





The Recorder.

WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, JULY 10, 1862.

LETTER FROM MR. CARPENTER.

SHANGHAI, China, April 18, 1862.

Dear Bro. Champlin,—My last to you was dated Feb. 5.

The mail bringing yours of Jan. 23, came in yesterday, and the outward mail carrying this, closes to-day.

And for a marvel, it is a rainy day. We have had a very cold, dry winter and spring, thus far.

It was a whole month before the snow which fell in the latter part of January, was all melted away, a very strange thing for this latitude.

With the exception of easterly winds, which have prevailed for more than half of the time, the cold season has been invigorating.

Although Mrs. C.'s health has not been so good as mine, yet we have great reason to be thankful for the measure of health we have enjoyed, and do enjoy.

The small-pox is quite prevalent among the native population, and several missionaries have had it.

Shanghai continues to be a city of refuge for multitudes who flee from the sword and torch of the Tae Pings, who, of late, have been hovering about Shanghai in great numbers.

Very recently, the English and French forces have had some pretty sharp encounters with them, routing them from some of their strong holds.

They have undertaken to drive them from our neighborhood, and not allow them to settle down within thirty miles of this place.

Last Sabbath, three members were added to our little Church by baptism, and another would have been added, but for ill health.

Of the three, two are of the family of our first native member, Le Chong; viz: his wife and eldest son, Erlow. It will be remembered that when a little boy, Erlow was a member of our household.

This connection was broken up by the insurrection of 1855, and renewed during the past winter. The chapel was crowded during the administration of the initial rite, and many remained till we had celebrated the Lord's death, which also took place in the chapel.

The husbandman soweth in hope, and waiteth till the time of harvest. He does not expect his wheat to spring out of the ground the same day it is sown; but waits to see, first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.

This must seem a slow process, and prove a severe test of the patience of many who, at this day, are in the habit of using steam for locomotion, and lightning in the transaction of their business affairs.

But it is, after all, the process upon which all must depend for the bread of this life.

I have already intimated to you my wish that the brethren should be relieved from further effort to sustain us in this field of labor. I did not explain, because I was not prepared to do so; my arrangements for self-support not having been completed.

Grateful to all the friends and brethren who have sent us out with their prayers and contributions, and sustained us so long in this trying field, I will now give my reasons for declining, for the present, to receive, not their prayers for us, but their money.

1st. Our Father, who is also your Father, has seemed to call upon you, at home, to do all you can to save our country; and those who are not called to go personally to the rescue, are required to contribute heavily of their material substance.

2d. At the same time that he makes this demand upon you at home, he opens up to us out here, in our lonely and helpless situation, a new and unexpected source of supply for our necessities, thus beautifully illustrating the great doctrine of his superintending providence.

This being the work of God, I desire my brethren, with us, to rejoice in it. The simple facts are these: Without my seeking it, a bit of land (about three-fourths of an acre) was brought to my notice, and I was asked to purchase it. I did so; have just got the title deed, and rented it out for two years, for a sum sufficient, I trust, to defray our current expenses.

One year's rent, I have, (according to the custom here,) received in advance. 3d. Should the war at home terminate before we are worn out, and should our brethren still desire to continue labor here, they will perhaps find enough to do to send out and sustain a reinforcement. Should a reinforcement come in our day, how we shall rejoice! Yours truly,

S. CARPENTER.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

CARLTON, Freeborn Co., Minn., June 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the Recorder:

Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of those of our people who contemplate emigrating to the west, to the inducements which this part of Minnesota offers to settlers, and especially to us as Seventh-day Baptists.

1st. There is here an abundance of government land. In this town, there are several whole sections, besides numerous half and quarter sections, and eighty acre lots, lying contiguous to each other, and to lands taken by our people. The same is true of Freeborn, the next north of us, where is another settlement of our people. In the next town south of us, there are but a few claims made, and the next one on the west is all vacant. Further south and west, it is about the same.

By the new homestead law, these lands are all thrown open to settlers, and every person who is twenty-one years of age, or is the head of a family, is entitled to one hundred and sixty acres, upon payment of the nominal sum of \$10, and the Register's and Receiver's fee, (\$4,) and a five years occupancy and cultivation; thus placing a good farm within the reach of every man. There is occasionally a chance to buy out a settler, who has some improvements, at a very reasonable rate. As to the quality of the land, I can say, that, for richness and pro-

ductiveness, I think it will compare favorably with any of the western States. The soil is a deep mould, holding in combination a slight mixture of sand, (which gives it warmth, and causes crops to start quick, and grow very rapidly,) resting on a clay subsoil. There are different grades of land, adapted to the growth of wheat, and other small grain, corn, vegetables, and grass; in short, all productions of the northern States. It abounds in prairie grass, of the largest growth, and richest quality, either green or dried, thus making it one of the finest sections for dairying, stock raising, and wool growing, that this country affords. The low lands generally afford a supply of stock water, while on the high prairie, water of an excellent quality is obtained by digging from five to twenty feet. Timber is not so plenty as is desirable, and is all owned by individuals. There is quite a body of it lying around Freeborn Lake, in the northeast corner of this town, and another around Trenton Lake, in the town of Freeborn. It is held at from \$12 to \$25 per acre. The timber is mostly oak, elm, basswood, maple, walnut, and butternut. There is a steam saw-mill at Freeborn, on the north side of the lake; also a shingle machine, and a grist-mill, that runs a part of the year. The climate is about the same as in southern Wisconsin—cold in winter, but beautiful in summer. There is probably not a more favorable locality for health, in all the north-western country, than this. Our nearest point on the Mississippi river, is Hastings, about ninety miles north, to which place the teaming from here is done, and which is our present principal market. The influx of settlers gives a home market for a considerable portion of the surplus produce, as yet. Provisions are cheap: wheat from thirty-five to forty cents; corn, the same; potatoes, twenty-five cents; butter, six to ten cents per pound; lard, four to six cents; eggs, three to five cents per dozen. Cows are worth from fifteen to twenty dollars; working oxen, from forty to sixty dollars; horses, from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars per span. Albert Lea, our county seat, is fourteen miles south-east of us, and Winnebago city, where the United States land office is located, is thirty miles west.

