisguided foe. Many may never return. ed. But quicker than the fastest steamer satiable monster, war.

fact, viz.: there is a Being who presideth over the destinies of nations, and that Being will unteers are now quartered here, and will soon cause the right to triumph. It may tarry. The end may not be yet. But a thousand years are three months' to three years' enlistment.

as a day to Him whose right it is to rule. left our city were thrilling. It is a barbarous among us since 1812. A sprinkling of unienterprise that must touch the chords of human affection and love so powerfully. Such and churches. Their voices are heard in our a barbarous enterprise must arise from the prayer meetings, eliciting our sympathies. I demands of a barbarous institution. Never insatiable ambition to satisfy. Surely the people of the North have no improper ambition to appease. They make no unjust demands upon any part of the Union. They are and many others in whose cases we feel a deep contending for a principle vital to all govern-ments—a principle relative to their stability interest. Several young converts are found here, "soldiers of the cross" and country and permanency. They are contending for united. Some have indulged hope in Christ the very element of democratic institutions, they say since they enlisted. The better men, the better soldiers. Every exertion is made shall be our rulers, and what shall be the by the state and city authorities to render the

character of our civil systems? It will be very fortunate if the people learn the army, the country, and a world in sin. without the most severe chastisement to confess the truth. It will be well if they bow down and acknowledge the enormity of oppression ere a God of truth and justice smite

EVENINGS WITH THE DOCTRINES. By Nehemiah Adams, D. D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. them with all the horrors and crimson guilt of The themes discussed in this work are: God, Diwar. It must not be concealed that slavery is both the cause and occasion of this civil broil and bloodshed. Every attempt made to The Intermediate State, Retribution. cover up this fact will only temporarily consistently open their eyes to see their iniquity of and to be encouraged by Christians and but then we shall know even as we are known. forces will not permit a surrender, they must opened the flood gates on your and yet the ten-

der emotions have crystalized into revenge in the draw her patronage from the "vilest institu-But it is said the young man was more reckless find shelter under her healing wings. But But it is said the young man was more than brave. True, if Ellsworth had known that he there seems to be a disposition to conceal this on color or condition, but upon righteousness miraculous manner that it was "hard to kick Since I am speaking of death I may mention that against the pricks." Although he had letters ar church is in deep mourning over the loss from from the high priest of the most imperative

conscious. Two physicians had called to see her up as a kind of god, before which all must bow d Home, an institution chiefly endowed by the late the midst of an unholy carnage. It steals and the fetter over the body and soul of God's own

And still many of our good loyal men say. slavery;" " It is no time now to disturb this sembled to pay the last sad attention to one so Strip the monster; let it stand upon its own

Some noble New England hearts have falle victims to its fury, but the deeds that men do A few weeks more and the dead oak too will be cov- live after them-mark that. Col. Ellsworth was shot while he held in his noble brave hand the dark banner of slavery, which he had torn down. Every such death but rings another Weltering in her blood, she did not forget the peal in the funereal obsequies of American

> Buffalo feels very little of the war tremor in her financial avenues yet. Business is live-JAMES.

LETTER FROM PORTSMOUTH.

For the Morning Star. This staid old city, ordinarily so quiet, is just now a very active, smart and excited preserve all that is dear and sacred in government place. Some years since, it was suggested in and civilization, and for one so devout and mighty Europe that it might pay well to modify the in prayer, has brought to mind with a fresh interest temperature of her north-western coast, by sending a fleet of steam tugs to tow the ice-"Thousands bewail a hero, and a nation mourneth bergs from thence into the tropical regions. for its king,
But the whole universe lamenteth the loss of a man of prayer."

bergs from thence into the tropical regions.
Of course, this scheme only produced a smile, and its author was classed among the bad fi-The news this morning from the seat of war is of nanciers. Almost as impossible would it have ery great interest. On the left Gen. Butler has seemed a few months since to stir the old ade an advance movement up the James River, Granite State to the fusing heat she now hisses still nearer to Richmond. His object seems to be to clear the river banks of rebel batteries. At the Norfolk from those at Richmond and other places to the war heat which she now glows under. in the interior, and then, perhaps, either to reduce That first ball, rattling upon the gallant An-Norfolk or otherwise engage the rebel troops there derson's charge, which he so nobly and braveso that they can afford no help in the defence of Richmond. At the same time the force in the centre seems to be pushing forward in like manner to intervene between Harper's Ferry and Richmond.- shell thrown into Sumter was a bomb crack-To aid the latter movement a large force of Federal ing its thunder, and threatening ruin, not ontroops is advancing from the west by way of Wheel- ly over the head of every freeman in Amering, to act first upon Harper's Ferry, and ultimately ca, but of the world. When Moultrie opened co-operate with the forces from Alexandria and fire upon our fort, her flash gleamed in the those of Butler in the reduction of Richmond. Thus the concentrating forces seem to be tending in a direction not pleasant for the rebel Congress to contemplate, if it must hold a session in Richmond next aimed at the heart of every lover of Republi-

D. M. G. can government and free institutions. No marvel then that traitor Davis' hot balls hurled at the North warmed up our atmosphere. We had not believed, in our confiding loyalty, that any of our countrymen could be so black-hearted. But when the South meanly opened the war, it struck the nation's heart, and everywhere we sprang to our arms and exclaimed, "As God is in heaven, so sure these Southrons mean to overthrow this government!" It is worth a life of earnest toil

North. The forts in this harbor were unguarded, boat might have come in and burnt our Navy They will be swallowed by that huge and inmouth, N. H., we were ready to have repell-But we must not overlook one important ed any force our enemy could send against us. The second Regiment of New Hampshire vol-Some twelve or fourteen hundred drill here The adieus and sighs when the volunteers daily. Such a scene has not been witnessed have found Freewill Baptists among them was there a war but there was a greedy and from various parts. A son of Rev. T. Stevstay of the soldiers here agreeable. Pray for May 28, 1861.

BOOK NOTICES.

In relation to the arguments of this work in ceal the burning brands of strife which are favor of certain Calvinistic doctrines, we have n hissing now beneath the heavy tramp of com- farther comment to make than what is contained in bat. Slavery had now better be exposed in the following quotation from the work itself: "It is all its horrid deformity, as being the cause of no part of wisdom to assign a reason which dishonthe most unnatural and shameful war with which the pages of history present us. Let it no more be covered with the beautiful mantle of chartrines in the themes above enumerated as a whole are handled in an able manner.

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It is

the capacity of young and old. The notes and the answers to some of the questions which are given in I came here the second week in April. The answers to some of the questions which are given in the book, contain much valuable information. The church is located in a pleasant farming community, five miles from Potsdam village. W book has 119 pp., and is divided into 53 lessons.

BUTLER'S THEOLOGY.

Zion's Herald, the organ of the Episcopal Methodists of New England, notices this work as follows:

The lectures of the professor are here given to a much larger audience than could gather in the lecture room. They are elementary in their character, and embrace a general sur vey of the doctrines of Christianity. No effort is made to enter into the abstruse questions that lie on the remotest boundary of human perception, but a practical, scriptural and reasonable summary of doctrine and and reasonable summary of doctrine and proof is given. The author is of course sound-ly Arminian, believing in Providence, in hu-If Arminian, believing in Providence, in human depravity, general redemption, the freedom of man, in regeneration, in eternal rewards and punishment. All the leading doctrines of the church are clearly set forth. No undue pre-eminence is given to Baptism, and the reason for the open communion in the Lord's Supper of all who recognize each other as the Lord's children, is plainly stated.

We regard the book as a valuable contribution to theological science, and have no

bution to theological science, and have no doubt that it will contribute greatly to the doubt that it will contribute greatly to the stability and success of the evangelical denomination with which the author is connected. Except in church government there is but fittle difference between them and the Methodists, and the two denominations ought to rejoice in each's success. We notice that on the doctrine of sanctification the author quotes Wesley and agrees with him. We

JOURNAL OF BRO. HALLAM. (Continued.)

DEC. 19. Soonah-kanyah market to-day DEC. 19. Soonah-kanyah market to-day on our camp-ground. The people began to gather early. The rice market comes off first in the fore part of the day, and then the general market. The native brethren were engaged in the rice market, preaching to as

B. P. HABRIMAN, Rec. Sec. South Berwick, May 20, 1861. many as they could prevail on to hear.

Towards I, P. M., crowds were assembled immediately in front of our tent, and I each deavored to interest a few, but did not get along very well alone. Yet I succeeded in

3. That as there is one God, and it is his wrong.

The native preachers soon arrived and fol-

lowed with some telling addresses, as usual. The brahmins found the place too hot for them, and hastily left the ground, DEC. 20. At Dhan-gadi market to-day, A very large market. Thousands of people were

assembled, and scores of them ready to re-receive us. They knew our business, for assembled, and scores of them ready to rereceive us. They knew our business, for
our esteemed Bro. Phillips has preached the
word in their midst many, many times.

Several were resolved to annoy us with
their senseless cavils, and, among others, one
objector said, to justify himself and others in Several were resolved.

their senseless cavils, and, among others, one objector said, to justify himself and others in idolatrous worship, "Well, we make obeisance to idols in God's name and he accepts it as done to himself." He then tried to enforce miles above Waverly and nine miles below Bradford, the accomment by illustration. Said he: "The layer pover

great queen who rules this land we have never seen, and probably never shall; but she, instead of coming herself to India, sends her representatives, such as judges, magistrates, &c., &c. And we receive her orders through Friday and Saturday, to convey those who come by Railroad to the place of meeting. accepts this service as rendered to herself. So God has sent his representations in the Maine Western Yearly Meeting. The next So God has sent his representations in the persons of our idols, incarnations, &c., &c., where the conference is commence we discovered by the serve them, and in so doing we honor him morning at 8 o'clock. Ministers' Conference on the

Ans. Yes, my friend, this mode of reasoning would do very well if it were only true. But it falls to you to prove first that God has made such an arrangement in his economy; that made such an arrangement in his economy; that these idols are his representatives. This, I say, remains to be proved. I deny it in toto, S. Michols, Clerk. say, remains to be proved. I deny it in toto, but for the sake of argument we grant it, and now let us pursue your own figure. The queen has sent her representatives with authority to enforce her laws. Very good, but wayne Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Hamiltonian church, the 8th and 9th of June, commencing on Saturday at 10 clock, P. M.

