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none of the good purposes of life, and really than the sun shining in the fulness of his enjoys none of its blessings. We live when we accomplish the objects of life, render our fails and we turn away dazzled and overpowwere pleased with some sentiments on this subject from Rev. Mr. Hatfield, and present an extract. He is describing the benevolent He is generous in action as well as in word and the subject from the subject from Rev. Mr. Hatfield, and present an extract. He is describing the benevolent of sin on his mind and soul. They were perfect and ever will be. "He knew no sin."

He is generous in action as well as in word to the arc they which every high control of the effects of sin on his mind and soul. They were perfect and ever will be. "He knew no sin."

together. Such an eye and hand do not always command a full purse, but "if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not." The widow of Sarepta had only a handful of meal and a little oil, but she had a hand "open as day for melting charity, and enjoyed the luxury of doing good." The poor widow mentioned in the Gospel had for all her living only two mites, yet she so used these as to secure for herself a richer blessing than was pronounced on any of the rich men who east their munificent gifts into the treasury of the Lord. If it be only a cup of cold water that is given for humanity's sake, and in the name of Christ, it in no wise Ioses its reward. "Blessed is he that considerest the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." We are to make ourselves actually a make a supplementation of the large and he that sitteth on the treasure of the large and he that sitteth on the treasure of the large and he that sitted her that the sum of the large and he that sitted her that the sum of the large and he that sitted her that the sum of the large and he that sitted her that the sum of the large and he that sittle her that the sum of the large and he had a might in his temple, and he that sittle her that the sum of the large and he had a might in his temple, and he that sittle her that the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the their efficacy to heal the wounds and remove the thest are only our Lord Jesus Christ. It will cleanse us from all sin. How heavenly and glorious the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. It will cleanse us fro poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." We are to make ourselves acquainted with the circumstances of the poor, to sympathize with them in their sofferings, and make sacrifices to relieve them. Blessed is the man who does this. "He that in these things seeketh Christ, is acceptable to God and approved of men." It is more blessed to give than to receive. The man who gives liberally and without grudging, follows the example of the poor, the poor that the second of the poor, the poor the poor, to specific the poor, the poor that the poo

saying, "I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widhim. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not I searched out." It followed from this that when the ear heard him, it blessed him—that men waited for him as for the rain, and opened their mouth wide as for the latter rain. The saintly and gifted Herbert, generally known as "holy George Herbert," was once on his way to Salisbury to join a musical party, when he saw "a poor man with a poorer horse that was fallen under his load. They were both in distress, and needed present help, which Mr. Herbert perceiving, put off his canonical coat, and helped the poor man to unload, and after to load his horse. The poor man blessed him for it, and he blessed the poor man; and was so like the good Samaritan, that he gave him money to refresh both himself and his horse. Thus he left the poor man; and on coming to his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder that Mr. George Herbert, which used to be so trim and clean, came into that company so soiled and discomposed. But he teld them that Mr. George Herbert, which used to be so trim and clean, came into that company so soiled and discomposed. But he told them the occasion; and when one of the company told him he had disparaged himself by so dirty an employment, his answer was, that the thought of what he had done would prove music to him at midnight; and that the omission of it would have upbraided and made discord in his conscience whenever he should have upbraided and made discord in his conscience whenever he should have upbraided and made discord in his conscience whenever he should have upbraided and made discord in his conscience whenever he should have upbraided and made discord in his conscience whenever he should for all that be in distress, I am sure that I am institutions, might have been avoided by bound to practice what I pray for; and let me more general diffusion of useful knowledge. tell you I would not willingly pass one day of my life without comforting a sad soul, or showing mercy; and I praise God for this oc-casion." Blessed is the man that hath a casion. Diessed is the man that hath a bountiful eye. To him the midnight as well as the morning chimes ring out melodiously. He finds vineyards in the wilderness, and springs of water in the desert. From envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, good

"O brother man! fold to thy heart thy brother,
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is there."

Lord deliver us!

the exercise of this virtue-the strong and restgained license, and all idea of the public valiant in laying themselves upon the altar of good a senseless abstraction their country; parents and friends in yielding the precious sacrifice; those who have means in imparting their substance, cheerful hands and nimble fingers busy in the work of mercy all in cheering the hands to the safety of communities, would become moral and intelligent citizens should they attend good schools punctually from the age of six to eighteen. all in cheering the hearts of the departing, and providing for their wants. Not only thus, but the work is all around us. In caring for the physical, mental, and spiritual in our country, have either been habitual truppeds of our country. needs of our companions in all the walks of life. Thus in blessing others, our own cup will overflow.

For the Morning Star. CHRIST---THE RESURRECTION---OUR

Christ made his appearance on earth and manifested traits of character such as the fold never saw, from which we learn that he was kind, faithful, good, compassionate, and holy, but how little of Him? Christ appear and not in his glory, and we may view him as possessing the attributes of God, which he claims and which he exhibited on earth. We can never possess these, they belong to God alone—they are the properties of the Infinite—we are finite, but we may infer, however, that all our capacities are infinitely to enlarge in a moment, that we may know more than we ever could know on earth. "For now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face; now I know in part, but then shall I know even as also I am known." If we are right to tax carries with it the right to edu-

from all the effects of sin. but his body is not the same now it was when on earth, for when he arose from the grave it became spiritual and glorious, and woonger flesh and blood. "Now this I the kingdom of God, heither doth corruption answer; let the police reports in our daily inherit incorruption." We shall be like our papers answer; let the alarming number of convicts who crowd our jails, houses of corr our viie body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the workings whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself." This implies that all bellion, answer! I appeal to police officers the effects of sin are to be forever all in the converted who crowd our jails, houses of correction, and state prisons, answer; let the benighted condition of the masses who are engaged in the prosecution of this unholy rether effects of sin are to be forever all in the converted who crowd our jails, houses of correction, and state prisons, answer; let the benighted condition of the masses who are engaged in the prosecution of this unholy re-

sness as the stars forever and ever." St. it, until education shall be considered as nec-Paul says, "There is laid up for me a crown essary a condition of life as the air, the waof righteousness, which the Lord the right- ter and the sunlight. It is our duty to edu-eous Judge shall give me at that day; and cate all.

MORNING STAR.

| fot unto me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." The nature of this crown is, it "fadeth not away," eternity addeth to its brightness and glory. The Son of God, after giving us the solemn scenes of the judgment, and the events which will succeed the property of the property of the solemn scenes of the property of THE BLESSEDNESS OF BENEVOLENCE.

He who shuts himself up to the narrow circle of selfish gratification, can accomplish glowing figure! What produce is more glorious glowing figure! What body is more glorious

selves useful in our sphere, and receive the reflex influence of our benevolent deeds. We forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Fa-

and feeling. "He giveth of his bread to the poor." A bountiful eye and a liberal hand go together. Such an eye and hand do not always command a full purse, but "if there be like him. "These are they which come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." The flow-ing-streams from Calvary are unearthly in

give than to received. The man who gives increally and without grudging, follows the extangle of the Saviour, and imitates God. And the blessedness that springs from the exercise of of benevolence is pure and permanent. "The good man is satisfied from himself." No depth of affliction could deprive Job of the satisfaction he felt in referring to the past and exercise with delivest them of all that is unlovely. We do not wish to live with our friends forever as they now are, but we would when

pared to give it as my opinion that much o

It is from the neglected and uneducated youth that our poor houses, jails and prisons crimes of this class that our police is organized, and all the costly machinery of criminal prosecution is kept in order. With m grown to maturity in ignorance, whose min are locked against the entrance of truth, being perfectly dormant and dead to every soulin reason that will reach them; -patriotis knows of no appeals that will affect them ;-At present all have large opportunities for liberty with them is only another name for un

irregularity of attendance prevents the schools from making any good degree of progress.
This is particularly the case in cities and large villages. These evils are the prolific source of all those minor offences which are but the germs of the upas of crime that is casting its deadly shade in lengthened shadows over our

country.

Every country should guard against its own subversion, and exercise the power of self-protection. Morality and knowledge are the but how little do these reveal to us Christ appeared in his humiliation, a his glory, and we may view him as the attributes of God, which he of in legislation. Laws are enacted for the ed in the cradle. All the states claim, and many exercise, the

holy we shall increase in holiness forever—we cate. If it is the duty of the state to tax for shall be like Christ, have an entire freedom educational purposes, it is also the duty to see that its purposes are not thwarted. from all the effects of sin.

1. We have reason to believe that sin has the purposes are not thwarted. The materially affected our bodies. It has destroyed much of their beauty, by diseases and intelligent citizens. Schools are established e influence of the passions. The Son of for the purpose of protection, and if this pur-od appeared on earth in a body like ours, pose be not fully realized, the objects of government are defeated. A truly practical and important inquiry is: Are the different states each educating their children and youth?— Let the several school-registers answer; let brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the crowds of vagrants that infest the streets ings whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself." This implies that all things unto himself." This implies that all the effects of sin are to be forever obliterated and we made perfectly beautiful. A few years and months ago the bodies of many saints tion, we may reasonably hope to see our youth how the bodies of many saints the little of the saints with however as rewritty as well as the alternative. and months ago the bodies of many saints tion, we may reasonably hope to see our youth who bowed as reverently as we do at the altar grow up to a respectable manhood! I feel of God, their flesh has seen corruption, fully prepared to recommend some change in logislation generally in this matter. Yet the corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this magnitude of this evil is not sufficiently unmortal shall put on immortality, and we shall be changed."

2. We shall sit at God's right hand. The 2. We shall sit at God's right hand. The so far as possible, always be an exponent of Psalmist says, "In thy presence is fulness of public feeling; but we do hope the day is not joy; at thy right-hand there are pleasures for far distant when the people will see and feel evermore." Daniel says, "They that be that no child must be allowed to grow up in brightness of the fir-ignorance and crime. We want light. Let turn many to right- the press, the pulpit, and the rostrum, radiate St. it until education shall be considered as nec-

house shall be without tenants,—when the laws of our nation shall be so well under-

For the Morning Star. INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

distresses, but from sin; not from the sins of others, as near as can be ascertained, the first blow was struck on Sunday, Ang. 17, in the town of Action, Meeker Co., when five persons were killed. Two women and three men were shot, each with two bullets, leaving two women and two small children anhurt, who escaped to Forest city, a distance of some ten miles. The succeeding day their ravages commenced on the Minnesota river, at the lower Agency, where they broke into the warehouses first, and then began murdering indiscriminately the inhabitants. The contagion having started, the thirst for blood increased, and spread like wildfire through the several bands in the vicinity. Plunder, carnage and bloodshed became general over the western frontier of the state. Probably not less than five hundred men, women and children have fallen victims to the vengeance of these half civilized barbarians, beside the soldiers who have fallen in battle; and there are COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

massacre of their unoffending neighbors, a hundred different races, yet the absolutism of large portion of whom were Swedes, Norwe- its Government clasps them as with bands of gians and Germans, who are honest and harm-less, with no disposition to fight.

N. J. ROBINSON.

It is a question of great importance to the

ties from preaching elsewhere.

on that day with especial reference to that -Examiner.

We have received and read the two serwe have received and read the two sermons preached by Dr. Burns on that day, and since published by him. The first is a candid review of our obligations to the church of England, from Isaiah 65: 8. The doctor says he would not destroy the church of England, "Because it has ever been the depository of eminent picty"—"On account of the escaptial truth it maintains." Because it has sent it in weariness back to its sential truth it maintains." ed in behalf of sacred learning"—and "on is glad, and sits humming unheard joy over account of the souls that have been converted its head. nd guided to eternal glory by the sanctified

land, the "objection to the church's union vith the state, -its oppressive exactions beyond its own pale. re of errors with the truths it teaches"--and Appended to the sermons is "a brief state-ment of facts connected with the ejection of the two thousand clergymen on St. Bartholo-

esus, whose council was to do ever, he says, nothing rashly. Upon any proposal of consequence it was usual with him to say, "Let us thrust it out, and took pleasure in languishing first consult with the town clerk of Ephesus."

"Thou shalt call his name Jesus," said the laws of our nation shall be so well understood that obedience to them shall be not
only the duty, but the happy employment, of
all; then shall our hospitals and asylums
be converted into school-houses for the advancement of our race.

R. W. BRYANT.

"Thou shalt call his name Jesus," said the
Angel who announced his birth to Joseph,
"for he shall save his people from their sins."
Even Joshua, whose name is identical in Hebrew, was so called prophetically, as the Saviour or deliverer of Israel from enemies and
dangers; and in this he was a 'type of him
who was to come, not as a military conqueror and earthly prince, though men so expected him—not as a deliverer of the Jews from Roman vassalage, and the restorer of their Never has there been such a general, cruel and murderous savage outbreak among these bands since the settlement of the state, as the recent uprising and hostilities of the Sioux gels, not of devils, not of men, without ex-Indians. Many instances equal the savage ception or discrimination; but of those predesbarbarity of the early settlements of New tined to belief in him; his people, the Saviour England and the Middle States. Universal of his people; not from temporal or physical fear and dismay are spread over the frontier.

diers who have fallen in battle; and there are as many as two hundred captives, whom they hold perhaps as hostages.

THE CAUSE.

THE CAUSE.

THE CAUSE.

THE CAUSE.

THE CAUSE.

Tarkey, which she is constantly forcing south-THE CAUSE.

Various opinions and conjectures prevail on this point, and no single reason can be stated as the sole and definite cause. A combination of circumstances have conspired to than one-third of Asia is already hers, and every year sees her crowding farther southbring about this horrible slaughter of inno-cent persons. Quite likely a growing dissat-ward. She has penetrated below the Caspian these tribes. It is generally conceded that the Government Indian agents, some of them at least, have not always been honest and faithful in the responsible trust given them. The Indians were shrewd enough to understand it. They have not been prompt to give now exploring some of the content them their annuity. This year the governmental department of Indian affairs was quite tardy, and these rude beings could not brook delay very long, though pacified several times by the authorities. Many of the traders among them, whose sole object is to enrich their pockets, have defrauded and wronged them. Many persons among whom they have their pockets, have defrauded and wronged them. Many persons among whom they have ents, for a vast commerce, is now, from its travelled, and from whom they have pilfered, have brought in large, and doubtless in some instances fraudulent, bills, to obtain remunerinstances fraudulent, bills, to obtain remuner-ation from the Indian annuities. These things right to the countries watered by it. She has have conspired to evaporate these savages, also secured the vast island of Saghalien, and

ation from the Indian annuities. These things have conspired to exasperate these savages. It is believed by many, and not without some plausibility, that rebel agents have been among them, exciting their infernal passions to these awful deeds of blood and rapine.

The Indians really supposed that all the fighting men of the whites were gone from the state, and consequently this was the time for them to strike, killing indiscriminately helpless, more continent and guilty, and laying the country in one common ruin.

There can be no doubt but they have long. country in one common ruin.

There can be no doubt but they have long effects are to a strong hatred against their white neighbors, and a wish to avenge their real.or supposed wrongs. The whites, as a general rule, have treated them with kindness and friendship, and many of those first slaughtered were their very less felonds and hone-factors.

In, ere long, the Great wall is not passed, and her steamers do not ply on the waters of the Yang-tse-kiang, and the Russian maps do not claim it as a Russian river, it will not be from the want of diplomatic skill, or greed of empire. One-sixth of the land of the globe, and one-twentieth of its entire superficies. Already belongs to this colossal

world's future progress, What will be the result of this reduction of so many nationalities to the sway of one power? We cannot but "Candon and Fidelity: The substance of two li-Centenary sermons preached in New Church treet Chapel, Edgware Road, August 24th, 1832. for the more effectual diffusion of the gospel. By Jabez Buras, D. D., &c."

When Charles II. was being restored to the throne, after the death of Cromwell, he made strong professions of moderation towards all at least to the extent to which the nations of and especially towards the presbyte- higher Asia are. The territory she has lately rian, and other non-episcopal ministers who then occupied the parish churches, but were Mohammedans, Buddhists, or worshippers of very favorable towards his return. Seated the Dalai-Lama, professors of Shamanism, on the throne, however, he soon forgot these one of the oldest and obscurest forms of idol-professions, and the episcopalians having atry, or worshippers of their ancestors, which gained the ascendency, severe laws were enacted against dissenters, and one especially was enacted; that ministers, who did not on or before Aug. 24, 1662, publicly "declare their unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained" in the Episcopal Book of Common Passer and their helief their integrations. of Common Prayer, and their belief that it tent, a missionary church, but the Russian contained "nothing in it contrary to the Word of God," should be deprived of their of other faiths from its territories, unless they parishes, and be prohibited by severe penal- mingle in the political strifes of the country result and the result will be that under Russian p was, that two thousand out of the nine thou- tection, the gospel may be preached to n sand ministers were ejected from their liv- tions which hitherto have not heard of i ings, and among them such men as Baxter, The fierce robber hordes of Turkistan, the en, Calamy, Bates, Manton, Charnock, Kaur, who claims, what his complexion and features indicate as probable, to be the broth rooks and Flavel.

As this year was the completion of the secnd century since this event, considerable atTartars, Turks and Toungouses of Soongaention has been devoted to it by the dis-enters of England, and as August 24th oc-and peaceful, but deceitful north Chinese, curred on the Sabbath this year, as it did two hundred years ago, many ministers preached salvation, and the missionary's life will be safe.

sential truth it maintains"—" Because it has mother's knee, where it thinks it has come for nobly defended Christian truth against more excitement, almost in the midst of its gross superstition and infidelity"-and he frolicking, and not knowing what influence is would view it with favor on account "of the creeping over it, it falls back in the mother's noble band of confessors and martyrs she has arms, and nestles close to the sweetest and had belonging to her communion"—"the in-fluence the church of England has ever exert-with long breath, sleeps; and she smiles and

so we fall asleep in Jesus. We have labors of many of her clergy."

