

The Recorder, For the Proprietors, AT WESTERLY, R. I.

The Recorder

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Vol. XVIII.—No. 24. Westerly, R. I., Fifth-day, June 12, 1862. Whole No. 908.

E. G. CHAMPLIN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHING AGENT.

The Recorder, as the Organ of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of that denomination...

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Two Dollars per year, payable in advance. Subscribers wishing to discontinue their papers, must pay all arrears...

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

Water, in its crystal glory, Fairest gift of God to earth, Who can wish the liquid story...

ERIE RAILROAD. At 5 p. m. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and other stations.

SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. The Society for the distribution of the Sabbath School Tracts.

AN ESSAY READ BEFORE THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EASTERN ASSOCIATION, HELD IN SHILOH, N. J., MAY 22-25, 1862.

Allow me to remark, that this proposition is not expressed by terms sufficiently definite and expressive to convey fully the idea that I presume was intended to be conveyed...

There are two motives that may influence, respectively, different persons in changing locations. One is a desire to go forth to some promising location, as a representative and defender of the faith...

power, by increasing their Christian activity, in the ratio of the increase of work to be done. While, on the other hand, those who go forth as pioneers, sowing the seed of truth, and toiling for God, shall reap and gather, ten, twenty, sixty, and some one hundred fold, as the reward of well-directed and faithful effort, under the blessing of God.

Had our churches in Rhode Island and New Jersey, seventy-five years ago, adopted the plan of checking the tide of emigration, probably the boundaries of these States would have been the limits of our denomination in this country, at the present time.

Another motive inducing removals, such as result disastrously in every view, is personal self-interest. Now, as everything is borne before or upon the overflowing, overwhelming tide, so everything resisting the man who lives simply for himself, is borne down, or overcome by the motive-power of self-interest.

Removals, so much to be regretted, allow me to commence with a custom or practice obtaining in this country, of gaining, and holding property. Parents and guardians devote every energy of theirs, and of those under their care, to the acquisition of property, until the law gives the offspring their time, and they enter the mart of life to seek or gain a fortune for themselves.

Allow me to remark, that this proposition is not expressed by terms sufficiently definite and expressive to convey fully the idea that I presume was intended to be conveyed...

There are two motives that may influence, respectively, different persons in changing locations. One is a desire to go forth to some promising location, as a representative and defender of the faith...

ation, have here commenced their apostasy from the Sabbath, and are lost to us, and the cause of the fourth commandment. Another reason why many of our young people go forth irretrievably from us, is a lamentable lack of sterling integrity of principle, induced by bad culture, or lack of culture, and by certain peculiar modes of thinking, and habits of action.

Had our churches in Rhode Island and New Jersey, seventy-five years ago, adopted the plan of checking the tide of emigration, probably the boundaries of these States would have been the limits of our denomination in this country, at the present time.

Another motive inducing removals, such as result disastrously in every view, is personal self-interest. Now, as everything is borne before or upon the overflowing, overwhelming tide, so everything resisting the man who lives simply for himself, is borne down, or overcome by the motive-power of self-interest.

Removals, so much to be regretted, allow me to commence with a custom or practice obtaining in this country, of gaining, and holding property. Parents and guardians devote every energy of theirs, and of those under their care, to the acquisition of property, until the law gives the offspring their time, and they enter the mart of life to seek or gain a fortune for themselves.

Allow me to remark, that this proposition is not expressed by terms sufficiently definite and expressive to convey fully the idea that I presume was intended to be conveyed...

There are two motives that may influence, respectively, different persons in changing locations. One is a desire to go forth to some promising location, as a representative and defender of the faith...

dians, not only imparting these principles to the youth, but watching with parental affection, and Christian faithfulness, and with a fostering care, the growth and maturing of these principles, watering with their tears, and often in solemn earnest prayer asking the blessing of God upon their humble and holy work, and following all by the example of a consistent holy life, then may we lay off the habiliments of mourning, forget the funeral requiem, and lay aside the burial service, arranged for the special occasion of parting with those who have gone out from us, having fallen victims to ambition, love of the world, or popularity, or any other cause.

