









## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the Confiscation bill, as reported from the House, was rejected—Yeas 14, Nays 29—and a Committee of Conference was ordered. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simmons was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Tariff bill was then taken up, and the amendments made in Committee were agreed to. The Senate passed the Tariff bill, adopting most of its Committee amendments. The bill will doubtless go to a Committee of Conference, and will be ready for the President's signature before the end of the week. The Treasury Note bill was finally passed in the Senate; \$35,000,000 are to be issued in small notes, \$50,000,000 reserved to secure the payment of temporary deposits, leaving the issue for circulation at \$100,000,000. A bill was introduced giving the President complete power to call out the militia of the country whenever he might deem necessary; and when such call is made, none are to be exempt on account of color, caste, or nationality. The President is to organize into regiments and other divisions as he sees fit. The reference of Senator Wright's resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simmons to the Judiciary Committee, at this stage of the session, is probably equivalent to its rejection. The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the United States Note bill. The House then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others; authorizing the Judges of the United States Courts to take bail or recognizances to secure the trial of the same, and clothing the President with power to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. A discussion ensued, and the bill was passed. The Senate bill defining pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, was passed. The House concurred in the Conference Committee's report on the Civil Appropriation bill; but insisted upon its own Confiscation bill, and appoints a Committee of Conference. The House passed the Senate bill establishing arsenals for the deposit and repair of arms at Columbus, Indianapolis, and Rock Island. In the House, Mr. Diven asked the House to excuse his colleagues, Messrs. Van Valkenburgh and Pomeroy, and himself, from service for the remainder of the session. They desired to return to their respective Districts to use their influence in raising troops for the service of the country. His request was granted. The resolution of Mr. Voorhees about negroes riding in wagons while soldiers marched on foot came up, and was forthwith tabled, 71 to 42. Some resolutions of inquiry were adopted. The bill to establish arsenals at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, and Rock Island, was passed. The bill to carry into effect the late Treaty with Great Britain in regard to the suppression of the slave-trade, was passed.

## WAR NEWS.

The response from every part of the loyal States to the call for additional troops is of the most cheering character, as showing the readiness of the people to maintain the government in whatever steps it may take which shall show a determination to put down the wicked rebellion. It is useless to deny that a shadow of discouragement rested upon the people when the fact of our late reverses was fully established, and was taken in connection with the President's call. We presume the conviction was general, at the beginning of the week, that a draft was inevitable. But gradually we have witnessed the tide of patriotism rising higher and higher, and carrying up with it the hopes of all. First—as is always the case—noble demonstrations came up singly from the heart of the people, and then appeared simultaneous assurances here and there, until the right feeling is now everywhere apparent, together with a sanguine belief that all the military requirements of the exigency will be promptly met. But much remains yet to be done. This right feeling of which we speak must be organized and made into a working power. The people must come together, take counsel of one another, divide up the work, and carry it through by energetic and persistent effort. But little has been done during the past week in the way of fighting, with the exception of skirmishes before Richmond and in other sections. Since the severe battles of week before last, there seems to be the full of preparation for a renewal of perhaps still more desperate fighting. The President has visited the army before Richmond during the week, for the purpose, probably, of a personal inspection of its condition, and to learn of its necessities. Gen. Burnside has joined McClellan. He had prepared for an inland advance from Newbern, which was to commence on Tuesday last week, when news of the strait of the Potomac army came, accompanied by orders for him to move forward a part of his force to the sacred soil. By next morning his troops were embarked and steaming down the Neuse River, where a courier was met whose news stopped the fleet. After waiting for a messenger to go to Fortress Monroe and return, the fleet again got under way. General Halleck reports a victory of considerable importance near Booneville, Miss. On Tuesday last, Col. Sheridan of the 2d Michigan Cavalry and two regiments, in all 728 men, were attacked by 4,700 rebels, whom he defeated and drove back after seven hours of fighting. We had only 41 killed, wounded, and missing. A Little Rock (Ark.) rebel paper says that Gen. Curtis has crossed the Black River, and is moving toward the Mississippi. If so, Hindman, the rebel General, will hardly catch him. Hindman urges all Arkansas to go into guerrilla business.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 9th, says late news from Arkansas states that Gen. Curtis was at Arkansasport on Monday, endeavoring to make his way to the river. His force was suffering terribly from lack of forage and supplies. The railroad bridge at Madison was burned by Hindman on the 28th, he fearing that Curtis would pass that way. Hindman is very unpopular in that section.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from on board the Hartford, says that Commodore Farragut had a narrow escape, while passing the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the policy of employing blacks in the Federal army has gained ground rapidly within a few days past.

Fremont, it seems, is again to have a command. He is to go to the Germans in Texas, rally them around the banner of the Union, and operate in that State.

A dispatch from Nashville, of July 12, says: Murfreesboro has been taken by the confederates, who are mostly Texan Rangers, under Col. Forrest, but it was shelled by our battery Storms. Report says it was the Ninth Michigan regiment which was captured. The Third Minnesota with a battery were holding out at last accounts. Brig.-Gens. Duffield and Crittenden of Indiana, are prisoners. There is great excitement in Nashville and an attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield will shell the city. A battery is in position for that emergency.

A special to the N. Y. Herald, dated Nashville, 13th, says the city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro to-day. The most excited reports confirm the statement about the fight having occurred. The following particulars are given. About 8 o'clock this morning, a large force of rebel cavalry, under the command of Col. Forrest, composed principally of the 2d Georgia, and one other rebel cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town. The 9th Michigan regiment, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen. Crittenden of Indiana, and Gen. Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the 23d Brigade, were made prisoners.