The second sermon is on "Fidelity to conscience," from Jer. 15: 19. It gives as reasons for not conforming to the church of England at last we feel the approach of death.—

We are tired out, and we lay our head back in the arms of Christ, and quietly fall

> THE APPROACH OF DEATH. The article upon "Death," in the New Encyclopædia, has the following:

" As life approaches extinction, insensibili mew's day, 1662.

From this notice our readers will perceive that if Dr. Burns is some years older than when he visited this country, he is still full of when he visited this country, he is still full of your sensibility would seem to continue, it is surprising how often there has been ob ty supervenes—a numbness and disposition to repose, which does not admit the idea of of any circumstances that may arise, as the opportunity for inculcating important truths.

W. H.

would write how easy it is to die, were the last words of the celebrated die,' were the last words of the celebrated William Hunter during his last moments. entleman mentioned in the 10th chapter of Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an incident which left him so senseless he was This was the town taken up for dead. On being restored, how-

The Slavery Conflict .-ABOLITIONISM.

The remedy, then, for the nation's malady, is the perfect, utter and eternal eradication of the unfortunate cause, and that is the institution of slavery. But how apply the remedy? Go according to the law of the land, as long as it is law; free every slave instantly, belonging to a voluntary opposer of the Government of the United States; take from such persons all.

Bro. Fairfield remarked that he would have the United States; take from such persons all the property they have on earth; demand an the South have done a great deal towards the fect the hearts of men.

instead of the four or five millions, some two years ago. We have often laughed in our sleeve, as many a cotton-planter has no doubt done, at the monstrously absurd admission of the North, that only negroes were fit to cultivate the burning plantations of the South, and that white men could not stand it. Dear,

oyal father's immense plantation. We can this one discourse was concerned, in the should only present "things old." residence of families in the Gulf States, whose cotton was plowed, and planted, and gospel we had assembled. For that purpose practised medicine on Southern plantations, we speak by the authority of personal observation and actual knowledge of the facts.

peared and addressed the Convention as fol-

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have come for the curpose of thanking you and accepting your gether on that occasion. to speak as I had intended—whether it were this gospel of God. uccessful. But, whether we advise the Gov-

face for having gone back from the faith he idea so mighty would never have dawned in taught us, and instead of arming every man, the mightiest human intellect, unaided and black or white, who would fight for this Union, withholding a well-meaning President uninstructed by Divine wisdom. It bears hold the Mississippi, and threaten us even on the banks of the Ohio; all because the slaves the works of man; and in glory and majorithms. at home are giving them no trouble; because we are at the point of the bayonet keeping them loyal to their masters instead of to the I have told these things to the President

are melted away, and \$200,000,000 spent: me to this!" when another half million

eny slave. slay every traitor—burn every rebel mannion, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world growing wiser by his experience, now repairs;

and to our posterity. Unless we do this, we | but still the main trouble remains. After can cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress—and in the last week after a "few remarks of mine, the vote was 42 to 84 agree-No other ism of the day is growing like ab-olitionism. Many who have been its staunch-est opposers and not a few who have been ac-time, the vote was 2 to 4 agree-ing with me, where a year ago not fifty could have been found; and if I go back there again, if we have any left to fight by that time, the vote was 2 to 4 agree-ing with me a year ago not fifty could have been found; and if I go back there again, if we have any left to fight by that time, the vote was 2 to 4 agree-again, if we have any left to fight by that customed to call its adherents hard names, are now earnestly advocating the abolition of blavery as the only method of ending the war. Dr. Hall of New York, who has heretofore been strongly conservative, talks as follows in the September number of his Journal of Health:

The remedy, then, for the nation's malady.

Bro. Fairfield remarked that he would have been glad to be prepared to present someunconditional oath of submission to the consti-tuted authorities, or require them to leave the country forever, with the penalty of summary death if they return unbidden. As to the slaves of the loyal now living, let them be purchased at a fair price, and be set free; and all horn hereafter to be horn free. What do tuffer, do as you would do to any stranger try and put them in a way of doing ished periods, instead of aiming to simply something for themselves. The negroes of ished periods, instead of aiming to simply

prosperity of this nation. Don't we owe them a little help? The gains which their sweat and toil have helped to make, have aided in ly, he had been prevented from making the building many a mansion in Fifth Avenue and Walnut Street, on the Hudson and at New-attempted to make, having had but little time to think of the subject, and only three hours Since confiscation is the law of the land, time in which to sketch down those thoughts, Vall the confiscated soil be divided, by the or arrange them to be presented. Under Government, into conveniently small-sized parcels, and leased to any who will take notified his substitute, had it not been that he them, for the cultivation of cotton, etc. If this is done, the annual yield of cotton, in

and that white men could not stand it. Bear, delightful ignoramuses of the North, did you not, the text was so familiar and so good. ever inquire who dug the canals of the South. He should probably refer to the context, but and ditched its millions of reclaimed lands?
White men, for the most part.
We have a medical student in our office sentiment of the text itself. The minister of now, who graduated with honor last spring at the gospel was supposed to be duty bound to one of the best medical schools in the nation, present things new and old; but, so far as who, at sixteen, made a full "hand" on his this one discourse was concerned, he feared

ed, and gathered by the girls and boys, un- alone had these walls been erected; and to der the direction of the father, not a negro on the place; but they soon became able to that object had this building been consecrated on the place; but they soon became able to own negroes, and now have plantations and and to no other. It was only that some influ-nce might be contributed towards the operation of the redemption of man, through this gospel, that himself and others were here la-

boring. Eighteen years ago he had met many of the The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pa., Chair- Conference, and, with only one exception, he brethren who are now present in a General han of the Committee of Ways and Means in had attended every General Conference since the present House, having been re-elected to that time. He had missed many familiar facsaid House in 1860 by the pretty decisive es from time to time, which did not appear in the various Conferences, because they had the relation of a rebel to his government? nanimously nominated to the next House. been taken away by death. And before another Conference season should come, many others would be thinned from the ranks of Zion, and would not gather themselves to-

His most earnest prayer was, that this Connomination.—It is always gratifying to a public man to be assured of the continued confidence of those whose servant he is, but especiate of God... For blessings and success were so in times like these when the wisest "not by might nor by power, but by my spirmen differ on questions of policy. I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to criticise not in a fulsome manner, but as I thought it deserved, the conduct of the war a first object. The would only have time to and the present policy of the Administration; but in the last hour I have hesitated whether note a few of the many glorious features of

roper to criticise now, in this hour of deep- 1. The fact that it is a glorious gospel, as gloom, when we know not where our ar- here announced by the inspired apostle.es are, but know that they are nowhere Paul's language is here, as often, so weighty, rnment, or find fault with it, we must do evrything to strengthen the hands of our na- sible to render it more explicit or forcible. Let us not despair; life is not all sunshine; which is so clearly expressed, that all attempts thas gloom with joy, adversity with proserity—nor is the victory always to the just— We find many of his savings so full of wisdom, human energy and earnestness will often most useless; and, after all effort, the best wrest from fate what would seem to belong to justice alone. Possibly we have not yet suffered enough; but let no man falter in his fered enough; but let no man falter in his loyalty to his Government, no matter how he may criticise its policy; for he who falters now is a traitor, not only to his country, but to humanity and to his God. I have not determined whether to speak as I had intended; perhaps when we know the result of these few days, I may meet you and speak to you. I have protested against the present policy. I have protested against the present policy, not only to the people, but to the face of the President and his Cabinet, and on the floor of Congress, as those know who have done me the honor to read my speeches; told them that they were exercising too much lenity at proclaimed by the gospel, and which constithe request of border states men- not one of whom, in my judgment, has loyalty in his originated with man. It exceeds his highest I have accused the prime minister to his conception and his profoundest wisdom. An from doing so until, as we advance into their clearly and unmistakably the marks of God. ountry and our armies dwindled away from mi- "Even a child," as Solomon says, "may be asma and disease, they spring up behind us, and retake what we had gained. They still by his In wisdom and power they transcend greatness and glory prove its Divine origin.

and Cabinet, and they replied, "It may come to this." "Come to this!" when 200,000 men tion of man. All its features and provisions corroborate the idea that this is the object of lives shall have been lost, and a billion dol- this gospel, to redeem man-fallen man-the lars more laid upon you in taxation. I can-not and will not stand this—and if you elect man nature—fallen and deprayed. Whatever black and white, who can aid in crushing the rebellion; that every inch of rebel soil be taken and sold to pay the debt of this war. I nature is in ruins. All plans for its restorathe President in paying for tion without a recognition of its utter ruin all the slaves; I did not vote for his resolu-tion; I will not vote to pay for any slave of a rebel! But I will uphold the Administration as far as possible—saying at the same time that it is all in vain unless they change their and the other bent. He carries it to the Would it not be better that 15,000 armed watchmaker to be repaired, and suggests that all will be right if the hands shall be put in slaves should lie unburied around the battle-fields of Manassas than that your friends and repair. This is done, but still the watch does mine should thus be there? The rebels might not perform its duty. On further examinahave slain them; they would have saved us, tion, a scratch or two may be discovered on the and our own men would have gone fresh into dial, and some other trifling external defects. action and to victory. Yet at this sympathizers with treason at the North cry—"Abolition!" Abolition—yes, abolish everything on the watch is not restored. Farther examination over their unworthiness, and short-comings, the face of the earth but this Union: free tion reveals some amell defect in a wheel or a land unlikeness to the true gospet pattern.

2. It is glorious in the mission it under-

vassing the entire matter thoroughly, it is discovered that the mainspring is dead-no life nor power in it to move the watch at all. Various religious theorists set themselves to tinker up the moral defects in the human constitution, by just such a process, and with similar success. Every attempt which does not discover and remedy the defect in the main spring of human nature, has proved, and must prove, an entire failure. The heart must be cured or all these external remedies will be useless. And this renovation of the heart, which is a remedy for the depravity and ruln of human nature itself, is the object of the provisions of the gospel. We may expect to reap the fruits of a restored human naturewe may expect to gather grapes and figs of thorns and thistles, but we shall be disappointed. Not a jot of discount should be made on the doctrine of old fashioned depravity. We often see those whom we justly regard as good citizens, good husbands, and kind fathers, and men of integgity and morality, and all may feel that it is almost too bad purchased at a fair price, and be set free; and all born hereafter, to be born free. What do with these millions? Do as Almighty wisdom did with Adam and Eve—turn them into the heart so as to affect the hearts of others, was more important than the presentation of any give them as fair a chance as you would like any other human brother to give you. If after that, you find some of them are likely to suffer, do as you would do to any stranger to denounce such men as depraved, and in are good neighbors, kind fathers, generous, hospitable, and possessed of many of those qualities which might render them good citiens. If they are rebels in arms against the government, that is a fact which renders all other qualities of little account.

It is said of Stonewall Jackson, that he and his father-in-law spent six hours in consulta-tion and prayer before it was decided that old Stonewall should go into the rebel army. Now if, after all his praying and deliberation, he comes out a rebel, so much the worse. The fact that he has some good qualities cannot obviate this small and trifling fact that he is a rebel, and a much harder case and more dangerous rebel than would be one who hould, being a desperate villain, pitch into this rebellion without consideration. These good looking features in the character of Jackson, which would render a loyal citizen valuable and amiable, are really his hardest features, seeing that he is a rebel. These characteristics give him an ascendency over others, and attach his rebel associates to him, and render him all the more formidable as a

We often find men in our congregations who are amiable and upright, and who pay well for the support of the gospel, and who, after all, are far more difficult to deal with spiritually-harder to be moved to the Savour-than those who are apparently farther from God. It had been lately said-If you can make men better by religion than Esq. A, the Universalist, you will do well. The man referred to was moral and uprighta fact which rendered him a far more dangerous and successful rebel against God. The great question in regard to any man is properly, What relation does he sustain to God? Does he recognize God as his father, the salvation of God to the condition of man. 3. It is glorious in its perfect adaptation to the work for which it was intended.

As an essential to this feature, the gospel fixes a higher standard of morality than is elsewhere to be found. This is true, infidels themselves being judges. A young man came to the college whose father was an infidel, open and avowed, and had been so from early life. On opening his trunk after arriving here, he found a Bible which had be there by that infidel parent. On the fly leaf was written, by that father, the advice to "read this book every day." That man was one of age and gray hairs, and had numbered almost fourscore years. He had been for six years a member of the senate of his state. was amiable and respected. I wept with that young man when I saw that book and that advice written in it by the hand of that venerable father. It was a testimony to the morality of the gospel. Other sons of this father had received a liberal education, and, no doubt, they had all received the same advice. This was the best shield for their morals, and that father knew it well. "No one scenan article in an irreligious newspaper, trumpeting the fall of an infidel, and herald ng it forth as a great wonder, and accompaied by taunts and jeers, and followed by three or four exclamation points; as though an atheist had failed to come up to the standard of morals his system implied.

No body is astonished at this. No hue and cry is raised over it. No one supposes that a standard of morality is essential to atheism, that should, above all others, preserve the morals pure. But when a minister of the gospel, or a deacon of the church, or a Christian eminent for piety, falls from his steadfastness, the news journals teem with articles headed. The Fall of a Minister!! or some such caption. Or they will proceed to delineate, in its darkest colors, the circumstances of his downfall, and wind up the account by adding -"And this man was a minister!" or a deacon! &c.; or "This man was the Rev. Dr. -111"

These bare facts show that it is expected, as a part of the necessary character of Christians, and a part necessarily growing out of heir system of religion, that their lives shall be upright and their morals pure.

The Christian is the only man whose life falls below the true standard of his religion. Mormons, Mohammedans and Pagans, are not condemned by the purity of their systems of religion. This shows that the gospel system is glorious and is Divine in its origin .-We thank God that the standard is really higher than the life-the purest life-because it shows the standard to be beyond the highest human reach, and therefore Divine.

We confess with tears of blood, and sorrows too deep for utterance, the low order of the practical piety of the Christian world, and mourn our own short comings, which are remembered with weeping and anguish. And when we see good men thus humbled-when we see a Payson and others, whose lives have been above reproach, lamenting so deeply

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on the altitude of that standard of moral per- ther affectionately because he was their father folds, and whose realities that same gospel fection which the gospel reveals and requires! Nor would we consent to its lowering. Let it stand where it is high as heaven itselffar, far above human reach. Let it remain where it is as a beacon to direct our course, and let us soar forever upward, higher and higher, onward and upward, toward that glorious height forever. There is also a sanctifying power in the

gospel which so prepares the heart as to renler the requirements delightful and easy.-And this position is taken with a knowledge that there is an apparent discrepancy between this and the hypothesis just discussed. But this discrepancy is only apparent. Progress in the right direction may be easily secured by the aid the gospel provides.

Not long since, a young brother came to me, in great distress of mind. He exclaimed. "What shall I do? What can I do with myself? I am so poor and unworthy, I think of going into the next monthly meeting and withdrawing from the church." We wept to gether over his distress of mind. But I encouraged him that if he should persevere in his efforts to overcome temptations, he would soon find it easy to perform those things which his experience now pronounced almost impossible: This is the experience of all progressive Christians. At the outset of their experience, they find it about impossible to resist temptations. They struggle and agonize on those grounds and in the performance of those duties which afterward become so perfectly easy that they almost forget, in their subsequent experience, that they ever had a struggle there. This is my own experience. I have now almost forgotten the conflicts which I endured years since in resisting temptations with which I am hardly troubled, and think it strange that I ever was. After having been so often beaten in his attempts to foil the efforts and hinder the progress of a Christian, Satan gives him up on that point and says, "It is of no use to attempt any farther conflict there."

We have spoken of the high morality which is a part of the requirement of the gospel, and which may in itself, be regarded as a moral power. But beyond all this, there is a nearness to God which strengthens the soul in performing the will of God. It is often contended for morality by those

who would disparage religion, that it is good as far as it goes. This we admit. But the trouble with morality as a saving system is, that it does not go far enough, to be of any real saving benefit. The bridge at Norwalk was a good bridge as far as it went. But it did not span the channel, and the consequence was that the train plunged into the stream, and 570 dead bodies were taken from the terrible wreck. And such is morality.-It does not span more than one half the

The Learned Blacksmith has spoken of a youth who was stimulated by a towering ambition to carve his name higher than the name of Washington or Patrick Henry, &c. Having towered above them all he carved his name-found it impossible to descend, and so he climbed upward and upward, until, when tottering to his fall, his friends reached down the chain from the towering cliff above him .-Such is the provision of the gospel, which must take all men where their morality ends. This fable, as it no doubt is, teaches us a good lesson-the importance of being saved by taking hold of the golden chain of the

Napoleon said there was an infinite difference between his kingdom and that of Jesus Christ: for, whereas, he ruled men by force, and, as it were, by a rod of iron, Jesus Christ ruled them by the principles of love. Man does in fact learn to do the will of Christ because he loves him and loves his will. By experience he becomes more and more in love with God's will, and as he becomes assimilated thereto, he performs that will easily.

Some who have no relish for the performance of the will of God, no love for his law, or his cause, have said of the church-going and God-serving Christian-I should think you would get tired of performing these things-attending to this round of religious duties attending to devotional exercises. and going to prayer meetings and to church three times a Sabbath. But love will work wonders in any such direction. Some of our young ladies who attend here, are all eagerness to know if they have any letters from home in the mail packages as they arrive.-When letters arrive, how eagerly are they seized and borne away, the envelops torn off, and the contents read and re-read and perhaps in dead of night a light is struck, and the contents of that letter devoured again .-Some may wonder why this fond daughter should so often read this epistle, and lavish their pity on her that she should read this letter so often. But her answer is, It is from my dear, loved mother. I love her, and I should not become tired with reading that letter twenty times.