As it regards society, I can say, that I do not know of a more promising location in all the western country, than this, all things considered. It is now six years since the first Sabbath-keepers settled in Freeborn, and now there are some fifteen families there, and an organized Church of some twenty-five members, under the pastoral care of Eld. P. S. Drandall. Two years ago last spring, two families settled in this town, and now there are twelve families located here, quite compactly, and some eight or ten claims entered by others, most of whom intend to make this their home. There are plenty of claims contiguous to ours, that are just as good as those already taken. We have held meetings steadily on the Sabbath since I arrived here, in November last, and this summer we have an interesting Bible class, in which the whole congregation, numbering from twenty to forty, who are of sufficient age, participate.

The country is new, and there are more or less inconveniences and privations incident to settling in any new country; still, I think we have as few of them here as could reasonably be expected, while we have advantages, superior in many respects to those enjoyed by the first settlers in many new countries. I think that those of our friends who intend to emigrate to a new country, would do well to come and see our section; and the sooner they come the better, on account of securing good locations, if they like the place adjacent to those already here, so as to preserve our compact state of society. Any inquiries respecting the country, &c., addressed to me at Freeborn, Freeborn Co., Minn., will be cheerfully answered, either by myself or some of the friends here. The prospect is now very favorable for an abundant harvest, especially of wheat. D. P. CURTIS.

LONG PRAYERS.

Many persons, both ministers and laymen, lose their influence almost entirely, from the effect of their long prayers, sermons, exhortations, &c. They seem to think that more depends upon quantity than quality, and must necessarily occupy considerable time in order to satisfy their hearers. So they will, perhaps, go on for ten, fifteen, and I have known some to reach twenty-five and thirty minutes, and when through, what did it all amount to? Well, they had told the Lord all about what the wicked man Cain was for killing Abel, and how foolish the people of the old world were for not giving heed to the warnings of Noah, and hundreds of other things that the Lord knows more about than man does or ever will know, using vain repetitions, thus wearying the congregation, and killing all living and healthful influence of the meeting. Some men, to my knowledge, make a family altar a dread to their family, and those that chance to abide with them, by their long and tedious prayers. In my humble opinion, these things ought not to be. We have some examples of prayer in the Scriptures as to length. Jesus has given us a model prayer in Matt. 6: 9-13. Would it not be a good idea for those that are in the habit of making long prayers, to see this example and its connections, and see if there is not instruction to be derived from it. Take your Bible, open before you, lay your watch by its side. Now read this prayer slowly, and see if you exceed one minute. Next ask yourself what example, or what reason of any kind you have for dragging out a prayer from five to thirty minutes long? A spirited prayer two and a half to five minutes long is not tedious;

but prayers from one to three minutes long, are more in accordance with reason and revelation, than those longer, allowing me to be judge. You may pray as long in your secret devotions as you please; but in public prayer and conference meeting, deliver me from such. Such persons that persist in long prayers, should be patiently instructed. If they become irritated under such instruction, they give the clearest evidence or proof that their hearts are not right with God.

Vain repetitions in prayers are expressly forbidden, Matt. 6: 7. "But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do, for they think they shall be heard for their much speaking." How some of these long prayers would look in print, with a dozen stopping places, but no stop; the same might be said also of many sermons and exhortations. Some persons pray as if they were instructing Jehovah himself, as if he did not understand the necessities of his creatures. Is not this doing as the heathen do? "Be not ye therefore like unto them; for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask him." Our Lord tells us how to pray. He says, after this manner pray ye: "Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen." Our Lord does not say we must use the exact words here used; but says: "After this manner pray ye." Doubtless he used some fifty to sixty seconds in giving the example. Allow me to recommend to those who are in the habit of making long prayers, to practice repeating the Lord's prayer until you can shorten them up, and by thus doing, you may relieve the worlding from the necessity of taking a nap, and your brethren and sisters from some impatience. Be short, make a point, stop when you get through, if you want a lively and spirited meeting. E. LANPHEAR.

Niles, June 4th, 1862.

SICKNESS AND PREMATURE DEATH: HOW CAUSED.

Little did I think, when I wrote the article under the above heading, that appeared in the Recorder of April 17th, that I should get into a public discussion with any one upon the subject. But as "more light" is called for, and as I profess to have some light upon the subject, feeling it my duty at all times to impart that light to others when I find those that are ready and willing to receive it, I do so, hoping that the seeds of truth that I may be enabled to sow, may find rich and mellow soil in which to grow and flourish. As friend "H." is "protected by many miles of woods and bad roads from the great world," so the minds of the mass of the people are shielded and prevented from the reception light by the wilderness of prejudice and superstition, together with the bad roads of physicians and theologians. In advocating the great and everlasting truths, as revealed to us by the goddess Hygiene, we are in the habit of traversing this wilderness notwithstanding its bad and crooked roads. We certainly "think that it is libelous to the character of God to suppose that He has any direct agency in our bodily ills." What, think that a holy, merciful, and just God, would create a person for the express purpose of tormenting him from the cradle to the grave? I cannot indorse such sentiments. No, never; unless I see stronger evidences to confirm that opinion than I ever yet have seen.

That God has revealed himself in time past with miraculous power, does not disprove, to my mind, the position that I have taken. It goes to establish the very grounds for which I am contending, namely, that we are governed in every point of view by fixed and established laws. A miracle is the turning aside, for the time being, from the natural laws. If there were no natural laws, I can hardly conceive how there could be a miracle, for one act of God would be as miraculous and mysterious as another. If we should in reality live in a world of chance, everything would be doubt and uncertainty. Our friend says that "we know that many of our bodily ills are produced by causes which we may know and control." If many of our diseases are under our control, why not all? If the ague and delirium tremens may be prevented by us, why not simple and eruptive fevers, why not rheumatism, diphtheria, dyspepsia, consumption, or any other form of disease? Are some forms of disease of a more exalted nature than others, making it necessary that they should be under the immediate control of the Almighty? We would naturally infer that to be the case, if we were to judge from the manner in which the subject is often treated. I do not believe that the Creator does his work to the halve; if we are governed and ruled in any one particular by fixed laws, then I believe that we are in every particular.