The Third Minnesota, Col. Leslie, and Hewitt's First Kentucky Battery, made a gallant resistance. Their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men. The rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other property, including the telegraph office.

From Louisville, we have a dispatch of the 13th. Rumors have reached here that Morgan's guerrillas, 2,800 strong, in two squadrons, are at Harrodsburg and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses. Considerable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the proximity of the guerrillas. Effective measures are being taken to prevent incursions.

Mortars from above and below continue to shell Vicksburg. The rebels have a number of siege guns mounted on field carriages, which they transfer from point to point as the previous positions are made untenable by our guns. Gen. Williams has planted a field battery opposite the city, which causes considerable annoyance to the rebel gunners. The work on the canal progresses rapidly, and large additions are made to the number of contrabands employed.

A letter from Parson Brownlow to Philadelphia gives late advices from East Tennessee. He says 8,000 rebel troops at Knoxville are on the point of leaving for Atlanta, Ga. Secesh citizens are going the same road. The rebels have arrested most of the prominent Union men, two of whom, Col. Thompson and Col. Temple, have died. The Union prisoners at Salisbury, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, are dying rapidly from the effects of tainted meat, rotten food, and starvation.

The Washington Star says: On Friday last a division of General McDowell's corps took up their line of march for Warrenton, Virginia, which point they now hold. We presume this movement is preparatory to a prompt and proper concentration of General Pope's army.

A dispatch from Warrenton, Va., of July 13th, says Gen. Hatch's command entered Culpepper yesterday, where they attacked and repulsed about 100 rebel cavalry, said to belong to the Eighth Louisiana, killing one, wounding five, and taking 11 prisoners. Among the latter was a lieutenant, who, a few hours before, was seen in our lines, and a German who had three times before broken his parole. Our loss was three slightly wounded.

## THE NEW TAX OFFICERS.

As the Tax bill will go into operation on the first of August, it is highly probable that a large part of the officers needed to carry it into effect will be very soon appointed. For the benefit of those interested, we copy the following, from the New York Evening Post:

Of the six different classes of these officers, three are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. These functionaries are—first: The Head of the Tax Bureau, who is to be called the "Commissioner of Internal Revenue," and will receive salary of four thousand dollars a year. His duties are of a multifarious character, and involve a heavy responsibility. There may, indeed, be room for doubt whether a Board similar to that which manages with so much economy and success the bureau of Internal Revenue in England might not have been preferable.

Our commissioner is, however, relieved of an important portion of the duties which attach to the English board. The latter appoint all their own officers, while the former has but little patronage; for even his clerks are assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Besides the commissioner, two other superior classes of tax-officers are created, namely: assessors and collectors. This organization partly corresponds with the excise arrangements in England, where there are about fifty collectors, with a compensation averaging not more than \$2,000 each, and over four thousand assessors, whose salaries vary from \$500 to \$1,000 a year.

Our assessors and collectors will receive much larger emoluments, and we shall require, of course, a much larger number than are found necessary in Great Britain. This is partly attributed to the vast territory over which their labors will extend, and partly to the great number of objects and persons charged with taxes. The United States is to be divided by the President into convenient number of districts, each of which will have its own collector and assessor. These districts, except in the case of California, will coincide with the number of

representatives in Congress. Consequently, when the Union is restored there will be over two hundred and thirty of each class of officers. The aggregate number of assessors and collectors required at present for the loyal States will be about three hundred and sixty.

No power is anywhere vested by the act to dismiss any officer except the subordinates, who are removable by their superiors at pleasure. This singular omission is of too vital consequence to be left without a remedy, and we trust Congress will apply one without delay.

Whatever restrictions, however, be adopted for the protection of the revenue and the benefit of the public, the powers of the new tax officers are so extensive, and for the smooth and efficient working of the law so much depends on their tact, fidelity and administrative talent, that on patriotic as well as personal grounds, every one must feel the most lively anxiety that none but competent men should be placed at the head of our new tax districts. Fortunately, the emoluments of these officers are ample, and the government will be able to secure the services of men whose experience, habits and ability give them special aptitudes for this important department of the public service.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrival of the City of New York, we have late European intelligence.

Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, again declared against the feasibility of mediation at present, as it would only delay the conclusion of peace. The London Times asserts that dissatisfaction with the Mexican expedition is openly expressed in Paris, and that letters received from Mexico are of the same tenor. Gen. Lorencez acknowledges to have suffered a defeat. Italy and Denmark have made provision for the construction of iron-clad vessels. The House of Commons had an interesting debate on fortifications. A Congress of Legitimists took place at Lucerne, and it is again reported that an agreement between Count Chambord and the Princes of Orleans has been arrived at. The news from Russia seems to indicate that that country is being threatened with a great political and social revolution. The excitement of the Servians against the Turks is greatly on the increase, and an outbreak was shortly expected. Austria is reported to have made an unsuccessful effort of mediation between the Turkish government and the dissatisfied Christian provinces.

## REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

The correspondence of the Philadelphia Press announces the arrival in Washington of Dr. Oliver, formerly of Washington, and latterly an assistant surgeon in the rebel army. His information is valuable.

He states that the entire white male population of the South, between the ages of fifteen and forty, have been forced into the army. The conscription there is a reality. Numbers who are in arms are doing duty unwillingly, and would gladly get away from the tyranny of the Davis autocracy.