Had our churches in Rhode Island and New Jersey, seventy-five years ago, adopted the plan of checking the tide of emigration, probably the boundaries of these States would have been the limits of our denomination in this country, at the present time.

Another motive inducing removals, such as result disastrously in every view, is personal self-interest. Now, as everything is borne before or upon the overflowing, overwhelming tide, so everything resisting the man who lives simply for himself, is borne down, or overcome by the motive-power of self-interest.

Removals, so much to be regretted, allow me to commence with a custom or practice obtaining in this country, of gaining, and holding property. Parents and guardians devote every energy of theirs, and of those under their care, to the acquisition of property, until the law gives the offspring their time, and they enter the mart of life to seek or gain a fortune for themselves.

Allow me to remark, that this proposition is not expressed by terms sufficiently definite and expressive to convey fully the idea that I presume was intended to be conveyed...

There are two motives that may influence, respectively, different persons in changing locations. One is a desire to go forth to some promising location, as a representative and defender of the faith...

monstrations of the practical worth, of professed piety. Each Christian has charge of a light-house in which is a lamp of many burners. By each burner some soul is guided. If all are shining brightly many souls are illuminated; if any one should burn dim, some day he will learn that sad were the consequences of his neglect. A soul may be stranded upon the quicksands of perdition because his light was dim.

Had our churches in Rhode Island and New Jersey, seventy-five years ago, adopted the plan of checking the tide of emigration, probably the boundaries of these States would have been the limits of our denomination in this country, at the present time.

Another motive inducing removals, such as result disastrously in every view, is personal self-interest. Now, as everything is borne before or upon the overflowing, overwhelming tide, so everything resisting the man who lives simply for himself, is borne down, or overcome by the motive-power of self-interest.

Removals, so much to be regretted, allow me to commence with a custom or practice obtaining in this country, of gaining, and holding property. Parents and guardians devote every energy of theirs, and of those under their care, to the acquisition of property, until the law gives the offspring their time, and they enter the mart of life to seek or gain a fortune for themselves.

Allow me to remark, that this proposition is not expressed by terms sufficiently definite and expressive to convey fully the idea that I presume was intended to be conveyed...

There are two motives that may influence, respectively, different persons in changing locations. One is a desire to go forth to some promising location, as a representative and defender of the faith...

twice his age at their marriage; Howard, the philanthropist, at twenty-five, selected a wife of fifty-two; and Mrs. Row, the authoress, was fifteen years the senior of her husband; Margaret Fuller married the Count D'Ossoli, ten years younger than herself, and the immortal Jenny Lind is said to be eight or ten years older than her Otto Goldschmidt. And those were what are called "happy marriages."

How many words men have dragged downward with themselves, and made par-takers, more or less, of their own fall! Having originally an honorable significance, they have yet, with the deterioration of those that use them, or those about whom they were used, deteriorated, or degenerated thereto. What a multitude of words, originally harmless, have assumed a harmful meaning, as their secondary lease! How many words have acquired an unworthy! Thus "knave" meant no more than lad, nor does it now in German mean more; "villain" than peasant; a "boor" was only a farmer; a "wench" a young woman; a "varlet" but a serving man; a "menial" one of the "many" or "household"; a "churl" but a strong fellow; a "minion," a favorite—"man is God's dearest minion" (Sylvester). "Time-server" was used two hundred years ago quite as often for one in an honorable as in a dishonorable sense, "serving the time." "Conceits" had once nothing connoted in them; "officious" had reference to offices of kindness, and not of any busy meddling; "moody" was that which pertained to a man's mood, without any gloom or sullenness implied. "Demure" (des moeurs, of good manners) conveyed no hint, as it now does, of an over doing of the outward demonstrations of modesty. In "craft" and "cunning" there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; "craft," indeed, still retains very often its most honorable use, a man's "craft" being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled. And think you that the Magdalen would have ever given us "maudlin" in its present contemptuous application, if the tears of penitential weeping had been held in due honor by the world?

