

The Recorder.

WESTLEY, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

TRUTH.

Truth is an element of the Deity—it is invincible and eternal. God, in his infinite wisdom, in order to show its sovereignty, has permitted its antagonist, error, to have a being and to descend the tide of time side by side with it.

In tracing the development of truth, relative to the human mind, from the fall of man, we find it but feebly manifest till it assumed a controlling influence in the character of the Patriarchs and Prophets who, by their unconquerable love for it, and their unshaken trust in God, were made to witness many of its triumphs, and were the recipients of its blessings.

The struggle between truth and error, has for ages agitated the old world, and convulsed it with revolutions. It spares not the new. For the love of truth the Pilgrims left the land of their fathers, committed themselves to the care of Him who ruleth the winds and waves, braved the dangers of the deep, and sought a home in the wilds of New England.

The great question of to-day is not, whether truth or error will triumph; for we know that truth is eternal and invincible and must prevail, but whether we as a nation will adopt truth and make it the basis of action and arise to national permanency and honor, or whether we, by our half-heartedness, will allow our enemies to overpower us, and we sink to the fate of those nations that have arisen and fallen before us.

It is happying to believe that our nation, in its present struggle to put down rebellion, is beginning to aim at its cause, which is the only hope of success. Had the administration, months ago, declared freedom to every bondman, our soldiers would have had an object for bearing arms, which would have fired them with a zeal and courage, that would have carried terror to our foe, and not only so, but would have awakened in them and in the world a respect for us that would have brought peace at an earlier day than it can now be secured.

It is not the seven hundred thousand troops that have already entered the field, nor the six hundred thousand additional ones that are called for, nor any number, that is to guarantee success to our arms, but the cause for which we fight. It is impious falsehood that man could properly in man, which constitutes the soul of this rebellion, and furnishes the vitality which has enabled it to strike the desperate blow it has dealt. Those blows are aimed, not so much at the constitution and the government, as at humanity itself. What power can successfully contend with it that does not strike at the sources of its life.

There are serious apprehensions of a cotton famine in England. At last

advised only 213,290 bales were stored in Liverpool, against 1,123,000 at the corresponding date last year. To run the mills on full time would entirely exhaust the present supply within four weeks. What adds to the prevalent distress is the fact that India, so much relied upon, has failed utterly to meet the public expectation that she would supply, partially at least, the deficiency occasioned by the loss of American cotton. Instead of sending more than usual to market, there was afloat, at last accounts, of India cotton, only 45,000 bales, against 240,000 last year, and 285,000 in 1860. Hence the excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, and the distress, present and prospective, of the manufacturing districts. The past year was, on the whole, a prosperous one for Great Britain, as the profits on the French and Italian accounts made up for the loss on exports to America.

GREATNESS.

Greatness is a sublime ideal. It is the lofty summit, the towering Alp of humanity, upon which culminates every golden hope and noble aspiration. It is a crown which with its unsurpassed and immortal grandeur can rest only upon man. Although we may gaze with a deep admiration upon the sublimity and greatness of nature—the towering mountains whose green summits kiss the blue skies, the limitless plains which thank the bright sunlight, in the waving of their golden fruits, the vast unbounded empire of the deep, whose foaming crest and billowy tide not only float the treasures of the world, but sparkling in the light of civilization, waft from shore to shore the Star of Empire. Although lost in wonder at the countless numbers of those vast ships of the firmament, that course their way along the shoreless ocean of the universe, yet we seek that loftier and sublimer realm of spirit, there to sketch the altitudes of human greatness! The world has ever made greatness to consist in external appliances and palpable results. He has been the great man, who could grasp the most of glittering dust, or in whose veins ran the purest blood of royalty, whose unconquerable ambition could triumph over man and events. He who could terrify, excite or move the world, it mattered not whether the streams of carnage should pour their crimson flood, or the countless heartstrings of humanity should break. He who like a scorching meteor could sweep along the horizon of nations, prostrating giddy empires, and rearing despotic thrones, until in solemn wretchedness he stood the lone conqueror of the world—Alexander the Great.