The mystery which in the mind of the skeptic hangs around the acts of the devoted Christian would be all cleared up, if he could only realize the deep love he feels for the Saviour. To him who loves him with all his heart the letter he has written to man becomes sweet, and to pore over it a delightful duty God thus reveals himself to man, and then he speaks to those who love him in cheering

Some children solicited their mother to allow them to take a sail in a small boat. The fond mother consented, but gave them instruction that if they saw a cloud arising they should immediately return. A boy of 13 said he would protect his four brothers and sisters, who were younger than himself. They forgot their danger in their joy, until they suddenly saw that a storm was upon them. The sea became rough and the shore could not be reached among the breakers, and the boy. whose father sailed a larger craft, and who had learned something of the dangers of the sea, kept his little boat from the shore .--Darkness came on, and in the midst of that dark and stormy night, without a star to illuminate it, the boat was driven far to sea .-The captain of a vessel, looking out upon the stormy deep, illuminated only by the flashing lightning, saw the little boat, and instructed the mate to take immediate measures to have it saved. The mate remonstrated, but the captain was decided, and insisted that at the peril of their lives they should save the little tenants of that boat, recalling the fact that he too had children, and that he would perform the office for others which he would desire them to perform for himself. In the midst of peril and darkness, the famishing children were lifted from their little craft and laid upon the deck of the vessel, and then the capcovered that his generosity and perse

verance had rescued from death his own five

-kind and affectionate. But the fact that he provides. was their benefactor, and at so great a hazard | Eighteen years ago, the speaker had trav had rescued them from their otherwise hope-less condition, would increase the intensity of ern Ohio, to attend the first General Conferthat love. So God has done to us. He has ence which he had ever attended. Soon after given himself for our redemption-has be- that Conference he received the painful intelcome our Saviour, as well as our Father.— ligence that that good man had gone to his When the wild waves dashed around us and reward. And O how triumphant his death, all hope was lost, Christ became our Saviour. through the influence of the glorious gospel of

to the human soul as it is.

I was then taught that the gospel, as with the glorious gospel their end is peaceful and their besom of destruction, was designed to sweep rest glorious.

away all which constitutes the moral man. When Conference again assembles some of Perhaps I did not fully understand it. If I the present members will have gone home to did I regard that preaching as wrong. The the full realization of all the glorious benefits gospel is no doubt intended to control, but of the gospel, and to enjoy its Author forey-

1500 horse power. The work tobe done is not joys of his Lord. to exterminate that power, but to control it, and when properly controlled and directed, it bewhen properly controlled and directed, it becomes an engine of good and not of destruction. MORNING STAR. Luther says he used to be whipped three times a day when a boy at school. This probably was not the best method for dealing with the 2000 horse power he carried. God was raising up a storm-god in the person of Luther, which, under the control of the gospel, was destined to control the elements of that stormy agg.
And when in later life, while directing all the displayed by those who do the least, and energies of his mighty mind for the benefit of the Christian church, he was besought by his

Those who can do nothing but criticise, had friend Melancthon, with all the affectionate better leave that undone; if any have that tenderness of a woman, not to show himself at liberty, it is the valiant and faithful. But free Rome in answer to the summons of the Pope thought and free speech are among our inhe -when Melancthon threw his arms around rent rights. Faults are not to be ignored, or his neck, and besought him in tears not to do passed with indifference. Attention to them anything so rash-he replied, "What de you in the right way, and in the right spirit, is no mean Philip? I would go to Rome though only demanded, but affords one of the best there were as many devils there as there are evidences that we have the cause at heart. tiles on the roofs of their houses." He stood While such a mighty effort is made and vast firmly amidst the storm, and thundered and sacrifices are poured out, the true patriot can lightened along the path in that dense dark- but have deep solicitude that all shall be turn-

Rarey takes the foaming Cruiser in hand, and whole land. There are such as exist in the him an obedient animal of extraordinary speed. There are also obstacles and hinderances on and endurance.

ter—when directed and controlled by a skil-ful engineer, travels its 40 miles per hour for One of them arises from a s ing their thunder to good account. 4. The gospel is glorious in its scope.

are to be attended here. If the brethren present have not occasionally been kindly Now language is too feeble to express the meaning members, who have felt it their duty tion one may hold in the civil or military ser to admonish them in regard to preaching on certain benevolent enterprises, which they from the Commander-in-Chief through ever did not relish well, they have been very for- grade to the private soldier, selfishness that tunate. Such brethren only want to hear the would sacrifice or peril the public good for gospel, and suggest whether it would not be personal gratification is nothing less than dia better if you should confine yourself to bolical, and shows its possessor to be utterly preaching the gospel to the exclusion of all unworthy the privilege and place he encum

But the principles of the gospel embrace all betrays the most sacred trusts, and uses opthese enterprises. Paul says much in the di- portunities confided to him to destroy his most rection of these enterprizes in our context. | cherishing benefactor; and all to indulge a righteous man, but for the lawless and diso- is deserving the deepest indignation and lastbedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for ing reprobation of all good men, it is this base unfoly and profane, for murderers of fathers murdepers of mothers, for manslayers,

rebukes so often bring reproofs to us, especform any reasonable conjecture as to why it as busy as ever. was not so rendered by our translators.

It was a careful provision of the apostle that quire that these narrow prejudices and bickhe should have inserted the conclusion of our erings cease. First save our beloved land. quotation. "If there be anything else which contrary to sound doctrine." This sweep- forbearance, confidence. ing clause covers the whole ground of all sin, which may not seem to have been included in what has preceded, and instructs that the gospel be preached against ALL SIN. When Jethe prophet the great object of his missionthe propnet the great colors that their open treason and malignancy with all their open treason and malignancy cause he hath anointed me to preach good destroying the nation, as there is of th tidings unto the meek—sent me to bind up North. A united North of patriots, good and the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the true, could not easily be overthfown by

ous its preaching and its singing too, as well, cret, can do us more harm than ten ou the choir of angels, who sang "Glory to God lance is the price of liberty," and it never wa in the highest, on earth peace and good will more emphatically true, than it is to-day.to men." O what music was that! Then fol- While resting in self-security, there may ions of that song are recorded. Rev. 5, one of spite. ry kindred and tongue, and people and nation, ery? Is it not their duty to preach against or and glory and blessing—Blessing and hon-make out! They do not seem to know that

the voice of a great multitude and as the voice ever any rebellion was contrived! They are of many waters, and as the voice of mighty not aware that slavery caused the war, by thunderings, saying, Alleluia for the Lord God eradicating from society the principles of free

nerts is the gosnel! Especially in the last istocracy a desire, and finally a determination down to die, and look supward, without fear own tyranny. This brought about the rebel vious. These children would love their fa- joyment, the prospect of which the gospel un- any effect, it has been to retard it.

Again, the gospel adapts itself to our capac- the blessed God! Since then, many others ity by developing our humanity. It fits itself had followed. As Conference after Conference assembles, the seats of many whose pres When young, I perhaps did not under-ence has been prized and whose counsels have tand fully the preaching I heard. I thought been esteemed, are vacant. But through the

t exterminate the powers of men, and sub- er. May God enable us to be faithful, till we due all to the will of God.

A father has a boy who is like an engine of good and faithful servant, who enters into the

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

OBSTACLES TO SUCCESS.

A censorious spirit, a disposition to find ed to the best account.

I once knew a man who offered to tame his There are most formidable obstacles to the neighbor's refractory horse by shooting him, suppression of the rebellion, and the re-es-This offer was of course declined. But when tablishment of the national authority over the subdues his refractory powers, he makes of very nature and strength of the treason. our side, no less important to be removed. A locomotive-a terrible engine to encoun- We cannot attempt even to enumerate all,

One of them arises from a spirit of jealous the benefit of man. How greatly does the and rivalry. It is a spirit that belongs to church need more men who can face the fallen human nature, and is everywhere exstorm—men of might—Boanerges, whom the hibited. It was the bane of our cause in the gospel can subdue, and render useful by turn- revolutionary struggle, and came near, on several occasions, proving our ruin. There can be no doubt that several of our severest re-It embraces all that comes within the range verses in the present struggle are to be as f man's duty, directly or indirectly. It em- cribed to its influence, and to it we are largepraces all the enterprises whose anniversaries ly indebted for our want of success on the

nonished by some good, or at least, well- malignity of this spirit. Whatever the posivice, from the President to the humblest citizen bers. He is worse than a traitor; since he spirit, wherever and whenever exercised. We have been too lenient towards it.

selves with mankind, for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine, according to the glorious gospel of the blessed God."

Another akin to it, grows out of party spir it and greed. It is well known, that there has long been a class of men who pat party above patriotism. They are not confined to These specifications clearly authorize and any one political organization. Their passion equire the gospel minister to preach against is all absorbing; to it they devote untiring all those iniquities, public and private, whose energy and skill worthy a good cause, and have been suffered to gain a dangerous influence ially slavery. This word rendered "men- They have long been a great source of peril to stealers," is literally "men-sellers," or traf- the national welfare. Now that the country is fickers in human beings, and I am unable to in mortal strife for very existence, it is still

It is hence mean and base to the last de Moses places men-stealing and men-selling gree, and wherever manifested, should rein the same category, and so has the gospel. ceive no favor. High, essential interests re-What is needed now is union, magnanimity

OUR DANGER AND OUR SAFETY.

Our danger is not so much on the account of the open enemy we have to contend with sus stood up in the synagogue and read from as it is on account of our covert foes. There is not really so much danger of the South captives, the opening of the prison to them that are bound be added, This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears. This, then, was the gospel mission.

Cers, or the desperation and barbarism of their soldiers, but in an enemy nearer home ious gospel of the blessed God. How glori- One traitor here at the North working in se for it was ushered in upon the world at the South. He should be watched with the clos birth of the Saviour by the glorious song of est scrutiny. One has said, "Eternal vigi owed the great sermon of the gospel, which in our midst those who are inconsiderately has been preached now for more than 1800 willing to sell their birthrights and ours—who years. The preaching will yet be over, and are ready blindly and deliberately to barter this great gospel sermon ended. As it was their liberties, surrender the old constitution shered in by a song, so, when the sermon and throw their property and themselves into ends, the choir will sing again—will sing a the yawning gulf of anarchy and revolution. riumphal chorus with united voices. Por- This is not an act of intelligent decision, but

And they sang a new song, saying Thou The North are to blame. They say, "The art worthy to take the book and unloose the ministers have caused the war. Freewill seals thereof; for thou wast slain and hast Baptist ministers are guilty." What have edeemed us to God by thy blood, out of eve- they done? Preached against the sin of slavand hast made us unto God kings and priests, every sin? It provoked the South, did it and we shall sing on the earth-Worthy is and that when they did not hear them, of the Lamb that was slain, to receive power even know that there were any such ministers and riches and wisdom and strength and hon- in the world? Such men must have a case to or and glory and power be unto Him that sitthe of the throne and unto the Lamb forever." contriving this very thing, and have brough Chapter 19: " And I heard, as it were, it about as intentionally and deliberately, as Omnipotent reigneth." dom, disqualifying the masses for self-govern-5. How glorious in its ultimate achieve- ment, and implanting in the minds of the aror, when, with all our layers ended, we lie to have a government in harmony with children. The point of this anecdote is ob or trembling, to those blessed scenes of en- lion. As far as preaching against slavery had

Formerly, if I mistake not, all ministers preached against it, North and South, as a We are believers in the law of progress. noral evil; and if they had always continued This republic was established in the provito do so faithfully, this war would not have dence of God for a wise and beneficent end; peen. But in the first place, the interests of and we have no idea that traitors at home slavery silenced the Southern ministry, and despots abroad are to be gratified with place, they converted them into Biblical ad-creasing faith that slavery, one great source vocates of the system. They taught that of peril, will perish in the conflict, and thereslavery was right. In this way the ministry by stability and prosperity be secured to our have promoted the rebellion—particeps crimifree institutions. We heartly endorse the nis. They have seduced the Southern church following sentiments in a late speech by Exinto its support. The Northern ministry, Gov. BOUTWELL, at Washington:

A million of such men could never subdue tion is sure. the rebellion. We hope this picture is not other brigade. We know that many men who go out in the army, carry

moralized army of a million will not accom-ment in doctrine and practice; and their ses-plish much, but a million of good men and sions were of great practical benefit. true is a very different power, and will secure very different results.

ing be accomplished. Numbers and resourc- many dry sermons on general subjects. Our es are by no means to be despised, but they labor should be specific, and adapted to presare not to be relied upon as efficient means of ent wants. Much might be gained by having lie these, and render them potent. The jus- setting a very good example, by the assigntice of our cause, the soldier's rectitude of ment of subjects for study, and examination talities effectual. Right principles and a the churches, stations, and general field of laright course afford great encouragement .- bor. s cause, our hope augments.

and should be suppressed—if it right for us to devoted to the common cause. uppress it, then let us do it, availing ourselves of every legitimate and indispensable means for its accomplishment. The old watchword of Liberty has not lost its fascina-All these have their power, but our safety is is so obvious, that its value is not realized. not here. We have not yet reached the cita- It is not until they are sick that most persons del. The Lord is the strong tower, "the really know how to prize health; and with re righteous runneth into it and is safe." With all our righteousness our trust must be in the lutions of the sick room are soon effact Lord. There is our only safety. "God is a AH-this is unreasonable and wrong. Adverrefuge for us." Trust ye in the Lord forever; sity is meant for a wholesome discipline to for in the Lord JEHOVAH is everlasting trength. "He is their help and their shield." been the Lord who was on our side, now may ers from every passing incident. Israel say: if it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, latter is often impossible. When disease is then they had swallowed us up quick, when fastened upon the system, its hold frequently their wrath was kindled against us." The cannot be broken. Care and caution might Lord has already kept us from being swallow-ed up, and by our adversities made us witing to do right, as we were not a year age. Now to think how many valuable lives are sacrilet us do right—" Trust in God and keep our feed to carelessness, how much of wasting

tions, &c., are this week crowded out to providence, but in their own folly, nake room for the report of the Anniversary | Again, prevention is better than cure, Convention and a portion of the proceedings, cause of its economy, It costs but little, of General Conference, which will be found Prudence is a virtue to be constantly cherish. the first page.

RIGHT WILL PREVAIL. me of the Northern; and then in the second overthrow. On the other hand, we have in-

into its support. The Northern ministry, however, thank God, have got their eyes open to the truth, with now and then a solitary and despicable exception, who is using the fatal poison to destroy us. It is the influence of such men that goes to strengthen and prolong the rebellion. Here is our danger!

Again, treason in army officers, and in high places, is a most dangerous element. Wherever it is found it should be dealt with in a most summary manner—just as our forefathers would have secured him. Traitors will never subdue the rebellion. They only wish to prolong the war to their own pecuniary advantage and our destruction.

Gov. Boutwell, at Washington:

"Now, there is a belief in some quarters that republican institutions on this continent have failed. The despots of Europe are elated with the idea and the hope that which they have professed, viz. the affure of republican institutions have not failed. They are put to a severe trial in these days, but republican institutions have not failed. They are put to a severe trial in these days, but republican institutions have not failed. They are put to a severe trial in these days, but republican institutions on this continent have failed. The despots of Europe are elated with the idea and the hope that which they have professed, viz. the affure of republican institutions on this continent have failed. The despots of Europe are elated with the idea and the hope that which they have professed, viz. the affure of republican institutions on this continent have failed. The despots of Europe are elated with the idea and the hope that which they have professed, viz. the affure of republican institutions on this continent have failed. The despots of Europe are elated with the idea and the hope that which they have professed, viz. the affure of republican institutions on this continent had the hope that which they have professed, viz. the affure of republican institutions on this continent had the hope that which they have professed, viz. the affure of republican institut

tage and our destruction.

Another strong ground of danger is to be found in our own corruption. This is far more destructive than rebellion itself. It will overthrow any government. Enemies in open warfare can do nothing in comparison. It has been the great destroying element which has subverted the empires and republics of the past. Wherever it has prevailed beyond a certain limit, it has always done its fatal work, just as disease has upon the body. It has not sufficient recuperative power left to restore and preserve it.

Whether we as a nation are approaching that point beyond which there is no hope of recovery, is a question of vital interest. Cer— Whether we as a nation are approaching that point beyond which there is no hope of recovery, is a question of vital interest. Certainly we have reason for apprehension when we perceive how corruption pervades the army whe state, and even the church. Too of ten the man who has the most money or friends succeeds by "nook or crook" in securing the offices of honor and profit. Favoritism is the order of the day. The question is not, who is the best qualified for the office? But can he get it?—is he eligible?—will he bear "bleeding?" When men occupy offices in the army with no qualification, not even patriotism, to fall back upon, can we expect them to be successful? When the boldiery become demoralized by profanity, gambling, intemperance and licentiousness, they can but meet with defeat. The greater the number, the greater the defeat. It would not be strange if, to these causes some of our greatest mortalities in camp, may be ascribed.

These are not imaginary dangers. Temptation in camp is a thousand times stronger than at home, under the influence of chaste mothers, wives and sisters, and the restraints of society. Men who would not think of listening cup at home, yield to temptation, taste, and drink deeper, until they find them selves completely unmanned—enervated—unselves.

taste, and drink deeper, until they find them- combine with it the anomaly and absurdity of selves completely unmanned-enervated-un- slavery. At least, the inconsistency has been fitted to do the duties of a soldier, and indif- tolerated from a selfish do-for-the-present polferent about success. One of our chaplains, icy. Sagacious minds always saw that such who was an eye-witness to facts, represented experiment must prove a miserable failure, to to me that two-thirds of the men in a brigade involve in the end most dangerous results with which he was connected, were in this de- Now the issue has come, the ordeal is dorable condition! I asked him what such severe one; but with fortitude to endure, and en would be good for in battle. He replied, magnanimity, the nation will come out of it They would be worse than nothing." Such purged from the dross, henceforth to take an army would conquer itself or be conquer. position among the nations worthy of her oried, sooner than it would conquer the enemy. gin and privileges. The progress of civiliza-

their principles with them, and manfully reber of ministers, and much valuable time i sist the tide of corruption coming in upon them. Too many however have been influ-enced by wrong motives. One goes for the money, and another has in view political promotion. These may be secured without conquering the rebels. Thus it is that our great records, that on these occasions they examindanger lies within ourselves. Corruption among the people, in the army, and in high where is our safety? Not in numbers.—
Where is our safety? Not in numbers.—
other. They also had various exercises on Victory is not always to the strong. A de-

With us too much time is apt to be devoted to the ordinary routine of business. It should Our safety is not in our material resources. be attended to in its place, and well, but it These may be squandered and lost, and nothmay be with despatch. There need not be so success. The true elements of success under- more system. Some conferences are already ourpose and action, and the integrity of men essays, lectures, discussions, &c. One sesresponsible positions, will make instrumen- sion might also be well devoted to a review of

When we see the President issuing a procla- In such session, the inquiry might be made nation of emancipation because it is right successively with regard to each church, its when we see good men enlisting in the ser-state and prospects, and what can be done for ice of their country because it is duty-when its increased prosperity. Also, with reference we see a disposition to prosecute the war en- to new openings for labor, and the mode of ergetically to the overthrow of treason and of supplying them. Another object might be to enlist the services of any gifts, for some cause It is always safe doing right. Here we need not now employed. The field is large, the ever hesitate; If the rebellion is wrong, work great, and all that is possible should be

CARE OF HEALTH.

