

The Recorder.

WESTERLY, B. I., FIFTH DAY, MAY 8, 1862.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

There has probably never been a time, since newspapers became a necessity, so trying as the present to journalism. Many papers, both religious and secular, have been compelled to suspend entirely...

For many weeks past, appeals have been published in behalf of the Central Christian Advocate, one of the best Methodist official papers, conducted by Rev. Dr. Elliott.

Zion's Herald, published in Boston, is, we believe, the oldest Methodist paper published in this country. Its conductors, a few weeks ago, held forth as follows:

"We are sorry to say that thus far our receipts are considerable below last year. We do not yet yield the hope, however, that these payments are only delayed, and that they will yet come in."

The editor of the American Wesleyan, quoting the above, adds: "This is about as well suited to our case, as anything we could publish."

The application of the foregoing is simply this: The Recorder is something over one-third through the current year, and payments have come in slow, we may say, extremely slow, and it would be gratifying to us, and a great accommodation, if our friends would forward the amount of their subscription at as early a day as possible.

One word farther before closing this article, for of all the complaints that we are compelled to listen to we confess to a supreme dislike to newspaper fault-finding and editorial querulousness; therefore, while we are about it, it will be as well, perhaps, to finish up on that point.

There are hundreds of ready writers in various sections of our denomination, for it is scattered from Maine to California, who might, had they sufficient interest, furnish valuable and interesting articles on religious, literary, educational, or other subjects...

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The agitation of the question of emancipation in Missouri is beginning in real earnest. Nothing can be practically effected without an amendment of the State constitution, which requires the concurrent action of two consecutive Legislatures.

written a very able letter, taking the ground that the financial interests of the State absolutely demand some kind of an emancipation measure. Ex-Governor Robert M. Stewart, also, who is a candidate for Congress in the St. Joseph district, has recently been making a significant speech on the same side. We take the following from the report of it:

"He believed the course of the secessionists had killed the institution dead in Missouri. Slaves south of the Missouri river were very scarce to find, while those north of the river were found very hard to hold. The institution existed here merely in name. It was merely a skeleton in our house. While prudent men from every quarter feared to bring property where it was unsafe, there was a large class of men who declined to emigrate, and would not emigrate to a State which had the institution in its midst—which dilemma cuts us off from all immigration. Hence, without recommending any plan, he gave it as his opinion, that under existing circumstances, Missouri would be better off without her slaves than with them."

LETTER FROM MR. CARPENTER.

Dear Brother Champin,—Although my last was dated early in last month, I seize my pen again to keep you informed of the state of things out here.

There has been some excitement here for several weeks on account of the near approach of bands of the insurgents and a threat on their part to attack Shanghai with an overwhelming force.

The insurgents having got possession of Hangchow, Ningpo, and other important cities in this part of the Empire, desire to have possession of Shanghai also, have long desired it, particularly as here is the place where the sinews of war are found, in the shape of Imperial duties, and used against them. They have repeatedly sent dispatches to the Foreign authorities here to secure their neutrality in case of an attack on the native city by them, always promising, in such case, not to interfere with the Foreign settlement.

A year and a half ago, it was said by those who visited them, that the insurgents invited the aid of Foreign teachers of religion and granted free toleration. A few months later they seemed to prefer to do their own teaching without foreign aid. Now they seem to have arrived at the point of deadly hostility, against those at least who would oppose their taking Shanghai.

The London Mission has a station at Hankou, and are encouraged with the attention given to the preached word there. The fare to Hankou is now sixty dollars. Building lots on the Foreign concession are already very dear. Rev. I. J. Roberts is here on his way to his home at Canton, having done with the Tae Pings. He has furnished an article for one of the daily papers of Shanghai, from which I gather the following items: 1. He has no personal misunderstanding with the Chief, who has treated him very kindly.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND WOODWORTH'S CABINET for May has been received. Published by J. N. Stearns, 111 Fulton Street, New York, at \$1 a year.

treated Mr. R. himself with great indignity seemingly to provoke him to say or do something to furnish an apology to slay him also. A few days after this Mr. R. found a favorable opportunity of making his escape from the so-called "heavenly capital," and is now as much opposed to the Tae Pings as he ever was in favor of them.