Dr. Oliver has been in Richmond for the last two months. The rebel force in Virginia is estimated at fully two hundred and fifty thousand. They admit a loss of twenty-five thousand in the recent battles. They are subsisting on what is termed half rations, by which is meant only the substantial, without any of the small stores. They have an abundance of bacon, rice and corn, but no salt nor coffee, nor other small stores that go to make up a soldier's rations. Since the occupation of the Mississippi by the federal forces, cutting off communication with Texas, their supplies of beef are brought from Florida, where there is an abundance of wild cattle. The stock of whiskey is pretty well exhausted.

The doctor says the greatest depression he observed was produced by the intelligence that President Lincoln had called out three hundred thousand additional troops. The opinion prevailed, that if these troops should be promptly furnished the rebel game should be ended. They have exhausted their resources for soldiers, and would be unable to contend against a fresh army of that size. Their only hope is that this call will not be promptly responded to by volunteers, but that there will be sufficient delay to afford an opportunity for foreign intervention before they are forced to give up.

Dr. Oliver says the rebel plan of fighting is not with reserves, but by retreats in the field, and that in every battle regiments are regularly relieved by fresh troops, after having fought for a little while. In this way it was hoped to wear out and tire down the troops under McClellan. It is seldom that the same regiments have been allowed to engage twice in the same battle. The rebels have concentrated nearly all their available troops at Richmond, except so much of Beauregard's army as stopped at Charleston, and about thirty-five thousand of the same army left in Mississippi. The rebels are terribly afraid of the gunboats. They reckon one gunboat equal to a whole division on land.

"They admit that the recent movement of General McClellan was a masterly stroke of policy, and that his present position is infinitely stronger than the one he abandoned. No further attack will be made upon him where he is."

The rebels are sending their wounded and prisoners to the interior. There is no room for them in Richmond, and medical stores are exceedingly scarce. Dr. Oliver was obliged to dress wounds and amputations with cold water and bandages. The reported death of Stonewall Jackson is untrue. Dr. Oliver saw him alive and well in Richmond, on Tuesday night. Jeff Davis went to Raleigh to see his family.

The latest dispatch states that there were conflicting reports about the battles, and it was impossible to get official information. The precise situation of the Yankee army is not known.

From Mexico.—By later intelligence we learn that the Mexicans, on the 14th ult., occupied the summit of a hill commanding Orizaba, where the French on the same night surprised and routed them. On the 15th the Mexicans commenced an attack on the French, without result. Gen. LaLave was slightly wounded. Some 500 guerrillas had been to Tejerka and Vera Cruz. The gates of the latter city were closed. No one dares to go out. The dead, of which there are many from yellow fever, are buried in the city. The French trains were attacked on the 30th, and 15 wagons of ammunition and 5 of four taken and destroyed. Five of the escort were killed and the rest taken

prisoners. Only six wagons of provisions had reached Orizaba for some time, and the French troops were actually starving.

Some 700 mules had been taken from the French. Three French bearers of dispatches had been captured, and some dispatches for the French Generals had been published in the city of Mexico. A French brig-of-war had captured a small Mexican schooner laden with corn and lard. The crew were in prison at Vera Cruz.

The Mexican steamer Constitution was manned and sent to Alvarado to force the Government to declare for Almonte. The inhabitants refused and drove the steamer off. The same results occurred at Acapulco. The French man-of-war Scialar went to Campeche on a like errand with a like result. The French man-of-war Baynesse visited Mazatlan and ordered the Governor to declare for Almonte, which was refused, and she left.

THE FATE OF VICKSBURG.—Some of the achievements of this war are so original that they strike the mind with a sense of the ludicrous. Pope's digging of the canal twelve miles long, by means of which the whole rebel force at Island No. 10 was bagged, was of this nature. The project now going forward, putting the city of Vicksburg on the shelf for its contumacious resistance to the Government, is still more curious. The Mississippi, while pursuing its southerly course, turns sharply to the east, runs about ten miles, and then goes back again, and resumes its course. On the very point of the elbow thus made, stands the city of Vicksburg. The canal now digging, which is to be in a straight line with the general course of the river, will be less than a mile long. Hence, if the project succeeds, here will be a saving of about twenty miles of river navigation, while the rebels of Vicksburg, turned into an inland community, may with the aid of a good telescope behold the loyal craft securely going up and down.

THE NEW COMET.—Elements of the orbit of the new comet, calculated by Messrs. Hall and Tuttle of the Cambridge Observatory, exhibit the following particulars: The comet was nearest the sun on the 23d of June, and was then distant from that luminary ninety-four millions of miles. It was nearest the earth between the 3d and 4th of July, and was then distant from us only nine million four hundred thousand miles. Its diameter is nearly eleven thousand miles. When first seen it was near the star kappa Cephei, and has moved through the constellations Ursa Minoris, Draco, Bootes, and will this evening be in the vicinity of epsilon Virginis, having passed over ninety degrees of a great circle since the 3d inst.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Harrison's Bar, from which Gen. McClellan's first dispatch from James river was dated, was the birth-place of President Harrison. The house in which he was born is now within our lines, and is used as a hospital. It was the residence of the President's father, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, for a number of years. Its present owner, Dr. Powhatan B. Starke, is a rank secessionist, and came into possession of the property by marriage with a Harrison.

The N. Y. Evening Post says that there is a rumor that the Navy Department will soon place Commodore Foote at the head of a new naval expedition, for which the vessels are now fitting out. The purpose or destination of this expedition cannot be now stated, but it is sufficient to say that the new squadron will consist chiefly of vessels of the regular navy, officered by men who have been long in the service.

The Newburyport Herald describes the apprehension of being drafted to be productive of singular effects in that place. Men who have been wearing wigs and dying their whiskers and passing for thirty-eight or ninety years of age, have suddenly owned up to forty-five, while young bucks, who have passed with the girls for twenty, have shrunk to the other side of eighteen.