IN ACCORDANCE WITH its intention and its external conditions, the piety of the Patriarchal era was individual, not congregative; it was domestic, not ecclesiastical; it was genuine and affectionate, not formal, or choral, or liturgical. It did not emulate, or even desire, the excitements of a throng of worshippers assembling to "keep holy day," and making the air ring with their acclamations; more of depth was there in this ancient piety; and it may be believed that the worshiper drew much nearer to the throne of the Majesty on high than did the promiscuous crowd that, in after times, assembled to celebrate festivals and to observe national ordinances. On these conditions—namely, the renouncing of worldly ambition, and the restless imagining of a something better, supposed to be attainable by thought and labor; then the Patriarchal repose took its rest upon the hope and promise of a land unseen—the land of souls, wherein the servants of God are gathered, each in his turn as he falls from his place on earth. How desirable a lot might we now think this, if only its material conditions might be secured! but they may not, this is not possible; for man is summoned to work, and to suffer; and the piety of mediæval repose, and of conscious transit to the paradise of spirits, must give way to a piety that needs to be strenuous, self-denying, and martyr-like; and that must win its crown after a conflict. Nevertheless, this enviable lot having once been realized in the remoteness of ages, it still lives in the imaginations of men, and toward it not poets only, but the most prosaic of the order of thrift are seen to be tending. Toil and turmoil through sixty years are endured, if only these may purchase a closing decade of rest, rural occupation, security, or, in a word, a sort of suburban resemblance of the leisure and the dignity that was long ago realized in the desert by them of old.—Isaac Taylor.

SOUTHERN PREACHERS.—Parson Brownlow is not very complimentary to southern gentlemen of "the cloth." In a late speech at Cincinnati he said: "The worst men in the Southern Confederacy are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians preachers. They drink and swear week days, and preach Sundays. When they became secess, they bid farewell to honesty, truth and decency. The Confederacy originated in lying, stealing, and perjury. Floyd did the stealing, the common masses the lying, and fourteen Senators from the cotton States the perjury—the latter class, while still retaining their seats in the United States Senate, and making a pretense of observing their oaths, but at night, till twelve o'clock, holding secret meetings, sending dispatches to their respective States to pass ordinances of secession, to seize forts, &c., &c."

Among other instances illustrating the spirit prevailing among the southern clergy, Mr. Brownlow said that the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, called a union prayer-meeting to pray that Gen. Burnside's fleet might sink, and the blockade be raised. "The same minister had said that he would rather use a Bible printed and bound in hell than one from the North. Also, that Jesus Christ was born on southern soil, and that all his apostles were southern men, except Judas Iscariot, who was a northern man. This was said openly, from his pulpit on Sunday."

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.—The article upon "Death," in the New Encyclopaedia, has the following: "As life approaches extinction, insensibility supervenes—a numbness, and disposition to repose, which does not admit of the idea of suffering. Even in those cases where activity of mind remains to the last, and where nervous sensibility would seem to continue, it is surprising how often there has been observed a happy state of feeling on the approach of death. 'If I had sufficient strength to hold a pen, I would write how easy it is to die; were the last words of the celebrated William Hunter during his last moments. Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an incident which left him no senseless, he was taken up for dead. On being restored, however, he says: 'Methought my life hung only on my lips, and I shut up my eyes to help thrust it out, and took pleasure in laughing and letting go.'

A writer in the Quarterly Review records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning, declared that he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suffocation. The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and as he stood upright, he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreary consciousness that his eyes were being closed forever. Yet he neither feared his fate nor wished to avert it. A sensation, which soothed and gratified him, made a luxurious bed of a watery grave."