Attendance at chapel for the past few months has been quite as full as usual, our congregations being made up principally from refugees to this place.

We left our own home about two weeks ago on account of its exposed position and the somewhat expected approach of the insurgents at the close of the old year to attack the city. We expect now to return to-morrow. The danger, for the present, seems to be less. I would be glad to have the mind of the Board freely expressed on as many of the points above noticed as they feel free to speak on.

Yours in Christ, S. CARPENTER.

I TALKED WITH MY SOUL.

At night, as I laid my weary head upon the pillow of rest, my soul whispered unto me, "Let us talk together." But I said, "Not so, Soul, the body is wearied and night is for rest, wait till the morning." And when morning looked joyfully in at my windows and awoke me to the renewal of life's duties, again my soul stepped softly before me and pleaded her cause. Again I replied, "Man is for labor, duty first, 'go thy way for this time.'" And thus for days, and weeks, and months, I had put her off; for the daily routine of the world's work-a-day duties was pressing hard.

At last, wearied by her importunity—for the leisure came not—I sat me down, and summoning the disturber of my peace, demanded, "What wilt thou?" With the air of conscious right and authority, still as one aggrieved, she lifted her accusing voice, "Has it come to this? that the master must plead for the servant's care? Shall thought, time, life, be devoted to sensual gratification and intellectual development, while the holier wants of the higher being go unsatisfied? Shall that which perisheth be clothed so becomingly, fed so sumptuously, attended so carefully, and that which perisheth not, be fed upon husks, and go naked, and hungering, and thirsting, through the world?" Trembling, self-convicted, I hid my face, covered with confusion, nor dared to look upon one so sinned against, but cried in the anguish of remorse, "Soul of mine, what atonement sufficiently worthy can be rendered thee, or how shall service of mine be made acceptable to such as thee?"

Then my soul replied, "Well mayest thou inquire, for thou hast neither comprehended me nor understood thy end. But first go through my temple. See how foul it has become for neglect. Take the lamp of Christ's love, and the sword of his law, in thy hands, traverse the winding passages, penetrate the hidden recesses, descend into the gloomy vaults, and wherever thou findest a secret sin lurking in the shadow of its ancient altar, or a resurrected crime sitting sullenly upon its empty sepulchre, or a victim waiting at an idol-shrine, slay every unhalloved intruder, and let my house be purified. Especially when thou shalt have reached the altar where incense was wont to be burned to worldly vanity, make sure that no evil smoulders beneath the ashes, and that no incense is prepared for another offering. Let the statue of mammon be not merely overthrown, but utterly demolished, and the altar where thou wert wont to sacrifice to the opinions of men, waits there yet a victim wreathed for the sacrifice? Go, purify my habitation, then come again to me? I went; but I came forth humbled, saddened, silenced; I had never dreamed the temple of a polytheist was borne about in my bosom. Then said my soul, "Wait thou here in the outer court, while I enter the holy of holies." Arrayed in the linen robes, bearing the censor of burning coals and the sweet incense, my spirit entered the presence of her Maker. And when she came forth, the calm air of conscious dignity, the unruffled serenity which comes alone from divine communion, filled me with awe. I could but bow in reverence before the majesty of my own spirit!

There has been a powerful work of grace in the Baptist church at Groton, N. Y. More than fifty inquirers would sometimes come forward after the evening sermon, and from forty to a hundred would speak during the hour of prayer. The converts are from all classes of society. . . . Revivals are reported also in the South Baptist church, Hartford, and the Wooster-Place Baptist church, New Haven, Conn.

RESPECT FOR THE "SABBATH."