We have already in a measure discuss ion wherever there is a heart filled with this point, but it is one of so much importance atriotism; and will it have any less charm to as to deserve the most careful consideration. m who has felt the iron heel of oppression? The adage, Prevention is better than cure, turning convalescence, the reflections and reso the individual afflicted, and a warning to observers. It is the part of wisdom to It is as true of us as of Israel; "If it had not the most of every event—take lessons as learn-

Prevention is better than cure, disease and suffering are recklessly induced. People talk of mysterious providences in nu-Several interesting articles, communica- merous instances, when the mystery is not in

It is easy and careful in every point of view; facilities for the service of God.

It should not be carried to the extreme of it, the great central force of all abiding civil laxity, and is soon involved in the greatest of the present rebellion would have been repainful truth should be deeply impressed on tion of the ministry.

the minds of all, especially the young.

And has God placed such a power within It is much easier to act with, than against, us, and do we allow it to remain unoccupied? ble. Her domain is the realm of life, health, our fellow men as God has intended, and pliss. Every part of the system, in its nor-neglect the stirring up of those gifts which mal exercise, is a source of pleasure. Let a are within us? Has he passed by angels and wound be inflicted, a limb fractured, and the put in the hands of mortal men the gospel violence thus brought upon the order of nat trumpet, and do we, by mere neglect, fail to ture causes a reaction of her forces of most give it the certain sound?

have done what we could.

A. TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION

levotions. Bro. Day read select portions of less God interpose signally, the discourage-Scripture from Isaiah, the Psalms and Epis- ment of diminishing numbers will be endured. tles. After which he led the Conference in Soon will fall around us the fragments

and report thereupon.

By-Laws of the Conference.

ing and adjourning, viz.: C. B. Mills, N. a kingdom that cannot be moved. Brooks, E. B. Fairfield.

This motion was defeated.

ppointing one from each Tearly Meeting. P. M. This motion was lost.

Ramsey, A. D. Williams, R. Woodworth, R. Chairman, Rev. P. S. Burbank.

prayer was offered by Rev. R. Dunn, the was offered by Rev. James Rand. burden of which was that the Holy Spirit night descend on the Conference, not merely that they might have wisdom and kindness in the transaction of business, but a travail for the advancement of Zion.

Hymn 788 was then read by Bro. P. The sermon of Rev. D. M. Graham follow

As this sermon is to be published in par phlet form by vote of the Conference, only a mall portion of it will be given here. TEXT-2 Tim. 1.6. "Wherefore, I put thee emembrance that thou stir up the gift of Grichich is in thee, by the putting on of my hands."

THEME-The stirring up of the ministeria After having spoken at considerable length Page.

on the call to the ministry and the training for that calling, he came to the work itself. The end and aim of all this preparation and the object of the calling, were all for the development and extension of the church of God. This would never be done but with the leadership of the ministry, any more than the rebellion would be put down by our brave soldiers without any organization and leaders. The membership of the Freewill Baptists, he contended, were as good a people as the world afforded, and provided we could get them well officered, would be thoroughly efficient. Christianity being of Divine origin, God

had provided all that was necessary to its per

petuity and efficiency, his power co-operating with human minds. The development, disc pline, and direction of the mind in the service of God, had not been left to mere chance, or general law. But the Holy Spirit had distributed to certain men all the peculiar gifts which were needed for the accomplishing this work, and directing the forces of the regenerate life. Yet, by a wrong direction of their own powers, men possessing these gifts may neglect their cultivation and appliance. But by a right direction of their powers, they may greatly improve and strengthen them. By all the Reful consequences of destroying souls; dangerously sick.

and by all the glorious consequences of saving them, those possessed of the peculiar gift Y. M. called Iowa Central, which has been of the Spirit, are exhorted not to quench but to quicken it. In his epistles to the seven but the delegate, Bro. Coffin, son of Rev. S. churches of Asia, the Saviour devotes nearly Coffin, was in the army, and could not obtain the whole effort to warning and exhorting their pastors, some of whom had forgotten their first love, ceased to watch, and failed to tee on credentials, so far as made. strengthen those ready to die. He threatened to take away their crown, and even to blot for Moderator, which resulted as follows: their names from the book of life, unless they should return to their first work. To the ministry had God assigned the business of winning souls to Christ, and embodying them in churches, and training those churches to become a power in the promotion of revivals, for Bro. Fairfield. Carried unanimously. furnish themselves with houses of worship, On taking the chair, Bro. F. thanked the and gather the children into Sabbath schools Conference for their confidence, and said he that they might be taught the word of God, regarded it as a higher honor than to be calland to sustain the ministry at home and ed, as he had sometimes been, to preside over abroad, by systematically bestowing of their political or legislative bodies.

Increase for furnishing all lands with Bibles

The members had come together from difvery interesting, especially the sermon by ed. Not only is the price of liberty, but of increase for furnishing all lands with Bibles

to employ constantly this watchful forecast. Thus is the special grant of the Holy Spirdistracting anxiety. All that is required is a zation, committed to the hands of the minisrational prudence. The one who discards try. And had the ministry been true to this this, and runs on heedlessly, giving loose charge, sin would have greatly diminished in reins to indulgence, obtains no good by his our land, and as one of the fruits, the cause evil. Happiness is destroyed for days, moved. As sure as an army unofficered would weeks, months, perhaps for life, and all the be a mob, so sure would the power of the Dievils in the train of disease induced, as a vine life never be manifested through the penalty for inexcusable recklessness. This church, unless under the guidance and direc-And has God placed such a power within

nature. Her laws are uniform and inexora- And do we neglect to scatter blessings upon fearful consequence. This painful struggle as energetic efforts for the salvation of soels with the disaster is indeed beneficent, since it as others' do to clutch their gold and silver? is the best nature can do under the circum- Do we see men peril their lives to save the stances to recover from the effects; but how drowning, and shall we make less effort to much better still, if the misfortune could have been arrested.

save men from the bottomless pit? Do we snatch victims from the fire of burning dwell-But the question is asked, may not this ings, at a peril, and fail to pluck them as natter of prevention be carried too far? brands from the everlasting burning? Does May not a solicitude be erected detrimental one brave soldier pile around him the bodies to health? Undoubtedly, the best rules are of a dozen rebels, and shall not we be actuatliable to perversion. Extremes are never ed by an ambition to save a thousand lives in beneficial. No more is required, as already the day of the Lord? How do all the great mated, than a rational care and foresight. interests of time, and greater ones of eterni-With our duty done in this respect, we may be ty, exhort us to "feed the flock of God which "without carelessness;" relying upon Him is among us" and "stir up the gifts within us" who notices the sparrow's fall, and numbers —"taking the oversight of the flock, not by the hairs of our heads. Then only can we constraint but willingly, not for filthy lucre, have substantial peace, when we feel that we but with a ready mind; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock. And when the chief Shepherd shall GENERAL CONFERENCE. appear, we shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." Brethren of the General Conference: Your

flock is sixty thousand. Your thoughts and The Conference was called to order by the feelings and resolutions are the fountain from Clerk, Rev. Silas Curtis, in the College Chap- whence will flow, in a few weeks, the l, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 1. thoughts, feelings and impulses of twice that After singing hymn 762, the Conference number. Your flocks are soon destined to hose Rev. P. S. Burbank temporary Chair-suffer more from poverty than they have benan, who called Rev. G. T. Day to lead in fore suffered since the days of Randall. Unof the blackest despotism that the world The Clerk then read the Constitution and has ever seen, or else the glorious superstructure reared by our fathers. In either by-Laws of the Conference.

It was voted that a committee of three be case, great convulsions and changes are at appointed, whose duty it shall be to receive hand. Devouring wolves will soon howl and examine the credentials of the members around the fold. If, in ordinary times, great watchfulness, fortitude and skill, are requisite The Chairman appointed L. B. Tasker, G. to lead the flock—how great are the respon-H. Ball, G. S. Bradley, who retired accord-sibilities such times as these bring with them. May Divine wisdom be your light; and in The Chairman announced that the next your deliberations and decisions may you have usiness was to hear the opening sermon from Divine power and energy. May you succeed D. M. Graham. After some querying, the conference voted that the sermon be now deternal gifts. And may those who shall gather in General Conference three years hence, ex-By vote of Conference the Chairman ap-claim," What hath God wrought." And when pointed a committee on the time for meet- earthly enterprises pass away, may you receive

After the sermon, the committee A motion was then made that a committee time of holding the sessions, reported through of five be appointed by the Chair for the nom- their chairman, Rev. C. B. Mills. This remation of assistant offiers, viz.: two assistant port recommended that a meeting for prayer Moderators and two assistant Secretaries. and praise be held from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. This motion was defeated.

Rev. A. D. Williams moved to amend by from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock After the adoption of this report, the choir

The following brethren were appointed to sung a voluntary, and the Conference adjournact on that committee: G. W. Bean, G. P. ed, the benediction being pronounced by the

assembled; and, after being called to order Rev. P. S. Burbank read the 793d hymn and by the Chairman, Rev. P. S. Burbank, prayer Rev. G. H. Ball, Chairman of committee on

credentials, reported the delegates as follows: New Hampshire Y. M .- James Rand, E. B. Fernald, Hiram Holmes, T. W. Hill, Willet Vary, J. P. Nutting, H. S. Sleeper, W. Burr, I. B. Stewart, L. B. Tasker. Maine Western-P. S. Burbank, Dexter

Waterman, G. W. Bean, Orin Bartlett. Kennebec-S. N. Tufts, W. T. Smith, J. Brief Sketch of the Sermon of Rev. D. M. D. West, O. B. Cheney, N. Brooks, A. H. Graham, at the opening of Conference, Morrell. Vermont-Joshua Coffin, M. C. Hender

son, Lyman Sargent. Holland Purchase-G. H. Ball, S. Aldrich. Ohio-I. J. Whiteomb. Susquehanna-O. C. Hills. Penobscot-M. H. Tarbox, E. Knowlton W. H. Littlefield. Ohio & Pennsylvania-A. H. Chase, J. B.

Ohio River-S. E. Root, O. E. Baker. Ohio Northern-Henry W. Vaughn. R. I. & Mass .- G. T. Day, Richard Woodworth, B. F. Haves, J. S. Burgess, W. H. Waldron

Michigan-E. B. Fairfield, C. B. Mills. James Bignal. New York and Penn .- I. J. Hoag. N. Indiana-No delegate. Genesee-H. S. Limbocker, H. Perry. St. Lawrence-William Rouse. Illinois Northern-R. Dunn. Central New York-G. P. Ramsey, I. B.

Union-Samuel Nichols Pennsylvania-No delegate. Marion-S. D. Bates. Indiana-No delegate. Wisconsin-D. C. Miller, H. G. Woodworth, Nathaniel Woodworth. Canada West-Stephen Coffin. Central Illinois-No delegate St. Joseph's Valley-James Ashley Iowa-E. Dudley. Minnesota-A. D. Williams. Iowa Northern-Charles Pierce.

Rev. Wm. T. Smith from Kennebec Y. M. it was announced, had been left at Buffalo

organized since the last General Conference; a furlough to attend the Conference. Voted to receive the report of the Commit-

The Conference now proceeded to ballot Whole number of ballots, For Rev. E. B. Fairfield,

Scattering, 2
Moved by G. T. Day, and seconded by O.

President Fairfield which is commenced on every other lasting good, eternal vigilance. and the preaching of the gospel, and all other ferent places, to promote that gospel for whose success they had prayed and labored, ion and warm debates among the members of to be struck off at a printing office. the Conference, but he trusted they would Rev. A. K. Moulton spoke against such unprove themselves to be one in heart and aim authorized changes, because they necessarily

and purpose.

Voted to invite to a seat with the Confer-

mittee of three to supply the desk during practicable, carried out. Conference:

Woodworth, as the other members of the

Voted to hear the letters from the Yearly themselves without a speaker.

Meetings.

[As all the Yearly Meeting reports were not received in season for this week's paper, as an audience could not be gathered for an their publication has been deferred to some anniversary exercise in the A. M., when recifuture time.—PRINTER.] The question of the appointment of com- Said that the Committee had been notified

of last General Conference decided that all heeded it. committees be appointed by the Chair. Voted that all standing and select commit-

tees be appointed by the Chair. Voted that a standing committee be ap-

pointed on the Quarterly. A motion was made that a standing committee be appointed on the state of the country. proposed by Bro. Chase. A. D. Williams opposed this motion, and

appropriately referred to the committee on follows:

G. P. Ramsey, hoped the committee would be appointed. He was aware that some things in regard to the state of the country would be appropriately referred to the committee on art, D. M. Graham, D. P. Harriman slavery, but there were still other matters to be taken into account by such a committee; of the exercises this evening to defray the insuch as the relation we sustain to other na- cidental expenses of the Anniversaries. tions; and especially he desired that such a Voted to adjourn till 7 o'clock P. M. committee should bring in a thundering report in regard to the course pursued by England ress of this rebellion.

C. B. Mills followed in a similar strain. had constitutional power to increase the num- was read by President Fairfield.

The Clerk (S. Curtis) then read the By- prophet saw what he foretold. the following: Printing Establishment, Edu- and the world. cation, Sabbath Schools, Temperance, Minis- The reading by President Fairfield, and try, Slavery, Missions, Correspondence, Mor-al Reform, Popery. All petitions and com-followed. munications, on particular subjects, shall be A prayer meeting was appointed to-morrow referred to their appropriate committees. morning from 9 to 10 o'clock, especially for Special committees may be appointed at the the deliverance of the nation. pleasure of the Conference.

C. B Mills who made the original motion dent.

committee of five be appointed for the same purpose, which motion prevailed.

ing Establishment.

The metion to reconsider was carried. It was then moved to amend the former arrival, stead of "standing" before "committee."

Voted to lay the subject on the table. Wm. Burr inquired on what record of and that, estimating by their actual numbers of the present time, that Y. M. had one too ments of the Anniversaries. many delegates.

Voted to adjourn. Prayer was offered by H. S. Limbocker.

Chapel of Hillsdale College, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M., pursuant to a motice given by the

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President of the Society, Wm. Burr. This notice was first published in the cars on the

The Clerk, Rev. D. P. Harriman, being absent, Rev. I. D. Stewart was chosen Secreject of the Anniversary Convention to be, to Held its last session with the church at from year to year, for the benefit of the anni-

versary exercises, &c.

The Committee of Arrangements was called on to report. The chairman of said committee of arrangements, letters were called for and tee, Rev. D. P. Harriman, being absent, A. read. K. Moulton reported verbally for the committee, that said committee had met and consulted and made agrangements as published in the Morning Star. But that subsequently some changes had been made by the Chairman of

changes had been made by the Chairman of the committee, at discretion, in consequence of his having received notices from different of his having received notices from different individuals rendering changes necessary, which changes had been published in the Star.

Voted to accept the Report.

The Report of the Report

Rev. A. H. Chase, a member of said Coming.
Ordination sermon on Sabbath by Rev. E.
Correct of Rev. A. H. Chase, a member of said Committee, then informed the Convention that a change had been made in the programme of the Anniversaries, by mutual agreement between himself and Prof. H. E. Whipple (also a member of the Committee) and President Pairiageld, the substance of which change he Fairiageld, the substance of which change he converted to the convention of the present state of the convention of the present state of the converted area of creek present state of the converted area of the converted ar

And it was to be hoped that all the duties de- meetings of worship in the place, and that volving on us may be acceptably performed. said individuals had already ordered a num-No doubt there would be differences of opin- ber of copies of said arrangement as altered.

disarranged the anniversaries. He said that such changes had been made at other times, ence visiting brethren and delegates from oth- but had produced much disaffection and iner bodies, to participate with us in our delib- convenience. That it was about useless to have a Committee for such purposes, unless Voted that the Moderator appoint a com- their published arrangements were, as far as

Rev. D. Waterman thought that it was best Voted that the Moderator be Chairman of to carry out arrangements as they were made and Committee.