There is nothing in all nature with which we are acquainted, from tiniest insect up to man, but what has its appropriate laws by which it is governed. That being the case, I cannot see any propriety in supposing that man forms an exception. It is said that if "God has intended anything concerning our lives, it cannot be denied, I think, that he has intended some to die by means beyond their control." I must take the liberty to dissent from such a doctrine. What, man created with powers and faculties capable of enjoyment, and then deprived by his Creator of these very enjoyments! Where is the consistency, to say nothing of goodness and justice, of the Creator? What should we think of a parent that would take such a course? Suppose that, returning

from town, I should call my son, and say to him, My son, I have bought you a nice orange, but you must not eat it; I have bought you a splendid kite, but you must not fly it; I have bought you a new suit of clothes, but you must not wear them. It is enough for you to know that you have these things without the privilege of enjoying them; should I be consistent? Would my son thank me for these presents? I think not; but he would be likely to say, Father, if I cannot have the proper uses of those things, you gave me, I do not want them, for they will only be to me so many sources of misery. Is God more inconsistent than man? It is very true that we may be killed by lightning, or the whirlwind, but the lightning and whirlwind are governed and ruled by natural laws. It does not require, I believe, a special hand of Providence to cause the lightning to flash, or the wind to blow. "We may provide our houses with lightning rods, but the thunder-bolt may find one in the open field." I believe that if God intended to kill me with lightning, that he could do it in the house notwithstanding its lightning-rods, as well as in the open field. I do not believe that his plans are so easily set aside. We may be injured or destroyed by placing ourselves in improper relations to natural laws; but never by living in obedience to them. "If we knew just what produced a fever, we would endeavor to avoid it." I would say, that the causes of all fevers may be summed up in four words, namely, unphysiological habits of living. Or, to specify the causes more particularly, I would write them thus: Local contagions or poisons, unhealthful food, impure water, vitiated or personal uncleanliness, atmospheric vicissitudes, gluttony, intemperance, &c. Fever, and some one or more of these causes, go hand in hand; to prevent the one, keep clear from the other. Theories of fevers have displayed the genius of the great masters of the medical profession. Medical philosophers have expended oceans of midnight oil, and centuries of brain-labor in trying to discover some strange, hidden, mysterious, extra-natural thing, existence, element, or cause, the substance of which should, in some mysterious way, account for all the phenomena of fever. Of course, all their labor and toil has been in vain. Still the whole subject seems simple and plain enough; we have but to rationally trace the effects of riotous living and abused hygienic agencies to unfurl its mysteries. It is really amusing to hear people talk about disease. "Rheumatism may attack me, and diphtheria my children," well, this is a fair representation of the ideas of the mass of the people. I would ask, for information, how Mr. Rheumatism looks when he is about to make his attack upon a person? What are his weapons? In what shape does the cruel, relentless diphtheria make his appearance when he is about to take the lives of innocent and inoffensive children? Perhaps I ought to have more reverence for gentlemen Rheumatism and Diphtheria, since they are under the "direct control" and are doing the will of the Almighty. But seriously, what is disease? Is it a relentless foe to mankind, going about the country seeking whom it may devour? We of ten hear it spoken of as such. Or, does it happen along by luck and chance, in a kind of hap-hazard way? I apprehend that it is neither. I have long been of the opinion that disease never appears without a cause, and that that cause was often mistook for the disease.

Now, I am going to say, for the benefit of all such as want "more light," that I believe that I understand the nature and character of disease, and why it manifests itself in different ways or forms, and likewise that it is under all circumstances our friend, working for our good. What is disease? It is nothing more or less than the vis medicatrix naturæ of medical authors. It is the remedial power of nature. It is unbalanced functional action. It is the abnormal condition of the body. It is vitality clearing the system of its impurities. It is the living principles of man at war with the causes of disease. Is a fever a friend, you ask, when hundreds of our citizens lose their lives thereby? Certainly it is. Let us illustrate by the war of the Revolution. That war was a friend to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the many lives that were lost thereby. The cause of that war was the impure and unhealthy acts of the British Parliament in relation to the colonies. The colonies bore those insults and injuries as long as they could with reference to their own growth and prosperity. They then became determined to free themselves of these burdens or die in the contest. For seven long years the remedial effort was carried on. At last the victory was won. The colonies were freed from foreign oppression. We tax the living organism with burdens grievous to be borne. We violate one law of our being after another, till nature can endure it no longer. Vitality then makes a special effort to free itself of these burdens. That effort is disease working for our good. D. H. MAXSON.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, May 23, 1862.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT JERUSALEM.—According to the Jewish Chronicle, the foundation of the inner wall of Jerusalem (referred to in Lam. ii, 8, under the name of rampart, and also in Isaiah xxii, 11, where the two walls are spoken of) has lately been discovered. As far as it is laid bare it consists of very large stones, and the solid masonry is just the same as that of the western wall of the temple. It is about four yards distant from the present wall. The spot was visited by many Europeans, among whom are mentioned the Austrian and French consuls, as also by Dr. Rosen, the Prussian consul, distinguished for his topographical knowledge of the holy city, and they all agreed in pro-

nouncing this remnant of hoary antiquity the foundation of the "rampart." It was discovered while digging to lay the foundation of a new building, the "Abode of Peace," erected for the Jewish poor at the expense of a deceased benefactor. On the same plot of ground was also discovered a very large and equally ancient cistern, thirty-six yards long by nine and a half wide, and fourteen deep.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A late movement of the Russian government in favor of the Jews of that country is announced in the files of foreign journals received here. It is well known that the Emperor Alexander, in 1818, granted to the Jews in the government of Cherson, on the Black Sea, a tract of four hundred thousand acres of land, to induce them to turn their attention to agriculture, for which, it is to be remarked, they have no particular taste. Four thousand of them removed there and founded a colony, but what success attended their efforts is not known.