The following remarks, from the Philadelphia Presbyterian, show the zeal of those with which religious teachers labor to instil false doctrine; and while they are themselves living in the open violation of God's law, strive to induce men to offer a popish substitute, for a plain and emphatic command. The argument founded on the defeat of the party opening a battle on Sunday is as sophistical as it is false, as any student of history knows that some of the greatest battles ever fought were commenced on Sunday, and depended more on the number and discipline of men, and military skill and generalship, than on the day of the week on which it took place. If our cotemporary wishes to teach men a respect for the truth and obedience to the law of God, we would suggest the propriety of starting on correct premises, and if followed to their legitimate result, may have a beneficial effect.

"The day which God has set apart as a day of rest and for his holy worship, is a day which men ought to respect, seeing that it is made obligatory upon us by a solemn and unrepaled law. God is also very distinctly teaching our nation, in the midst of the din of war and the shock of battle, that it must be respected, and that those who will not respect it he will visit with his sore displeasure, and by misfortunes attending the very projects which they seek to further on that holy day. The long list of Sunday battles, in which defeat has so persistently followed those who have opened the deadly conflict on God's day of rest, is so strikingly in proof here, that even the secular papers are calling attention to it as a fact of remarkable significance."

"But there are many persons who commit this sin in a more private way, and in the furtherance of their private business, to an extent which is scarcely conceived of by those who have given no attention to the subject. A correspondent of one of the daily papers of Philadelphia, who is perfectly familiar with the facts which he speaks, refers to one way in which the law of God is constantly and flagrantly violated. It is by the practice, which he avers of his own knowledge to be frequent in the retail stores of the city, of keeping the clerks and salesmen and saleswomen engaged in the store until two, three, and even four o'clock on Sabbath morning completing the business of the week and preparing for the business of the following week. The result of this is that these employes, wearied with labor, seek their beds about the time the Sabbath dawns, and spend the greater part of the holy day in sleep. The house of worship is gradually deserted; or, if attended, the worshiper, exhausted with toil and oppressed with drowsiness, reaps no benefit from the service, and gradually becomes careless and indifferent."

"We believe, of course, that this is wholly and incalculably wrong—a flagrant violation of the fourth commandment. It takes time which God has reserved for himself for man's uses; it takes from others the time which he has given to them for rest and his holy worship. It is justified by no necessity but the necessity which our selfish hearts imagine. And we believe also, that it is distinctly and terribly punished—punished in a way by which the perpetrator of the sin is most emphatically rebuked. The worldly man may sneer at the notion that there is any connection between such violations of God's law and failures, sheriff's sales, and such dishonoring incidents in a mercantile career; but if we could see behind the veil which covers the links between cause and effect we might see that he who works in all cases can easily make such effects to follow. Where conscience does not lead men to do right, they might, at least, consider seriously whether interest does not require it. God reigns, and we may do well to remember that fact when we are eagerly seeking prosperity in business by violations of his precepts."

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

The New York correspondent of the American Presbyterian says: "The religious interest in our city churches is far from being at the revival standard. With very few exceptions, there is a uniform deadness in all the congregations of New York. Prayer-meetings are the barometers by which to judge of the spiritual atmosphere of the churches. But few of them are generously attended, and the long prayers and dreary exhortations of many of the venerable brethren chill all interest, and shut out the young and sympathetic from being present. In Brooklyn—just across the river—it seems as if another atmosphere existed. Most of the prayer-meetings are full of earnest, Christian-like people. They pray with unction, and labor with earnest voices and hearts. The result has been, that in most of the congregations, for months, a revival spirit has existed, and large numbers have been added to those 'who shall be saved.'"

The London Christian World has received a letter from a Russian lady of the highest rank, confirming the statement that the Emperor had been induced to encourage the translation of the Scriptures into the Modern Russ, the vernacular of the many millions of Russians who belong to the National Church, and of the two or three millions of Dissenters, such as the Molokani and others. The translation of the entire New Testament has been finished, the publication of all the Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles has been made, and many thousands have already been put into circulation. The publication of the Epistles and the Book of Revelation will soon follow. A few months ago we could scarcely hope to hear such good news from that great empire.