L. M. DEVOE. if these magistrates, judges, &c., do them-selves violate her laws will they be able to retain their deputed authority and judge other offenders? (No, no, from the bystanders.) Very well, then here are your idols, who, you feetly holy Being. Now give me the name of your god who is sinless. Can you do it?

At this juncture another came up, saying to us, "Why do you talk with this fellow he is no pundit? (wise man) talk to me." This invitation was cordially accepted, and the conversation at once directed to the challenger He very soon became restless and said: "Well, well, be it so, that all our gods are false; can you tell us whom we should serve?" This question was promptly answered, but the reply was followed by a long stream of invective against the Christian religion.

(To be continued.)

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr:—God in great mercy has visited his people in this place. One year ago the 19th of this month, I arrived at the village of Lexington, Mich., and commenced preaching in the village and the country about two miles distance from Lexington, where other ministers had been forbidden to preach, the people were so hardened in sin. Backsliders who were so hardened in sin. Backsliders who had been betraying their Lord into the hands of the ungodly for 10 or 12 years, like Peter, repented when the Lord turned and looked upon them; and poor sinners, who had no hope of salvation, are now rejoicing that Jehope of salvation, are now rejoicing that Jesus died for them. A church was organized in Worth the 19th of March, and now numbers 20. Also, in the town of Lexington, 8 miles from the village, God has given the people to understand and know that he has power on earth to forgive sins, and although the lion lurks in the lumber region in the state of Michigan, seeking to devour all, yet he has found the gospel chain too strong to be broken. Four weeks ago I commenced a series of meetings there, and have been abundantly successful. The 19th of this month I there organized a church of 16, and the revival is still in progress. Of the members of the church in Worth, I had the privilege of baptized. Of the others, I baptized 8, and if the next time I meet with them I expect to baptize a number more. D. D. Brown.

Lexington, Mich., May 24, 1861.

S. S. LANNING.

Will some one who is competent, some of our Professors or leading men for instance, please answer the following questions through the Star?

I. If an unordained preacher administers the ordinance of baptism, what course should be taken by the Gollowing questions through the Star?

I. If an unordained preacher administers the ordinance of baptism, what course should be taken by the oldering questions through the Star?

I. If an unordained preacher administers the ordinance of baptism, what course should be taken by the oldering questions through the Star?

I. If an unordained preacher administers the ordinance of baptism, what course should be taken by the oldering if the church of which he is a member takes no notice of it? Can they do anything more than to deprive him of his license?

2. Should he, if he persista, be deprived of his license?

2. Should he, if he persista, be deprived of his license?

3. If, after bay adeprived of his license?

4. Would its be project of a should a Quarterly Meeting be justified in neglecting to labor with the church? Would it be justified in neglecting to labor with the individual so persisting?

5. Would it be project or a church to receive those thus improperly baptized as members, without giving the individual so persisting?

6. Would it be project pers 20. Also, in the town of Lexington, 8

For the Morning Star.

Canassaraga, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 19, 1861. Bro. Burr:—I have labored with the Cameron and Woodhull churches in the Tuscarora Q. M., the past year. Quite a good number have found peace in believing. Several additions have been made to each of the churches. One joined the Cameron church who was over sixty years of age. It looked good to see the old man go down into the water and buried in baptism. Thave commenced laboring with the Woodhull church for another year, and the adjoining neighborhood. Last off the following good one:
Sabbath was a day of rejoicing with us. We "The Southern papers say that the North is converts. It was a very pleasant time.

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr :- I have taken charge of the QUESTIONS ON THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. By Hamlin. Boston, Henry Hoyt.

This little work is neatly got up, and is adapted to tween seventy and eighty members, and most have a flourishing Sabbath school. The brethren are not rich, but are doing all they can for the advancement of the Redeemer's cause. Brethren, pray for us.

WM. RUSSELL. Parishville, N. Y., May 21, 1861.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Grand Rapids Q. M., Mich.—Held with the church in Chester, May 4 and 5. We enjoyed a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We had plain, practical preaching by the Revs. E. G. Cilley, E. W. Norton and Wm. Wheeler. The resolutions published last week were adopted. Bro. I. B. Miller was appointed clerk of Q. M.

I. B. MILLER, Clerk.

SANDWICH Q. M., N. H.-Held its May session

Notices, Appointments, Etc.

Haif Fare. Passengers to the Yearly Meeting at Strafford will be passed over the Cochecho Railroad and Lake Winnepiseogee for half the usual fare.

New Hampshire Yearly Meeting. We learn but Mr. Freese, proprietor of the Pittsfield stage on the doctrine of sanctification the author quotes Wesley and agrees with him. We hope the book will circulate beyond the boundaries of its author's denomination, and though in some minor particulars we do not agree with it, we believe it will carry the principles of a sound theology wherever it goes.

For the Morning Star.

New Hampshire Yearly Meeting. We learn that Mr. Freese, proprietor of the Y. M. from Dover to hope the Dittalled stage, will carry passengers to the Y. M. from Dover on Strafford on Thursday and Saturday, June 6 and 8.—Fare up and back, \$1.25. His coaches will be at the bept on the arrival of the cars from the west and east on the mornings of those days. He will also return passengers to Dover on Monday morning after the Yearly Meeting in season for the cars.

We also learn that arrangements have been made to take passengers from Rochester to Strafford on the arrival of the down trains on Friday morning, the Th. Fare 42 cents. They will be returned to Rochester on Monday morning in season for the first trains up.

up.
We understand that carriages will leave the depot
at Rochester, also, Thursday afternoon, June 6th, on
the arrival of the down train.

Executive Committee. The members of the Executive Committee of the F. W. Baptist Foreign Mission Society are requested to meet at the F. Baptist meeting house at Strafford Ridge on Friday, June 7, at 9 o'clock, A. M. O. R. BACHELER, Cor. Sec.

presenting a brief synopsis of God's plan of salvation. Tried to show,

1. That it is God's prerogative to open up a way to himself for sinful man.

2. That he has done so, and that way is

Education Society. The Annual Meeting of the Freewill Baptist Education Society will be held at the Freewill Baptist meeting house at Strafford Centre, on Friday, June 7, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Tamworth, May 2, 1861.

3. That as there is one God, and it is his prerogative to open up a way to himself, so there is but one way; then all others are there is but one way; then all others are centre, N. H., Thursday, June 6, at agelock, P. M.

L. B. TASKER, Rec. Secty. Home Mission Society, The Freewill Baptis Strafford, N. H.

New Hampshire Charitable Society. The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Freewill Baptist meeting house at Strafford Centre on Thursday, June 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Strafford May 8, 1861. ENOCH PLACE, Clerk. Strafford, May 8, 1861.

O. W. SMITH,
WM. P. MERRILL,
Committee to locate the Y. M.

Parsonsfield Quarterly Meeting will convene with the church at Brownfield, June 12, at 9 A M. Let there be a full delegation and full reports for the Register. Ministers Conference and S.S. Convention the afternoon and evening previous, as usual C. HURLIN, Clerk.

of your god who is sinless. Can you do it?
No.

Then they have all forfeited their deputed authority—are all under the same curse as yourselves and therefore cannot possibly save

Waterville Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the 2d church in Sidney, at the new meeting house near Ballentine Corner, on the 3d Saturday in June, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Will the Clerks remember the statistics for the Register?

S. BOWDEN, Clerk.

Enosburg Quarterly Meeting will hold it next session with the Franklin church, on the thir Saturday and Sabbath in June—Conference on Frida preceding, at one o'clock. J. M. Nelson, Com. to locate.

Ministers' Relief Association. The next an nual meeting of the Ministers' Relief Association will be held at the Freewill Baptist chapel in Auburn, Mc. commencing on Tuesday, June 25, at 1 o'clock, P. M. J. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Holland Purchase Y. M. Ministers' Con-Opening sermon by L. J. Madden. S. W. Schoon ver his alternate.

over his alternate.

ESSAYS.

A. N. M'Conoughey—Christian Baptism.

S. Aldrich—Church Government, and where ought this power to exist.

H. Blackmarr—The Will of Man.

B. P. Russell—Repentance.

C. Putnam—What effect had the fall on man, and to what exist does the atomement restore him?

C. Putnam—what enter and to what extent does the atonement restore him?
Sketches by all other ministers of the Y. M.
This notice would have appeared before but for the Clerk's absence from home.

A. Brown, Clerk.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. WM. RUSSELL, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.

- " E. R. CLARK, Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y. J. B. LEIGHTON, East Northwood, N. H. B. H. DAMON, Depauville, Jefferson Co., N. Y
- L. L. SWEET, Inland, Cedar Co., Iowa. M. H. SMITH, Sauk Centre, Sternes Co., Min.
- " O. D. AUGIR, Merrimack, Sauk Co., Wis. " A. BROWN, Wales Centre, Erie Co., N. Y.
- " O. T. MOULTON, Saco, Me.

AN OLD ISM .- The Providence Journal gets

met with as large a congregation as ever met in the place before. After the sermon, went in the place before. We have just taken up an another succeeds. We have just taken up an another succeeds. down to the water, where I baptized six happy old ism that had a great run some eighty years converts. It was a very pleasant time.

JAMES LETTS.

JAMES TETTS.

another succeeds. We have just taken up another succeeds.

Mary market and the second second second second

General Intelligence.

The report published in a part of our last fiscated. week's issue of a severe battle in Virginia, had no foundation in truth.

extended, and are drawing nearer to the ene-

On the 27th ult., over 2000 Ohio troops under took possession of the Northwestern Virginia groes. A peculiar feature was a full negro Railroad, leading from Parkersburg to Grafton. distant eighty miles, and proceeded in the latwere recently stationed. The bridges at Glarks- they have not been fairly dealt by.

pouth of James river, on which lies Richmond.
This will distract the rebel forces at Norfolk, and there is not a man in the Commonwealth who does not rejoice that it is made now."—Boston Journal. This will distract the rebel forces at Norfolk, for they cannot tell whether they are going to be cut off from the rest of the Virginia forces, the defence of Richmond

there was erected by them. The slave proper- or actively loyal. ty within Gen. Butler's lines amounts in value THE SOUTHERN ARMY. -According to South-\$60,000.

nmand of a battery. It is supposed that the olina, 10,000-South Carolina, 6,000.

of Harper's Ferry from Chambersburg.

and fortify it.