The present Emperor is equally anxious with the former one to ameliorate their condition, and we learn that "a committee, composed of Rabbins, has been for some time convoked by the government, and the members are now assembled in order to consider what measures can be adopted to extend the blessings of civilization among the Jewish population. The commissioners have recommended—1. The foundation of one central Israelitish Consistory for the entire Russian empire. 2. The instruction of the Jewish youth by the improvement of the schools in existence, and the establishment of new ones. 3. Instruction as to the historical origin and significance of the ancient Jewish rites. 4. The adoption of fixed rules as to the religious practices and prayers required by the Jewish worship, as well as a control over the expenses of the synagogues, and of the charitable establishments. 5. An inquiry into practices which are said to have a pernicious influence on the position of the Jews employed in agricultural pursuits—such as the numerous holy days and solemnities during the season most favorable for field works—precoocious marriages and divorces. And an inquiry into the best mode of conciliating economical requirements with religious exigencies. 6. An indication of the principles which ought to guide the choice of religious books. 7. The preparation of a particular form of oath to be taken by the Jews when they offer themselves as candidates for public offices."

The Congregationalists of Victoria, Australia, have taken a decided step in order to establish a college for the education of young men for the work of the ministry. A building has been purchased for the sum of \$900. It is well situated. It is near the Melbourne University, so that the students can attend the lectures at that institution in classics, etc., and they will receive instruction in theology at their own college. The want of ministers is severely felt. The work of extension is stayed.

ABOLITIONIZING THE ARMY.—The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press from General Halleck's army says:

"The army of the West is daily becoming abolitionized. Two-thirds of the army are democrats, but four-fifths of them are favorable to confiscation, emancipation, and damnation; to all who have acted as authors or aiders and abettors of the giant rebellion. The increase and circulation of such sentiments is absolutely alarming, but the men feel and speak from experience. There are many reasons for this state of affairs, but I will not mention a fact at present. Private letters from our soldiers in due time will contain information on this subject."

DOCTORATES IN SCOTLAND.—The Edinburgh Witness says: "Scotland of the present day is pre-eminently the land of D. D.'s, these being here almost as common as reverends, and nearly co-extensive with 'the cloth.' Our country will soon be distinctively known, not as the land of cakes, or kilts, or of thistles, but as the land of these theological diplomas; and ere long we may expect to have elders and deacons breaking up the clerical monopoly and sharing in the honors."

Mrs. LOUISE MERRELL, late of Hartford, Ct., among other bequests, gives as follows: To the American Bible Society, \$1000; to the American Tract Society, \$1000; to the Home Missions, \$400; to the Colonization Society, \$400; to the Magdalen Society, \$400; to the 3d Ecclesiastical Society in Hartford, \$200.

THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL AND FAMILY VISITANT, edited by Mrs. Caroline O. Hiscox, and published by Sheldon & Co., New York, contains much interesting and useful reading matter.

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND WOODWORTH'S CABINET for July, is the first number of the forty-fourth volume. A valuable publication for the young folks. J. N. Stearns, Publisher, New York.

THE MINUTES OF THE WESTERN AND NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION, were received just as our paper was going to press. They will be published in our next number.

SLAVERS IN SPANISH PORTS.—We have received late news from the Mediterranean squadron. A correspondence has been in progress for some time between the State Department at Washington and the Spanish authorities, relative to the escape from the port of Cadiz of two vessels suspected of engaging in the slave trade. They were named the Clarissa and Palmouth, and were detained at Cadiz at the request of the American Consul.

One of them, however, got out under cover of night, and from some circumstances which attended her clandestine departure, our representatives deemed themselves justified in implicating the authorities. A detachment of sailors and marines belonging to the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, thereupon seized the Palmouth, the Military Governor of Cadiz reconstituting against the movement. Matters were in this unsettled state when our correspondent arrived from Mr. Seward, and until instructions issued from Mr. Seward, no new work what course events would take.—New York Post.

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the resolution providing that contracts made by the Departments be published weekly in the newspaper. The resolution relating to the compensation of Senators appointed to fill vacancies was passed. The bill making further provisions in relation to salvage was passed. It provides that vessels and goods belonging to loyal citizens of the United States, which have been captured by the rebels, when taken by the United States, shall be delivered to the owners without salvage. The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. C. F. Smith passed. The bill prescribing an additional oath to every officer of the Government, except the President, was agreed to. The bill establishing certain National Armies, was also passed. The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to punish persons giving or offering to give consideration to members of Congress for procuring contracts from the Government. Mr. Wright offered a resolution, setting forth that it appeared that Senator J. F. Simmons, of Rhode Island, used his official influence to procure a contract from the Government for one C. B. Shubert, for which it was agreed that he (Simmons) should receive \$50,000, etc. Therefore, Resolved, That the said James F. Simmons be expelled from his seat in the Senate. The resolution was laid over. A resolution to adjourn on the 14th of July was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill regulating the grade of officers in the navy was recommitted to add a section regulating pay. The bill creates the ranks, of Commodores and Admirals. The report from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Treasury Note bill has been reported back from the Finance Committee of the Senate, with two important amendments. The first fixes the amount to be issued in notes of a smaller denomination than \$5 at \$25,000,000, instead of \$50,000,000. The second practically reduces the total amount to be issued for circulation from \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000 by providing that no less than \$75,000,000 shall be reserved for the purpose of securing prompt payment of the temporary deposits provided for when demanded, and shall be issued and used only when in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury needed for that purpose. The amendments of the Finance Committee were adopted. A proposition to tax bank notes received a very slight support. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. The limitation of 750,000 men was stricken out. After the consideration of various other amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance, Mr. King offered an amendment making an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to provide for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities wounded, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes; adopted. Among amendments adopted, was one appropriating \$5,000,000 for collecting, organizing, and drilling the volunteers. Further consideration of the bill was postponed. The House resolution relative to certain grant lands in the State of Michigan for railroad purposes was taken up and passed. The bill to remunerate volunteers for loss of baggage at Hatteras Inlet was passed. The bill to change Judicial Districts was passed, after amending it so as to make Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana the VIIIth Circuit; Illinois, Kentucky, and Wisconsin the XIIth Circuit; and Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota the IXth Circuit. The Arizona Territorial bill was postponed until December. The bill confirming grants of land to Iowa and Minnesota was passed. Gen. Hunter's answer to the question as to whether he had armed fugitive slaves as soldiers, &c. in his Department, was laid before the House. It is a spicy document, taking the ground that the only fugitives he had thus far seen were the masters, and the only quiet and loyal people the slaves. The General has the laugh against Mr. Wickliffe (the inquiring Congressman) most decidedly. A bill providing for the trial or discharge of State prisoners was reported, and ordered to be printed. A bill was passed providing that, in States in insurrection, the sureties of Postmasters can be sued for defalcations within two years after the courts are reopened. The House then took up the Confiscation bill, as returned from the Senate, with an amendment in the form of a substitute, and on a vote non-concurred—yeas 8, nays 123. So there must be a Conference Committee, unless the Senate recede, which is not likely. The Michigan and Illinois Canal Enlargement bill—rejected a few days ago—was reconsidered, and postponed to December. A Kentucky member, smarting under Gen. Hunter's exhortation, asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution declaring the sentiments contained in Maj. Gen. Hunter's letter relative to the arming of slaves egregiously unjust to our American people, and to our brave soldiers, and justly merit the condemnation of this body.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives these items of Southern news:

The twenty millions of specie that was known to be in the South when the war commenced, is kept in the interior still. The rebels say they spend their shinpelters and scrip, but keep their gold and silver for the future commerce which they expect will spring up between them and the United States when the war is over.

The British iron steamship Memphis, with Mr. Ward of Alabama, late Minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods on board, had rather a hard time of it on the way. The Memphis was chased for three hundred miles, while flying the British colors, by the United States steam gunboat Quaker City, and was hit by a shell from her; but a squall coming up, the vessels lost sight of each other, and the Quaker City returned to her station, while the Memphis

came by our block in the night, and on Sullivan's Island to the city the next day. The rebels say individual exorbitant States must accept 1812, and agree to else the South will flag and take no more.

The past week's statement, probably ended since the event which the maneuver executed. This maneuver was the base of operation from York to James line of the arm that its left wing instead of lying Richmond, disapprobation, about from with its extreme now lies on a north Richmond between the James, thus rear effectually position also enables with Commodore James; and a sum made upon Fort cleared of obstruction can go up and shell.

The actual number was carefully hidden, forbidding an approach the front even before that supplies had been line between White and the Chickahominy.

The army carried writing from our date of June 30, of terrible battles, copy the material.

"The army has in conflict with the which their higher taxed to the utter moment of repose to properly care bury the dead. I watched every my army more than have had the ability fresh troops upon which they have and remorseless in feet knowledge of bridges, and the top which has taken place."

"At about seven night the enemy's center. To accompany vigorous efforts, he ceaselessly met by ranged his men in courage them by. The Fourth Michigan sets and Sixty-se also deservings of ceaseful manner in enemy's charge."

"While the rebel force back our cent was also busily enemy from cross stream on the Iowa Reservoirs if unflinching perseverance that prevented ground in that quo to concentrate his center and the but in each attempt stream. Our bat canister and grape tunity offered a mid ed into the rebel Reserves, who were an unceasing fire other side of the pelled them to a position at that on."

"At 9:30 P. M. ceased, the rebels held our ground, tively small, not and fifty killed an."

"At 3 o'clock sleepers were aro from ear to ear, it move. The picket went, and it y were preparing it men were again nearly the same the preceding in ready on our part."

"That the rebel forcements during to be dispelled, it not unexpected by rebels intended in circulation fo had no reason to a movement wou force. The ener to force us from icaville road, but Chickahominy force was still seventy-five the brought to bear thousand. Of a against such fea bility, and the done."

"At daybreak rapidly closing Porter issued a slowly fall, his This movement orderly and was not known to would have, he side, whether toward or re- hanty demostri gun-carriage place in the oon."

"At about noon, our ene engaged in after they got ten or more frequent



came by our blockade vessels off Charleston in the night, and passing in she got aground on Sullivan's Island, whence she was towed to the city the next day.

WAR NEWS.

The past week has been one of more excitement, probably, than has been experienced since the commencement of the war.

This maneuver consisted in a transfer of the base of operations and center of supplies from York to James River, and a shifting of the line of the army, nearly in such a way that its left wing became its right, and that its right wing became its left.

The actual nature of the work in hand was carefully hidden by stringent orders issued, forbidding any civilians whatever to approach the front; and for some days even before that time, vast quantities of supplies had been sent off from the railroad line between White House on the Pamunkey and the Chickahominy.

The army correspondents of the Times, writing from our lines on James river under date of June 30, furnish detailed accounts of terrible battles on the Peninsula. We copy the material parts:

"The army has been engaged in constant conflict with the enemy for six days, during which their highest energies have been taxed to the uttermost. We have had no moment of repose—no opportunity scarcely to properly care for the wounded and to bury the dead. The enemy have closely watched every movement, and with an army more than double that of our own, have had the ability to constantly launch fresh troops upon our rear, an advantage which they have been quick to discover, and remorseless in improving. Their perfect knowledge of the roads, paths and bridges, and the topography of the country, which has taken us time to learn, has placed an immense advantage in their hands."

"At about seven o'clock on Thursday night the enemy attempted to break our center. To accomplish this he made most vigorous efforts, but was boldly and successfully met by General Griffin, who arranged his men in excellent order and engaged them by his presence and daring. The Fourth Michigan, Colonel Woodbury, and the Fourteenth New York, Colonel McQuade, especially distinguished themselves for the many brilliant and prompt movements they made. The Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania are also deserving of much credit for the successful manner in which they repelled the enemy's charge."

"While the rebels were endeavoring to force back our center, the left of the column was also busily engaged in keeping the enemy from crossing the bridge over the stream on the lower road. The Pennsylvania Reserves fought bravely, and their unflinching perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from gaining ground in that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength first at the center and then at the left of our line, but in each attempt he failed to cross the stream. Our batteries did not spare the canister and grape, and whenever an opportunity offered a most terrible fire was poured into the rebel ranks. The Pennsylvania Reserves, who were in the rifle pits, kept up an unceasing fire upon the rebels on the other side of the stream, and finally compelled them to abandon their original front position at that end of the line."