"HAPPY MARRIAGES."—Mahomet, when only twenty-five years of age, married a wife of forty; Shakespeare's Ann Hathaway was seven years his senior; Dr. Johnson's lady was

Vertical text on the far left edge, partially cut off.

circulated; 123 families were restored to friends, 211 placed in service, 27 in houses, 2 set up in business, 2 emigrated, 8 married, 1 sent to France, 1 to Holland, 1 to New York, 30 left the town after a short residence, and 36 were assisted and enabled to obtain a livelihood. That gave a total of 442 poor women who had been benefited by the movement in London alone; but, in addition, there had been 600 women rescued from the meetings which had been held at Liverpool, Manchester, Ramsgate, Cardiff, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Dublin.

dom of the city to Mr. Peabody, in a gold box, for his munificent gift. It is reported that the French government has resolved on the occupation of Mexico under every contingency, and that next fall every strategic position of the country is to be seized. The occupancy to extend three years to allow time for the development of the national will. It is reported that France has formally demanded the expulsion of the ex-King of Naples from Rome. The consistory at Rome unanimously voted for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs. Twenty-three cardinals and 120 bishops were present. A Turkish army of 20,000 had assembled in Alemany and was about to enter the Montegrain territory. From Shanghai, China, we have intelligence to April 20, that the rebels were driven out of Thigajda on the 3d, and the place is in the hands of the Allies. Admiral Hope and Dr. Heoketh were slightly wounded. Troops have been ordered from Tientsin to the place. Nankin is surrounded by superior forces. Foreigners are allowed to visit Peking under the passport system. The foreign allies are gaining favor in the eyes of the Chinese.