Ex-Governor Banks of Mass., has been ap-

is expected to return soon. A new military department has been formed

n Ky., to the command of which Col. Robert Anderson has been assigned. It embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred ing Washington, was to write a letter to his miles of the Ohio river; headquarters at pres-

the affirmative. In the Eastern and Middle trait, and to place it in his bosom. sections of the State, there were very few tes east against the ordinance. Those who The Wheeling Convention will be held on majority against secession, 22,548.

elected John S. Carlile to Congress.

Hon. W. G. Brown (Union) is elected to government. Alexandria District, as he will have no contes- recently from the South:

ists to betray them into a forfeiture of their noblest heritage."

Fugitive Slaves Contraband of War. Hampton, were brought in by the picket guard a few days since. They represented that they were about to be sent South, and hence sought The New York Post states that Mrs. McDonand had set them to work inside the fortress. Col. Mallory was politely informed that so oon as he should visit the fortress, and take a olemn oath to obey the laws of the United

tates, his property would promptly be restorhe position he has taken on this subject by the War Department, in the following letter:

officers conducting military operations in a State by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned.

The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its federal obligations; nor residence and ordered here.

can it refuse the performance of federal obliga-tions resting upon itself. Among these federal obligations, however, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any combination of the former for the purpose terference by persons under your command, with the relation of persons held to service unler the laws of any State,-you will, on the other hand, so long as any State within which our military operations are conducted remains nder the control of such armed combinations, any persons who may come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the services to

the garrison at Fortress Monroe, say they have upon rails. plexion.

A Memphis paper proposes that the property belonging to Senator Douglas' children, a plantation and negroes in Mississippi, should be con-

THE WAY THEY "SOGER" AT THE SOUTH. A gentleman who travelled with Col. Maxey Additions are constantly being made to the Gregg's South Carolina regiment a part of the U. S. forces in Virginia, and the lines are being way from Richmond to Manassas Junction, says that they were accompanied by two hundred negroes, who carried their masters' arms, knapsacks, and in many cases an extra hat. The Gen. McLellan passed over the Ohio river, and guns were strapped on to the backs of the ne-

band, which played Dixie elegantly. The Augusta Age states that of eighty perter direction. A larger number of Ohio troops sons employed in the War Department at Washalso crossed the Ohio river three miles from ington, when Gen. Cameron took possession Wheeling for the same destination. At Graf- all but fifteen were from the slaveholding ton, 200 miles above Harper's Ferry, on the States. And this is but a sample of the other Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2500 rebel troops departments, yet the Southerners complain that

were recently stationed. The bridges at Glarksburg and one between Grafton and Wheeling
have been destroyed, so that delay will be experienced in reaching Grafton, as the bridges
will have to be re-built.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 30th, and
received since the above was written, says, The
Ohio and Virginia troops, under command of Ohio and Virginia troops, under command of Col. Kelly, occupied Grafton at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon. The rebels fled without firing a gun.

It is reported that the Sewall's Point battery is impregnable. Four thousand rebels are stationed there. Gen. Butler intends to cut off their supplies and in that manner force a surrender. Gen. Butler has moved up 2500 troops from Fort Monroe, who entrenched themselves at New Point, commanding the themselves at New Point, commanding the sures us that "this ferocious and vile attempt to subjugate Virginia will be crushed at every

Persons recently from Kentucky say that the or whether they may not be instantly needed for six Western counties are as hot with the secession fever as South Carolina ever was, and that There are twelve slaves within his lines who mob-law and terrorism sweep everything before scaped from Sewall's Point. The rebel battery them. The rest of the State is either quiescent

ern accounts, there are now enrolled or in Information has reached Washington that arms, in the South, about 90,000 men, which the rebel forces have thrown up earthworks, number does not approximate to the Northern perhaps 200 feet square at Manassas Gap Junc- forces, though the call for United States troops on, some 27 miles from Alexandria, and com- has been out but one month: Virginia, 30,000anding the track for perhaps a mile. They Tennessee, 15,000-Kentucky, 3,000-Missisare under the command of Gen. Bonham of sippi, 2,000-Louisiana, 4,000-Florida, 8,000 South Carolina. Col. Magruder was there in Alabama, 5,000—Georgia, 6,000—North Car-

United States troops will make an advance upon There are half as many more, probably, in this point soon, that the communication be- scattered companies and fragments of regitween Richmond and Harper's Ferry may be ments, none of which are available for an actu-

Ten thousand Pennsylvania troops under No Compromise.—The Chicago Post, an un-Gen. Patterson are advancing in the direction compromising Democratic paper, edited by Mr. Shehan, late of the Times, takes strong and From Cairo we have the important intelli- vigorous ground against any new attempt at cence that permanent fortifications are being compromise, and rebukes those Democratic erected there, and that a regiment has been journals which are indulging the hope that some sent to Bird's Point, opposite to it on the Mis- such nonsense will be attempted at the extra souri shore, which commands Cairo, to seize session of Congress. It pronounces it the idlest of all schemes, charging the South with The term of enlistment of the 7th New York having forfeited all right to such a plaster. No Regiment having expired, they have returned. more compromises is its motto, and in this the Northern people are with it.

ointed Quarter Master General in the United The Montgomery correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says: "The fixed and unaltera-Col. John C. Freemont has been appointed ble determination to capture Washington City Major General, and it is reported that he is is the prevailing sentiment of our people, and to have the command of the Western Division satisfaction gleams from the eye of every solof the United States army to operate in the dier who is bound to the doomed Northern cap-Mississippi valley. He is now in Europe, but ital." This sounds amazingly beautiful alongside of the perpetual Southern cry, "We only wish you would let us alone." Precisely, but why not stop stealing?

The last thing Col. Ellsworth did before leav-Rockford, Ill., to whom he was engaged to be Sh The recent vote on the ordinance of seces- married. His last act, as he left the tent to emsion in Virginia, will no doubt, be declared in bark on the steamer, was to look at her por-

were opposed to it, were afraid to vote. In the the 11th of June. Quite a number of Eastern Western section, there was an overwhelming counties will be represented. The old State majority against it. The result in twenty-five government will be treated as virtually abdicaounties, 24,843 against secession, and 2295 for ted, and new State officers will be chosen, and hopes are entertained of installing the new gov-The Eleventh Congressional District has ernment at Richmond on the 4th of July; but this depends on the movements of the federal

ongress from the Wheeling District. C. H. THE SOUTHERN ARMY. The Philadelphia pton will doubtless be recognized from the Bulletin has the following from a gentleman

"The authorities at Montgomery estimate A Union Convention has been held in Maryland. Fourteen counties out of the twenty in the State were represented. Thorough Union resolves were adopted, declaring the secession

movement "without excuse or palliation," and that Maryland will remain in the Union, "scorning the efforts of disorganizers and revolutionhis statements may be relied upon. He states that there are still many friends of the Union, even in the cotton States, who have entertained no doubt as to the ultimate result of this contest Three fugitive slaves, the property of Col. allory, commander of the rebel forces near er confidence in its stability.

protection. Major Carry came in with a flag of truce, and claimed their rendition under the fugitive Slave Law, but was informed by Gen. Thursday evening with her family, consisting of Butler that under the peculiar circumstances, the considered the fugitives contraband of war, five children, in a totally destitute condition, having been robbed and driven out of the State by the authorities of Norfolk, Va., where she, with her husband, resided during the last two years. Her husband, who is a ship joiner, was employed in the Norfolk Navy Yard, but having declared his attachment to the Union, was orreased to 135, who are happily working inside dered to leave the State within twenty-four ne lines of Gen. Butler. He is sustained in hours. The next morning he went out for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to bring his family North. He did not return to Sir :- Your action in respect to the negroes his residence, and his wife, after the most dilithe rebels, is approved. The Department is gent inquiry, could learn nothing of him. She sensible of embarrassments which must surround is fully convinced that he has been foully dealt

Sunday evening a party of men came to her residence and ordered her to leave the State, threatening that if she did not she would be thrown into prison. On Monday morning she went to the Savings Bank to get \$500 which she had deposited there, but could obtain nothing but of overthrowing its whole Constitutional au-hority; while, therefore, you will permit no in-Having a small sum of money in her possession, she succeeded in securing a passage to New York in a sailing vessel.

Dr. H. B. Ayer, a native of Manchester, N. H., reports to the Rochester Democrat that he refrain from surrendering to alleged masters has just escaped from Houston, Texas, where he was saved from the fury of the mob by a brother of Col. Anderson. His offence was that which they will be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and of the expenses of their main-value of it, and of the expenses of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination.

Bradley, a shoemaker from Winchester, Mass., hung at Houston, and several other men were The slaves who have sought the protection of tarred and feathered and ridden out of town

long known of the existing difficulties, and that AN IMPORTANT FACT ASCERTAINED. It is they have been hoping and praying for deliver- now known, says the New York Express, from ance. They had been led to think that Gen. the State Department, officially, that Mr. Sew-Butler and many of the soldiers with him were ard, on the 25th of April, ten days after Presicolored men, and were astonished at their com- dent Lincoln's proclamation and twelve days after the fall of Sumter, accepted "the Decla-On the 31st, there were 350 negroes at the ration of the Conference of Paris," by which Fortress, and the number was increasing. we are bound never to issue letters of marque.

of that city, to command the approaches from the Virginia side.