At Belfast, Me., on the 3d inst., a child of Stephen Clark, of that city, whose age was 15 months, in seeking to divert himself, approached the stove unobserved by his mother, and applying his mouth to the nose of the tea kettle, inhaled the steam that was issuing from it. He was so badly scalded that he died on the 5th.

The John Brown fund, contributed by the people of Hayti, is at last to be distributed to the heirs of John Brown and his fellow sufferers. It amounts to about \$3,400, and the committee, appointed includes Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and Jas. Redpath.

In Utah the Indians are growing still more troublesome, stealing cattle, killing emigrants, and breaking up the Overland Telegraph and Mail establishment. A war with some of these tribes appears to be probable. There are but 500 troops to protect all this vast line of wilderness.

The wheat harvest has commenced in New Jersey, and the crop is represented to be the heaviest seen in the State for several years past. The hay crop has turned out excellent, and has been preserved in good order. Corn looks unusually promising, and there will be an extraordinary yield of fruit.

An East Tennesseean, writing to the Nashville Union of the attempt to "conciliate" secessionists, says: "We might as well attempt to pet snakes or hyenas. They do not intend to be conciliated. Nothing but appeals to their fear will time them."

Mrs. S. A. Douglas is a constant visitor at the hospital in Washington, which bears the name of her deceased husband, formed from the block of three magnificent houses erected by him, by Breckinridge, and by Rice of Minnesota.

Holders of domestic cottons now make hundreds of dollars per day, merely by marking up the prices of their goods. Such is the speculative demand for domestics, that cottons are advancing to prices never before known.

Foreign-born residents will be interested in an act which has just been passed by Congress bestowing full citizenship after one year's residence, on condition of honorable service in the army.

Ohio papers say the scarcity of laborers, on account of the large number serving in the army, will be severely felt in gathering in the harvest.

Hundreds of men come to the banks of the river above Vicksburg and beg to be taken on the federal boats. They are flying from the conscription of the Confederates.

Memphis is to be strongly fortified immediately, that less force may be needed for holding and protecting it.

Gold has advanced to seventeen cents premium in New York.

A blue dye, the color perfectly fast, has been discovered by a chemist of Elbeuf. It has not a particle of indigo in its composition, and effects a saving of fifty per cent.

Congress has passed a law conferring the full rights of citizenship on foreign born residents after one year's honorable service in the army.

Five brothers of the name of Clayton, all belonging to the Fifth Vermont Regiment, are reported killed during the late battles in Virginia.

We are informed on good authority, that General Scott has been in Washington several days, and has a room at the War Department.

The Common Council of Buffalo has appropriated \$80,000 to raise a regiment for the new force, giving \$75 bounty to each recruit.

The rumor that Lieut. Brownell, the avenger of Ellsworth, was killed, is not true. His regiment and company suffered severely.

A numerous party of emigrants from Norway arrived at Winona, Minnesota, on the 1st inst., and intend settling in the State.

A cargo of prize cotton was sold in Philadelphia on Wednesday at forty-six cents a pound, payable in gold.

Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts has accepted the position of Commissioner of Inland Revenues.

The wife of General Beauregard died at New Orleans a few days ago.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND ALFRED UNIVERSITY.—The next term opens Wednesday, August 20th. Its educational facilities are of the very highest order. Its accommodations for the female department are unequalled. For further information or circulars, address the President, W. C. Kenyon, Alfred Center, Allegheny Co., N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLAND SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE will hold its next meeting with the Pawcatuck Church, at Westerly, R. I., on the 29th of July next, the exercises commencing at 6 o'clock P. M. At the first 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. Coon.

These sermons and essays will be presented on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

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.

## MARRIED.

WHITMAN—DUNK.—In Freeborn, Freeborn County, Minn., June 22, 1862, by Eld. D. P. Curtis, Mr. Geo. Whitman, of Albert Lea, and Miss Hattie R. Dunn, daughter of S. Dunn, Esq., of Freeborn.

BROWN—FARR.—In Nile, N. Y., June 29th, 1862, by Rev. F. M. Alvord, Mr. Daniel J. Brown and Miss Elvira A. Farr, both of Nile.

## DIED.

CHANDLER.—In the city hospital, at Columbus, Ky., June 25, 1862, of typhoid fever, John B. Chandler, of Williams B. and Emily L. Chandler, of Walworth, Wis., aged 25 years, 9 months, and 20 days. He was in the service of the United States in the 15th Regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteers.

GILBERT.—At his father's residence, in Wisconsin, May 31, 1862, Elijah T. Gilbert, aged 30 years. The deceased was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Christians, Wis., and in his death the Church has been bereaved of one of its most active and useful members. By this providence, a large number of souls have been deeply affected; and we trust the loss is his eternal gain, as he is remarked to the writer, a few hours previous to his departure—"For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

HASKIN.—In Lima, Wis., of diphtheria, Ada Celania Haskin, daughter of Almond and Angeline Haskin, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 18 days.

## LETTERS RECEIVED.

O. P. H. E. Forsythe, T. E. Babcock, D. P. Curtis, E. S. Woolworth, Wm. B. Maxson, "Junius," Caroline Champin, L. M. Cottrell, Geo. E. Tomlinson, Thos. P. Merritt, E. R. Clarke, C. D. Langworthy, Z. Campbell, D. R. Stillman.