WAR NEWS. Another week gives increasing evidence that, as a war, our present contest is nearly brought to a close. Whatever may be the form of resistance adopted by the ruffian hordes, now defeated and crestfallen, that are nursing their wrath within the five original rebel States, it is plain that their power for active, aggressive warfare, is done. They will probably still carry on their operations as guerrillas, but we can hardly expect any more general battles. We have completely recovered from the grand scare of last week. Fuller particulars of the retreat of Gen. Banks show that it was a great military feat. It saved his little army from annihilation. He is now returning with reinforcements, and at the last accounts was marching upon Winchester. The rebels had retreated from Martinsburg. Meanwhile, a brigade of General Shields' division has retrieved the disaster at Front Royal by recapturing that place, taking six officers and a hundred and fifty privates, and a large amount of railroad transportation, including a dozen railroad cars; recovering also a number of our prisoners held by the enemy. Our loss in the action was but eight killed, and as many wounded. It is ascertained that Col. Kenly is safe, a prisoner at Winchester. Corinth is evacuated, the enemy retiring by railroad in three directions, east, west and south. Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, has been taken, the legislature scattered, and the rebel governor, Rector, has fled the State. Failing in arms, the policy of the rebels is to see what can be done by fire. They dream that the North and Europe want nothing but cotton, and by a resolute sacrifice of all this kind of property their independence will be secured. Gen. Lovell, in a recent order, breaks forth into a paroxysm of rhetoric, and declares that "one sparkling, living touch of fire in many action for one hour upon each cotton plantation, and the eternal seal of southern independence is fixed and fixed in the great heart of the world." Others are calling for the extermination of the blacks, in case there is any attempt to enlist them in the federal army. The Richmond Dispatch threatens them with "a fate that would be a warning to their whole race to the end of time—instantaneous and withering ruin." On Saturday, Jeff. Davis commenced the fulfillment of his pledge, that before Richmond should be taken he would cause its streets to "run with blood." Taking advantage of a violent thunder-storm, the enemy made a bold dash, with superior numbers, in order to turn the right flank of McClellan's army, which was on the Chickahominy river. Gen. Casey's division, forming the first line of our advance, received the attack, for which it was evidently unprepared, and the result of the first shock was in keeping with the commencement of all our large battles, being a disastrous repulse. Gen. McClellan says it "gave way unaccountably and divinely." Their guns and baggage were lost. At this juncture, Generals Heintzelman and Keyes brought up their divisions, which were only able, by the most desperate fighting, to hold the enemy in check. The valley of the Chickahominy was flooded, but at length the divisions of Generals Sedgwick and Richardson succeeded in crossing. They immediately advanced upon the assailants, charging them with the bayonet, and strewn the ground with their dead. On Sunday morning the rebels renewed the fight, but were repulsed in all directions. A large number of prisoners were taken, among whom are Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Loring. The bayonet charges are said to have rivaled Hancock's brilliant movement at Williamsburg. Gen. Dix is removed from Baltimore to take command of the Virginia department, while Gen. Wool takes his place at Baltimore. The reasons for this change have not transpired. A dispatch from Cairo, of June 6, says Fort Wright has been evacuated. We are now in possession. The flotilla has passed down to Port Randolph, en route for Memphis.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Front Royal, June 6, says Capt. Sanderson, Chief Commissary, has taken possession of all the flour mills in the valley, together with the grain and flour on hand. Safeguards have been granted by the Commanding General to all families who request them, without respect to their loyalty or disloyalty, and the soldier who violates them will do so under the penalty of being immediately shot. The steamer Philadelphia, from Pensacola, May 25, via Key West, May 30, arrived in New York on the 6th inst., with intelligence that General Arnold and troops still occupy Pensacola, and a quantity of stores, &c., have been removed from Fort Pickens to that place. Rebel deserters are constantly coming in. Wilson's Zouaves are throwing up fortifications commanding all the land approaches. The Vincennes lays off the city. Gen. Arnold is feeding the poor, who are very destitute. About 800 rebel cavalry are in the neighborhood, our pickets capturing some of them frequently. The Navy Yard is completely destroyed, and some 6000 tons coal are still burning. A dispatch from Flag Officer Davis, to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Memphis, June 6, says: I arrived here last evening at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Captain Maynardier, the ordnance steamers, storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city. This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee. The engagement, which commenced at 3 30 A. M. and ended at 7 o'clock, terminated in a running fight. I was ably supported by the ram fleet under command of Col. Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry and is seriously hurt, but not dangerously wounded. The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows: The Gen. Beauregard, blown up and burned; the Gen. Sterling Price, one wheel carried away; the Jeff. Thompson, set on fire by a shell and burned and magazine blown up; the Sumter, badly cut by shot, but will be repaired; the Little Rebel, boiler exploded by shot, and otherwise injured, but will be repaired; besides this, one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action; her name is not known. A boat supposed to be the Van Dorn escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed; two rams are in pursuit. The officers of the rebel boats endeavored to take to the shore. Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands. The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement. Col. Fitch came down at 11 o'clock, and has taken military possession. From Cairo, June 8, we have the following: The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis arrived this morning. Our forces are in possession of Memphis. The Fortness Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "From City Point I learn that our war vessels in the James River above City Point have run the batteries at Drury's Bluff, and it is rumored that the Monitor has passed through the obstructions, sinking the rebel gunboats about Richmond." If this be true, the Monitor by this time is at Rocketts'. A number of powerful gunboats have gone up the river during the past two or three days, and our feet before Richmond is now quite formidable, consisting of at least twenty vessels, armed with the very best of navy ordnance. Dispatches have been received at the War Department from General Mitchell, dated at Huntsville, Ala., June 6th, stating that an expedition under command of Gen. Nagley, had driven the enemy commanded by Gen. Adams from Winchester, through Jasper back to Chattanooga, and utterly defeated and routed them at that point. A telegram from Front Royal of the 8th, says: The news from Shields' division states that a scouting party crossed the river at Columbian bridge, went to New Market and found Jackson had retreated thence three days ago. His army has been reduced to about 6,000 men, the others having scattered through the mountains to save themselves. Fremont's army followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisoners and supplies. A dispatch from Philadelphia of June 9th, says: The United States gunboat Bienville arrived last night with three steamers in tow, which were captured off Charleston in attempting to run the blockade. Their names are the Providence, Laconilla, and Rebecca, all from Nassau. She left Port Royal on Monday last. The President's revocation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation was well received at Port Royal. Gen. Hunter had organized a brigade of contrabands, and was about to assign them to building entrenchments and fortifications. A sharp engagement had occurred with the rebel batteries at Stono. The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston. A rebel steamer was run ashore on Williams Island while being chased by the blockading vessels, and is still aground. The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 28th ult., arrived at Kansas City on the 7th inst. The Texans had reached Mesilla, with five pieces of artillery and seven wagons. It is said that after stopping at Fort Fillmore to recruit their exhausted energies, they will continue their homeward bound march. Gen. Sibley is reported to be at Fort Bliss, far in advance of his command, taking care of himself. Capt. Crayton, who followed the train of the enemy's retreat, reports that it bears evidence of suffering and destitution from one end to the other. Some remains of men had been found, which had not been interred, while others partially interred had been exhumed by wolves and the flesh devoured. The ruins of wagons, ambulances, caissons, and abundance of clothing, arms, and carcasses of mules and horses, marked the line of their retreat. Great discontent prevailed among the people of the territory, owing to the partial disbanded of the volunteers. Port Craig advised to the 24th state that early on the morning of the 23d, Capt. Tilford, who was stationed with thirty five or forty men on the east side of the Rio Grande, seven miles below Fort Craig, received a summons to surrender from a band of 200 Texans, supposed to be straggling bands of guerrillas of Sibley's command. He refused to do so, and immediately gave battle and fought three hours, when he retreated to Fort Craig with a loss of three wounded. Three of his men were drowned, while crossing the river. The Texan loss not known. Two companies of Colorado volunteers were immediately sent in pursuit of the Texans.