The fortifications on Arlington Hights are completed. Gen. Sandford occupies Arlington House. On Saturday he sent to inquire whether the family of Gen. Lee was there, and to offer a guard, if so .-When assured that they left a fortnight ago, he sent to Gen. Lee to say that he was obliged to make Ar lington House his quarters, and would see that the emises received no damage. Twelve or fifteen Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dys rvants were in the house, with a month's provisions. Most of the furniture was removed. THE SLAVE BARRACOONS. One of the most grat

ifying incidents in the capture of Alexandria, is the

clearing of the slave barracoons, for which that city occupied by troops and horses. Over it was the sign of Price, Birch & Co., dealers in slaves, which deal-Baltimore, Md. ers will not disgrace that spot again with their infamous business. In one pen a slave was found, lib-

essionists for seizing the city. There is a conflict between the military and judicial authorities, Chief Justice Taney having issued a writ of habeas corpus for John Merriman one of the rioters confined in Fort McHenry; but Gen. Cadwallader refuses to give up the prisoner, and it is understood that he is acting under authority from Washington. Merriman is a wealthy of the rioters of some of the railroad bridges.

Berlin: L. C. Drake, New Haven; A. Moon, Central Square; Gray, Paw Haw, Mich.; J. A. Scheldon, A. Gray, Paw Paw, Mich.; E. Vincent, J. Mugg, Exeter, O.; J. Becannon, M. P. Stockwell, Dover, Mich.; N. Cleaveland, Clayton, Mich.; C. Jones, Menosha, Wis.; B. Champann, S. Boston, Mich.; O. Saul, White River, Mich.; G. L. McPherson, Hartland, O.; R. B. Harding, Halifax, N. S.; D. D. Brown, Lexington, Mich.; C. L. Shew, E. M. Linsley, Lanesboro, Pa. 41,50 each.

J. Morgan, Saline, Mich.; M. K. Rowe, Laconia; H. Stowe, S. Woodstock, Vt., (to No. 7, Vol. 37; J. Brown, Smithville Flats, N. Y.; A. Pratt, Montague, Ms.—\$2,00 each.

S. Sage, Bellevue, N. T.; R. Hanson, Portland, Me.; thy and influential man, and is charged with the destruction of some of the railroad bridges. Judge Taney has entered his protest on file. It is said that the secessionists received the news of Ellsworth's assassination with great delight. Baltimore will evidently need careful watching for sometime; and should the rebels in Virginia meet with any important successes there might be a serious outbreak. The correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes, under espondent of the N. Y. Times writes, under date of the 31st, that it is understood that the nabeas corpus writ in Merryman's case will be suspended and probably the functions of Judge Taney.

The N. Y. Evening Post says with truth that the honor of this government will be stained if it does not make its own the case of LEVI MANN and WAL-TER GOODYEAR—the free colored sailors who were taken with the Star of the West and sold into slavery by the rebels at Montgomery.

NEGRO DISTURBANCE IN LOUISIANA Some eeks since a slave insurrection in the vicinity of Baton Rouge caused such serious alarm among the Judith Bagley, Newton, white population that many families left the city, ome going to Havana and others to Europe. It is ported that a similar insurrection has broken out the same vicinity, and troops have been employ ed to master the insurgents. On a plantation fifteen miles from Baton Rouge, the negroes murdered the entire family of the overseer, eight persons, and Rev. W. H. Bowen, Waterford, Ms., his pledge then took to the swamps. Here for six days they defied their pursuers, and were at last conquered by the use of bloodhounds, troops surrounding the swamps.

Rev. W. H. Bowell, H. actions, and the Anniversaries, at Anniversaries, waterford church, Ms., D. J. Haynes, Smithfield, Me., Grand Rapids Q. M. F. M. Society, Mich., 19 (G. L. McPherson, Hartland, O., Judith Bagley, Newton, 19 (G. L. McPherson, Hartland, O., Judith Bagley, Newton, 19 (G. L. McPherson, Hartland, O., 19 (G. L. McPherson, Hartland,

No SWEARING AT VOLUNTEERS. A Cincinnati writer describes the 1500 volunteers encamped there s the "choice men of the State." Some companies are nearly all professors of religion, and have morning and evening prayers in their barracks. The ommanding officer says: "I have never seen such an army before,—intelligent, sober, thinking men.

It will not do to swear at them, as we used to do at

A. Johnson, Brewer, Me., interest, THE SUCCESSOR OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN .-

Of the Hon. S. T. Worcester, who has been A. Cumberland, Cooperstown, erman in Ohio, the Toledo Blade says: "The nominee is a man of ability, experience, stern integrity and great prudence. No man in the district stands higher in the esteem of his acquaintances, and no one could more

perfectly command the confidence of all parties and classes. He is just the man for the times." More Stealing. The Corpus Christi (Texs) Ranchero of the 11th ult. says: "The Committee of Safety of this county

"The Committee of Safety of this county ave taken possession of the boats, tents, etc., \$1,00. To clubs of ten (package sent to one address) ave taken possession of the boats, tents, etc., \$1,00. with an additional copy to the getter up of the club. Payable in all cases in advance. which were left here for safe keeping last sum mer. They are all in fine order."

worth. Says that journal: We heard a capital anecdote, the other day, of Col. Ellsworth, of the First Fire Zouaves, and the Rev. G. W. Dodge, his chaplain, of the truth of which there is no doubt, and which il-

Itstrates the character of the two men. When Mr. Dodge applied for the chaplaincy of Col. Ellsworth's regiment he was told that he was the thirty-first candidate, and his chances were But soon after the Colonel, not knowing how better to dispose of the question, made an appointment to meet them all, on a given night, at the Astor House, at 12 o'clock precise-Just as the clock struck twelve the Color sole representative of all the applicants-and he instantly received the appointment, Col. Ellsworth simply remarking, "You are the man

A SENSIBLE IDEA FROM LONDON. Amid so much that is blundering and provoking in English writers on American affairs, it is refreshing to see a really lightened and just view of our crisis in a London per-the Daily News. That journal says: "It is idle to bewail this conflict; although its fate was ncertain, it was inevitable from the time when the outh, taking the enslavement of men for its most therished distinction, began to develop its laws, institutions, social economy and life, and even its religion and morals, in a direction contrary to the whole genius of a free republic. A despotic oligarchy, as the people of the South chose to become, uld not dwell in lasting union with a true democ acy like that of the North. If the free States have he virtue to terminate this war without coming to England, or other Eastern banks. compromise of the principles of the Union, we, or our part, shall rejoice that, instead of assimilating these detestable elements, they are prepared, ven by a sacrifice, to expel them and recover their wn pristine virtue."

Dr. McCLINTOCK, in a letter dated London, and ublished in the Methodist of last week, says: The general tone of English feeling is thor The general tone of English feeling is thoroughly kind and sympathetic; there is an earnest and even intense hatred of slavery; and an equally earnest wish that civil war may be avoided. But the prestige of the great American Republic is gone, at least for the present. The Times has neglected no opportunity of covert sneering. Its animus is thoroughy hostile to the Government at Washington; nothing but fear of public opinion has kept it from advocating the cause of the secessionists. Yesterday it pointed a passage against the ultra-liberal party with the declaration "The great American Republic is no more." But the sources of the inspiration of the Times on this subject are well understood here; and its influence on public opinion is much less than it used to be. In the House of Commons hardly a speaker discusses Mr. Gladstones' nons hardly a speaker discusses Mr. Gladstones' udget without alluding to the condition of things in America. Even so poor a creature as Sam Slick (Haliburton), of Nova Scotia, had free scope to abuse the United States, in the vulgar slang of the tap-room, last night, in the House of Commons.

An Engagement at Acquia Creek. WASHINGTON, May 31. There is an engage-

nent going on at Aquia Creek. Three gundown two additional gun-boats, and contemplate sending the Seventy-first New York Regiment. The steamer Keystone State brought the news

The troops near Alexandria, Va., have commenc- ball. The War Department is to be kept open throwing up entrenchments about one mile west all night, to be informed by telegraph or otherwise of whatever may demand prompt action. The 71st New York Regiment is to proceed to Acquia Creek to-night.

Acquia Creek is 55 miles below Washington on the Potomac, connected with Richmond by railroad.

Sufferers from scrofula and scrofulous affections clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, pepsia, Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggis blood drag and scatter its distempers through you veins? AYER'S COMP. EX'T OF SARSAPARILLA cure clearing of the slave barracoons, for which that city has been notorious. One large "pen" was speedily Use it faithfully, and you bring to society a healthier

weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Mew Hampshire.—C. Hibbard, Lake Village; M. S. Robinson, Laconia; P. Bartlett, P. M. Sanborn, G. W. Weymouth, R. Bachelder, Sanborn Bridge; J. Baggley, Newton; S. D. Phelps, E. Andover; T. Cobb, W. Falmouth; C. S. Small, (to No. 52, Vol. 35, J. Baggley, Newton; J. Edgeomb, F. Richardson, Limington; J. Curties, B. W. Dunton, N. Pittston; O. D. Die, Sebaramong our people there is a great and growing distrust of the civil administration of our State.

Baltimore. Accounts from Baltimore say that the state of things is far from being satisfactory. It is stated that by the late seizure of telegraphic dispatches, the Government discovered a plot of a serious conspiracy by the secssionists for seizing the city. There is a conflict between the military and judicial authorism. Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Receipts for Books. New Agents. ALDEN LEWIS, N. Pittston, Me.

Subscribers for the Star. B. A. Gurney, †; W. T. Smith 3; D. M. L. Rollin, 1; J. Symonds, 1; M. P. Mitchell, 2; H. Gilman, 2; P. S. Congdon, 1; A. W. Avery, 1; G. Miller, 1; J. M. Woodman, 1; A. Lewis, 1; J. B. Randall, 1; S. A. Currier, 1; A. Randlett, 1—18. The past week we have received 18 subscribers and continued 37. Decrease 19. Increase since the com

mencement of Volume 36, 28. Home Mission. WILLIAM BURR. Treas Foreign Mission.

Rockingham Q. M., Rev. R. Austin, Berkshire Centre, Vt., to com-

47,61 WILLIAM BURR, Treasur It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a centleman a life member of the Foreign Mission So-

Education Society. 1,50 For Rev. Mr. Goadby.