## RECEIPTS.

All payments for the Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

Lee Bush, Sangerfield, N. Y.	\$2.00	vol. 18	No. 62
Phebe C. Wilcox, Westerly, R. I.	2.00	18	52
Benj. Potter, Ashaway, R. I.	2.00	18	52
S. Langworthy, Hopkinton, R. I.	2.00	18	52
M. D. S. Moore, Alfred, N. Y.	2.00	18	52
Caroline Champin, Mineral, Ill.	1.00	18	52
J. C. Nash, Westerly, R. I.	2.00	18	52
Thos. P. Merritt, Caton, N. Y.	2.00	18	52
Avery Langbehn, Nile, N. Y.	2.00	18	52
Maxon Burdick,	2.00	18	52
S. P. Witter,	2.00	18	52
S. P. Crandall,	2.00	18	52
J. C. West,	2.00	18	52
H. G. Witter, Alfred, N. Y.	2.00	18	52
E. R. G. Green,	1.00	18	52
David Vincent,	2.00	18	52
Christopher Jeff, Almond, N. Y.	2.00	18	52
Zina Gilbert, Utica, Wis.	2.00	18	52

## NEW YORK MARKETS.—JULY 14, 1862.

Wheat—Wheat is firm, and in fair request at \$5 87 1/2. Flour—Flour is scarce, and nominal at \$6 00. Corn—Corn is scarce, and nominal at \$1 10. Sugar—Sugar is scarce, and nominal at \$12 00. Coffee—Coffee is scarce, and nominal at \$24 00. Tea—Tea is scarce, and nominal at \$100 00. Cotton—Cotton is scarce, and nominal at \$15 00. Wool—Wool is scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Hides—Hides are scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Tallow—Tallow is scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Lard—Lard is scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Butter—Butter is scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Eggs—Eggs are scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Chickens—Chickens are scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Poultry—Poultry is scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Game—Game is scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Fish—Fish is scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Fruit—Fruit is scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Vegetables—Vegetables are scarce, and nominal at \$1 00. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous goods are scarce, and nominal at \$1 00.

23c. 3/4 bush, firm, influenced by the rapid advance in exchange; the inquiry is mainly for export; the receipts are fair, but the supply is by no means adequate to the demand, and large sales have been made for future delivery. Chicago Spring at 98c. 3/4; 99c. 1/4; 100c. 1/4; 101c. 1/4; 102c. 1/4; 103c. 1/4; 104c. 1/4; 105c. 1/4; 106c. 1/4; 107c. 1/4; 108c. 1/4; 109c. 1/4; 110c. 1/4; 111c. 1/4; 112c. 1/4; 113c. 1/4; 114c. 1/4; 115c. 1/4; 116c. 1/4; 117c. 1/4; 118c. 1/4; 119c. 1/4; 120c. 1/4; 121c. 1/4; 122c. 1/4; 123c. 1/4; 124c. 1/4; 125c. 1/4; 126c. 1/4; 127c. 1/4; 128c. 1/4; 129c. 1/4; 130c. 1/4; 131c. 1/4; 132c. 1/4; 133c. 1/4; 134c. 1/4; 135c. 1/4; 136c. 1/4; 137c. 1/4; 138c. 1/4; 139c. 1/4; 140c. 1/4; 141c. 1/4; 142c. 1/4; 143c. 1/4; 144c. 1/4; 145c. 1/4; 146c. 1/4; 147c. 1/4; 148c. 1/4; 149c. 1/4; 150c. 1/4; 151c. 1/4; 152c. 1/4; 153c. 1/4; 154c. 1/4; 155c. 1/4; 156c. 1/4; 157c. 1/4; 158c. 1/4; 159c. 1/4; 160c. 1/4; 161c. 1/4; 162c. 1/4; 163c. 1/4; 164c. 1/4; 165c. 1/4; 166c. 1/4; 167c. 1/4; 168c. 1/4; 169c. 1/4; 170c. 1/4; 171c. 1/4; 172c. 1/4; 173c. 1/4; 174c. 1/4; 175c. 1/4; 176c. 1/4; 177c. 1/4; 178c. 1/4; 179c. 1/4; 180c. 1/4; 181c. 1/4; 182c. 1/4; 183c. 1/4; 184c. 1/4; 185c. 1/4; 186c. 1/4; 187c. 1/4; 188c. 1/4; 189c. 1/4; 190c. 1/4; 191c. 1/4; 192c. 1/4; 193c. 1/4; 194c. 1/4; 195c. 1/4; 196c. 1/4; 197c. 1/4; 198c. 1/4; 199c. 1/4; 200c. 1/4; 201c. 1/4; 202c. 1/4; 203c. 1/4; 204c. 1/4; 205c. 1/4; 206c. 1/4; 207c. 1/4; 208c. 1/4; 2



Miscellaneous.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

Tearing up the stubborn soil—  
Trudging, dragging, toiling, mowing,  
Hands and feet and garments soiling—  
Who would grudge the ploughman's toil?  
Yet there's lustre in his eye,  
Borrowed from the gleaming sky;  
And there's meaning in his glance;  
That bespeak no dreamer's fancies—  
For his mind has precious lore  
Gleaned from Nature's sacred store.

Toiling up you weary hill,  
He has worked since early morning,  
Eased and rested and pleasure scoring—  
And he is at his labor still—  
Though the slanting western beam,  
Quivering on the glassy stream,  
And you old elm's lengthened shadow  
Flung about the verdant meadow,  
Tell that shadow twilight gray  
Cannot now be far away.

See! He stops and wipes his brow—  
Marks the rapid sun's declining—  
Marks his shadow for the evening—  
Deems it time to quit the plough.  
Weary man and weary steed,  
Welcome food and rest need—  
'Tis the hour when bird and bee  
Seek repose—and why not he?  
Nature loves the twilight best—  
Let the toil-worn ploughman rest!