"At 9:30 P. M. the firing had entirely ceased, the rebels had been repulsed, and we held our ground. Our loss was comparatively small, not exceeding two hundred and fifty killed and wounded."

"At 3 o'clock on Friday morning the sleepers were aroused, and a whisper passed from ear to ear, that the enemy were on the move. The picket firing became more frequent, and it was evident that the rebels were preparing to renew the attack. Our men were again formed in battle array upon nearly the same ground occupied by them the preceding night, and everything was ready on our part to again fight the rebels."

"That the rebels received strong reinforcements during the night, was a fact not to be disputed, and the event was certainly not unexpected by us. Intimations that the rebels intended to attack our right had been in circulation for a week, at least, and we had no reason to suppose that so important a movement would be attempted by a light force. The enemy came prepared not only to force us from the stream and the Mechanicsville road, but also to drive us across the Chickahominy. Later in the day the rebel force was estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand men. The force we brought to bear numbered about twenty thousand. Of course, to hold our position against such fearful odds was an impossibility, and the next best thing had to be done."

"At daybreak, finding the enemy was rapidly closing on our right flank, General Porter issued orders for the whole force to slowly fall back toward Gaines's Hill. This movement was conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, and had I not known the nature of the movement, it would have been impossible for me to decide whether the army was advancing toward or retreating from the enemy. No hasty demonstrations were made, and every gun-carriage and every wagon held its place in the column."

"At about one o'clock on Friday afternoon our guns began to respond to those of the enemy. The skirmishers were already engaged in front of the center, and soon after they got to work along the whole extent of the lines. The firing became more frequent as the enemy's pickets advanced.

The skirmishers were at length called in and took their position in the line. "By far the heaviest battle in which the Army of the Potomac had yet been engaged was now progressing. The rebels came down from Richmond in tremendous force, and they fought with the desperation of madmen. We had taken the precaution the preceding night to remove all the siege guns on the right, the other side of the river, and then destroy all the bridges above the one which crossed just at the rear of Smith's Division."

"On Wednesday, we opened these guns on the enemy, keeping up the fire from 10 A. M. till late in the afternoon. The fire was directed to the rebel batteries on the bluff across the river opposite Gaines's house. This bluff was lined with open and masked batteries, and I believe that to have taken possession of the bluffs would have required the united force of the whole army. This was the strong point of the enemy, and he could have held it against terrible odds. "At one time we could not have had less than sixty guns in practice, and the enemy had as many, if not more. The roar of cannon was truly awful. Shells were bursting in every direction, and a dense cloud of smoke covered the entire field."

"The enemy now advanced in columns toward our center. Martindale's Brigade stood firmly to receive the charge, as also did the Fifth New York Zouaves, who were on the right of Martindale. The rebels were repulsed, but at the loss of numbers of our brave men. Hundreds of rebels were seen to fall, but their places were quickly filled by others."

"Failing to break our line at the first attempt, the rebels sent over a large force to the right, for the purpose of turning our flank. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of position. "When the enemy had advanced to within about three hundred yards of our batteries, our guns opened with canister and grape. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels were compelled to withdraw. Not only did the artillery do good execution on this occasion, but also the infantry, who kept up a constant fire."

"It was near three o'clock, and during the hour following there seemed to be a lull in the terrible conflict. The enemy was apparently bringing down reinforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force already exceeded ours by over fifty thousand."

"We also found it indispensable to have a larger force. Accordingly, General Slocomb's division crossed the river at Grapevine Bridge, and proceeded to the right of the line. French's and Meagher's brigades subsequently crossed over the same bridge and took positions further to the left. The enemy had made two charges and been repulsed in both."

"It was now approaching five o'clock, and the enemy was preparing to make a charge on the left wing of this portion of our force. With this view he seemed to have concentrated the larger portion of his force on the hill directly opposite Gaines's house. He had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and seemed determined to make one more vigorous effort to break our line. The rebels descended Gaines's Hill six columns deep in compact order. This mass of men gave our artilleryists on the left a splendid opportunity for practice, and when the proper time arrived a deadly fire was opened upon the advancing columns. An immense weight of canister and grape was thrown among them, and hundreds of their number were seen to bite the dust. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they came toward our left."

"Every man stood at his post resolved to do his utmost to repel the enemy. Volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels poured a tremendous volley into our ranks, which threw them out to an alarming extent. After a while, the superior numbers of the rebels also began to tell, and it became evident that our troops would soon be obliged to give way. The left wing began to fall back. The center and right of the column were necessarily forced to do the same, and our entire line commenced retreating toward the river. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks. The horses attached to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently many of the pieces had to be abandoned. Teamsters and ambulance drivers began to whip up their horses, and try to get up another Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping helter-skelter, and confusion among the infantry would have taken place had not the officers leveled their pistols, and threatened to shoot the first man that ran."

The New York Times of Friday, 4th inst., says:

"A person arrived in this city last evening from the field of battle before Richmond, having left there on Tuesday evening, July 1, at 9 P. M."

"At that time Gen. McClellan's advance was three miles northward of Hardin's Landing, and within fifteen miles of Richmond. The enemy was terribly repulsed in the battle of Monday, which was sanguinary in the extreme. We were attacked at four different points, and summarily repulsed the enemy at three, when they pressed Heintzelman's left very hard, but Sumner went to his relief, and they were finally repulsed with great slaughter. Heintzelman captured eight guns and a whole brigade of rebels, 1600, including their Colonels—Pendleton of Louisiana, ex-Congressman Lamar of Georgia, and McGowan of South Carolina."

"Our transportation was all safely removed but seventy-five wagons, which were burned in camp. The enemy's attack, on Monday, was fierce in the extreme. The reserve under McCall suffered severely, and Generals McClellan and Reynolds were probably taken prisoners, as they were missing Tuesday night. Gen. Meade is severely wounded, and Generals Burns and Brooks slightly."