The Quarterly.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 9TH VOLUME. B. H. Daman, 1; O. D. Augir, 1-2. The past week we have received 2 subscribers. Be fore received 504. Total for Vol. 9, 506. TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1.50 To clubs of five (the package sent to one address)

The N. Y. Examiner is responsible for the One book to Rev. W. H. Bowen, Blackstone, Ms., by following anecdote of the lamented Col. Ells- One package to Rev. C. Quinnam, Bowdoinham, Me., by mail.
One book to Dr. I. H. Hedge, Waukon, Allemakee Co.,
Iowa, by mail.
One package to B. Chapman, S. Boston, Ionia Co.,
Mich., by mail.
One package to Rev. A. F. Hutchinson, Brunswick,
Me., by mail.
One package to Mrs. M. E. Pike, Stratton, Vt., by
mail. mail.
One package to Rev. O. D. Augir, Merrimack, Sauk
Co., Wis., by mail. Co., Wis., by mail.
One package to C. H. Ayers, Northfield, N. H., by mail. mail.
One package to Rev. C. E. Haskell, Barrington, N. S., by express.
One package to Rev. S. E. Root, Wheelersburg, O., via Cincinnati & Marietta railroad, by express.
One package to Silas Wheeler, 2d, Barton, Vt., by express. press. One package to Rev. W. T. Smith, Gardiner, Me., by One package to Rev. J. S. Dinsmore, E. Madison, N. H., by express.
One package to Isaac Hutchins, care of I. Dyer, Skowhegan, Mc., by express.

19 If the books noticed as forwarded are not re-

> directed, they should notify us immediately. The brother who sends us an order for the Myrtle from Horton, Bremer Co., Iowa, accompanied by \$2, forgot to subscribe his name to the order. Of course cannot send the paper till we know who to send it

ceived in due time by the persons to whom they are

Bills of the banks of Illinois, Wisconsin, and all the Slave States, are now at so great a discount that we cannot afford to pay it. Our friends in Ill. and Wis., therefore, will please send us bills on Ohio, N. Y., New

DIALOGUES AND RECITATIONS. 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.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

THE DUTY, THE ACT, AND THE SUBJECTS. This little 18mo. work, pp. 85, just published by our Establishment, covers all the essential points of the controversy on this subject, and very conclusively proves that imnersion is the only mode and believers the only Scriptural subjects of baptism. It is admirably adapted to put into the hands of all inquirers after truth on this controverted topic. Price, bound, 25 cts. In neat printed covers, 15 cts. 25 per cent. discount for cash when sold by the dozen or more. Postage on the bound copy, 4 cts.—on the other, 2 cts.

INCREASE OF THE PRICE OF THE

MYRTLE.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the last General Conference, the Board of our coats attacked the rebel battery there to-day. Printing Establishment, at its last meeting, The contest is severe. Government has sent voted that the price of the Myrtle, after the close of the current volume, be as follows:

Single copy, 25 cents a year-Ten copies to Washington. She witnessed the fight sever- or more sent to one address, 15 cents each. al hours. Gun-boats Freeborn and Anacosta or 20 cents if the postage is to be PREPAID. were engaged in it is supposed by her payable in all cases in advance. Our friends movements that the Anacosta was struck by a will please notice this change in procuring

subscribers for the new volume, which will

The expenditures on the Myrtle for the year ending the 31st of August last, exceeded the receipts more than \$500. It is necessary, therefore, that some means should be used to increase the income, if possible. After the proposed alteration in the terms, the paper will be as cheap, if not cheaper, than any Sabbath school paper within our knowledge, though most of such papers have a circulation at least ten times as large as ours.

Subscribers and clubs for the next volume should be received immediately.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mothers, Read this ! The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mas. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP FOR CHILDREN TRETHING;
"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have bables can't do better than to lay in a supply." '1y31

Coughs. The sudden changes of our climate are TIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the cold, this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectua' for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertis ment.

Married

In New London, May 28, by Rev. A. Randlett, Mr. Isaiah Phelps and Miss Susan D. Cilley, both of Anof Sanford.
In East Parsonsfield, Me., April 21, by Rev. G. W. Whitney, Mr. Alvin Eastman and Miss Maria Pendexter, both of Bridgeton.
At East Killingly, Ct., by Rev. M. W. Burlingame, Mr. Benjamin A. Swan and Miss Ruth F. Eddy, both of North Providence, R. I. In Portsmouth, May 19, by Rev. Francis Reed, Capt. Everts W. Farr and Miss Ellen F. Burper, daughter of Augustus Burpee of New Hampton and EVERTS W. FARR and Miss ELLEN F. BURPER, daughter of Augustus Burpee of New Hampton and teacher in the Institution in that place. Mr. F. is the son of John Farr, Esq., of Littleton, and the first from that place who enlisted to defend his country in its present crisis. When the company was full they tendered him the command, though he was but 20 years of age.

Also, in Portsmouth, by the same, Mr. George E. Sides, of the Portsmouth volunteers, and Miss Olive Ann Moore.

Died.

In Boston, May 29, ELIPHALET M. ROLLINS, aged 61, formerly of this city. In Boston, Mass., 26th ult., Effic Ring, aged 4 years, 5 mouths and 8 days. In Boston, years, 5 months and 8 days.

In Brownington, Vt., May 12, MARY WITHERELL, only child of Chauncy W. and Vianna Smith, aged 1 year and 6 months. Is it well with the child? She answered, It is well. (Watchman & Reflector please Com.)

answered, It is well. (waterman a Renewood copy.)

Com.

In East Eddington, May 24, CHARLES G. DAY, son of Mrs. Matilda Day. He was killed suddenly in adjusting a belt, while engaged in mill work. Com.

At Prairie Centre, Ill., May 5, LILLIE CEOLA, daughter of Rev. Ransom and Cyrena Dunn, aged 1 year and 8 mouths, less two days. Bro. & sister Dunn came to this place with the corpse on the 6th; on the following morning the friends met to attend the burial. Rev. C. F. Knight, pastor of the Methodist E., Rev. J. Probst of the Ev. Lutheran church and Rev. N. Woodworth assisted in the services. The funeral sermon was preached the Sabbath following at Prairie Centre, by Rev. C. Coltrin.

H. G. WOODWOETH.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. . May 30. At Market, 1100 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 1600 Sheep and Lambs, and 1500 Swine. BEEF CATTLE—Prices—extra, \$6,75; first quality, \$6,50 a—; second quality, \$6,00 a—; third quality,

5,75.

WORKING OXEN—\$100, 1'5, 120, 130, a 140.
MILCH COWS—\$39 a 40; common do., \$18 a 19.
VEAL CALVES—\$38les at \$3, 4, a 5.
STORES—Yearlings, none; Two years old, none;
Three years old, \$16 a 19.
H1DES—\$1-2 a 5e per lb., (none but slaughter at this

market.)
CALF SKINS—S a 9c per lb.
TALLOW—Sales at 6 a —c.
PELTS—100 a 125 each.
SHEEF AND LAMBS—\$1,25 a 1,50; extra, \$2, 3, 4 a SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 6 a 8c; retail 6 a 9c; Fat Hogs, corn fed 5 1-8c; still fed, 4 1-2c; spring pigs, 11c; retail, —c.

BOSTON MARKET. ... May 31 CORN EXCHANGE—The receipts since yesterday have been 6665 bbls Flour, 10,767 bush Corn, 1400 do Oats, — do Rye, and 2000 do Shorts. The market for Flour is dull. The sales have been moderate at \$5 for common brands Western; 5 12.1-2 a 52 for fancy; 5 25 a 5 50 for extras; and 6 a \$9 for superfor, including all kinds. Southern Flour is quiet at \$6 a 6 25 for fancy; \$6 50 a 7 50 for extra; and \$7 50 a 9 50 for superior, including choice brands Baltimore. Corn is dull and prices are nominally 56 a 80c for Southern and Western yellow, and 54 a 55c for Western mixed. Oats are selling at 33 a 37c per bush for Canada and Western, 12 for prime; \$16 a 20 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is very dull and selling at \$14 a 15 for prime; \$18 a 19 50 for mess; and 19 a 20 for clear, cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from \$9 a 13 for Eastern and Western; Lard 9 3-4 a 10c in bbls and tierces, and 11 a 11 1-2c in kegs; and smoked Hams 91-2a 10 per lb. cash and 4 mos. Butter is dull at 10 a 16c for common and choice. Cheese from 3 a 8c as to quality.

Advertisements.

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

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

Franklin Square, Dover, N. H., next B. & M. Railroad. [8v34]

MAINE S. SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,

No. 61 Exchange Street, Portland. THE subscriber would call the attention of min-isters and superintendents to his large and well-elected stock of new books for Sabbath School Libraries, consisting of the publications of the Tract Societies, Sunday School Union, Mass. Sab. School, Societies, Sunday School Union, Mass. Sab. School, Carlton & Porter, Presbyterian and Baptist Boards of Publication. Also, R. Carter & Bros., and Randolph, New York, &c., &c. For extent and variety the selection is unsurpassed. The stock is offered at satisfactory prices; discount being allowed as in Roston. Also, Question Books and Class Books of every n. Come and see.

H. PACKARD.

PAGE'S VEGETABLE HEADACHE BITTERS. THIS is considered an effectual Remedy for Headache, Jaundice, Dizziness, Costiveness, and want of Appetite. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and gives a healthy tone to the Digesand Bowels, and gives a trive Organs.

Prepared by H. PAGE, South Parsonsfield, Me., to whom all orders should be directed. For sale in Dover at Lothrop's.

Portland, April 15.

MISS DR. S. A. COLBY'S HAIR PRO-

MISS DR. S. A. COLBY'S HAIR PRODUCER!

THIS is the finest HAIR DRESSING in the world, and the only article that never fails of producing a heavy growth of Hair on BALD HEADS! It CURES HEADACHE.

It is not a "Dye," or a "Regenerator;" it does not pretend to color or turn gray hair back to the color of youth. But it will invariably do what no other article ever did do and not miss, bring out a nice growth of hair on bald heads; Restore the Scalp to a healthy condition; Prevent the Hair from falling off in ten days; Save it from turning Gray; Remove Scurf and Dandruff, and all Cutaneous Diseases.