There has been a powerful work of grace in the Baptist church at Groton, N. Y. More than fifty inquirers would sometimes come forward after the evening sermon, and from forty to a hundred would speak during the hour of prayer. The converts are from all classes of society. . . . Revivals are reported also in the South Baptist church, Hartford, and the Wooster-Place Baptist church, New Haven, Conn.

The London Missionary Society is providing liberally for the establishment and extension of missionary efforts in Madagascar. Several missionaries have already been sent, and more are preparing to go. The first expenses of the Society, consequent on this new mission, are very great; its support will require an annual outlay of \$10,000. One generous Christian has sent the directors a donation of \$5,000.

The N. H. Methodist Conference, which has just closed its annual meeting at Sanbornton Bridge, adopted a report of a special committee, against the practice of exchanges with Universalist and Unitarian ministers.

There seems to be a general tendency toward reunion among the various Presbyterian bodies which have been separated from one another by minor differences. A basis of union has been agreed upon by representatives of the Presbyterian churches in New Zealand, and the actual union will speedily take place.

As a proof of the progress of the Gospel in Paris, it appears that the well-known Protestant minister, M. Armand de Lille, is about to purchase a theater in the Champs Elysees, for the purpose of converting it into a chapel.

The receipts of the Baptist Missionary Union for the year ending April 1, amounting to \$73,700, of which sum more than thirty thousand dollars came to hand in the month of March.

It is announced that the Jews are about to erect two new synagogues in Paris—one in the Rue de la Victoire, and the second in the Marais.

Our agent at Adams Center, N. Y., at the close of a business letter, says: "The people of this vicinity still maintain a good degree of interest in the cause of religion, meetings being held nearly or quite every evening in the week. Last Sabbath twenty-nine went forward in the ordinance of baptism, all but one of whom were received into the Seventh-day Baptist church. Others are expected to follow soon. Eleven were baptized on the following day, and united with the Baptist church in this place."

THE CONTRABANDS.—Massachusetts teachers at Port Royal give encouraging accounts of their educational enterprise among the contrabands. The Boston Journal, noting the substance of these communications, says:

"The negroes are busily employed in planting cotton, corn and potatoes, laboring cheerfully for slight pecuniary rewards, and manifesting a tractable, obedient, and deferential spirit, which has deeply impressed the white teachers who are striving to fit them to take care of themselves. On some plantations they had planted sufficient corn to meet their own wants before the government undertook to direct their labors. Some of them are very intelligent in practical matters, and manage the affairs of the plantations to which they belong with much skill. They all manifest an eager desire to learn to read, and make excellent progress: Old negroes, sixty or seventy years of age, press forward to be taught."

GOOD FRUITS OF EMANCIPATION.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Baltimore, furnishes the following: "The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is already producing good fruits in this city. The rebels are forcing the Unionists to take anti-slavery and emancipation ground, by classing and treating the friends of the government as abolitionists. To avoid this category, I hear of some few aristocratic Union men going over to the rebels, but the masses are gradually accepting the righteous but opprobrious-sounding title, and the result will be that the State will be divided into two parties, the republican, which will favor emancipation, and democratic, which will be for slavery and rebellion."

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR THE ARMY.—At a meeting of executive committee, held in New York, Thursday, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw was appointed general agent of the commission. Mr. Chidlaw is well known for his long and efficient labors in the Sunday-school cause, and has recently been chaplain in the army. His experience in the army has given him large views of the urgency and importance of his new field of labor, upon which he has already entered. The Commission are now doing all they can for the sick and wounded, who much need Christian comfort and assistance.

THE ANNIVERSARIES of the various religious and benevolent institutions, usually held during the month of May, commenced on Sunday last, with the New York Bible Society. Different societies hold their meetings at different times, occupying nearly the whole month. Most of the exercises are to be held in New York.

The Delaware State Journal announces broadly the readiness of the Unionists of Delaware to accept the broad issue made up by the slaveholders' rebellion on the one hand, and the President's emancipation message on the other.

THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL AND FAMILY VISITANT for May is before us. It is ably edited by Mrs. Caroline O. Hiscox, and is a valuable aid to mothers in the moral training of their children. Published by Sheldon & Co., 335 Broadway, N. Y., at \$1 a year.

A PLAN to erect Western Texas into a new State, giving it a military governor, with a few thousand armed constables to enforce the laws and keep out intruders, has been broached in Washington, and finds ardent advocates.

From a report just made by the police of Cincinnati, it appears there are in that city 1,982 places where liquor is sold; 160 billiard rooms; 116 houses of ill-repute; 23 lottery offices, and 46 pawn-brokers.

CONGRESS.

A bill has been reported from the House Committee on Ways and Means amendatory to the act to provide an increased revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public debt. It allows the taxes of any State, Territory or District of Columbia to be paid in whole or in part by release to the United States of such State, &c., of any liquidated and determined claim pertaining thereto of equal amount against the United States. The Army Appropriation bill reported, contains items amounting to \$226,283,000 for the pay of volunteers, \$78,586,000 for subsistence in kind to regulars and volunteers, \$36,000,000 for the Quartermasters' department, \$500,000 for military telegraph lines, and \$13,000,000 for the purchase and manufacture of arms, etc., and besides other appropriations, \$20,000,000 for bounty to three years' volunteers and to the widows and heirs of those who died in the military service of the United States. The bill recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, and providing for diplomatic representatives to them, was passed by the Senate 32 to 7, and referred to the House Committee in Foreign Affairs. A bill to prevent and punish polygamy, and to annul the Utah laws establishing it, passed the House. A bill for a steamship line between San Francisco and Shanghai, passed the Senate 26 to 16. The Tax bill, the most important measure now in the hands of Congress, lies quiet under the hands of the Senate committee. Of that committee, part is in favor of passing the House bill with some improvements, and part for adopting a bill radically different. The former seems now the best plan, though it is far from certain that the bill is the best possible.

WAR NEWS.

Rarely has any week of the war opened upon a more exciting position of affairs in the field than the present. It appears as if we were upon the very verge of this crisis, when its issues are hanging upon the passing hours—and what is better, the currag developments and the signs of the future are eminently favorable to the cause of the Union. The fall—we might rather say the resurrection—of New Orleans has sent a deep thrill of joy throughout the community. Aside from the hopes entertained of a vital Union sentiment in that city, which shall exert a seasonable influence on the whole South-west, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the capture of the city takes place early enough in the season to allow our military operations in that quarter full scope before the hot weather comes on. We are now all round secession, except the comparatively unimportant States of Texas and Arkansas, and can strike rapidly where we will.

The rumors of Beauregard's evacuation of Corinth seem to gain ground—and they draw plausibility from his embarrassing situation. But if he has not withdrawn, he must fight quickly, for Halleck will not allow him to rest, and the capture of New Orleans will give him as little disposition that way. The city of Memphis will probably be reached within a week by Gen. Porter's mortar and gunboat fleet, and must fall as readily as did New Orleans after our ships had passed the forts. The defense of Memphis, therefore, can be no object to Beauregard after this. His chief care will be to draw out or fight his way out from the strategic corner into which he finds himself thrust. He will undoubtedly act with desperate energy, but he has men to contend with—men as watchful and skilled as himself, and more powerful. If Fort Pillow does not fall before Memphis, it will shortly after, as being built wholly in view of an up-river attack, it must quickly yield to one from both directions.

As for the operations in the East, they are everywhere going forward at a satisfactory pace. The last strong defense of Savannah has been overcome, and we may expect to hear of the capture of the city at any time. Gen. Burnside appears to have created an immense alarm at Norfolk, and we trust it is well founded. Genis. Banks and Fremont are thoroughly sweeping the armed rebels out of northern Virginia, so that when the moment comes for co-operating with Gen. McDowell, there will not be even a guerilla fire in the rear. And that moment is probably not far off, if we may judge from the sure and steady advance of the siege of Yorktown. The young commander is said to be in the most confident frame of mind.