Speakers were not always The chair appointed S. Curtis and Nathan present during the entire exercises; and unless they could rely on the published programme, the anniversaries were liable to find

Rev. A. H. Chase said that it was impossible to carry out the arrangement as published. tations would be in progress in the college. at least the chairman of it—that the published mittees now coming up,

A. D. Williams said he believed an action arrangement was impracticable, but had not

Rev. E. Knowlton thought that it was a courtesy due to these brethren that the order be changed, as they desired. After some farther discussion of the sub-

ject by those brethren, and Bro. G. T. Day, the Convention voted to accept the change

The Chairman, then, by vote of Convensuggested that if a committee be appointed on tion, appointed a committee to nominate offithe state of the country at all, it be a special cers for the ensuing year, consisting of Revs. G. T. Day, C. O. Libby, and D. Waterman, E. Knowlton opposed the motion, and whose report was adopted; and after a change thought that the business which would natu- or two the officers of the Anniversary Con rally come before such a committee would be vention were chosen for the ensuing year as

President, Wm. Burr. Vice President, Silas Curtis. Secretary and Treasurer, I. D. Stewart. Committee of Arrangements, I. D. Stew

Voted that a collection be taken at the close

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. H. Chase. The Anniversary Convention met pursuant towards the United States during the prog- to adjournment, the President, Wm. Burr, in the chair. Rev. W. Vary, of Dover, read the 353d hymn, which was sung by the choir. Wm. Burr did not think the Conference After which a part of the 60 and 61 of Isaiah

ber of standing committees. The By-Laws In the course of the reading, Pres. F. reof the Conference specified the purposes for marked that the word rendered "Gentiles" in which standing committees should be appoint- the lesson should, perhaps, better read " na ed, and the state of the country was not one tions," and that the words "the vision," and "the prophecy," were synonymous, as the

Law, which was as follows: Art. 5, At each Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. S. Bursession of this Conference, standing commit- gess, in which fervent mention was made of tees shall be appointed on such subjects as the College, the denomination, the nation,

After the sermon [see first page], prayer A. D. Williams moved to amend the mo- was offered by Rev. R. Woodworth-a coltion by striking out 'the word "standing," lection of \$6,26 was taken, and the convention voted to adjourn to the call of the Presi-

The Choir sang a voluntary and the ben A motion was then made that a special diction was pronounced by President Fairfield.

HILLSDALE, Sept. 30. vote As we progressed towards the Conference, appointing a standing committee on the the numbers increased till by the time we en-Quarterly. He was of opinion that such an tered the state of Michigan our delegation appointment was unconstitutional, and he and their friends numbered some sixty percould see no better reason for appointing a sous, enough to fill one car and a portion of another. Our music and animated discussions There was a standing committee to be appointed on the Printing Establishment, and along on Tuesday through a portion of Norththe Quarterly was one of our publications, as ern Ohio and Southern Michigan, till we arwell as the Star, and he could not think it rived at Hillsdale, to be greeted by President any more consistent to have a committee on Fairfield, Prof. Whipple, Rev. D. L. Rice, this than on any other publication. It be- and a host of others of the citizens of Hillslonged wholly to the committee on the Print-dale, and a goodly number of delegates and brethren from other localities who had arrived before us and were at the station awaiting our

motion by inserting the word "special" inversaries and General Conference. One other matter, however, was on hand to divide the interest a trifle. Parson Brownlow was membership the number of delegates was usu- in the place—had lectured once, advertised ally determined, to which a Yearly Meeting himself as a pro-slavery man, &c. And Presis entitled, to represent them in General Con. ident Fairfield had, in a sermon, discounted ference. He stated that the N. H. Y. M. on his positions somewhat, which aroused the had lost some members since the returns for Parson's ire, and he was to reply to President the Register of the current year were made, F. on Tuesday P. M. This arrangement,

For the Morning Star.

ORDINATION. Bro. WILLIAM PLATT WAS set apart to the work of the gospel ministry, Sept. 7. Sermon by A. Griffeth; ordaining F. W. BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Anniversary Convention met at the Chapel of Hillsdale College, Sept. 30, at 4

For the Morning Star. way from New England to Hillsdale, and circulated by the delegates after their arrival.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and prayer was offered by Rev. L. B. Tasker. After this exercise the members united in singing the hymn—

"Come we that love the Lord."

ORDINATION. At a regitlar semi-unnual meeting of the Presbytery of Lyons held Sept. 9, in South Butler, N. Y., John Stebbiss Bacon, (eldest son of Rev. Hiram Bacon, of the F. W. B. connection) was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Wilson, who also propounded the Constitutional questions; ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Shumway; charge to the candidate by Rev. Mr. Lilly. ORDINATION. At a regular semi-unnual

For the Morning Star. tary pro tem. The Chairman stated the ob- IOWA CENTRAL YEARLY MEETING make such arrangements, as were necessary Swede Point, Iowa, Sept. 5—7.

Meeting was called to order by the Clerk

Reports from the different Q. M's

stated; and further said that the order had of the country as one of great peril, brought been published last Sabbath in some of the on by the struggle of the slave power for the army.

Hotices, Appointments, Etc.

supremacy indicating the spirit ascribed to satan by Milton, that it is better to rule in hell than serve in heaven; and it is an instance in which the Almighty permits wicked men to chastise each other, and selfishness to defeat its own purposes; and it is the duty of at Christians to be firm and faithful in exposing of the sins which have brought on this war, and to faithfully uphold the government in its en to faithfully uphold the government in its en-deavors to put down this wicked and unholy

rebellion and to destroy the cause.

Next session of the Yearly Meeting to be held with the South River Q. M.

J. F. HOPKINS, Clerk.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS WOLFBOROUGH Q. M., N. H.—Held its last sesion with the Second Ossipce church. The interest of the meeting was quite good, although but few churches were represented. Next session with the left Wakefield church—Conference Tuesday, Oct. 28.

B. F. PARKER, Clerk.

MONTVILLE Q. M., Me.—Held its Sept. session at North Whetefield Sept. 19—21. But few delegates were present. A good season was enjoyed. Next session with the church at Branch Mills in Palermo, Dec. 19—21. E. Prescorr, Clerk.

Oswedo Q. M., N. Y.—Held its Sept. session with the Hastings church. The representation was good, and the meetings of worship spiritual and refreshing. Next session with the Phœnix church.

C. Cook, Clerk.

FRENCH CREEK Q. M., N. Y.—The last session freenon Creek G. M., N. Y.—Inc last session fthis Q. M. was held with the Greenfield church, lept. 6 and 7. A very interesting season was enoyed. Sunday evening 6 rose for prayers. Cor. nes. were received from Washington Q. M., viz.: 1, Rogers and I. L. Williams. Next session with south Harmony church.

M. Strenens, Clerk.

M. STEBBINS, Clerk. Ginson Q. M., Pa.—Held with the Franklin church, Sept. 6 and 7. A good degree of interest. The worship was spiritual. We were favored with the presence of Elder Rowland from the Owego Q. M. Next session with the West Lenox church, Nov. 1 and 2—Conference Friday evening preceding.

J. T. Ellis, Clerk.

WASHINGTON Q. M., Pa.—Held its last session washington Q. M., Fa.—Held its last session with the Sparta church. We were favored with the labors of Rev. A. Losec of Chatauque Q. M., and C. Joslin of Eric Q. M., which were very acceptable. Next session with the Bloomfield church, commencing Fridry, Dec. 5.

T. A. Parker, Clerk.

A. D. SMITH, Clerk.

WATERVILLE Q. M., Me.—Held its Sept. term with the Rome church, Sept. 19—21. An interesting season was enjoyed. The business of the Conference was transacted in harmony. The preaching was spiritual and interesting: Any church wanting the Dec. term will please inform Rev. A. H. Morrell or the Clerk.

Resulted. That we recommend that the churches

ed. That we recommend that the churches

appear to be holding on their way, mon by Bro. Davis. The preaching was plain and practical, and the meetings generally interesting. Collection for Foreign Missions, \$4,00. Next session with the Rutland church, commencing Friday, Nov. 14. Opening sermon by Rev. R. M. Cary 8 A. M., October 5, 100 Hallock, General-in-

To Maj. Gen. Helleck, General-in-Chief:
Yan Buren Q. M., Iowa.—The Sept. term was held with the Ripley church, Sept. 19—21. The sittings were not large but a good time was enjoyed. Many of our brethren have gone out in defence of our country, some never to return, which leaves our number small, but we believe the promise that two or three can be blessed, and with renewed energy we feel to maintain the cause, believing that all things work together for good to them that love the Lord. Next session will be held with the Hillsboro church, commencing Dec. 19, 1862, at 2 o clock, P. M.

MCHENRY Q. M., Ill.—Held in the church of t

the church at Dianond Lake. The churches were all represented except one, viz.: Highland Prairie. A good time was enjoyed, and many said it was the church and the heavy from Rock & A good time was enjoyed, and many said it was truly good to be here. D. Johnson, from Rock & Dane Q. M., was with us as cor. mes., and preached the Word acceptably. Next session with the church at McHenry, commencing Dec. 1st, at 6 o'clipic, P. M. WILLIAM COLVIN, Clerk.

HUNTINGTON Q. M., Vt.—Held its last session with the church in Warren, Sept. 7—9. The attendance was not large, but the meeting was quite spiritual and interesting. Negrly a full report was made of the churches by letter, which stated that hade of the churches by letter, which stated that he Sabbath school interest among them was good, but no especial revival interest. The license of Bro. I. Jackson was renewed for one year. Saturday evening was occupied in discussing the following esolutions, which were afterwards unanimously dopted:

adopted:
Whereas, the system of slavery, in our opinion, is the fundamental cause of the present rebellion; and whereas, the present war is prosecuted against the government for the maintenance and perpetuation of that system; and whereas the rebels derive great advantage and strength from slavery in prosecuting the war, Therefore.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of the administration to invite. Welcome, and protect, all slaves ration to invite, welcome, and protect, all slaves coming within our lines.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President to ecept the services of fugitives, and employ them in manner that shall contribute to the most speedy a manner that shall contribute to the most speedy overthrow of the rebellion.

Resolved, That it is wise, just, and expedient in this time of our nation's sorrow and peril, to accept the services of all persons, voluntarily offered, for the suppression of rebellion, regardless of color or condition.

ondition.

Next session at Waterbury, Dec. 12—14.

S. W. Cowell, Clerk pro tem. LAWRENCE Q. M., N. Y .- Held its last session

with the Lake church, Sept. 5 and 6. There was much of the Spirit of the Lord enjoyed in our meet-ings. Four members were added to the church with which we met. The following Preamble and Resphysical, and religious powers to suppress the same, and to remove from our government the cause or causes of such rebellion.

uses of such rebellion.

Resolved, That this Q. M. consider it the duty of rery Freewill Baptist to take the Morning Star, ad its publications carefully, and pay for it punc-Resolved, That it is the duty of every church to urnish their pastor with a copy of the Morning Star, and to see that it is paid for, for him.

Resolved, That Bro. I. A. Strout be notified by a Resolved, That Bro. I. A. Strout be notified by a committee, that unless he uses his ordination papers as designed by the quarterly conference granting them, that his papers will be called for by the Q. M. at its next session. (The clerk was instructed to report this resolution to the Star.)

Next session with the Jefferson church, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock; opening discourse Friday evening by Rev. N. H. Farr. Subject—The Resurrection.

N. R. BOWMAN, Clerk.

Bro. Burr:—At the August term of the Warren & Clinton Q. M., Bro. B. F. Zell was ordained by a council of Elders chosen by the Q. M. for that purpose, and Bro. Jostah Butlen was licensed to preach. The above were omitted by the clerk in his report. Please give it a place in the Star.

W. WHITACHE.

The World's Washington correspondence escape the last rebel conscription in that quarand boys over sixteen years of age, are turned

Foreign Mission Society. The next annual meeting of the Freewill Baptist Foreign Mission Society will be held in the F. W. Baptist meeting house at South Berwick, Me., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at on o'clook, P. M. D. P. HARRIMAN, Rec. Sec. Strafford, Oct. 7, 1892.

Wentworth Quarterly Meeting will hold it next session with the Wentworth church, commencing Nov. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M. M. T. Colby, Clerk.

Weare Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held at Contocookville, October 28-30; Conference Tuesday, at 2 ojelock. Ministers' Conference on Tuesday evening.

J. M. L. BARCOCK, Clerk. Wheelock Quarterly Meeting will hold it

wheelock Quarter Ministers Conference Priday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Q. M. Conference at 10 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of ministers and delegates is requested. Also, ministers brethren and sisters from abroad will be gladly received. Evenings meetings in different parts of the town will be desirable during the seasion.

J. WOODMAN, | Com. of H. DROWN, | Location, Belkmap Co. Bible Society will hold its next annual meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at New Hampton. A large and very interesting meeting is desired and anticipated. Rev. A. D. Smith will preach the opening sermon, after which there will be addresses by different persons present on specific assigned topics, connected with the Bible work.

CHARLES BURNHAM, Sec'y.

Post Office Addresses. E. SMITH, Ellsworth, N. H.

" JOSEPH WIGHT, Ashfield, Ms. H. BACON, Hammersly Fork, Clinton Co., Pa. Rev. C. O. LIBBY of Candia, N. H., has been a pointed Corresponding Secretary of our Foreign Mission Society. All letters relating to the affairs of the Society, excepting those for the Treasury department, should be addressed to him. Also, all letters for our missionaries should be sent to his care.

Various Paragraphs.

THE WORK OF GOD IN SWEDEN. We have just seen a gentleman, a native Swede, connected with the United States navy, who glories in the cross of Christ, and has just returned here from Sweden. He says the work of EXETER Q. M., Me.-Held its Sept. session with God is greatly advancing in that country, not EXETER Q. M., Me.—Held its Sept. session with the church in Burnham. It was a pleasant and interesting season. Brethren Young and Given of Unity Q. M., and Couliard of Montville, were with us, and helped us greatly. Bro. Samuel B. Andrews of Exeter received license to preach the gospel.

N. F. WEYMOUTH, Clerk. bles come, out and rejoice in that spiritual trust freedom wherewith Christ makes his people BOWDOIN Q. M., Mc.—Held its Sept. session with the church in Greene. The meetings we trust were profitable. There was preaching by Bros. Stinson, Cressy, and True. Any church desiring the next session will communicate with the clerk. A council was appointed for the ordination of Bro. C. F. Penner, which ceremony is appointed to take place on the evening of Oct. 30th, in Augusta.

J. A. LOWELL, Clerk.

In Paris more than five thousand children

In Paris more than five thousand children Belknar Q. M., N. H.—The Sept. session was held at Meredith Centre, and was favored with a discourse from Bro. Smith, our recently returned missionary. Next session will be held with the church at Province Road, Upper Gilmanton. Wednesday P. M. will be devoted to Sabbath school interests. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. C. H. Smith.

A D. Swith Clerk

DECLINE OF MONASTICISM. It has calculated that in five years, between 1830 OTISFIELD Q. M., Me.—Held its last session with and 1835, three thousand monasteries he church in Bridgton. By vote of Conference, a xof six cents per member was levied on all the hurches of the Q. M., to be paid at the nextsession of the Q. M., to be holden with the church at West ethel. The holding of the Sabbath school Conention was deferred till the next term.

Solon ROYAL, Clerk.

and 1835, three thousand monasteries have disappeared from the face of Europe. In the kingdom of Portugal alone three hundred were destroyed under the regency of Don Pedro; two hundred others were drowned in the blood of Poland; and now the destruction is further spreading through that garden of is further spreading through that garden of the papacy—Italy itself.—Montalembert.

General Intelligence.

resolved. That we recommend that the churches of this Q. M. take collections quarterly, to be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting for mission purposes, and that such contributions be appropriated to the Home or Foreign work, as the Conference, when assembled, shall decides as the Conference, when assembled and defeated with frightful slaughter, after two days heavy fightvictory over the rebels at Corinth, Miss. Gen. S. Bowden, Clerk. frightful slaughter, after two days heavy fighting. Major General Rose cranz led our troops, Rook & Dans Q. M., Wis.—The August session was held with the LaGrange and Palmyra church. Reports from the churches not as favorable as could be wished. Some are without preaching; others appear to be holding on their way. Opening sermon by Bro. Davis. The preaching was plain and prisoners. The following despatches have been received at Washington:

my this morning, and should they attempt to move toward Bolivar will follow to that place. Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie river with 5000 or 6000 men, and is, no doubt, with the pursuing column. From 700 to 1000 prisoners,

esides the wounded, are left on our ha (Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commandin SECOND DESPATCH. HEADQUARTERS

Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862.

Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. Army: Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlbut, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie river, as I understand from a despatch,

Hatchie river, as I understand from a despatch, and drove them across the stream and got possession of the heights with our troops.

Gen. Ord took two batteries and about 200 prisoners. A large portion of Gen. Rosecranz' force were at Chevalia.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without leaving everything but their small arms.

I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force, and to get them to the

fight an adequate force, and to get them to the right place. U. S. Grant, Major General Commanding. Later accounts say that skirmishing com menced on Tuesday, and there has been more r less fighting every day up to Sunday. The rebel loss is about 800 killed and from 1500 to 1800 wounded. We have 1500 prisoners at Corinth, and 300 on the Hatchie river, and more constantly coming in. We have taken several thousand stand of arms thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new and of English make. Our loss is believed to be about 300 killed and 1000 wounded. Many which we mee. The Drowning Freathole and the objections were passed:

Whereas, The present rebellion in the United States is a slaveholders' rebellion, and has already caused the slaughter of thousands of brave patriots, Therefore, Resolved, That this Q. M. use all their moral, and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of evaluations. emy five miles over hills and through woods ery wood for their infantry, and every hill for their artillery. The fight lasted seven hours. The rebel Gen. Rogers was killed. Gen. Ogleby has died of his wounds. Gen. Ord was slightly wounded. Prisoners taken say their effective force in this vicinity was 65,000. This is probably an over-estimate, but it is certain they have outnumbered us two to one. Among the killed left on the field were Brig. Gen. Rogers of New Orleans, Col. and Acting Brig. Johnson of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned. The enemy were commanded by Van Dorn, Price and Villipigne, with their respective army corps, which swelled their number to 50,000.