Remove Scurf and Dandrun, and an Cutaneous Diseases.

For Beautifying the Hair it has no equal, imparting to it great gloss and brilliancy, and causing it to grow luxuriantly, giving it a soft, rich and flexible appearance.

As a Dressing it is wonderful, making it for ladies an indispensable article for the, toilet, as it enables them to dress their hair in any form they please so as to keep its place, whether plain or in curls, while at the same time it is bringing out an elegant head of hair.

at the same time it is bringing out an elegant of hair.

Hear what Eld. Davis, Pastor of the Elm street
Freewill Baptist church, says:
This certifies to those who may be interested, that I have used Miss Colby's Hair Producer for some three months, (not as constantly and faithfully as directed,) and there is a fine growth of new hair coming out over the top of the head, where it had been noarly bald some two or three years. I was very reluctant to try it, as there are so many humburgs in the country. However this may prove with others, it has accomplished more for me than I could the product of the

ave expected. Manchester, N. H., Nov. 28, 1860. E. W. BLAKE & CO.,
Druggists, Cor. Elm and Hanover Sts., Manchester
N. H., Wholesale & Retail Agents. [2wl

THE WORLD HARVEST. They are sowing their seed in the daylight fair, They are sowing their seed in the noonday's glare; They are sowing their seed in the soft twilight, They are sowing their seed in the solemn night— What shall their harvest be?

They are sowing their seed of pleasant thought, In the Spring's green light they have blithely wrought,
They have brought their fancies from wood and dell,
Where the mosses creep and the flower-buds swell;
Rich shall the harvest be!

They are sowing the seed of word and deed,
Which the cold know not, nor the careless heed;
Of the gentle word and the kindest deed,
That have bless'd the heart in its sorest need;
Sweet shall the harvest be i

And some are sowing the seeds of pain, Of late remorse and in maddened brain; And the stars shall fall, and the sun shall wane, Ere they root the weeds from their soil again; Dark will the harvest be!

And some are standing with idle hand, Yet they scatter seed on their native land; And some are sowing the seeds of care, Which their soil has borne and still must bear; Sad will the harvest be!

They are sowing the seed of noble deed, With a sleepless watch and an earnest heed; With a ceaseless hand o'er the earth they sow And the fields are white whitening where'er they go; Rich will the harvest be!

Sown in darkness, or sown in light, Sown in weakness, or sown in might; Sown in meekness, or sown in wrath, In the broad work-field, or the shadowy path Sure will the harvest be!

A SHADOW.

What lack the valleys and mountains What lack the valleys and mount:
That once were green and gay?
What lack the babbling fountains
Their voice is sad to-day.
Only the sound of a voice,
Tender and sweet and low,
That made the earth rejoice, A year ago!

What lack the tender flowers? A shadow is on the sun:
hat lack the merry hours,
That I long that they were done? Only two smiling eyes, That told of joy and mirth; They are shining in the skies I mourn on earth!

What lacks my heart, that makes it What lacks my heart, that makes
So weary and full of pain,
That trembling Hope forsakes it,
Never to come again?
Only another heart,
Tender and all mine own,
In the still grave it lies,
I weep alone!

The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star. A TALK WITH THE COUNTRY WOM-EN ABOUT FLOWERS. NO. 3

The Dahlia, one of the most beautiful, and most desirable of flowering plants, is fortunately also one of the most common, and easily cultivated. The first dahlia known to Europeans, was discovered in Mexico, by Baron Humboldt, in 1789, and sent by him to Professor Cavanilles, of Madrid, who gave the genus the name of Dahlia, in honor of the Swedish professor, Dahl.

The dahlia is a tuberous-rooted plant, and is propagated, either by seeds, or divisions of the root. The seeds are chiefly used by gardeners for raising new sorts.

The roots should be taken up in the fall, before the ground begins to freeze, and laid in a cool airy room, where they will dry slowly, but thoroughly. Care must be taken when the weather becomes cold, that they do not freeze, and that they are not too warm and dry, nor too damp, as in either case they will be spoiled. They can be kept in most cellars. A good way is to lay them in sand, dried in the stove, and when the weather gets freezing cold, to place them on a high shelf in a cellar. Sitting on a cellar bottom, they are liable to e damp and to rot.

In the spring, let them be placed in a warm room, and the sand wet. In a week, or ten days, take them out. If the roots are good, the eyes will appear in that time. These eves or hids are not scattered over the tuber, as in the potato, but are confined to a ring round the collar of the root. The root should be so divided, that an eye may remain on each tuber if possible, as a tuber without an eye is worthless. This fact should be kept in mind, as fine healthy looking tubors which can never grow because they have no eyes. are sometimes sold by gardeners, to those who

are ignorant on the subject. When the tubers have been separated, if it is too early to place them in the ground, they should be set in small boxes, and left to grow till frosts are done coming.

The best soil for dahlias is a sandy loam. enriched with decayed leaves, chip dirt, and well rotted manure. The soil must be rich, and yet care must be taken that too much animal manure is not used, as that produces strong coarse plants without blossoms.

When a plant is set, a strong stake four feet long should be driven down beside it, to which it can be tied as it grows; for unsupported, they are not strong enough to bear the winds. Some make an equilateral triangle around the plant, at the angles of which slender stakes, or iron rods, are placed, and as the plant grows, it is confined within the triangle, by winding wire, or cord around the

Dahlias require a good deal of water, and soap suds thrown round them once or twice a week does them good.

No more than one stem should be allowed to grow from a single tuber. If more appear, the least vigorous should be taken off. Fine plants may frequently be raised from these extra shoots. They are like other cuttings. Remove the lowest leaves and place the stem in sandy loam in a well drained pot. Place the earth firmly around the stem, water it and invert a tumbler over the shoot. Keep the pot in a warm place, shaded from the sun at first, Roots will generally form in two or three weeks, and then the plant will begin to grow, and may be placed in the sun, or re-V. G. R. moved to the ground.

THE PLAY HOUR.

In the spring of 1835 I went into a school There were about sixty children belonging to it. When I went in they were all at play except two. As I entered I saw two children, Leonard and his sister Rebecca, two children, Leonard and his sister Rebecca, standing by the teacher. Rebecca was four and Leonard about seven years of age. Never did a brother and sister love each other er did a brother and sister love each other more than they. Rebeeca was a laughing, joyous, affectionate, little child, and Leonard was all in all to her. She did not enjoy either food or play, unless her brother was present to share it with her. They never quarrelled; for the very reason that it was Leonard's delight to see his sister happy, and she was sure to get the larger share of everything he had. When Rebecca had done anything wrong, her brother always stood by her to avert or to share the punishment. These to avert or to share the punishment. These two children stood beside their teacher. As soon as I saw them, I feared that Rebecca had been doing wrong, for Leonard had been crying. The teacher said to me, as I entered

the best boys in the school."

ouse when the children went to play."
"Well," said I, "why need Leonard cry about that? You do not keep him in to pun-

wishes me to let his sister go out and play, too much for him. and to let him stay in and be punished."

"How is that, Leonard? Why do you not who captured the

go out and play?"
"Because, sir, Rebecca cannot go." self with the rest. "I could not play if I did go, sir."
"Why not, Leonard?"

"Because, sir, Rebecca would not be en-"But even if your sister should be allowed capable of higher things.
"But even if your sister should be allowed capable of higher things.

GENERAL McDowell. This officer, who to go out, she could not play with you. She would be in the girl's yard.

him." It was affecting to witness his generous devotion to his sister, and his readiness ance. He will make his mark.

to suffer for her sake.
"This," said I to the teacher, "is 'love known to the country that we should hardly that seeketh not her own." What can you do."

on others .- From Kiss for a Blow.

MOTHERS.

ulfil a mother's duties. Her work is honora- Jour. le and great. She is above statesmen, pubof activity. But it is a greater work to make statesmen, orators, and leaders, than to be such. And this work the mothers really do. To be the builder of an ocean palace, to construct and imagine immense factories, and to direct the affairs of State, are regarded among pect has improved that this will be like that the important doings of men. But these are in results, and be finished up with a despatch trifles compared to the proper culture and development of mind, and the direction of the parents share in it. The greatest business that is on earth, is to raise up a family of children so that they will prove a blessing to the world and to themselves. Parents who have done this, are worthy of honor, and will be honored in eternity for having lived to a good purpose. And yet too many regard the care and culture of children as a small business, a burden, and, an irksome task, to be avoided. But this is foolish year wicked. ness, a burden, and, an irksome task, to be avoided. But this is foolish, yea, wicked; "Deliver me from the care of a family; let mever be burdened with children," is a frequent and facility recorded. frequent and foolish prayer; it is equivalent to praying that life may be a blank, that we may lose the highest become of which the completely remodelled the federal constitution, and not long thereafter, by general commay lose the highest become of the complete of the expenses of the complete of the

Miscellany.