The re-advent of the Merrimack is predicted every day. A special dispatch to the Chicago Times from Fort Wright, 28th, says: "From descriptors I learn that New Orleans is now in Captain Porter's quiet possession. The Federal fleet passed Fort Jackson on Thursday, after a desperate naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged. It is supposed that the Federal loss is very heavy. The rebel loss was 60 killed and 184 wounded. The engagement lasted part of two days. The Federal took possession of the city without a struggle. On Friday the rebel force evacuated the city, after destroying all the steamers which they had no use for. They took with them the greater part of the military stores in the city. The Union citizens were very jubilant. The rebel strength at Fort Wright is stated by intelligent deserters at 8,000 men, under Gen. Villipique, who has not been superseded as reported. They have seven batteries, mounting twenty-six guns."

A dispatch dated Wilmington, April 29, says: "Fort Macon surrendered on Friday, 25th inst., after a bombardment of ten and a half hours. The batteries were planted behind sand banks. The breaching battery was 1100 feet distant and the mortars 1400 feet, and entirely concealed from the fort. The garrison were allowed the honors of war. The officers retained their side arms, and all paroled."

Seven men were killed and eighteen wounded, two mortally. The enemy's loss is not known. Col. White and 155 men arrived off the bar of the federal gun transferred to the land. A telegram from 29 says: "The Lick Creek this practice by our slight skirmish 9 o'clock we got miles from Corinth of Boston. On this side of Carthage of New Orleans the rebel camp. He also states two Louisiana months, expiration law they were to fight, when regiments to go was not known. Buell is in commotion impression upon Buell is, and the Nashville. A dispatch says: "On the 24th of this month, salt-petre manufacture and burned the of the 4th Iowa one private was with the rebels. plies, hid for the and jayhawkers captured by Gen. Reliable information that Major (H. Volunteers, on 600 Indians at wounding 32 and horses, and a The Wheeler announces that day to leave Virginia. Dispatches to present that Col. Turbin, who 19th Illinois were approaching retiring he laid A dispatch of Army of the Potomac rebels opened the columbiad 68-pdr of Yorktown. and 200-pounder to bear upon the us any trouble, around it with a dismantled very charge, the enemy sand pieces, making havoc warded around it ten persons were within six feet of hid from view by tion of life must. This is the only shown to be capery any harm ceased, while o renewed vigor of the town. About our guns up when, as if by ceased. About rebel steamboat attempted to be prevented by powder Farror. A dispatch of Gen. L. Wallace session of Purdie enemy's left flank The mortars left Wright at inter Officer Foote is tuck upon the our fleet was ex rebel gunboats; line of battle, made. The late it was generally us attack would fore the close pers of the 20th night before las the city in case eral fleet. The people to reinforce the only hope Governor Yates with the steam sanitary stores, and is eight ign known. The following Fortness Monroe nature Tattall the Merrimack, lies off the Island, fast to twelve guns. The Special with Gen. McD ing news: "A tive blacks in McDowell, and from Aquia O. They receive ration, and div The soldiers' without the like human be to the amount dollars, left by cipitate retreats since been tak night. A dispatch morning, say just been rose Yorktown was troops now o enemy left A page and gun for fear of be A dispatchary Stanton, ramparts, he equipment, & his works, being very st cavalry and d ported by inf sion, and as by water, u time shall be up York river center in the push the open From Fort the intelligence appearance Col. Co. 12

from the House... Means amendatory... increased revenue... interest on the pub...

ed off the bar yesterday afternoon, on board the federal gunboat Chippewa, and were transferred to a river steamer under a flag of truce, and reached here as stated in the first dispatch. The others were sent up the sound from the fort.