Ye, who nursed upon the breast  
Of ease and pleasure envying,  
Ever new delights creating,  
Which not long retain their rest,  
Ere upon your taste they fall,  
What avail your pleasures all?  
In his hard but pleasant labor,  
He finds enjoyment, rest, true—  
Vainly sought by such as you.

Nature's own volume lies,  
Richly fitted, brightly beaming,  
With its various lessons teeming,  
All outspread before your eyes;  
Dewy glades and opening flowers,  
Emerald meadows, vernal bowers,  
Sun and shade and bird and bee,  
Fount and forest, hill and lea—  
All things beautiful and fair  
His benignant teachers are.

Tearing up the stubborn soil—  
Trudging, dragging, toiling, mowing,  
Hands and feet and garments soiling—  
Who would grudge the ploughman's toil?  
Yet 'tis health and wealth to him—  
Strength of nerve and strength of limb—  
Light and power in his glances,  
Life and beauty in his fancies,  
Learned and happy, brave and free;  
Who so proud and blest as he?

GEN. HUNTER AND NEGRO REGIMENTS.

The following is Gen. Hunter's reply to inquiries made of him, at the instance of Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and is addressed to the Secretary of War, under date of Port Royal, S. C., June 23:

"Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General of the Army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, June 9, 1862, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire—

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this department;

2. Whether any authority had been given me from the War Department for such organization; and

3. Whether I had been furnished, by order of the War Department, with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter concerning these inquiries at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday), this haste preventing me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for.

But in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the widespread interest which has been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply, that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department.

There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are 'fugitive rebels'—men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves.

So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now one and all working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question, I have the honor to answer, that the instructions given to Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their service in defense of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for.

There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services should be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the department.

No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with good labor and information.

It is the masters who have in every instance been the fugitives, running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly with their heads over ramps, or rife in hand dodging behind trees in the extreme distance.

In the absence of any fugitive master law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not their crime of treason given them the right to pursue, capture, and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogation, it is my painful duty to reply, that I have never received any specific authority for issues of uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., to the troops in question, my general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department and the country, being my only aid, in my judgment, sufficient justification.

Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying those persons with shovels, spades and pick-axes when employing them as laborers, nor with boots and oars when using them as lightermen; but these are

not points indicated in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution.

To me it seemed that liberty to employ them in any particular capacity implied with it liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools; and, acting upon this faith, I have clothed, equipped, and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina.

I must say, in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been looked for; and that, in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well-drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of the climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India islands.

In conclusion, I would say, it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall, and to be able to present the government from forty-eight thousand to fifty thousand of these hardy and devoted soldiers. Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
D. HUNTER, Major-Gen. Commanding."

COAL AND COAL OILS.

Every man in common life has wonders before him little known or appreciated, but which, if understood in their real character and history as a part of the beneficent works of God, would afford endless themes of study and praise to the Creator. Among these are coal, and the various preparations of mineral oils used for manufacturing purposes, and for affording light in our homes. It is proposed to give our young readers a brief sketch of the nature and history of these interesting substances.

Coal and all forms of mineral oil are products of vegetation. Not of that which is now growing upon the earth, or has been for many thousand years. It is known to most persons, though unacquainted with geology as a science, that the earth was not always in its present condition, and that the present races of animals and plants are not the only ones that have lived upon it. These have existed since the period described by Moses in the first chapter of Genesis, or about six thousand years. But the first verse of that chapter speaks of a time far more remote than that in which the six days' work was done, a time called "the beginning," when "God created the heavens and the earth."

The act of creating, that is, calling into being out of nothing, was distinct from the subsequent one of stocking it with vegetables and animals which now exist, and man himself. In that period, between the first creation and this latter work, vast ages elapsed, during which the earth underwent great changes and revolutions. There were sometimes periods of repose and sometimes of convulsions, the effects of which are still apparent in the mountains and valleys, the broken and upturned rocks, and all the wreck and ruin which are strewn over the surface. And in those ancient days, stretching back through unknown centuries into the shadowy past, lived other races of vegetables and animals through long successions of generations, the remains of which were buried in the earth amid the convulsions that followed, and are now brought to light in caves and in mines, filling every thoughtful beholder with wonder and admiration.

During some of those periods of the primeval world, lived and flourished the vegetation of which ultimately the coal was made. It was very far back in the series, before our present continents and oceans were formed, or the grand old mountains reared their heads toward the sky. Land and water were then strangely intermingled, forming immense swamps and marshes, or tracts of low, moist land, exceeding the prairies in extent and fertility. The climate of the earth was probably much warmer than now, and the atmosphere, as it hung heavy over the stagnant waters, was filled with dense vapor. Every spot of ground, and every low pool and lake, were covered with a most luxuriant vegetation, resembling in some degree certain of our present trees and shrubs, but of species entirely different. Brakes and ferns, like those of our swamps, grew into lofty trees, with leaves many feet long. The little, jointed, scouring rush, that grows now in shallow ditches, then stood erect, a noble fluted column a hundred feet high, and as thick as a ship's mast. There were large huge trees of the pine family in innumerable species, having the bark arranged like scales, in beautiful checks and square, and others wholly unlike anything now living, which, says a scientific writer, "sprang up like the sculptured shafts of a medieval temple, graceful in proportion and rich in ornament, through the endless repetition of flutings, spirals, zig-zags, luozenges, ovals, and other geometrical designs." Besides these were smaller plants of every shape and size, filling all the spaces between the larger growth.