"Stonewall Jackson is undoubtedly killed. General McClellan, after the fullest investigation, credits the report, all the prisoners corroborating it. The rebel General J. R. Anderson was mortally wounded in the action at Savage's Station on Sunday."

"On Monday night intrenchments were begun and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. The first boat of reinforcements arrived just as our correspondent left. Supplies were also coming in in abundance."

"Our total loss in the whole six days' terrific fighting, from Wednesday up to Monday night, is about twelve thousand, seven thousand five hundred of which were lost in the battle of Friday on the right. Nearly all the Governors of the loyal States, having subscribed their names, official-

ly, to a letter to the President of the United States, urging an immediate and extensive augmentation of the national forces for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the President responds as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 1, 1862.

Gentlemen,—Fully concurring in the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly infantry. The quota of your State would be— I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Intelligence from Cairo, under date of July 1, says advices from Arkansas are to the effect that Gen. Hindman, with some 5,000 Rebels, was in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles, and that Col. Pritch had abandoned the fort, spiking the guns. The situation of Gen. Curtis is said to be critical, he being unable to procure supplies, and his army having been on half rations for a week. Reports have been given here to-day that Com. Farragut had current the authorities of Vicksburg until Monday last to surrender. Reports via Columbus, by passengers, are that a fight had taken place at Holly Springs, and a bombardment of twelve hours' duration at Vicksburg, but the time of neither engagement is given."

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Memphis, June 30, says that the rebel leaders have solemnly determined in the last emergency to appeal to England or France to be received as colonies. There are rumors here that a force under Breckinridge is moving north to fall upon Halleck's detached division. General Curtis is suffering for supplies. Our boats cannot get up White River, owing to the low water. Arkansas refugees report Pike with six thousand men moving from Fort Smith to attack Gen. Curtis' rear, while Hindman is rapidly gathering a force to attack him in front."

A dispatch from New York, of the 6th, says: The Tribune's special from Memphis, of the 5th inst., states that Richmond dispatches to July 1st and 2d, still claim that the rebels captured eight generals, and 12,000 prisoners, all of McClellan's siege guns, and supplies enough for the rebel army for three months. They represent the battle of July 1st, as the most fearful and desperate of the entire war. Later dispatch states that there were conflicting reports about the battles, and it was impossible to get official information, and the precise situation of the Yankee army was not known. Prisoners were arriving in Richmond all day on the 2d. It is claimed that Generals Hooker and Sumner were wounded, and Sumner captured. Latest report is less explicit."

We are informed by a dispatch from Memphis, of the 4th, that at Helena, Ark., there is a band of guerrillas to the number of 2000, threatening people with cotton burning and general destruction of property. In consideration of this fact, Gen. Grant has issued orders that whenever loss is sustained by government, collection shall be made by series, of sufficient amount of personal property from persons in the immediate vicinity sympathizing with the rebellion to reimburse the government losses. Persons acting as guerrillas will not be treated as prisoners of war."

The intelligence of Monday adds nothing of importance to the foregoing.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A correspondent of the New York Post, who is with Gen. Fremont's division, says he finds three classes among the inhabitants of the Shenandoah Valley. The first—about one-fourth—are really Union men, not made so simply by the presence of our army, but from well-grounded principle loyal and true to the federal government. These people have suffered everything but death, and will not dare to remain at their homes if Jackson again gets possession of the country. The second class, forming one-half of the population, are neutral; they desire peace whoever rules, and they profess loyalty. Their fields are down-trodden, their fences destroyed, their houses pillaged, and they pray for any government strong enough to insure quiet and protection. The third, and the remainder, are avowed secessionists, and are principally represented by women of the middle or better class. They have fathers, lovers and brothers in the rebel armies, and their hopes and loves go with them. Slavery may be said to be extinct in the valley, the slaves having nearly all taken themselves off, and the people are beginning to see the superiority of free over slave labor. Of the importance of keeping the rebels out of the valley, the writer says:

"When you have seen the thousands of acres of wheat in the prolific soil on both sides of the valley, stretching away up into the hills, and the carpets of green clothing sometimes to the very mountain sides; when you know that the Confederate government have given special instructions that the growing of every other cereal should be sacrificed to the great staple, and that this valley is looked upon as the chief source of supply for the rebel army in Virginia; when you reflect that these little green heads are browning and hardening, that in less than five weeks from to-day they will be laid low, separated from the useless stalk, and gathered perhaps in rebel granaries, you will appreciate the necessity of our holding this part of Virginia at all hazards. Aside from the question of supply, Staunton possesses a strategic value which has not been fully estimated heretofore. From information in our possession we are sure that Jeff. Davis intends retreating upon Staunton if he is driven from Richmond. He could make an obstinate resistance at that place, with the mountains behind him, as a last resource."

The Mexican Question.—According to the latest reports, the strength of the French reinforcements about to be sent to Mexico will not fall short of twelve thousand men. Two regiments at Rome were reported to be under orders to quit for Mexico. It was thought that with the reinforcements a general officer of long standing would be sent out to assume the command-in-chief, and the names of Generals Barbat, Montauban and Forey were mentioned in connection with this service. The Paris correspondent of the London

Times says that the command will be conferred on General Trochu or General Montauban, and that twelve thousand fresh troops are going out at once. Orders had been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient and Rochefort, to fit out all their ships forming the reserve."

Paris evening papers of June 20th assert that General Forey had been appointed to the command in Mexico. Some reports say that the army in Mexico is to be increased to thirty thousand men, and that the reinforcements will be landed at Tampico instead of Vera Cruz.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Papers, by late arrivals from foreign ports, contain little news matter of consequence. The talk of mediation is still kept up, though with no definite statement of methods. The Paris Constitutionnel says that more than one hundred provincial journals in France have given in their adhesion to it.