TAXATION OF OUR LEGISLATORS. A handsome sum will be realized to the Government from the tax upon the salaries of members of the House of Representatives. Each member is taxed \$6° a month, or \$72 per year. The says refugees from Loudon county, fleeing to Speaker will be taxed \$144. The next House escape the last rebel conscription in that quar-will consist of 197 members and 7 delegates—in ter, are reaching Washington, Every person all 204. The aggregate amount realized will capable of bearing arms, including all Quakers be \$14,520 a year. The yearly amount of revenue derived from taxation of employees now in into the ranks. They have also taken every the House will be \$7433.86 which will be aughorse left in the county for the service of Lee's mented during the session by taxation upon army.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10—7 1-2 P. M. Governor Curtin has just received the following despatch from Col. McGlure at Chambersburg:

Mercersburg was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburg. They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburg of fering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of. Rebel Invasion of Pennsylvania.

spatches just received from Shippensburg confirm the news of the occupation of Chambersburg. The advance rebel force consists of 1000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

Testing all radiant suspected of marking patch.

patch in the outrages on the frontier, and will execute all found guilty on the spot.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, the candidate for Vice

Another Great Battle in Kentucky. Bragg's army attacked two divisions of Gen. McCook's corps d' armee near Perrysville, Oct. S. Jackson, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, 4 commanding a division, was killed. -Gen. Sewell, of Virginia, commanding a brigade, formerly of Sewell's battery, was seriously wounded. On two occasions the fighting was hand to

A special despatch to the Herald, dated Lousville 9th, says the battle at Perrysville commenced yesterday morning, the rebels attacking Gen. Buell's advance in great force. An artillery fight continued through most of the day with no great results. Later in the day Gen. Buell's force having secured a good position. advanced and drove the rebels back. It is reported at Gen. Boyles' headquarters that Gens. osseau and Jackson, commanding Federal no cessation in the stream constantly and regu-

LOIUSVILLE, Oct. 10, 1 P. M. Early yesterday morning Gen. Buell attacked Bragg's forces at Chaplin Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perrysville. A short but terrific fight ensued,

the suppression of details. No further account of losses on either side have been received. of losses on either side have been received.

New York, Oct. 10. The Herald's Louisville new method of destroying iron-plated ships, special despatch says Gen. Buell has gained a and is on his way home to lay it before the gord decisive victory, and that Bragg is used up.

Expedition to Saint John's River, Florida. The Herald's Hilton Head correspondent of the 5th states that an expedition under Gen. Brannon left there on the 1st inst. The expedition arrived at the mouth of St. John's river of them which surrounded him that he choked. pletely surrounded by a thick undergrowth of from the authorities. parrelled shot guns were captured. Leaving great sufferer. this camp, Col. Good and his command pushed The career of the 2d Wisconsin regiment is tion. The rebels left in great haste. The enement left the state. my's camps were utterly destroyed, and our force again pushed on. The squadron arrived within range of the fort about half past three in the afternoon, and opened a brisk fire. After a my's camps were utterly destroyed, and our

The men immediately ascended the bluff and entered the fort, when it was found deserted. At half-past four precisely the stars and stripes were triumphantly raised above the rebel works, amid the deafening cheers of gallant navy and army. The work was compied by the navy until the arrival of Col. Good at 5 P. M., old lady's tribute, to be laid on the altar of her task without the loss of a single man. Most of the captured ordnance are English rifled cannon of recent manufacture, and an immense quantity of English conical shells were found, also socks toward the rebels. Chestertown, N. H." who had successfully accomplished his arduous small arms. The fort will be immediately destroyed. . . the 6th Kansas cavalry, who participated in the the fitness, efficiency and qualification

fight at Newtonia on Monday week, we learn the lains of hospitals or regiments, and to muster and the balance cavalry, to drive them out. - were engaged. They charged into Newtonia on Tuesday morn- The Government is about to send a commis ing, and found that the rebels had been heavily sion to the West to investigate the present In reinforced, having, it is estimated, about 7000 dian difficulties. It is asserted now that there men and six pieces of artillery. Our men had can be no doubt of the fact that arms have been to get out the best way they could, the infantry furnished the Indians by persons engaged in fighting them hand to hand for three-quarters British interests. of an hour. Company H of the 6th Kansas cavalry, about 40 strong, were surrounded, but cut their way out. Our troops fell back about former met reinforcements numbering about battle of Pittsburg Landing, has been exchang-300 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, and in ed. turn drove the rebels back into Newtonia. Can- THE THIRD ATTACK UPON RICHMOND. them and drove them back into Newtonia and by an advance of the Federal army from ous manner. The rebel loss is not known, but made to meet the coming attack, which, it says, is thought to be larger than ours in killed and is to be of the most gigantic proportions. younded. They were still at Newtonia at last EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. The emanei

mington, in the New York Herald, says it is lamation. with the yellow fever, and every man on board, from his straightforward course by the radicals.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 10-8 P. M. About Crow Indians, bringing with them 91 white theen men on horseback are in town with care prisoners, whom they had been instrumental in releasing from Little Crow's party. Many of the prisoners are young men, who were completely overstheldered rether the prisoners are young men, who were completely overstheldered rethered. pletely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from m an hour.

They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and the loathsome treatment of their brutal capcame over the country to the Pittsburg pike.—
tors. A fight was had at Wood Lake, Sept. 23,
The deposits of the Chambersburg Bank have
not been returned from New York since the resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Our men buried 12 Indians." Gen. Sibley is ar-HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10-10 P. M. De- resting all Indians suspected of having partici-

President on the Cass ticket in 1848, has taken sides with the rebels in Kentucky. Prof. Hitchcock's surveying party, now in

Aroostook county, Me., have discovered a val-8. The fighting was desperate. Gen. James uable and extensive iron mine in No. 13, range THANKSGIVING. Thursday, November 27,

has been appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire as a day of thanksgiving and praise in that state. GEN. DAVIS NOT TO BE COURT MARTIALED. The Cincinnati papers say that Gen. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson, has been handed over to the

civil authorities, and that the government will not interfere in the case at all. Should he be discharged by the court, he will be retained in CONTRABANDS. A Port Royal letter says that contrabands are still coming in. There is

divisions, were killed, but the report is not larly arriving. It is thought the arrivals are greater in number just now than hitherto. It is said that in shelling beans, if scalding water is poured upon the pods, the beans will slip very easily from the pod. So also, it is

when the rebels broke and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads southward, our forces in close pursuit. It is hoped that the lot will labor saved. At the last accounts Gen. Gilbert's forces It is reported by the Traveller that James M. were in the rear of the rebels, and some dis- Whittaker, first assistant engineer of the steam

> ernment. A boy died in Cincinnati, on Friday week,

on the morning of the 2d. The troops were The correspondent of the New York Times immediately disembarked. The enemy's work, writes that it is a fact, substantiated by reliable situated on St. John's Bluff, commanded the testimony, that rebel officers having friends in river, and was a most formidable work of itself. Baltimore frequently visit them for days tomounting nine guns of heavy calibre and com- gether without molestation or inconvenience

woods and marsh. A gunboat reconnoisance Accident from Kerosene. On Tuesday was made on the 2d, without loss to our side. evening, Sept. 30, Ella Trask, aged about ten On the 3d, Col. Good Took up the line of march years, daughter of Mr. Albert Trask of Danfor the bluff, while the fleet slowly advanced up vers, while holding a light, was severely burned the river. On his march Col. Good completely from the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which surprised a rebel cavalry camp, which, on his her mother was filling, which had been standentrance, demonstrated a most disgraceful ske- ing, unused, for some time, partly filled. Her daddle on the part of the chivalry. Here two face, neck, shoulders and arms were burned to cases of Massachusetts breach loading rifles, a blister. Her recovery was at first doubtful, new, and a large quantity of double and single but she is now improving, though still a very

rapidly on and surprised an infantry camp.
Here, as in the former instance, the surprise eleven hundred who left Wisconsin a little was most complete. Large captures were more than twelve months ago are fifty-nine nade, consisting of new haversacks and equip-war-worn and battle-grimmed men. There nents, and all the enemy's arms and ammuni- were ten overflowing companies when the regi-

severe shelling of half an hour, and receiving service has a nobler record; and it is to be service has a nobler record; and it is to be hoped that it will find no reason on its way home to believe that there is any lack of appreciation of its bravery.

An OLD LADY'S TRIBUTE. Among other ar-

country, bearing this inscription :

According to an order just issued from the War Department, it is made the duty of every officer commanding a district or post containing BATTLE AT NEWTONIA. From a private in a hospital or a brigade of troops, to inquire into following particulars: Col. Johnson, on Mon- out of the service such chaplains as were not day, learning that there was a rebel force, appointed in conformity with the requirements thought to be 500 strong, at Newtonia, sent of law, and who have not faithfully discharged about 400 troops, 175 of whom were infantry, the duties of chaplains during the time they

It is said that Gen. McClellan has made requisition for five thousand spades. Gen. Prentiss, captured by the rebels at the

ading was kept up for some time between Richmond Examiner of the 3d inst., announces the two armies. About nightfall our troops that the Northern Government is about to move mmenced falling back to their camp. The for its third attempt to capture Richmond rebels followed, when our men turned upon which, in the opinion of the editor, will be made held the field. Our loss during the day was treville to cut off General Lee's communication about 150 in killed, wounded and missing.— with the city, and also by the way of James riv-Most of them were probably taken prisoners .- er with iron-clads and a co-operating army. Those of our wounded who fell into the hands The same paper of the 4th has an article-seriof the rebels, were treated in the most barbar ously urging that energetic preparations be

pation proclamation is heartily received by the THE REBEL ARMY RETREATING. The Times' unconditional Unionists of Missouri, whose leadpecial despatch has the following statement: ing organ, the Missouri Democrat, advises to he report that Lee's army is falling back on meet the issue as boldly as it is tendered. tanton is confirmed, and it is expected that in Emancipation clubs are being formed, and an ase he shall be pressed by the Union forces he emancipation convention is to be called to nominate officers for St. Louis county. Union will retreat to Gordonsville.

Another account says, The best information clubs have existed there for some time, and nat can be derived from Virginia confirms the some of the hunker members have endeavored neory that the main body of the rebel awny, to exclude from them the subject of emancipathich lingered for a time on the south side of tion. But at a recent meeting in St. Louis, the he Potomac, retired up the valley from the di- Democrat informs us that the great feature of ection of Martinsburg over a week ago. They the meeting was that Samuel Knox responded succeed however, in keeping up the semblance to the call of the meeting in the boldest and of a force along the Potomac for their own purmost radical endorsement of the President's proclamation, and carried the meeting with kind A letter from the blockading fleet off Wil- and a resolution was passed endorsing the proc

rumored that the rebels have an iron-clad ram . The Proceamation. The Washington coror two at Wilmington, with which they design respondent of the New York Journal of Comto perpetrate some mischief. The report comes merce (old-line Democrat) makes this signififrom various sources, including contrabands, cant statement: "Facts have come to my who are coming off in crowds every day, and knowledge which induce me to believe that the who generally bring correct information. They President will yet be fully viadicated for issualso report that the steamer Kate, which ran ing his much talked of proclamation. I do not the blockade a short time since, was infected believe, what I did believe, that he was drawn

with a single exception, was swept away. Even | There were reasons for his action with which the public are unacquainted, and all things connected with that great movement are not what they seem."

> Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. NEW HAMPSHIRE.-M. P. Knowiton, W. North Straford; D. Dow, do.; J. Judson, Huntington; E. Clifford, Starksboro; M. Ass. & R. I.—T. Pratt, C. Latham, C. Jones, J. Fields, Lowell; A. W. Parkhurat, W. Chelmsford; W. M. Baker, L. Powers, Boston; E. Clifford, Starksboro; N.Ew York.—S. Carson, Warsaw; E. Benedict, S. Plymouth; D. White, E. Elba; A. Merrill, Hyron; E. Green, Alabams; P. Collins, Warsaw; F. M. Wentworth, G. Howland, Alabama Ceptre; C. Maxwell, Wethersfield; E. Hart, Oakfield; O'Hier States, G. A. Tucker, E. Killingly, Ct.; A. Clements, Dudley, O.; F. Back, Pottstown, Pa.; J. M. Gifford, Sullivan, Wis.; J. Thayer, Aylmer, C. W.; J. Walker, Clunas, C. W.; J. Carl, G. W. Sutton, J. Millard, S. C. Farr, New Havens, Meh.; D. Young, Waterville, C. E.; M. B. Butterfield, Compton, C. E.; T. Buffington, Fairfield, II.—21,00 cach.
> J. Powers, Busti, N. Y.; W. M. Kumrill, Spencerville, Ia., (to No. 52, Vol. 37;) J. C. Buzzell, Parkman, Me.; C. Ford, Witoka, Min.—22,00 cach.
> A. A. Marden, Ellsworth; W. Swain, Chichester; J. Marble, C. G. Ames, Bloomington, Ill.—23,00 cach. Me., C. Ford, Witoka, Min.—\$2,00 each.
>
> A. A. Marden, Ellsworth; W. Swain, Chichester;
> Marble, C. G. Ames, Bloomington, Ill.—\$3,00 each.
>
> A. F. Calef, Lowell, Ms., 1,75; T. Ham, Lake VI
> lage, 1,60; C. A. Edwards, Montville; Me., 1,00; C.
> Hawkins, Woonsocket, R. I., 1,00; B. I. Tingley
> Cochranton, Pa., 5,00, (to No. 52, Vol. 38); J. C.
> Robinson, Lee, G., 1,76; S. Gale, Gilmanton, 30; D.
> D. Halstead, Larue, C., 1,00; S. R. Lord, Leeds, Win.,
> 8,00; J. Hilliard, S. Strafford, Vt., 1,00; R. J. Knowlton, Alblon, Ill., 50.

Receipts for Books.

Subscribers for the Star.
D. Boyd, 2; J. Flanders, 1; W. Taylor, 2; J. M. Bai-

Rev. L. L. Harmon, Bangor, Me., 2d church, to constitute Dea. H. Hunt a life member, Belknap Q. M., Milton church, 30,75

WILLIAM BURR, Treas

Foreign Mission.

Belknap Q. M.,
The Washington Q. M., to redeem the pledge of
Rev. E. R. Anderson at O. and Pa. Y. M.,
S. A. Weld, Ridgeway, N. Y.,
Lake George Q. M., N. Y.,
Elba & Alabama church, N. Y.,
Elba & Alabama church, N. Y., Foreign Mission. a & Alabama es.

llected by Grey C. Haynes

smithfield, Me.,

Patten, Litchfield, Me., interest,

fie Heather's friend, for the support of a child

in India by the name of A. K. Moulton,

untington Q. M., Vt.,

autington, Sutton, Mrs. E. W: Sutton, Mrs. M. S. Hubbell, Prairie City, Ill.,

70,02 It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gentleman a life member of the Foreign Mission So

BY MAIL.

D. Lamphear, East Picarn, St. Lawrence Co., N. C. Robinson, Lee, Athens Co., O. Rev. S. H. Barrett, Rutland, Meigs Co., O. J. C. Robinson, Lee, Athens &c., O. M. T. Colby, W. Canaan, N. H. C. Foss, Abbott, Me. Rev. D. Boyd, Exeter, Me. Rev. R. Carpenter, Fleetville, Pa. Postmaster, Candia Village, N. H.

ceived in due time by the persons to whom they are lirected, they should notify us immediately. Form of a Bequest. Form of a Bequest.

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

The Will should be attested by three witnesses, who should write, against their names, their places of restance and that that they signed the instrument in

should write, against their names, their places of res-dence, and state that they signed the instrument in the presence of the testator and each other, and that he testator declared to them that it was his last Will and Testament.

Delivered on the death of Capt. Joshua F. Little-field. By Rev. A. K. Moulton. Great Falls, N. H., Sept. 21, 1862.

The above discourse on the death of Capt itlefield, who was wounded in the thigh and rm at the late battle at Bull Run, and laid on the battle field six days and nights, and who died in Washington, Sept. 14, has been published by request of many of his friends a short biographical sketch of the deceased. This pamphlet is for sale at the Star Office at 10 cents a copy-25 per cent. discount by

the dozen. Also for sale in Great Falls by Enoch Perkins, at Gilman's store, and by John and Samuel James.

THE REGISTER FOR 1863 -Is out of press, and orders for it will be filled as soon as received. It contains a good Almanac, with Leavitt's calculations—the statistics of the denomination, comprising the names of all our churches, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, with the number of their nembers, and the increase or decrease the past year -the names of ministers obituaries of ninisters deceased the past year-and much

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M. W. Pray has fitted up a suite of DENTAL ROOMS at 139 TREMONT STREET, corner of Winter, over N. D. Whitney & Co.'s Thread Store. Boston . where he proposes to meet his patients and frien Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Having two Offices, I have to divide my time. Mondays, Buesdays and Wednesdays I am at my Office in [24tf]

Batchelor's Hair Dye! THE BEST IN THE

WORLD. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished

from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invig-

rates the Hair for life. Grey, Red, or Rusty Hair instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE LOR, on the four sides of each box.
FACTORY, NO. 81 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.) Married

In Milton, Sept. 7, by Rev. E. Tuttle, Mr. Andrew t. Lyman of M. and Mrs. Amanda M. Thurston of Lebanon, Me.
In Northwood, Sept. 14, by Rev. B. S. Manson, Mr.
G. F. Johnson and Miss Sarah E. Hilton.
In Clinton, Me., Sept. 7, by Rev. S. Bush, Mr. J. F.
Remick of Chelsea, Vt., and Miss Lucy A. Brimmer Remick of Chelsea, Vt., and Miss Lucy A. Brimmer of Clinton. Aug. 4, by Rev. J. D. Cross, Mr. Charles H. Cook of Boston, Mass., and Miss Francella M. Clogston of of Boston, Rassa, and Strafford, Vt. Strafford, Vt. In Byron, N. Y. Aug. 17, by Rev. E. A. Russell, In Byron, N. Y. Aug. 17, by Rev. E. M. Hutchinson Of B. Sept. 28, Mr. Amos Humphrey of Darian and Miss Florence Sherwood of B.

Advertisements

COAT MAKERS.

WANT IMMEDIATELY a very large number of GOOD COAT MAKERS, (those living within easy access of this place,) to take work to their homes to make; the work to be returned as often as about once in two weeks.

Also want for the Shop 3 first class Second Machine Stitchers, 10 or 12 nice Button-Hole Workers, and 2 good Pressmen. If These will be steady chances for good help.