of bank bills. Laid an embargo on the importation and exportation of goods and Southern productions. Passed an odious conscription law, forcing every man between the ages of 18 and 35 into the army, an act of despotism unknown even in Europe— even in Austria, France, and Russia. A TERRIBLE FRESHET IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Intelligence from Easton, Pa., of June 5, says: A terrible freshet prevails in the Delaware and Lehigh rivers. The water reaches the second stories in the lower part of the town. All the bridges between here and Mauchunk are swept away. Lehigh bridge is partly gone; it will probably be totally demolished. All the canals are under water. The iron works have stopped, and the railroads are submerged. Many people have been drowned in their houses by the suddenness of the flood. At Delaware Water Gap, the freshet is equal to that of 1841. Large quantities of furniture, store goods, bridges, houses, cattle, &c., are going down the river. All the bridges on Broadhead's Creek, except the railroad bridges, are gone. The damage to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is great. It will take a week to repair it. The Pocomo Creek, at Straudsburg, overflowed last night, and run through the town, carrying away many houses and bridges. Damage very great. At Port Jervis, considerable damage was done by the storm to the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Some 500 feet of embankment was washed away here, and two aqueducts carried off. There were two or three landslides on the Erie Railroad, but the trains run regularly to-day. THE ADIRONACKS ON FIRE.—The woods on the Adirondack mountains, all through northern New York, are on fire and burning rapidly. The Clinton prison was only saved by a change in the direction of the wind, the walls of the institution being at one time exceedingly heated from the near approach of the flames. The prisoners were all ready to be sent to the mines in case the fire communicated to the prison. Large numbers of houses have been destroyed. On Lake Champlain, the smoke from the fire is so dense that the steamboats are compelled to ring their bells constantly, and to run at a very slow rate of speed. DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Accounts from the island of Newfoundland represent that great distress is likely to be experienced by its inhabitants there by the failure of the seal fishery. The results cannot be yet stated, further than it is the most disastrous on record. The arrivals from sea at St. Johns and Harbor Grace to this date do not exceed 50,000. The shore catch in the district of Tillamagat and Fogo exceeds 100,000 seals. It is estimated that the aggregate loss for the season will not fall short of \$300,000—a large sum to a population of only 120,000. A private telegram states that it will take two weeks to repair the Lehigh Valley Railroad; two months to restore the canal; and ten days to repair the Schuylkill Canal. The Reading Railroad is running, and the Mine Hill Railroad is uninjured. The mines generally are flooded. When the news of the retreat of Banks reached Cumberland, Md., a crowd viewed the house of Col. McMillan, a noted secessionist in that place, set fire to and destroyed his barn, and then broke every pane of glass in his house. A letter dated at Nassau, New Providence, May 23, states that Mr. Eustis, Secretary of Sibley, the rebel envoy, was there at that date, on his way to the rebel States. He arrived on the steamer from Europe, and tarried only six hours. Sir William Dorn, who will be remembered by many of our citizens as an actor with a title of nobility, is dead. The event occurred at Hobart Town, (Van Rieman's Land,) March 20. With his death the title of an ancient house becomes extinct. At last accounts there were 2032 bales of cotton, valued at \$325,000, in possession of the Admiralty Court at Key West, unsold—all taken in rebel vessels trying to run the blockade. According to a communication sent to Congress by Secretary Chase, the total debt of the Government on the 29th of May was \$491,815,584, and that the interest paid averages only 4.35 per cent.