SOME OF OUR ARMY OFFICERS.

which we are now entering, public attention turns to the "men of the hour" who are to take command of our armies and thus become greater mortality than the battle-field. charged, in a conspicuous degree, with the responsibilities of conducting this grand struggle to a speedy and satisfactory end.—
Hitherto these men have, for the most part, led unobtrusive lives, while the politician and the statesman have engrossed the observation of the responsibilities of conducting this grand struggle to a speedy and satisfactory end.—
Hitherto these men have, for the most part, led unobtrusive lives, while the politician and the statesman have engrossed the observation of the statesm the statesman have engrossed the observation of the masses; but now the men of words must retire before the men of deeds. Whether the bring out its controlling geni-Garibaldi, or a second Scott—remains to be seen. But that we already have excellent seen. But that we already have excellent military commanders—perhaps under the eye of that veteran head of the army, amply comthis campaign opens to young and ambitious men! Our cause is so right, our Government our cause is so right, our Government our cause is so right, our Government our cause is so right. on to believe that the talent they have already displayed, is but an index of the disofficers, derived mostly from local papers, which ought to be well informed as to their

head of a very important expedition planned for speedy execution, is a native of Connecti-learn today that the offers from Americans cut, from whence he entered West Point in Europe are numerous, and that thousands who 1817, to graduate in 1822, second in his class. have not seen the United States for years are This gave him a commission in the engineer corps, and when "Old Zach" went to Mexinow seems to be inevitable." Captain Mansfield was selected as the ef engineer of the army of occupation. His CLAY ON THE UNION. In 1832, Mr. Clay, Monterey, (where he was severely wounded in storming the enemy's position,) and at Buena Vista, won him brevets and fame. In "With respect to this "With respect to this Union, Mr. President, the truth cannot be too generally promoted to a generalship within a short time."
"Perley" describes him as "a soldier-like is necessary to those parts, indeed, in different necessary to those parts, indeed, in different

General McLellan. Major Gen. George B. McLellan commands the military department of the great Northwest, and will probably move down in the direction of the Missispipi river, or western Virginia, as the war opens. He is a native of Philadelphia, and is under forty years of age. He graduated at under forty with the highest distinction; under forty years of age. He graduated at West Point with the highest distinction; thence he was transferred to Mexico, under Gen. Scott, where for his valor he was twice brevetted. After the war he was associated with Capt. Marcy in the exploration of the sources of the Red river, and was subsequently transferred to Oregon. He was then appointed on the Crimean commission, which enabled him personally to inspect the military systems of all the great European powers—England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia—and to witness the operations of war, sia—and to witness the operations of war, under the highest scientific attainments and Ex-President writes as follows to the editor on a grand scale. He thus became one of the of the National Intelligencer at Washington:

A military oath has ever been held sacred

Leonard and Rebecca been misbehaving called into action at an early day, is a native of Illinois, or at least, he has lived there from "No," said she; "Leonard has done nother boyhood. He went to the Mexican war as ing wrong, and seldom does. He is one of "What is he crying for, then," I asked, if he has been such a good boy? Why does not go out to play with the rest?"

"What is he crying for, then," I asked, his adjutant. By Hardin's side he fought in every battle until that gallant chieftain fell, and with his own hands he helped to dress his he not go out to play with the rest?"

and with his own hands he helped to dress his corpse for the last rites of humanity. During very troublesome to-day in the school, and, as that entire campaign he was the most intia punishment, I told her she must stay in the mate companion of that lamented officer, and the sash which he wears now at the head of his regiment is the one which Hardin wore on that last fatal field. He is an able officer, and ish him because his sister has been a naughty is very popular with his men. He was a candidate for Congress in the 5th Illinois district last year, but the Democratic majority was

CAPTAIN LYON. Captain Nathaniel Lyon, who captured the nucleus of the Missouri se cession army, belongs to the Second Regiment of Infantry in the regular service. He "Well, but, cannot you go and enjoy your-elf with the rest." was born in the State of Connecticut. He en-tered the service as Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1841. He has been once brevetted, and he received his captain's commission August 20, 1847. The way in which he has discharged his duties at St. Louis, shows that he is

has been modest enough to decline a major "But then I should know she was there, generalship, because he thought himself only sir, playing with the rest."

"But why do you wish to stay, and let circle of Ohio, has resided in Kentucky, and is a connection of the celebrated James "But why do you wish to stay, and let your naughty sister go out?"

"Please do not call her naughty, sir," said the generous boy. "I love her, and would rather that she should go out than go myself."

"Then you think," said I, "you would rather see her happy than be happy yourself, and you would rather be punished than see her punished? Is that because you love her?"

"Yes sir," said he: "I am older and General Butter. Major General Benia-

"Yes, sir," said he: "I am older and stronger than she is, and I can bear it better than she can. I could not be happy if she stayed in. Do, ma'am let her go out," said the noble hearted boy to his teacher.

He stood with his arm round his sister, placeding that he wight he armight is here introducing the residue of the pleading that he might be punished in her introduction to the reading public. Suffice it stead. What a generous disposition he had! to say that he is a native of New Hampshire, I think if Jesus had been there, He would forty-three years old, one of the best criminal have taken him up in His arms and blessed lawyers in the country, and a man of extraor-

GENERAL HARNEY. This officer is so well "I will let them play together here in the of his career. But his present position in Missouri is too prominent and promising to room," said she.

She did so, and they were both happy.

If we loved our enemies, as Leonard did his sister, with a love that seeketh not her own, there could be no wars or fightings in the world; for then we should rather suffer and death the courselves than inflict suffering and death

The Kin Con Place.

Missour is too prominent and promising to allow him to be passed over in neglect. William S. Harney is a native of Louisiana.—

From that State he was appointed as Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry in the year 1818. From that time to the present—a period of forty-three years—he has been in constant service and has risen by regular gradastant service, and has risen by regular gradations to his present distinguished position— being now the third in rank of officers in the MOTHERS.

United States army. His only superiors are General Scott and General Wool.—Boston

le and great. She is above statesmen, pub-c orators, editors, or book-makers, in every lement of power, honor and reward. Yet some mothers imagine that they are doing nothing, that their position is very humble and hard, and they long for more public fields

lopment of mind, and the direction of During the memorable second division and moral culture of children. To of seven cantons from the Swiss confederacy, guard the tender frame from disease, to nurse of seven cantons from the Swiss confederacy, it is a noticeable fact that even after the national convention of the remaining loval can and protect it amost all the perils of child-hood and youth, up to manhood, is great work. To teach, to develop, and direct the mind in the path of nobleness, truth, and pie-ty, is still more glorious work. This great work is largely in the hands of mothers. Both parents share in it. The greatest business tional convention of the remaining loyal canany lose the highest honors of existence.

The society and governments of the world to rest of generosity together with the cartons. The are made in the domestic circle. There the elements are fashioned; there they get their character, and are sent out to bless or curse the world.

The world ter act of generosity, together with the new constitution, has infused a fraternal feeling among the Swiss, far surpassing that which formerly existed.

WAR AND HEALTH. The effects of war upon human health and life are most disastrous.— It is not the sword, nor the bullet, nor the cannon-ball, nor any other warlike instrument, that destroys most lives in time of war It is the great exposure which such a state of With the new and momentous era upon things produces; the changes in habits of exercise, diet, clothing climate, sleep, the exand many others causes frequently produce greater mortality than the battle-field.

OPENING FOR DISTINCTION. Col. Forney

so nobly sustained, our people so ardent and so generous, and the adverse experiment of the ready displayed, is but an index of the dis-tinction which they are bound to win. We give mere outline sketches of some of these officers, derived mostly from local papers. gathering here and offering themselves as wil ling sacrifices. Men who have grown gray GENERAL MANSFIELD. General Joseph K. with years, too-men of fifty and sixty-are Mansfield, now in command of the forces on the ground, ready to take any position twashington, and who is reported as the learn today that the offers from Americans in

ervices at the defence of Fort Brown, at in a speech in the United States Senate, alto the discontent then working in

"With respect to this Union, Mr. Presi-"Perley" describes film as a solution and says he is gentleman, with a full white beard, which gives him a patriarchal air," and says he is that threats to disturb or dissolve it, coming "brave but discreet, a thorough tactician, and an accomplished military engineer."

General McLellan. Major Gen. George

the military departs.

The great principle which

last three years he has been the executive head of the great Illinois Central Railroad.—

A military data has countries. Besides the solemn sanctions of religion, there is supererying. The teacher said to me, as I entered and sat down,

"What shall I do? I have here a case which I know not how to dispose of."

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Have done in the great Illinois Central Railroad.—

"Colonel Prentiss, Col. B. M. Prentiss, who has the command of the United States true allegiance to the United States, and serve forces at Cairo, and is, therefore, likely to be

enemies and opposers whatsoever. They do not swear to support the Constitution of any State. Educated by the United States, they belong to the Federal Government in a peculiar sense. Whilst I can imagine why an officer might resign rather than shed the blood of citizens of his native State in war, yet it is difficult to excuse or palliate the next step, which is to go over to the enemy, and make war upon the time-honored flag of the country.

The Republican, of Washington, is one of the most conservative newspapers in the country, throughout all the present excitement it has only once, we believe, advocated coercion, and under these circumstances the following remarks may, perhaps, be taken with peculiar significance:

"This war consummates by a catastrophe, the change, hitherto slow and gradual of Washington from a Southern to a Northern city. The tone of the capital must follow that of the Government, nor can it be doubt-

the change, hitherto slow and gradual of Washington from a Southern to a Northern city. The tone of the capital must follow that of the Government, nor can it be doubtful that slavery will be abolished here by Congress without much delay. A controlling consideration, which will bring about that result, is the importance of securing the fidelity of the capital, by sundering the tie which now connects it with an element which has just fomented a great rebellion. Wherever there is slaveholding, there must be sympathy with the slaveholders, and in view of what has now happened, the country will not long permit slaveholding at the capital. As a matter of fact, we presume that few anticipate any other issue of current events, and whatever prejudices may exist, or whatever wishes may be cherished, it is with facts, and whatever prejudices may exist, or whatever wishes may be cherished, it is with facts, and whatever prejudices may exist, or whatever wishes may be cherished, it is with facts, and whatever prejudices may exist, or whatever wishes may be cherished, it is with facts, and with the consequences of facts, that we have to deal.

Washington would be more agreeable to maniform that it will thrive more rapidly as a Northern city. It is not the genius of society based upon negro slavery, to build great cities, and especially not great manufacturing cities. Such cities may exist within the extreme limits of slave society, but they are foreign to it. The artisans, who will make Washington populous, if it ever becomes so at all, must be free white men, and such men never congregate where the social tone is fixed by four properties. Where the social tone is fixed by four properties where the social tone is fixed by four properties.

he ideas of planters.

ease, is in possession of his natural and constitutional health, and has as much bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural for-

gn to it. The artisans, who will have train group populous, if it ever becomes so at all, must be free white men, and such men never ongregate where the social tone is fixed by the whole the social tone is fixed by the witer.

Died in Gloucester, R. I., May 17, Mr. JOSEPH C. MITCHEL, aged 64. He was thrown from his carriage on Monday, and died the next Friday. His funeral was attended May 20, by the writer.

R. ALLEN.

Whether we delish it or not, Washington is to become non-slaveholding, and not only in the fact of the non-presence of slaves, but in the predominance of all the peculiar notions and habits of thought, which distinguish the free States, from the slave States."