For unknown ages this dense vegetation lived and flourished over nearly all the globe. As each shrub and tree died, it sunk into the water and mud, and in time there were accumulated masses of many feet in thickness, and hundreds of miles in extent. Meanwhile, swayed by mighty force within, the surface of the earth often sunk beneath the waves, and as often arose above them, each submersion sweeping mud and sand over these vegetable deposits, and each upheaval bringing to the light a new soil, on which new crops of vegetation sprang forth, to be in time overwhelmed and laid to rest, like their predecessors, in alternate strata below.

At length this long succession of growth and decay, having accomplished the Creator's will, ceased, and a yet greater change followed. The late fertile marshes were buried under the primitive oceans, and all vegetable life was extinguished. And now began other processes no less wonderful. Crushed under the weight of the mighty waters, the vegetable deposits fermented, evolving intense heat, driving off the resin-

ous and oily matters contained in them, in the form of gases, and leaving the remainder charred and semi-crystallized in solid masses below. This is the coal, either anthracite, where the resinous matters are most thoroughly expelled, or bituminous, where portions of them in larger or smaller quantities remain. The gases caught in the porous rocks, into which sands and mud were now consolidated, and were in part convected, and gathered into the hollows and crevices, forming petroleum, naphtha, bitumen, and similar substances, from which the modern oils are distilled. Other changes occurred after this, through a long and wonderful series, at which we cannot now even hint, until the last, preceding that which prepared for the present condition of things. The continents arose from the deep ocean-beds, the waters retired to their appointed place, the mountains were thrust aloft to ward heaven, new races of vegetables and animals were ushered upon the scene, and finally appeared man.

"—the last and noblest work of God."

It is, of course, impossible, in this hasty sketch, to explain in full what, to the unformed reader, may appear a fable. The history thus rudely told has been learned through the explorations of science, and she alone can solve the many questions that will arise to the reader's mind. But though there are mysteries in it not yet fully known, it is undoubtedly true that the great authentic facts, as related, are real, and every person who enjoys in the winter his cozy coal fire, or sits down to his evening paper by the cheerful "kerosene" lamp, has before him the products of a vegetation so ancient, that man himself, created six thousand years ago, is but an infant in the scale of time in comparison.

So God, "from the foundations of the world," has been planning or providing for man, his enjoyment and his wealth. Like a good father, he has been amassing a treasure for his children even before they were born. The earth was made for man, and all the changes which it has undergone in the lapse of uncounted centuries have been ordered to prepare it the better to be his home while on probation. How great has been his goodness, how momentous in his view this earthly life, for which provision so vast and so varied has been made. Who, as he recounts this wondrous story of the divine mercies, will not exclaim, as the Psalmist did, with devout wonder and thankfulness, "How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them!"—*Tract Journal.*

A NOVEL WAR VESSEL.

A curious iron-clad monster has been constructed at Boston, which is to be furnished with Woodbury's submarine battery. This battery is to be discharged under the surface of the water, where iron-clad vessels are apt to be either thinly plated, or not plated at all.

The vessel will be 136 feet long and 30 feet beam, and will be built throughout of iron in the most substantial manner. She will carry one gun on deck and a large gun for submarine firing at the bow. She is to be built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, and is to be ready for service in from four to five months. The period stated for the completion of this vessel would put her in commission in September next.

"The idea of the inventor is to build an iron-clad, bomb-proof vessel, of sufficient tonnage to carry a gun at the bow, one at the stern, and as many as desirable amidships. The vessel in action will lie alongside of her adversary, and discharge her guns at as near range as possible to obtain.

"The cannon are to be of the usual shape, but longer than common, and can be cast to discharge any projectile now in use. The gun, when ready for action, has a tin cylindrical case fitted closely at the muzzle, rendering the entrance of water. When the piece is fired, the charge attains its full velocity before reaching the tin canister previously mentioned, and an effective shot may be made at a distance of two or three hundred feet.

"The cannon is fitted into a stuffing box, similar to that of the piston of a steam engine, and an automatic port-hole opens and shuts as the piece is run out or withdrawn. The recoil on the gun is so strong, and the action of the port so sudden, that it is expected very little water will be shipped as the cannon is drawn in.

"A twelve pounder was fired under water at a target made of spruce plank, crossed at right angles, and heavily bolted and braced, and placed at a distance of ten or twelve feet. The target was penetrated in such a manner as to show that the invention is one of the most important which has been made in naval warfare."

THIRTY YEARS IN THE CORNFIELD.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* thus details the experience accumulated during thirty years' cultivation of corn: 1. It is best to plow the land well before planting, because that will save work in planting and hoeing, although it does not usually increase the crop; indeed, I have seen good corn grow on the same land for several years in succession without the land being plowed at all. 2. It is best (if planted in hills) to make the rows run both ways, and then the cultivator or plow will go both ways, and it will be but little work to hoe it. It is also best to put a little quick manure in the hill, to give it an early start; but if guano is used in the hill, put it five or six inches one side of the seed; if it is put under the seed it will kill it. 3. It is best to try or sprout some of the seed before planting, to be sure it will grow. Do not get the hills too thick; three and one-half feet each way, four stalks on a hill, is right on my land; if I plant thicker, the ears will be small. It is better to plant some sort of corn which inclines to grow a cob longer than will fill out on the tip end, as there will then be room on the cob for as much corn to grow as the strength of the land will admit of. 4. When hoeing, the top of the ground should be kept mellow and level, and free from weeds. When ready to hoe the last time, which should be the first part of July, scatter a very little turnip seed all over the ground, and if the land is in good order there will probably be a fair crop of turnips for cattle, provided the corn is cut up by the roots as soon as it is ripe enough; but if the corn stands too late, turnips will be scarce. 5. It is hard to keep the same sort of seed a long time, because, if I save for seed the ears which are first ripe, in a few years it gives a small late sort. If I save the largest ears for seed, it only takes a few years to get a very late sort. If I save some ears as grow too on a stalk, I soon have a sort which will grow three, or four, or five ears on a stalk, but all small. 6. Corn will shrink by dry-

ing in the crib more than we are apt to suppose—probably twenty-five bushels out of one hundred. When I succeed in raising one hundred bushels of well-dried corn on one acre in one year, I intend to save the corn till all my neighbors can see it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