and up to this hour (4 o'clock) has not changed her location. She is not attended by any other gunboats, as usual. It is supposed that it is not her intention to visit us to-day. The Monitor and other vessels of the naval fleet are all in readiness for action on short notice, and are hoping she will come down. The supposed design of the enemy is to endeavor to prevent any expedition up James River to cut off the retreat from Yorktown. Three deserters arrived here this morning in a rebel schooner. They report the evacuation of Mulberry Islands and Jamestown, early yesterday morning.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The vote of the House two or three weeks ago, by which the Bankrupt bill prepared by the Special Committee was postponed till next December, does not seem to give general satisfaction. Remonstrances are pouring in from all parts of the country, and some of the members who voted to postpone action upon it, confess that they did not understand its provisions. It should be remembered, that under the bill, should it now become a law, the whole loyal people of the free states will participate in the advantages of a bankrupt act, while the rebels, or all those persons at the South who have had any connection with the rebellion, are not permitted to enjoy one of its benefits. It may be impossible to make this distinction a year hence. One of the sections of the bill provides that as fast as the rebel states are recovered to loyalty, northern creditors may satisfy their claims out of rebel property. For instance, to-day, under this bill, the New York merchant may satisfy his claim on any southern creditor out of the property of any rebel in Tennessee or Virginia. Millions of dollars would be instantly saved to New York merchants under the bill.—Evening Post.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EASTERN ASSOCIATION will hold its Twenty-sixth Anniversary with the church in Shiloh, N. J., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May (the 22d day of the month)—at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. Joshua Clarke; Eld. Christopher C. Stillman, alternate. At the last session of the Association, it was voted that Joshua Clarke furnish an edition to be read before the next session of the Association, on the reasons why the young people in our churches, who have enjoyed special advantages for education, so generally remove from the bounds of those churches, and what ought to be done, if anything, to retain them; Geo. B. Utter, on the duty of religious teachers, and public educators, to direct their efforts to those whose want of religious instruction and general education render them indifferent to self-improvement and elevation; Halsey H. Baker, on delegations between denominational Associations; Geo. R. Wheeler, on the best means to be used for the cultivation of a greater degree of holiness in the churches. E. G. CHAMPLIN, Rec. Sec'y.

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MOSTON'S GOLD PEN. THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD. On receipt of any of the following sums, in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen, selecting the same according to description, viz: GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES. For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen. The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. THE SAME PENS, IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENCILS. For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$1.25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1.50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Irregular Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens. The name "A. Moston," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The name "Quality" is stamped on the Points. No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and made only of first quality. The engravings are facsimiles of the size and style.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD. THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MOSTON'S GOLD PEN. THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD. On receipt of any of the following sums, in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen, selecting the same according to description, viz: GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES. For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen. The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. THE SAME PENS, IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENCILS. For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$1.25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1.50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Irregular Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens. The name "A. Moston," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The name "Quality" is stamped on the Points. No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and made only of first quality. The engravings are facsimiles of the size and style.

ed off the bar yesterday afternoon, on board the federal gunboat Chippewa, and were transferred to a river steamer under a flag of truce, and reached here as stated in the first dispatch. The others were sent up the sound from the fort.

and up to this hour (4 o'clock) has not changed her location. She is not attended by any other gunboats, as usual. It is supposed that it is not her intention to visit us to-day. The Monitor and other vessels of the naval fleet are all in readiness for action on short notice, and are hoping she will come down.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The vote of the House two or three weeks ago, by which the Bankrupt bill prepared by the Special Committee was postponed till next December, does not seem to give general satisfaction.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EASTERN ASSOCIATION will hold its Twenty-sixth Anniversary with the church in Shiloh, N. J., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May.

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MOSTON'S GOLD PEN. THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD. On receipt of any of the following sums, in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen, selecting the same according to description, viz: GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD. THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MOSTON'S GOLD PEN. THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD. On receipt of any of the following sums, in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen, selecting the same according to description, viz: GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

Miscellaneous

SUNSET--FROM VICTOR HUGO. I love the evening, golden and serene...

Yesterday he made such an extraordinary noise about the grate that I looked up to see what he was doing...

These leaders, iron, copper, gold and silver. Where thunder, lightning, storm or whirlwind shrouds...