INDIAN CORN.

A question not unfrequently asked is, as to the origin of Indian corn, and it is one of the predominance, and all was bright, after which she gradually sunk to rest.

Con.

Died in Pike, N. Y., Oct. 1st, sister Urania, consort of Bro. William Rose, aged 68. Sister Rose work of Bro. William Rose, pag

A question not unfrequently asked is, as to the origin of Indian corn, and it is one of the curious inquiries among the learned, whether it be a product of the new or old world. According to the best authorities, it is now asserted that this favorite grain among all classes, the old fashioned Indian corn, is of native American origin, and has only been introduced into the old world since the discovery of the new. In the year 1836, the celebrated agricultural writer, Bonafous, published a whole treatise on Indian corn, or maize, in which he labored to show that it was of Asiatic origin. The story that it was brought from Asia Minor in the year 1204, during the crusades, by the description of grains "of a golden color and partly white," is now considered as applying to the grain named millet. The common name of Indian corn in Europe sounds strangely to an American, as it is called Turkish wheat; so we call one of our native fowls "Turkev." The Turks name the maize Egyptian wheat, and the Egyptians "Syrian dourah." According to Bock, who is the earliest European writer who mentions maize, in 1532, this plant was brought from Arabia into Germany, or one so called in mod-

is the earliest European writer who mentions maize, in 1532, this plant was brought from Arabia into Germany, or one so called in modern times, but which was really not maize. The first discoverers of America, among others Hernandez in 1574, express great surprise at seeing this grain, and wonder it had not been introduced into Europe.

The zea of the Greek was not maize, but bearded wheat. The Bible makes no allusion to this grain. Travellers in Africa and Asia, previous to the discovery of America, do not allude to the maize. The monuments of old Egypt indicate no trace of this plant. But millet, the vine and other plants are perfectly recognizable on them. That maize is not found in the catacombs and old Egyptian structures is generally admitted, in spite of a story that it was found in an ancient mummy. The more probable idea is, that this mummy, like so many found at Thebes, was made out \$6.50.00 for the consistent course of like in Brownington, Vt., May 15th, Mr. James Wheelert of Brownington of Pitzwilliam, N. H. At the age of 31 years he removed to Lymlon, where he became or anumber of years as faithful and highly esteemed member. In 1836 he removed to Brownington pranch for a number of years as faithful and highly esteemed member. In 1836 he removed to Brownington and became a member of the Brownington, N. H. At the age of 31 years he removed to Lymlon, where he became or anumber of years as faithful and highly esteemed member. In 1836 he removed to Brownington and became a member of the Brownington, N. H. At the age of 31 years he removed to Lymlon, where he became or member of the Brownington, N. H. At the age of 31 years he removed to Lymlon, where he became or anumber of years as faithful and highly esteemed the member. In 1836 he removed to Lymlon, where he became or anumber of years as faithful and highly esteemed and highly esteemed the member. In 1836 he removed to Lymlon, where he became or anumber of years as faithful and highly esteemed the member. In 1836 he removed to Lymlon, where he beca

structures is generally admitted, in spite of story that it was found in an ancient mummy. The more probable idea is, that this mummy, like so many found at Thebes, was made out of the whole cloth to sell. It is a comparatively recent introduction in Java, Sumatra and other islands of the Java archipelago. It is little cultivated in India. It has no name in Sanserit. It is not among the five species fit for food which were introduced in China long before the Christian era.

The culture of Indian corn in America as that of wheat of barley, in Europe or Asia, It was grown from Chili to Virginia and from Brazil to California. As indicating its ancient culture, its numerous varieties are a proof, and almost all the distinct varieties come from the new world. The tombs of the Incas, the oldest Peruvian catacomb, contain ears of corn, as those of Egypt grains of barley and almost all the distinct varieties come from the new world. The tombs of the Incas, the oldest Peruvian catacomb, contain ears of corn, as those of Egypt grains of barley and almost all the distinct varieties come from the new world. The tombs of the Incas, the oldest Peruvian catacomb, contain ears of corn, as those of Egypt grains of barley and the continuation of the continuation o

ease, is in possession of his natural and constitutional health, and has as much bodily perfection as is consistent with his natural formation.

Another definition of "soundness." That thorse is sound in which there is no defect nor disease, that shall impair his present or future usefulness.

A third definition of "soundness." That horse is sound that is perfect in structure and function.

According to the above definitions of "soundness," it would be a matter of impossibility to find a sound horse; therefore I advise you not to warrant the animal which you suppose has a corn.

Died in Irasburgh, Vt., May 8, Bro. John Pors, aged 60 years and 20 days. Bro. Pope experienced religion in the fall of 1844, under the labors of Eld. Stephen Drown, and shortly after was baptized by him and joined the Freewill Baptist church in Albany, of which he remained a worthy member until death. His sickness, though short, he bore view, but not bigoted; and as she could but seldom the about the death of the care of voinvalid daughters, one being deprived of the structure and in the fall of 1844, under the labors of Eld. Stephen Drown, and shortly after was baptized by him and joined the Freewill Baptist church in Albany, of which he remained a worthy member until death. She belonged, and firm in her theological weight the fere of your children; when the labor is the state of the structure of the properties of the structure of the properties of the structure of th SILAS WHEELER.
Died in Attleborough, Mass., April 7, sister SAL-

Advertisements.

REFORM IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE!

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Bolis, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

J. C. Aver & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarssparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrotilous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a tensponful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin son began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the spottles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas.

ALPRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas,
Tetter and Salt Rheum, Seald Head,
Ring worm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th
Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of
Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the
persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous
Malignant Erystpelar by large doses of the same; says
he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck. Zebulon Sloan of Prespect, Texas, writes: "Three bot-ties of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goirre—a hid-eous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years." Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent. alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofibuou diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrheea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterat. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous occurian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease. Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1869.
Dr. J. C. Aten: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilia.
I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilite ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palste and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparila: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in, her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D. Rheumattam. Gautt. Liver Compalator.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDREENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Aver. Sir, I have been stilicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Saramarailla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general, health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he krew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones. the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,
Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief
of Consumptive Pattents
in advanced Stages
of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any
other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it
is useless here to publish the evidence of its slitues. Its
unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its fruly
wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it
known throughout the civilized nations of the earth.
Few are the communities, or even families, among them
who have not some personal experience of its effects—
some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the
subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs.
As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and
as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not
do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have
won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.



CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

DR LAROOKAH'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PULMONIC SYRIP, the best preparation ever made for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Hoarseness, to
which Public Speakers and Singers are liable, and all other complaints tending to
Consumption.

In proof of the above, we refer you to a
few of the many who have taked it:

D. Merrill, Molrose; Rev. J. Cooper, East
Boston; B. Hinds, Blackstonching Elder

Rev. A. D. Merrill, Melrose; Rev. J. Cooper, East Weymouth; Pearl Marin, Boston; B. Hinds, Blackstone Market, Boston; Rev. N. Philbrook, Presiding Elder, Sandwich, Rev. Go. H. Winchester, Monument; Rev. S. S. Cummings, Burrillville, R. I.; Rev. Wm. C. Stevens, Maine Conference.

dainc Conference.

SEVERY & INGALLS, Proprietors,
McIrose, Mass.

For sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., M. S. Burr & Co.,
Weeks & Potter; Boston; and by Dealers and Agents everywhere.

NATIONAL HOUSE. BY OLIVER STACKPOLE, CORNER of BLACKSTONE and CROSS STREETS, Haymarket Square, near Boston & Maine Depot, BOSTON.

Baggage taken to and from the Boston & Maine Depot free of charge. [coply39] MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD. 1861] SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [1861 ON and after Monday, May 6, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave Hillsdale Station as follows, daily, except Sundays;

daily, except Sundays:

Going East.

Leave Hillsdale at 2,19 A. M. and 1,44 P. M.

Arrive at Toledo at 4,30 A. M. and 4,25 P. M. Going West. Leave Hillsdale at 12.01 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. Arrive at Chicago at 7.30 P. M. and 6.00 A. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 min-utes slower than Toledo time.

Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all Night Trains

Advertisements.

BLACKSMITH SHOP & TOOLS.

DWELLING HOUSE & LOT TO RENT.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE!

ONE PRICE SYSTEM ADOPTED!

RY GOODS of every description at the lowest prices! Great opening of SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and DRESS GOODS,

134 Merrimack Street, Carlton Block, 134 We have decided to do business upon the ONE PRICE SYSTEM—the only one upon which trade can be conducted honorably and fairly; and preparatory to entering upon that system, we have marked our whole stock at such astonishing low prices, that no one can fail to see that time and money are saved by purchasing goods at the ONE PRICE STORE. Every Article will be marked in plain figures, at the very lowest possible price.

By this One Price System you may be assured that you can make a saving of at least fifteen per cent., without the necessity of dickering and bantering. If we are to have but one price, all musis see it becomes us to have that price so low that none can be lower; and, considering this, we have placed such prices upon our goods as to admit of no competition!

We are grateful for past patronage, and feeling that this system of doing business will meet the approbation of all, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

H. W. HILTON & CO., Carlton Block, 134 Merrimack Street.

H. W. HILTON & G. H. NICHOLS.
Lowell, Mass., Oct., 1860.

BLACKSMITH SHOP & TOOLS, AND

DWELLING HOUSE & LOT TO RENT.

THE subscribers wishes to rent a Blacksmith Shop. For portion of Ground, (a good country stand,) on Oak Ridge, near Pine Creek church, and close to a school house, in Ogle Co., Ill. Possession immediately given.—A Wood Shop will be near the Smith Shop. For Ogle Co., Ill.

PALOB HOKE.

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS

THE People's Remedy. Try it; and if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure and Ache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weskness

TEETHING MRS. WINSLOW.

A N experienced Nurse and Female Physician, present SOOTHING SYRUP. For CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay A LL FAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

RELIEP AND HEALTH TO YOUR INPANTS
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timly ly used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its marical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and ex-knustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with pever failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects actifity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, and WIND COLIC, and overcomes convolsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death

convalsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death

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