One of the officers of the 12th Connecticut regiment, on his arrival at New Orleans, was assigned a room in which the rebels had held meetings of a debating society, and found the question for discussion at the next meeting hung on the wall, to wit: "After the war is over, and it is deemed expedient to admit the northern States into the Southern Confederacy, shall we include New England or kick her out?"

The proprietors of an oil refinery in Erie county, Pa., are now using naphtha, or benzene, as a substitute for coal in heating their furnaces. The naphtha is introduced into the furnaces by means of pipes, constantly feeding the fire by a gentle flow, and keeping it up to any heat that may be desired. It saves the labor of two men.

A shrewd old rebel in New Orleans thus excused himself for taking the oath of allegiance: "The oath of allegiance is like a contract of marriage—it is binding only while both parties live. Now, the Confederate government, so far as the city is concerned, is stone dead; and therefore our contract with it is at an end."

Sir Cusack Roney, in his "Month in Ireland," tells us that the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh at Youghal still exists—a structure of the fifteenth century, surrounded by a luxuriant growth of myrtles, bays, and arbutuses. Here Raleigh smoked the first pipe of tobacco, and planted the first potato seed in Ireland.

Some one told General Butler that there was a plot to assassinate him. "They had better not do that," he said, in his peculiar dapper manner; "it would leave them in the hands of Phelps." It would be a case of "out of the frying-pan into the fire."

An Indian philosopher, on being asked what were, according to his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe, answered—"The starry heavens above our heads, and the feeling of duty in our hearts."

A Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.

One of the teamsters of an Ohio regiment has been discovered to be a woman. Her name was Ann Scaddy.

AMERICANISMS.—America is indebted to the Old World for nearly all its verbal vulgarisms and cant phrases. They are not really Americanisms but Europeanisms. What is called the "nasal drawl" of Yankee land, for example, is a gift from Norfolk and Suffolk, England, where they say "cend" for "end," "keow" for "cow," "eont" for "out," just as some folks do in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The old Dutch settlers have supplied us with a good many queer words. For example, "cookey" is a slight modification of *kockie*, a little cake; "kruller" is from the Dutch verb *krullen*, to curl; "speck and apples" is a slight modification of *speck and apples*, the name for fried pork and apples among the Hollanders; and "boss" is an improvement on the Dutch word *baas*, employer.

To the Mexicans we owe several outlandish phrases, such as stampedede, chapparel, ranch, vomose, etc.—the last being an adaptation of the Spanish verb *vamos*—literally, "let us go."

But the "mother country" has furnished nine-tenths of the contents of slang vocabulary. To her we are indebted for such singular delicacies as "larrup," "mizzle," "let up," "let on," "youn," "hern," and "their." "She's in" is also used in some parts of England, but we have not as yet imported that symbol of feminine ownership.

"Bogus" is another Anglicism. It is, we believe, the vulgar for "Borghese," the name of a forger who "operated" somewhat extensively across the water about twenty-five years ago. He passed false tokens and counterfeit bills to the amount of many thousands of dollars, and hence the term "bogus" is applied to whatever is false and fraudulent.

AMERICAN BABIES.—I must protest that American babies are an unhappy race. They eat and drink just as they please; they are never punished; they are never banished, snubbed and kept in the background as children are kept with us; and yet they are wretched and uncomfortable. My heart has bled for them as I have heard them squalling by the hour together in agonies of discontent and dyspepsia. Can it be, I wonder, that children are happier when they are made to obey orders and are sent to bed at six o'clock, than when allowed to regulate their own conduct; that bread and milk is more favorable to laughter and soft childlike ways than beef-steak and pickles three times a day; that an occasional whipping, even, will conduce to rosy cheeks? It is an idea which I should never dare to broach to an American mother; but I must confess that after my travels on the western continent my opinions have a tendency in that direction. Beef-steaks and pickles certainly produce smart little men and women. Let that be taken for granted. But rosy laughter and winning childish ways are, I fancy, the produce of bread and milk.—*Anthony Trollope.*

DISINFECTING AGENTS.—Now that warm weather is approaching, our citizens should thoroughly cleanse their premises, rendering them as pure and healthy as possible. We are convinced that a great portion of the diseases so prevalent during the "hot months" in summer is attributable to the accumulation of filth in alleys and yards. There are a number of disinfecting agents which will be found efficacious in removing offensive smells from damp, mouldy cellars, yards, pools of stagnant water, decaying vegetable matter, etc. Either of the following will answer the purpose, while they cost but a trifle: 1. One pint of the liquor of chloride of zinc in one half-pail of water, and one pound of chloride of lime in another half-pail of water. This is perhaps the most effective of anything that can be used, and when thrown upon decayed vegetable matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odors. 2. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in a half-pail of water will, in many cases, be sufficient to remove all offensive odors. 3. Chloride of lime is better to scatter about damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth.—*Scientific American.*

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