Singer's Sewing Machines in all their various styles for sale at the Manufacturer's lowest prices.

New Market, N. H. Sept. 16, 1862.

Poetrn.

THE HEAVENLY RECOGNITION. BY AN INVALID LADY.

all we know our friends in Heave Shall we know our friends in Heaven,
In the mansions of the blest,
When we enter through the gates of Pearl,
To enjoy the promised rest?
Shall we meet the friends we've lov'd on earth,
In our bright home above;
And love them in that promised land,
With purer, holier love?

Shall we drink of the bright fountain,
That forevermore doth flow;
Shall we walk the golden pavements,
With the friends we've fov'd below?
Shall we strike our harps in concert,
And the glorious anthem roll,
Caught up by angel voices—
The music of the soul?

Shall we bear our palms of victory, Wearing robes of snowy white, Shall we bath in streams of purity, Reflecting God's own light? Shall we hold that sweet communi-In the land of light above,
Which we sigh for 'mid the tears of earth,
And hope to find above?

Shall we meet in that Jerusalen Where sorrow is no more,
The friends we've loved and longed to join,
The pilgrims gone before?
Shall we know their spirit faces,
In that bright and shining throng?
Shall we join their Hallelujah,
The dear Redeemer's song?

Shall we roam beneath the foliage— That will never fall nor fade; hall we taste the fruits of Eden, In that sweet celestial shade? o, the hope of such reunion! My weary spirit cheers;

Will dry my burning tears! Yes, we'll know our friends in Heaven, We may firmly hope and trust, When we leave our weary bodies To mingle with the dust— When we're pass'd the shadowy valley, Where clouds and mists now loom, And have found our quiet resting, In the friendly, peaceful tomb.

May our lamps be trimmed and burning, The promises in view;
May we fight the Christian's battle,
And gain the victory too.
And when we reach fair Canaan,
Rejoicing we shall sing—
O, grave, where is thy victory,
O! death, where is thy sting?

THE BREEZE IN THE CHURCH Twas a summer day, and the morning psalm We sung in the church together;
We felt in our hearts the joy and calm
Of the calm joyous weather.

The slow, and sweet, and sacred strain, Through every bosom stealing, necked every thought that was light and vain, And waked each holy feeling.

We knew by its sunny gleam how clear Was the blue sky smiling o'er us, And in every pause of the hymn could hear The wild bird's happy chorus.

And lo! from its haunts by cave or rill, With a sudden start awaking,
A breeze came fluttering down the hill,
Its fragrant pinions shaking.

Through the open windows it bent its way, And down the chancel centre, Like a privileged thing that at will might stay, And in holy places enter.

From ninche to ninche, from nook to nook, With a lightsome rustle flying, It lifted the leaves of the Holy Book, On the altar cushion lying. It fanned the old clerk's hoary hair,

And the children's bright young faces; Then vanished, none knew how or where, Leaving its pleasant traces. It left sweet thoughts of summer hours

Spent on the quiet mountains;
And the church seem'd full of the scent of flowers,
And the tickling fall of fountains. The image of scenes so still and fair, With our music sweetly blended,
While it seemed their whispered hymn took share
In the praise that to heaven ascended.

We thought of Him who had poured the rills. And through the green mountains lead them Whose hand, when He piled the enduring hills With a mantle of beauty spread them.

And a purer passion was borne above, In a louder anthem swelling,
As we bowed to the visible spirit of love
On those calm summits dwelling.

The Jamily Circle.

, BY SOPHIE MAY,

You remember last February, how we in the North were almost buried alive in the deep snow drifts, and how the little children won dered if the sky were falling, and asked if "all those snowflakes came out of the very heaven But in the "suany south" the weather was as mild as May, and a northern newspaper

seemed like a voice from the mowdrift, and almost set the people to shivering.

Down in Teanessee there fred a lad named William Haynes, a noble handsome youth, the only earthly comfort of his willowed mothers.

the only earthly comfort of his withowed mother. One of those bright, ballmy mornings in February, he stood at the little cottage door, whistling like a mocking bird while his mother cut slices of cold bacon, "hoceake" and peach-pie to put in his tin pail, for he was going into the forest as usual to chop wood.

"There, there," cried Willy, as he saw the last moreal exists. the last morsel going in, "I don't want my bucket' so full as that! And you haven't

in the cupboard?" said his mother gaily. \
"Nothing better than cold corn dodgers, I know," replied the boy. "Mother, I'll tell you what it is, if I didn't know Jeff. Davis was a scamp, and the war an awful sin, I'd like to join the army and get a little money. It would be rather comfortable to be sure enough to eat!"
"O my son," cried his mother, "before

would have you take up arms against this blessed government, I would starve to death, you know I would!" She spoke with earnestness and feeling, as

se can speak who have seen the wolf "Starve!" echoed William with flashing eyes, "you don't deserve my father's name if you wouldn't starve a thousand times before

you wouldn't starve a mousanny you'd see me turn traitor!"

"I never was afraid of your doing it, Willy," said his mother proudly. "I am thankful that you can be an honest boy these hard still earn the salt in your por-

ridge."
"Earn the salt in case I like my porridge

rather fresh," said William, laughing, "but it's high time I was off to my day's work. Good by, mother."

"Good by, Willy dear," said Mrs. Haynie, kissing his forehead. She stood in the doorway watching him as he went in and out among the tall trees; and long after his handsome figure was out of sight, she stood there

still, thanking God that poor and humble as she was, she had such a treasure in her boy. Poor mother! she did not know what trouble that fair day held for her! The air was so still, and the sky so soft, that you might fancy the sun to be walking in his sleep, writing his dreams on the idle, fleecy clouds. After musing for awhile, the lonely woman went slowly into the house, smiling as if some one had been whispering pleasant things in her ear.

ear.
All the way to the forest Willy whistled and sang patriotic tunes, winding off with a few words he had caught somewhere and rel-

We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple tree," &c "What's that you're singing?" cried a voice close to his ear. "You might as well, hush your month, pretty quick, too!" "Wait a minute, and I'll give you the rest," said Willy, nothing daunted. "I'd like the chance of singing it before the bogus President of your sham Confederacy:

"We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour" "

"Say that again," shouted the stranger and you shan see stars." Hands off!? cried Willy. "I don't say

Regiment?"
"I do not," cried Willy, looking firmly into the soldier's eyes, which were as grey and cold and hard as if they had been cut out of of well-doing.

"Come, come," said one of the others, of all happy households, that is the happidon't fly into a passion, my lad, and nobody est where falsehood is never thought of. All will harm you.'

The not in a passion, said Willy, but there is a har in a house. All comfort has I hope I've got spunk enough to hold on by gone when suspicion has once entered—when my country. God bless the Federals, I say!

They are trying to stand up for the good old stars and stripes, and I'll never shoot a Federal of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and receive what the pains of suspicion is strong reason.

"I ha'e naebody now—I ha'e naebody now,
To clasp at my bosom at even,
O'er his calm sleep to breathe out a vow,
An' pray for the blessing of heaven."

Before long came on the battle of Shiloh. True to his word, Willy did not fire, though he loaded his gun every time the order was given, till the barrel was nearly full of chargcs. This conduct could not long escape the notice of the captain. He had heard of William's vow, without supposing for a moment that he would have the fortitude to keep it. "You young traitor!" cried he, "you miserable dog! What do you mean by disobeying orders? Take that!" levelling his gun, and shooting him down on the spot. -He was not killed; the ball lodged just

he was immediately taken in charge by a good physician, and tenderly cared for by kind and noble women, who devoted themselves to the care of the wounded men. The wife of one ergy, have won and will win more laurels of our soldiers who came on the same boat, than their rivals, who are perfect in theory, told the boy's sad history, and every loyal heart was moved to the deepest pity and in-

him, and am sure no kind office was neglected; but it was too late; he lived but a few

strangers in a strange land. Some one offered to write to his mother, but he said a letter would never reach her in that obscure town—"there were too many rebels in the way."

And to the affectionate boy, this longing for his absent mother, was "sorrow's crown of sorrow." I hope that while his poor heart was aching, he had the dearest of all Friends to comfort him, and gave up his life like a Christian of the said my lord, "you have a jewel of a gardener; let me see him!"

The gardener was called—the single gardener—a simple-looking young man, under thirty. "Accept my compliments on your flower-beds and your grapes," said my lord, "and tell me, if you can, why your flowers are so much brighter than mine, and your grapes so much finer. You must have stud-

acomfort him, and gave up his life like a Christian as well as a hero.

But who does not pity that lonely woman in Tennessee, "wearying" to see her boy, and perhaps not knowing to this hour why he has never returned from that day's chopping in the woods!

are so much brighter than mine, and your grapes so much finer. You must have studied horticulture profoundly."

"Please your lordship," said the man, "I have not had the advantage of much education; I ben't no scholar; but as to the filter and the wines, the secret as to treating the mine.

FEMININE ADVISERS.

It is a wonderful advantage to a man, in every pursuit or avocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In women there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact, and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely then?" plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always decautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendship I mean pure friendship—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love, except in the married state. A man's best friend is a wife of good sense and good best when he love. of good sense and good heart, whom of the have good heart, he need not seek elsewhere. But supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendships hips he must have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap, even in its strongest fence.

Better and safer, of course, such friendships, where disparities of years or circumstances where disparities of years or circumstances at that, for our vines were in so bad a way that master thought of doing away with them altogether. 'Ay,' said the other gentleman, the safe of the guestion. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older and those much younger than ourselves. Moliere's old housekeeper was a great help to his genius; and Montaigne's philosophy takes both a gentler and a loftier character of wisdom from the date in which he finds, in Maria de Gournay, an adopted daughter, "certainly beloved by me," says the Horace of essayists, "with more than paternal love, and involved in my solicitude and my retirement as one of the best parts of my being." Female friendship, indeed; is to man pravidium et dulce decus—bulwark and sweet ornament of his existence. To his mental culture it is involved. existence. To his mental culture it is invaluble; without it, all his knowledge of books will never give him knowledge of the world.

THE POOREST SORT OF POVERTY.

keep a conscience."

"Ah! friend," replied the other, "I have kept a conscience; and my conscience, by "I can't say I have, my lord; it did not true race, a true church; nay chance to come into my head."

Reasoning in this foolish way, I am afraid children sometimes think they are too small to keep a conscience. They do wrong things, and excuse themselves by saying or thinking.

"O! it's only little I. When I grow up, I mean to do better." They "hook" things, perhaps. You know what "hooking" is, I suppose. Taking things which don't belong to you. But they would not grow up to be a robber, for the world. They deceive their parents, and say, "O! they wont suspect coal had been once discovered, any new gar-

But the man only laughed in his face, and looking-about him. Willy saw that a small band of men in uniform were close at hand.

"Peaceably if you will, forcibly if we must," said the first man. "In the name of President Davis I command you to enlist in our army. Do you of your good free will volunteer as private in Company.

"Regiment?"

"I do not." cried Willy, looking firmly in-

TRUTH AT HOME.

ill harm you."

"I'm not in a passion," said Willy, "but there is a liar in a house. All comfort has stars and stripes, and I'll never shoot a Federal while my name is William Haynie!"

"Poh! Poh! You've talked about enough for a young scamp that has got to eat his words! Come on sir, march!"

With desperate courage Willy fought against his fate, but what could a slender youth do against ten strong men?

"They may lead me into battle, but they can't make me fight," muttered the lad between his teeth. "I've passed my word, and my word is as-good as an oath, that Fil never shoot a Federal!"

Willy was closely guarded that night. He felt like a wild-beast in a cage, but knowing how useless were words or sighs or tears, he kept his heart "under lock and key."

Think of the agony of such patience! When his sense of justice was rebelling against the wrong done him! When his poor heart was crying out, "O mother! mother!" For well the boy knew how the long days and nights were coming when that desolate woman would cry:

"Think of the agony of such patience! When his sense of justice was rebelling against the wrong done him! When his poor heart was crying out, "O mother! mother!" For well the boy knew how the long days and nights were coming when that desolate woman would cry:

"Think of the agony of such patience!" For well the boy knew how the long days and nights were coming when that desolate woman would cry:

"The part of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in their children, and reciving what they say freely, unless there is strong reason to distrust the truth of any one. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must keep the suspicion from spreading as long as possible, and avoid disgracing their poor head assiduous help, as if he were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatmon. If the were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will become duly grateful for the treatmon. If the were suffering under some disgusting bodily disorder. If he can be cured, he will be come duly grateful fo he benefits, for they are a point of general re-liance; and they are privately blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their home and their hearts, they have the security rectitude, and gladness of innocence.—Ha

Miscellany.

KNOWLEDGE AND PRATICAL

Some men pride themselves on their fine scholarship, and look with a sort of contempt above the right knee, breaking the bone, and probably if a surgeon had been at hand, his on others of little learning, who, by a knowlyoung life might have been spared. But he lay on the field till the close of the fight, and when the wounded rebels fell into our hands, he was among them, and was hurried into a boat, und sent up the river to Evansville, Inals in our army, who have received a thorough After reaching the hospital at Evansville, military education, have an equal contempt incident, told by Sir Bulwer Lytton, in Black-The secession sympathizers, it is true, when wood's Magazine, illustrates well the differ-

The secession sympathizers, it is true, when they visited the hospitals of that city, would be very attentive to the wounded rebels, but when they had heard William Haynie's story, they turned coldly away from him.

But if a poor boy ever found warm friends, he found them among the loyal and humane people of Evansville. I know some of the excellent gentlemen and ladies who visited him, and am sure no kind office was neglect—the tree between the two classes:

A certain nobleman, very proud of the extent and beauty of his pleasure grounds, chancing one day to call on a small squire, whose garden might cover about half an acre, was greatly struck with the brilliant colors of his neighbor's flowers. "Ay, my lord, the flowers are well enough," said the squire, but permit me to show you my grapes." "but permit me to show you my grapes.
Conducted into an old-fashioned

Thus the brave boy, for no crime but lov- ford gazed, with mortification and envy, on ing his country, was forced to die among strangers in a strange land. Some one offered to write to his mother, but he said a letter would never reach her in that observe town.

The argument of the country was called the single gardener; let me see him!

them just came to me, you see, by chance.
"By chance? Explain." "By chance? Explain."
"Well, my lord, three years ago, master sent me to Lunnon on business of his n; and it came on to rain, and I took shelter in

"Yes; you took shelter in a mews; what

"And there were two gentlemen taking shelter too; and they were talking to each other about charcoal."

"About charcoal? Go on."

shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more in the first stage of cholera, and I took a note on my mind of that, because we'd had the cholera in our village the year before. And I guessed the two gentlemen were doctors, and knew what they were talking about."

"I dare say they did; but flowers and vines don't have the cholera, do they?"

"No, my lord; but they have complaints of their own; and one of the gentlemen went on to say that charcoal had a special good efaltogether. 'Ay,' said the other gentleman, 'and see how a little sprinkling of charcoal

"The rain was now over, and the gentle-men left the mews; and I thought, Well, but before I try the charcoal upon my plants, I'd best make some inquiry of them as aren't doctors, but gardeners; so I went to our nurseryman, who has a deal of book-learning, and I asked him if he'd ever heard of charcoal doctors, but gardeners; dressing being good for vines, and he said he'd read in a book that it was so, but had never tried it. He kindly lent me the book. which was translated from some foreign one.
And, after I had picked out of it all I could, I tried the charcoal in the way the book told me to try it; and that's how the grapes and the flower-beds came to please you, my lord.
It was a lucky chance that ever I heard those gentlemen talking in the mews, please your lordship."

"Chance happens to all," answered the peer, sententiously; "that to turn chance to account is the gift of few."

His way to the house of God, to a neighbor at work in his garden.

"Conscience!" replied the man. "O! I am too poor to keep a conscience."

He was not, however, so poor but he could be poorer, for in the course of years the Sabbath-breaker had to give up his patch of land and seek employment elsewhere. He heard of a gentleman who wanted a gardener, and he applied for the place.

"Chance happens to all," answered the peer, sententiously; "thut to turn chance to account is the gift of few."

His lordship, returning home, gazed gloomily on the hues of his vast parterres; he visited his vineries and scowled at the clusters; he summoned his head gardener—a gentleman of the highest repute for science, and who never spoke of a cowellip except by its Latin. To this learned personage my lord communicated what he had heard and seen of the benignant effects of charcoal, and produced in proof a magnificent bunch of grapes, "Chance happens to all," answered the

he applied for the place.

"I think," said the gentleman, "you are the man who used to work in your garden on the Lord's day, and said you were too poor to a conscience."

Why, yes, sir; I left all that to folks bet-"Why, yes, sir; I left all that to folks better off than I," answered the man.
"If you are too poor to keep a conscience, I am too poor to keep you," said the gentleman. "A man who will break God's law, will break man's law."
"I don't know how it is," said the man grumblingly to his old neighbor; "I don't know how it is you are so much better off than I am, when you have worked only six days, and I've worked seven."
"Ah! friend," replied the other, "I have kept a conscience; and my conscience, by "I can't say I have, my lord; it did not

His lordship knew very well that a man who makes good use of the ideas received through chance, will make a still better use of ideas received through study. He took some kind, but not altogether unselfish pains with the training and education of a man of genius whom he had gained to his service.

The man is now my lord's head forester and bailiff. The woods thrive under him, the farm pays largely. He and my lord are both the richer for the connection between them. He is not the less practically painestaking, though he no longer 'says 'ben't' and m' his'n;" nor the less felicitously theoretical, though he no longer ascribes a successful experiment to chance.

EXCEEDINGLY SENSIBLE.

A CHEAP AND GOOD SMOKE-HOUSE.

A Western New York farmer publishes his plan of a small, cheap and good smoke-house, and good smoke-house, and such as the may contain some practical hints for our own readers, we append:

"No farmer should be without a good smoke-house, and such as one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty hams can be smoked at one time, in a smoke-house seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven, and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost would reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor, in lime mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet high, with a door on one side two feet with a door on one side two feet will be received.