The cotton question has been discussed in Parliament, with a view of getting at the resources of India. Very little reference was made in the debate to this country, but the general understanding seemed to be that, however matters turned out here, our supply of cotton for some years was not to be depended on. The authentic news of the French defeat in Mexico had at length reached Paris, and was causing great excitement. The Opinion Nationale throws the whole blame of the French failure upon General Almonte, who deceived General de Lorencez and the French government as to the state of public opinion in the country. He represented that the people in general were impatient to welcome the French flag. But the repulse appears to have excited a determination to renew the war on a greatly increased scale. Reinforcements of from 8,000 to 10,000 men, if not more, are to be sent at once. The Minister of War has asked for a credit of 15,000,000, and the Minister of Marine for 7,000,000, for the same object. It is thought that not less than from 20,000 to 25,000 men can do anything serious in Mexico. The Ministers of War and of Marine have been summoned to Fontainebleau for the Emperor to communicate to them his plan for continuing the campaign. It appears that a portion of the army in Algeria is forthwith to be embarked for Vera Cruz; and it is said that the Emperor does not despair of inducing the Spanish government to join with him in the overthrow of the President of Mexico."

TAXES IN THE INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.—President Lincoln has just issued his proclamation, setting forth the sections of this country in which insurrection exists, pursuant to the act of Congress of the 7th of June, "for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts." The effect of this proclamation, as defined by that statute, will be to apportion upon them by the states, parts of states and territories now in rebellion, the amount of direct taxes imposed upon them by the act of August 5th, 1861, and to charge such taxes upon all the lots and grounds situated in the insurrectionary district, except such as may be exempt from taxation by law. Those lots and grounds liable to taxation are now charged with their respective proportions of such direct taxes, and the same, together with the penalty, are from this date a lien upon the premises, without other legal proceedings being required in the case.

The wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The war correspondent of the London Morning Star, writing from McClellan's camp, narrates a conversation with an escaped slave from Richmond, who was so nearly white that he had no trouble in running away. This man estimates that the rebel army at Richmond numbers one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, basing his opinion upon what he has heard and his own knowledge. The force is mainly composed of Virginians and conscripts—many old, and all comparatively undisciplined and unacquainted. He says they are preparing to make a stand five miles from the city; all the negroes for miles round are employed in throwing up earthworks, and large forts, built ten months ago, surround the capital. It is directed by the Post Office Department, that persons connected with the army engaged in the sale or distribution of newspapers or periodicals, must arrange for the payment of the postage on the same at the office where mailed, or at the office to which they are directed; otherwise they will not be forwarded to the various points where the regiments are located. A large accumulation of such papers are now in the Washington City Post Office, which cannot be forwarded to the regiments to which they are addressed, because of the non-payment of postage. The wheat crop of Alabama, Georgia and Southern Tennessee is a bad failure, while the corn crop is everywhere admitted to be far behind what it should be at this season of the year. Many fields of wheat will yield the seed. "People are dying of starvation," said a gentleman from Mobile. "The poor are starving," said a mechanic at Montgomery. "God help us, we are starving, and that's the God's truth," said the wife of a coal miner near Chattanooga. During the past month there were 21 American sea-going craft reported wrecked, or otherwise lost, and missing. The list comprises one steamer, seven ships, three barks, four brigs, and six schooners. Of these seven were wrecked, one run down, two abandoned, five burnt, two foundered, one capsized, and three are missing. Their value is estimated at \$455,000. Oregon dates to the 12th brig news of disastrous floods in the valleys of that State; the business portion of Portland was inundated. Miners are returning from Salmon River, having found the gold fields there of small extent and over crowded. The emigration thus far this year from California to Oregon and British Columbia is about 20,000. A telegraphic dispatch from West Point states that Gen. Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome on the 10th inst. Mrs. Scott (formerly Miss Mayo) was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was seventy-two years. An order has been issued by the Adjutant General's office requiring all soldiers and officers on parole to report themselves at specified camps, and forbidding the granting of any furloughs to them.

The Sharpe's Rifle Company of Hartford, Conn., received an order from the government on Sunday for a large supply of ammunition, which was sent off the same evening by a special train.

Letters received from Rome state that the bishops who have reached that city have handed over to the Pope a sum of five hundred thousand Roman crowns collected as Peter's pence. The grape crop of California promises to be unprecedentedly large this season, and arrangements on a greater scale than ever are making for the manufacture of wine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, consisting of the ministers of Rhode Island and Connecticut Churches, with Horatio S. Berry and Dea. Clark Crandall, will hold a meeting at Westery, R. I., July 10, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter of supplying the Woodville and Green Hill churches with preaching during the coming year.

The New England Seventh-day Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its next meeting with the Pawtucket Church, at Westery, R. I., on the 29th of July next, the exercises commencing at 6 o'clock P. M. At the last meeting of the Conference, held at Mystic, April 29th, the following themes were appropriated to the members present for sermons and essays to be presented at the next meeting, viz:— Authenticity of the Scriptures, by Eld. T. R. Williams. 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. Griswold. Bible Class as an Aid to the Study of the Scriptures, H. C. Ooon.

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 been 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, Secy.

IMPROVEMENTS.—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 "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—JULY 7, 1862. Asks are in light supply, and the market is a shade better for Flour; sales at \$5 81/2 @ 5 87 1/2. Peas are quiet and firm, at \$6. Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Brandywine.

The Wheat market is less active, but is again firmer, particularly for prime qualities, which are scarce and wanted, notwithstanding the advance in ocean freights; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand. Chicago Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is again a shade better, but is less active and closer quiet; the inquiry is chiefly confined to shippers, as the trade buy sparingly at the moment; trade brands, however, are steady, at \$4 40/65 for Superfine State and Western; 4 30/65 for Extra superfine State and Western; 4 20/65 for the low grades of Western Extra; 5 10/65 for the low grades of Western Extra Ohio; and 5 30/65 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is less freely offered, and is better, and in fair request, at 4 90/65 for the low grades of Extra, and 5 15/65 for the low grades of Superfine. Southern Flour is quiet but firm, at 5 15/65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and 5 25/65 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady, at 2 75/65 for low grades, and 3 00/65 for extra, and 3 25/65 for the best. Corn Meal is dull, yet prices are at 2 85 for Jersey, and 2 95/65 for Br