SLAVE LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The following sketches of slave life in Washington we take from the correspondence of the New York Evening Post:

Bena is a cunning little nig; the oddest and the jolliest little Congo that I ever saw. She is a perfect Congo--no blood of the chivalry in her...

PURCHASING FREEDOM. Lizzie's integrity, talents and true womanhood had won her many influential friends.

HEALTH VS. FEATS OF STRENGTH. 'Carl Benson' writes to Wilkes' Spirit of the Times as follows:

ALBERT'S MISTRESS. Albert is a young mulatto, soft-footed, soft-voiced, with fine intuitions and affections.

promised it to him for eight hundred dollars. George is young, industrious, ambitious. He had saved from his scanty earnings six hundred and fifty dollars...

A STYLISH BLACK WOMAN. Lizzie is a stately, stylish woman. Her cheek is tawny, but her features are perfectly regular...

WEALTHY NEGROES. Some of the wealthiest men in the city are colored. Two of them have mortgages on the houses of United States Senators...

CLEANING THE LIPS.

No feature in the face of a child is lovelier than the lips, with rows of pearly teeth playing hide-and-seek behind them.

ODDS AND ENDS.

In a banking-house in Cincinnati there is a messenger named Glynn, who is a model of fidelity.

ACHING TEETH, OR MERE SHELLS.

Preserved and Restored. Superior to Gold. As hard and durable as the Teeth.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY!!

DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor.

LOSS OF STOCK IN OREGON.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: "Out of the 30,000 head of cattle supposed to be in this valley last fall, it is doubtful whether 5000 head are living...

THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY. Published at Westerly, R. I., by G. B. & J. H. Utter, is a thirty-two column paper...

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Several files of the Sabbath Recorder, from its commencement, seventeen years ago, are on hand, and will be sold entire or in parts...

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR.

The first three volumes of the Visitor, bound together, in muslin, can be had at 75 cents. Subsequent volumes, in sheets, are on hand, and will be sent in answer to orders covering 20 cents per volume.

HYMN BOOKS.

Copies of "Christian Psalms," the Hymn Book used by the Seventh-day Baptist churches, are supplied at the following rates:

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

No. 1, printed in red and blue, on one page of a letter sheet, with fly-leaf. Price 50 cents per dozen.

PROTECTED BY COUNTERFEITS.

THE WHITE ENAMEL ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING. FOR DECAYED TEETH.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE REBEL STATES. The Post Office Department has received information that newspapers from nearly all the principal cities of the North and West...

SELECTING SHEEP. The most approved form in a sheep is general roundness of shape and fineness of bone.

G. B. & J. H. UTTER, POWER-PRINTERS, AND PUBLISHERS, WESTERLY, R. I. Are prepared to do every kind of JOB PRINTING.

THE GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Use. 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS. G. B. & J. H. Utter having purchased the Books, Printed Sheets, Stereotype Plates, Engravings and Lithographs of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, offer them for sale at low prices for cash.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, Westerly, Rhode Island.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. Adams-C. D. Potter. Portland-A. B. Crandall. Alfred-C. D. Langworthy. Portland-L. M. Cottrell.

THE GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Use. 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS. G. B. & J. H. Utter having purchased the Books, Printed Sheets, Stereotype Plates, Engravings and Lithographs of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, offer them for sale at low prices for cash.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, Westerly, Rhode Island.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. Adams-C. D. Potter. Portland-A. B. Crandall. Alfred-C. D. Langworthy. Portland-L. M. Cottrell.

THE GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Use. 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS. G. B. & J. H. Utter having purchased the Books, Printed Sheets, Stereotype Plates, Engravings and Lithographs of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, offer them for sale at low prices for cash.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, Westerly, Rhode Island.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. Adams-C. D. Potter. Portland-A. B. Crandall. Alfred-C. D. Langworthy. Portland-L. M. Cottrell.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including names like "E. G. CHAMPEL" and "B. J. BUCKNER" and fragments of advertisements.