Serrurier-Fights like a soldier, takes

erior.
Sauret—Good, very good soldier, but not
mlightened enough to be general; not lucky.
Abatucci—Not fit to command fifty men.
Gernier, Meunier, Casabianca—Incapable; ot fit to command a battalion in so active nd so serious a war as this.

Macquart—A brave man; no talents, fiery. Gauthier—Fit for an office (bureau), never well of the commissions that I have hitherto

A SETTLER

ergyman in Western New York and avow-pound.—Cor. N. Y. Times. ed himself a fugitive slave, and asked for food and shelter, which were freely accorded.— Two or three persons being cognizant of the fact, called to see the "runaway nigger," when the following interesting dialogue took

S'pose you had plenty hard times down th; licking a plenty?" "No—never was whipped."
"Wan't? Well you had to work most aw-

ful hard?" My work was very light."

"I guess your clothes were not very nice?"
"I was well clothed—a good servant." "I reckon your victuals were not unc

"As good as I desired."
"Well, I should give it as my opinion, that ou were a mighty big fool for running away rom such a place as that, just for the sake of shirking for yourself."
"Gentlemen, my place down South is vacant. Any of you can have it by applying for

That remark settled the question. BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS.

gentleman, a true hero, a true Christian, a true race, a true church; nay, of everything consort of John Powers. She died in hope of a glothat is faithful to duties, faithful to oaths!

Come. now. cavillers—try vourselves upon. Come, now, cavillers—try yourselves upon loyal. The church has refused to go a-whor-

Agricultural, Etc.

We copy the following judicious suggestions from the New York World:

The Government also has a duty to perform in holding the Commanding Generals, who are more directly within its control, to a stricter account. The year has developed great differences between the different leaders in respect to competency and efficiency.—There has been no corresponding distinction made in respect to the duties assigned. It seems to have been the way of the Administration—to supersede as little as possible.—There has been an excessive reluctance to make changes.

walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet high, with a door on one side two feet wide. The door should be made of wood, and lined with sheet iron. For the top I put on joists, two by four, set up edgewise, and eight and a half inches from eentre to centre, covered with brick, and put of a seven feet high, with a door on one side two feet high, with a door on on section. For the top I put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a s

tration—to supersede as little as possible. There has been an excessive reluctance to make changes.

History will be searched in vain for any successful war in which there has been so little shifting of official positions in accordance with the developments of capacity or incapacity. England pursued much the same course in her war against the colonies, and to that one circumstance more than to any other is to be attributed her failure. It may spring from amiable feelings, but it is in the highest degree injurious. Congress, by special act, invested the President with the power to assign commands without respect to seniority. This power has been exercised to some extent, but in no such measure as the good of the cause required.

It is a notorious fact that the best commanders are not all in the best places. Before entering upon the second grand campaign this should be rectified. The President, with the aid of Gen. Halleck, ought to find in not difficult, in the light of the year's history, to make out some such list of his Generals as Bonaparte in his early career sent home to the Directory, judging of men, as he said, by their actions. The discrimination was made, and success insured. It would be an easymatter to take this same list and substitute the names of fifteen high American Generals having substantially the same characteristics. Bonaparte thus wrote from Italy:

"I think it useful, citizen directors, to give you my opinion of the generals employed in this army. You will see that there are very few who can be of service to you."

Take almond oil, a quarter of a pound; white wax, half an ounce; clarified lard, there ounce; toto lavender and cloves, one drachm over year when can be of service to you.

twe you my opinion of the generals employ-three ounces; liquid ammonia, a quarter-fluid in this army. You will see that there are ery few who can be of service to you of each. Place the oil, wax, and lard into a jar, which set into boiling water; when the Augereau—A great deal of character, courge, firmness, activity, habit of war; is beoved by his soldiers, lucky in his operations.

Massena—Active, indefatigable, daring; hair too much; apply the pomade at night only as quickness of apprehension and prompt-

Serrurier—rights like a soldier, takes nothing upon himself, firm, has not a very good opinion of his troops; is ill.

Despinois—Soft, without activity, without daring, has not fighting habits, is not liked by dearing, has not fighting habits, is not liked by merits. It is a substance of gluey aspect, daring, has not fighting habits, is not liked by the soldiers, does not fight at their head, has for the rest, hauteur, intelligence, and sound political principles, fit to command in the interior.

Sauret—Good, very good soldier, but not enlightened enough to be general; not lucky.

Abatucci—Not fit to command fifty men.

Gernier, Meunier, Casabianca—Incapable; mediately. It is the graphle of being mediately. dened mass is the result, which solidines immediately. It is then capable of being used for nearly every purpose to which India-rubber and gutta-percha can be applied, with the additional advantages of being excessively hard and indestructible, besides being—in this later to the control of Vaubois and Sahuget were employed in the fortresses; I have transferred them to the army; I shall learn to appreciate them; they have both acquitted themselves extremely feetly hard and impervious to moisture. given them; but the example of Gen. Despinois, who was all right at Milan, and all wrong at the head of his division, orders me to judge of men by their actions." to judge of men by their actions."

The great conqueror thus discriminated.—
Can not the President, who has even more at stake, do the same thing? Or can not Gen.

The great conqueror thus discriminated.—
To jron. Its insulating properties are very great, and it is said to be quite indestructible by damp. The inventor of this "big thing" has not yet completed his experiments on its uses, but it seems difficult to put a limit to A SETTLER.

Some years since a black man called on a Parkesine can be made for a few cents a

How to Make a Cement for Stoves Take fine salt one part, and two parts of fresh, hard wood ashes, mix well together, then take cold water, and mix into a m Apply to the crack either warm or cold, and you will find a cement which will answer all common purposes, and found to be very useful where the stove-pipe joints are not as tight as is desirable.

Still Another. Take iron filings, and mix

to about the consistency of putty for glazing, with white lead and linseed oil. Fill in the joints as securely as possible, while the stove is cold, and let it stand a day or two before using.

Obituaries.

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

BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS.

"Carleton," of the Boston Journal, writes as follows respecting the recent battles:

Waterloo and Borodino saw no braver fighting. The men of this generation are not degenerated in physical vigor, heroism, or courage, Civilization, long years of prosperity, of commercial transaction, have not dwarfed us. After a half century of peace, we are still great-hearted in war—not for love of glory, not for conquest; we are not intermeddlers in the affairs of other-nations, like the foreign monarchies; but to preserve the garnered wealth of ages—to save liberty—to hand down to all who shall follow us a sprice-less boon, bought with blood, like the gift of the Son of God. It is this which makes men great in this strife, which makes this a holy war, and which through all coming time will keep foreyer green the graves of the fallen and forever blessed their memory.

THE TERM "LOYAL."

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, in the Danville Revice, has the following emphatic expression on the term "loyal." It may be safely commended to his nephew and namesake, the late Vice President, and all kindred traitors:

We use the word loyal on purpose—and with distinct allusion to the hatred it inspired, and the malignant nonsense it caused to be uttered in the Assembly. Loyat Church: loyal to Christ.—loyal to the fiste caused to be uttered in the Assembly. Loyat Church: loyal to the fiste caused to be uttered in the Assembly. Loyat Church: loyal to the fiste caused to be uttered in the Assembly. Loyat Church: loyal to the fiste committed to her charge—loyal to

selt., aged 77 years, 5 months and 15 days, formerly of Boscawen, N. H.

Died in Ellsworth, June 10, James W., son of James and Elisworth, June 10, James W., son o months, and 18 days. A lovely child and the charm of the household, has joined the white robed bands, and stands among the shining ones, in the presence of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come able-spoonfuls of paragoric. Dose, a teaspoonful three times aday.

James and Elisworth, June 10, James W., son o months, and 18 days. A lovely child and the charm of the household, has joined the white robed bands, and stands among the shining ones, in the presence of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come also, in Elisworth, July 18.

ning smiles will dwell always incohe hearts of all who knew him. This beautiful star of earth now reposes in the sunshine of heaven.

WM. S. Mebrill.

F. Baptist church, a connection that she held until death, always manifesting a deep interest in its prosperity by attending upon the public and social means of grace. Although "poor as to this world, she was rich in faith." She passed through many deep afflictions, having buried two husbands and outlived nearly all of her relatives, so that she had no relatives to smooth her drip pillow or drop a tear of affection over her lifeless remains, yet she was well cared for, having by her amiable disposition and unobtrusive manners won the esteem of many friends. She often said that she was such a poor unworthy creature that she did not deserve such kind treatment, and always expressed thankfulness to those that bestowed benefits upon her." Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Also, in Raymond, Sept. 28, Mi. MATTHEW BACHELDER, aged 82. He was born again in the early part of the present century, was baptized by Rev. H. D. Buzzell, and united with the church. In 1841 the church was re-organized and he did not come into the new organization, but always attended the meetings when able, and, was with us in spirit. His last end was peaceful. Thus the last of the early F. W. Baptists in this place have passed away, and we are often led to say, "Our fathers, where are Church Clerk.

Slain on the memorable battle ground of Bull Rin, Aug. 29, Mark Robertson, son of Robert Robertson of Eaton, siged 21. He enlisted in the Gth. N. H. regiment, Sept., 186. Mark was a good boy, a son of love and affection. No truer son than he-ever obedient and obliging—he won the esteem and confidence of his numerous friends. Some four

they?"

Church Clerk.

Slain on the memorable battle ground of Bull Run, Aug. 29, Mark Robertson, son of Robert Robertson of Eaton, aged 21. He enlisted in the 6th N. Hi regiment, Sept., 1861. Mark was a good boy, a son of love and affection. No truer son than he—ever obedient and obliging—he won the esteem and confidence of his numerous friends. Some four years since he sought and found Jesus of Nazareth. His Divine Master found in him a faithful and obedient servant. Youth's allurements and earth's vanities failed to turn him aside from the paths of religion. When his country called for his services, he was ready to go forth and offer his young life upon her altar—a noble sacrifice, deserving a place among her heroes. On his way to the seat of war, he had the misfortune to sprain his ankle and was left in the hospital at Baltimore. During his stay there, he made many friends. When he left the place, he entered upon the active duties of the solution. there, he made many friends. When he left the place, he entered upon the active duties of the soldier. Here he displayed noble traits of patriotism and bravery, and here he died as dies the hero. Appropriate funeral services were held for him on Sabbath, Sept. 28, at the town house in Eaton, in the presence of a large congregation, and a discourse delivered by Rev. J. Runnels.

Died in Deerfield, Sept. 24, of theumatism, Moses Thompson, aged 67. It is about thirteen years since our brother had been able to perform any manual labor, and some two years that he had been confined to his room. And though his sufferings of body were great, yet he meintly bore than of the sum of t

manual labor, and some two years that he had been confined to his room. And though his sufferings of body were great, yet he patiently bore them all, firmly relying upon God's grace to sustain him during all his long sickness. For years he had been a member of the P. W. Baptist church in Deerfield, in whose prosperity he felt and took a lively interest. Death was a welcome messenger to him. He had been waiting long for his change, and when the silver cord of life was about to be loosed, the clear eye of faith viewed the Lord Jesus approaching his dying bed, and he calmly yet feebly whispered, "Come, come." Bro. T. leaves a wife and a large family of children to mourn their loss, besides numerous other friends. "The righteous hath hope in his death."

Died in Hospital at Washington, D. C., HENRY Died in Hospital at Washington, D. C., HENRY F., son of J. S. and Abigail Sherburne of Milo, Me., formerly of Readfield, aged 24 years, 2 months and 4 days. He enlisted under Capt. Samson, and went out in the Maine 24 regiment, and with patience and perseverance he has, with his comrades, endured its hardships and shared in its honors. He was with it in its several engagements until June 27th, the second day of those terrible battles before Richmond, when a minnie ball bolged in his. side, and his work was done. He was taken to the hospital, but as he was liable to be taken by the rebels if he remained there, he started from the place, and, by great exertion, succeeded in walking a mile, and thus saved himself from the hands of traitors: He was subsequently taken to Washington, where every effort was made to make him comfortable and secure his recovery. For a time there seemed to be some hope was made to make him comfortable and secure his recovery. For a time there seemed to be some hope in his case, and his friends hoped to witness his arrival home. But, alas! they were doomed to disappointment. For his symptoms grew worse until Aug. 5, when, after much patient suffering, the spirit took its flight, and Sergt. H. F. Sherburne was no more. He had been a faithful son and brother. And as a citizen he had won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. As a söldier he was respected by his comrades. He shrunk from no hardships and feared no danger, but as yet he had never experienced a hope in Christ. But as he hay upon his couch he thought of home and all its sacred associations and influences. He thought of praying parents whose voices he should hear no more, and he said to the chaplain, "My sins bear heavily upon me." But after much prayer he bemore, and he said to the chaplain, "My sins bear heavily upon me." But after much prayer he became peaceful and resigned; a change had evidently taken place. He requested the chaplain to convey his parting love to his friends and especially, to "use his own words) "Especially tell my mother that I remembered her prayers for me." He then took his departure, having fought a good fight and died at his post. His remains lie buried in "The Soldier's Home," but the spirit we trust is with Jesus. At his funeral in Milo, Me., a large and solemn audience witnessed their esteem for the departed one. Services conducted by the writer, assisted by Bro. C. Noyes.

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D. Boyd.

CHAUNCEY L. CHASE, Esq., was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers to protect our Union. He was chosen let Just. of his company. CHAUNCEY L. CHASE, Esq., was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers to protect our Union. He was chosen 1st Lieut. of his company by the unanimous vote of his fellow soldiers; but before his company could be mustered into the service, the Governor's quota for the first requisition of the President was complete. Not being satisfied to remain at home, and thinking it his duty to go, not withstanding he was engaged in the superintendence of the insame department of Cook County Almshouse (his father being warden), he enlisted in the 15th Illinois regiment as a private, but was soon promoted to 4th sergeant. The hot climate, bad water, and the long marches he was obliged to endure, were more than he could contend with. He came home on a furlough sick, about the first of Shiloh. Hearing of the sufferings of his regiment in that dreadful battle, he thought he must go to his companions in arms; although he had been to much reduced to rally at first. He did not return to his friends until four weeks previous to his death. Two days after his return he sought the bed from which he never arose. During his severe sickness he was remarkable for patience and resignation. His mother asked him if he was prepared for the last great change, should our heavenly father see fit to call him? His answer was, "I made my peace with God before entering the army, and have heaven heen afrail to meet death." Although the His mother asked him if he was prepared for the last great change, should our heavenly Father see fit to call him? His answer was, "I made my peace with God before entering the army, and have never been afraid to meet death." Although the future probably looked as bright to him as any young man living, he calmly committed his soul to the keeping of his Saviour, saying, "I am willing to die; I shall lose my life in a good cause. He died Sept. 16, aged 22 years and 4 months.

E. A. N.

Advertisements.

Died in Tunbridge, Vt., Sept. 23, Mrs. Absoald.

M. Smith, aged 44. Sister S. professed faith in Christ at the age of 19, and joined the church at Candia, but aftewards moved to Manchester and became connected with the church at that place, of which she remained a worthy member until called to join the church above. The grace of God was her support in life and her comfort in death. She had her reason to the last, and personally conversed with her children, and while in prayer, quietly fell asleep in Jesus. She leaves seven children and other relatives, who deeply feel their loss.

D. Calbert.

Died in Pennellville, N. V. July 31 of districts.

with her children, and while in prayer, quietly fell asleep in Jesus. She leaves seven children and other relatives, who deeply feel their loss.

Died in Pennellville, N. Y., July 31, of dipheria, Howard, son of John and Nancy Parker, aged 4, years, 7 months and 15 days. He was a promising little fellow. He thought much of the Sabbath school, and often his voice was heard with the older, ones of the Sabbath school color is singing the Saviour's praise. Dearlysloved by all was little Howard, but her bear her providence of the Sabbath school of cloir singing the Saviour's praise. Dearlysloved by all was little Howard, but her bear her providence where the sabbath school of the Sabbath school of cloir singing the Saviour's praise. Dearlysloved by all was little Howard, but her bear her h

Lloyd's Topographical Map of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is the only authority for Gen.
Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2. Lioyd's Map of Yirginis, Maryland, and Pennsyl vania. This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased." cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

Loyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River, From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and William Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and states. Price \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket form, and \$2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department Washington, Sant. 37, 1862.

DR. WILLIAMS

VEGETABLE BITTERS THE People's Remedy. Try it; and if it does that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Dis-eases, and Foul Stomach, Dysepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Head Ache, Disziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

Kelsey's Vegetable Pain Extractor, K. Isey's Vegetable Pain Extractor,
Warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings,
Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns, Scalds,
of Felons and all kinds of Sores; Throat Distempers,
Tains in the Stomach, Diarrhea or Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by

DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.
Rev. Jarvis Mason, Sycamore, DeKalb Co., Ill.,
is Agent for the sale of the above medicines.

Artí. H. K.

MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD. ON and after May 5, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave Hillsdale Station as follows, daily, except Sundays:

except Sundays:

Going East.

Leave Hillsdale, Mail & Day Express, at 1.53 P. M.
Arrive at Toledo, " at 4.15 "
Leave Hillsdale, Buffalo " at 2.15 A. M.
Arrive at Toledo, " at 4.35 "

Leave Hillsdale, Mail & Chicago Exp., at 1.00 P. M.
Arrive at Chicago. " at 8.15 " Arrive at Chicago, " at 8.15 "
Leave Hillsdale, Western Express, at 1.21 A. M. Arrive at Chicago, at 8.15 "
Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time?
Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all Night Trains n this route. I Salisbury's Patent Ventilator and Duster are used m all Summer trains.
Time and Fare the same as any other Railroad

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't.
J. H. HAYDEN, Station Agent, Hillsdale. BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. PRING & SUMMER Arrangement, April 14, 1862. Station on Haymarket Square.

For one year advance, \$1,50 to the year, \$1,50 the year, \$1,75 not paid till after the close of the year, \$2,00 munications and business letters should

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

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