Men may be great as powers or as inspirers. Napoleon, and a long list of personages like himself, have shown the world what there was of greatness as an organic power. It was illustrated in the mingling of great events wherever he turned his footsteps. He had but to nod, and proud empires were humbled at his feet. He had but to wave his sword, while thrones would rise beneath his feet. He looked and armies of undaunted courage shrank. His name was whispered, and the world grew pale. Men felt this greatness of his power, not to inspire and elevate, but to crush and chill. God may overrule their greatness and bring out a lasting benefit for mankind. Yet it is no honor to them, while all is centered in self, and no aspiration of theirs climbs to the sublime realm of philanthropy. True greatness embodies all the high elements of mind and noble emotions of the soul. Physical conditions are not the index of spiritual powers. As Sir Thomas Browne says, "men that look upon my outside, pursuing only my conditions and fortunes, do err in my altitude. The mass of flesh that circumscribes the body limits not the mind. That surface which tells the heavens they have an end, can speak no limit to the immortal soul!"

The great man must have a mind wakeful, thoughtful and penetrating. It must be so attuned to harmony that it can detect the workings of law in every realm of the universe. It must be a mind that bows in obedient submission to order, while it penetrates empire of truth. But more than all, it must be baptized in the fountains of goodness, must be elevated, enlightened, and glowing with the light and life of christianity. Thus ascending it lifts humanity upward. Truly great men go forth to elevate, to inspire and ennoble the world. To this class of men the world owes much. Without them superstition and despotism would wave their sceptres undisputed. In the beginning of modern ages, we see the reformation bursting upon the world, with Melancthon and Luther, not perhaps the sole originators, but the leaders and majestic spirits, that lifted the night curtains of ages, while the immensity and glory of a world's ransom beamed in upon rising generations—tingling the summits of western thrones with its morning splendor. Again, we find in Jesus an example where the sublimest height of human greatness, mingled with divinity, taught that its noblest mission was to elevate, to inspire and to restore man. History gives examples of greatness in every department among orators, philosophers and statesmen—men with souls for humanity, whose lives have taught the sublime lesson "that we live not for self alone, but for others." Such names as Washington and Cromwell must ever live upon the brightest pages of history, and stir with inspiration generations yet unborn. A soul will live among law givers, Socrates among philosophers, and Garibaldi among freemen, forever. Nations may imitate the spirit of greatness. All national or political institutions have been enduring and valuable only as they have granted to mankind the highest prerogatives of its manhood. All social institutions have but one sublime end—to furnish a world's theatre, amid

whose falling and rising curtains, man is to train and exhibit a character. Some nations have embodied much of greatness, have arisen to a height of national honor that the light of their examples beam down the vista of ages, directing youthful nations along the gorgeous path of empire, and lighting foul despots down the rugged steps of oblivion. It is unnecessary to delineate the characteristics of those nations that have produced a noble example. They stand forth as living columns before the historic eye, especially when they have a type in some great event like Marathon, that stands not only as a monument of Grecian valor, but of Greece herself.

Spartan heroism has a monument at Thermopylae, and an echo of greatness in the Spartan mother's words who bade her son go to his country's battles, and bear his spear to triumph, or be borne upon it. Such examples have a voice that comes echoing along the mountain peak of ages, kindling the spark of heroism in countless souls. Although nations of the past have acted well their part, yet times have changed. The all-resplendent light of christianity has rolled inward upon the night of heathenism, and necessarily in its course has come the tide of new events. The ideal of greatness should be purer and sublimer as the mind drinks at the fountain of life, and catches glimpses of the universe and itself. Hence, the present should be the age of heroes and of greatness. Some nations begin to feel the throbbing inspiration of life.

America to-day is the national tragedian. Her name goes like a trumpet blast to every civilized nation of earth—stirring every current of political thought! Why is it that the thoughts of the world, overreaching the summit of proud empires and majestic nations, all centre here? It is because Americans are contesting the great principles of free government, not only for themselves, but for the world. Americans are choosing whether they will have a nation radiant with the soul of true greatness, or one polluted with the foul dregs of despotism, whether the noblest government on earth shall be defended in its grandeur, or crumbled in ruin, to satiate the ambition of a few petty tyrants; whether that sublime thought of humanity can have an embodiment in the world, or forever shudder beneath the shadow of thrones. Well might humanity look hither for the triumph of law and liberty, which will not only light up millions of homes on this continent, whose miserable hovels will be transformed into the majestic palaces of freedom, but beyond the great waters, the tide of life will ebb, Liberty will send its morning salute to every son of humanity, and singe gray haired thrones with its burning splendor. Every soldier that bleeds on the battle-field of America is bleeding for the world. Noble is the patriotism that defends national principles and institutions. But American soldiers are defending the rights of humanity throughout the world. Perhaps not avowedly direct, but just as certainly. Hear the words of Geo. Dennison Prentice, "Weep not," he says, "that time is passing on amid such bloody scenes; it will, ere long, reveal a brighter era to the nations. Hark! there is a deep portentous murmur along the vales and mountains of the earth, like the swift rush of subterranean streams, or like the mingled sounds of earth and air, when the fierce tempest, with sonorous wing, heaves his deep folds upon the rushing winds, and hurries onward with his night of cloud against the eternal mountains. 'Tis the voice of infant freedom, and her stirring call is heard and answered, in a thousand tones from every hill top of her western home—and lo! it breaks across old ocean's flood. Freedom, freedom, is the answering shout of nations, starting from the spell of dead years."