LETTERS RECEIVED. L. R. Babcock, D. H. Maxson, J. D. Tissworth, Aaron Cook, L. Cottrell, A. H. Lewis, D. E. Rogers, P. Hull, S. Hillman, W. M. Jones, L. T. Rogers, C. M. Lewis, T. W. Potter, R. Jackson, C. C. Monroe, Bathman Lancher, David Walsh. RESIDUITS. Russel Babcock, Scio, N. Y., \$2 00 18 52 Aaron Cook, Alfred, Center, N. Y., 2 00 18 52 Chas. Maxson, Westbury, R. I., 2 00 18 52 John Maxson, 2 00 18 52 Wm. Maxson, 2 00 18 52 John Edgerton, Mystic Bridge, Ct., 2 00 18 52 Benj. P. Burdick, Berlin, Wis., 2 00 18 52 Benj. P. Langworthy, Hopkinton, R. I., 2 00 18 52 Mrs. Chapman, Hong Kong, China, 2 24 — — Wm. M. Jones, Plainfield, N. J., 1 00 18 52 John Edgerton, Mystic Bridge, Ct., 2 00 18 52 Benj. P. Burdick, Berlin, Wis., 2 00 18 52 Nathan Maryatt, 3 00 17 52 RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD, by Eld. J. W. Morton. Saving Faith, by J. Clark. Exegesis on Luke 16: 19, by L. M. Cottrell. Relation of Reason to Revelation, S. S. Greenwood. Bible Class as an Aid to the Study of the Scriptures, H. C. Cook. Those members who were not present at the last meeting, were invited to present sermons or essays, upon themes appropriated at a previous meeting. The New England Seventh-day Baptist Ministerial Conference has suspended for a season, but it is now revived, and we trust it is to be a permanent and living organization among the churches of this section. The meeting held at Mystic, April 29th, was an interesting and profitable season. L. M. COTTRELL, Sec'y. The next annual meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association will be held with the Church at Milton, Wis., commencing on the 26th of June, 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M. T. E. BABCOCK. The next quarterly meeting of the associated churches of Scio, DeRuiter, Enokian, Preston, Guyler, and Otsello, will be held with the Church in Otsello, on the last Sixth-day in June, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bro. T. Fisher will preach the first discourse; Bro. Halsey Silliman, alternate. THOS. FISHER, Clerk. IMPORTANT FACTS.—Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens. The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen. The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned, and a new one selected; therefore, there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen. Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerves of the hand and the arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens. See if "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Vertical text on the far right edge, partially cut off.

Miscellaneous.

OUR MINGLED LIFE.

Bits of gladness and of sorrow,
Strangely crossed and interlaid;
Bits of cloud-belt and of rainbow,

to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the Marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto; and the said Courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

It breaks into and affects the influence of the lesson. Regularity is all important in dealing with numbers. The superintendent's own judgment must determine when this rule shall be suspended.

WITNESS.—The power of discovering a comic point, of appreciating a humorous hit, and enjoying the fun of a droll position, is a gift not to be despised. It is not a vain, silly, or unbecoming thing, as some moping owls and grave dullards suppose. It is, indeed, like all human faculties, liable to abuse, and capable of being perverted to evil; but it is essentially a good gift, and ought to be turned to the good account of which it is susceptible, and to manifest itself in the increase of the cheerfulness, the happiness, and the affection of social and family life.

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

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES
For Family and Manufacturing Use.

The Recorder
For the
E. G. CHAMPLIN

THE CONFISCATION BILL.
The following is a correct copy of the Confiscation Bill as passed by the House of Representatives:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, are hereby forfeited to the government of the United States, and are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion—That is to say:

First: Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States.

Second: Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Third: Of any person acting as Governor of a State, Member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judges of any Court of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases arising under this act where the proceeds of property sold shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, a distinct account shall be kept thereof, and any loyal creditor of the former owner of such property may, within ninety days, and not thereafter, except as herein provided, exhibit his claims to the Secretary of the Treasury, who upon proof of the loyalty of the claimant, and the justice of the claim, shall have power to allow and pay the same out of such proceeds.

TALKING TO CHILDREN.
Speeches should be brief. Length is no strength. Few persons can hold the attention of children for more than ten minutes.

It is very common to ask children questions during the remarks to keep their attention. This is a good plan, though in some respects dangerous, unless you are familiar with the school. You may sometimes receive answers not anticipated, which will probably alter the effect you were intending to produce.

A gentleman was addressing the children of a mission Sunday-school in a very solemn manner, and asked them what God first made. A ragged urchin who had not a due regard for propriety, shouted out, "Cats!"

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any State or territory of the United States other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such persons are hereby forfeited thereafter to the government of the United States, and the same are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

BAYONET CHARGES.
We notice some developments of interest upon this little understood subject. There is a general impression that in a bloody engagement the number of deaths by bayonet wounds must be large, if the force are composed of brave men; but it is not so.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEEL.—Mr. Bessemer, an English manufacturer, now produces a kind of steel which possesses great superiority for railway purposes. It is called the homogeneous steel, is tough and ductile, and has a tensile strength of forty tons to the square inch.

FRUIT TREES NEAR BARN YARDS.—Set out fruit trees near your barn yards. The Saratoga Farmer, speaking of the subject, says: "It would be seen if farmers would surround their barnyards and pigpens with fruit trees. Such trees bear abundantly, and heavy crops of plums can often be obtained in such places, as the stung fruit is sure to be picked up and devoured as soon as it falls, thus preventing an increase of the curculio."

ODDS AND ENDS.
The position of this country on slave emancipation is well described in the words of Thomas Jefferson to John Holmes, written more than forty years ago, when the country was disturbed by the Missouri question: "We have got the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go."

LONDON BEGGARS.
Army and navy beggars abound, as we all know, in every part of the country, and more especially in parts remote from garrison towns and from seaports. Experienced persons can easily detect the imposture, and real soldiers and sailors soon catch them in details, for which they are not prepared.

BIRD SPEED.—If falcons could be once more trained to carry messages (where the telegraph was destroyed) they might be useful servitors to the army. Their swiftness is thus defined: "It has been calculated that a hawk will fly not less than one hundred and fifty miles an hour. Major Cartwright, on the coast of Labrador, found, by repeated observation, that the flight of an eider-duck was at the rate of ninety miles an hour; the flight of the common crow is nearly twenty-five miles an hour; and Spallanzani found that of the swallow to be about ninety-two miles, while he conjectures that the rapidity of the swift is nearly three times greater.

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

\$1000 REWARD
Protected from Counterfeits.
THE WHITE ENAMEL
ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING
FOR DECAYED TEETH.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S
AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.
This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nerve-weakness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Dizziness, Kidney Complaints, Loss of Spirit, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S
AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.
This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nerve-weakness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Dizziness, Kidney Complaints, Loss of Spirit, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

ACHING TEETH,
or
MERE SHELLS,
Preserved and Restored.

DISPEPSIA BROMIDI!
DR. DARIUS HAM'S
AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.
NEW YORK: Adams & C. D. Potter, Portville—A. B. Crandall.

NEW YORK: Adams & C. D. Potter, Portville—A. B. Crandall.

NEW YORK: Adams & C. D. Potter, Portville—A. B. Crandall.

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

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

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

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

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

The Recorder
For the
E. G. CHAMPLIN

The Recorder
For the
E. G. CHAMPLIN

The Recorder
For the
E. G. CHAMPLIN

The Recorder
For the
E. G. CHAMPLIN

The Recorder
For the
E. G. CHAMPLIN