Americans are building a monument of character. Already has its foundation been laid fast in freedom's blood. For this the gallant Warren fell, exclaiming, "Tis sweet for one's country to die." To add another block to the rising column, the hero of Alexandria fell! Although pure may be its granite, and sublime its proportions thus far, yet it is insignificant and mean unless it shall be crowned with a majestic dome. Here citizens, soldiers, scholars, and Christians, you may embody all—so doing, a monument of grandeur will rise towards heaven. Then shall every star in your banner become a world of light, and in all its living folds shall we see the bright image of freemen. But there is a broader field of action. The world demands a philanthropic spirit, a love for man that embraces the world; heroes and heroines not only for the nations, but for the world, are needed.

Already has the spirit of greatness sent forth its sons to the darkened realms of earth. Long since the humble missionary bent beneath the shade of the Achromion, teaching the children of those who wandered through the garden of the academy of that just man, whom Plato dimly foresaw, and of the master, whom Socrates promised to the youthful Alcibiades, as an unknown God who should sometime be revealed. How beautiful is that religious element of greatness, which goes forth with a martyr's heroism, to win victories of mercy over ransomed minds, while it pursues its triumphal way to the gates of heaven, attended not by bloody trophies, and chained captives, but by widows smiling in their sackcloth, and orphans rosy with joy.

The French Government is the intimate ally and patron of the Roman Catholic mission in the pagan countries of Asia and Africa. In China the Imperial Government has granted the restoration to the Catholic missionaries of a church at Shanghai, which in former centuries belonged to them, and

in Cochinchina one of the conditions on which they make the conclusion of peace depend is the establishment of full freedom of religion for the Roman Catholic converts. In China, in consequence of this patronage of France, the Roman Catholic church is rapidly re-establishing the power which she had acquired in former times. In Peking, at the last celebration of the Corpus Christi Festival, four of the highest Mandarins bore the canopy over the Host.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

NILE, N. Y., August 1, 1862.

I have just returned from Friendship, where the fire of patriotism is burning with increased brilliancy. An assemblage of several hundred, mostly ladies, listened to soul-stirring speeches from Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, Dr. Beadle and Senator Divan. Seventeen was the number of volunteers apportioned to our town; but twenty-three enlisted, and a bounty fund was raised on the spot, to be divided among them, of one thousand dollars. Surrounding towns are manifesting the same spirit.

The brethren and sisters in Maine Settlement, Genesee, N. Y., meet August 8th, to re-organize a church formerly called the Second Genesee Church. J. C. WEST.

CERES, Pa., August 10, 1862.

Rev. W. D. Ellis, a member of the United Brethren in Christ, was invited to hold a series of meetings in the vicinity formerly known as the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Genesee, which commenced on the 27th of June last, and closed July 9th. There has been a general outpouring of the Spirit of Christ among us. We feel that the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. Our brethren and sisters have been revived, many backsliders reclaimed, and sinners converted to God. On Sunday, July 6, Eld. Ellis administered the ordinance of baptism to ten hopeful converts, and July 7th, he had the pleasure of baptizing, in our beautiful Jordan, and in the presence of a large number of interested spectators, eleven more rejoicing converts. On Seventh-day, Aug. 9th, Rev. J. C. West, of Nile, N. Y., baptized five more believers in Christ, and there are others that we think will soon follow in the ordinance of baptism. Still the work is going forward; we feel as if we could not praise God enough. Our motto is onward and upward to victory and to God. G. S. C.

SILKON, N. J., August 11, 1862.

I have but little to write about, except the general exciting theme—the unjust, cruel, and destructive war that has deluged this once prosperous and happy nation, and caused lamentation and woe throughout her length and breadth. When the first call was made, a portion of our young men readily volunteered, and left for the seat of war; they spent the year in Washington and Alexandria, in military duties, cutting down timber, and digging ditches on dry land. Composing a part of McClellan's army, they have been in nearly all his battles. Four of them have been wounded, and one, a young man respected and beloved, has undoubtedly been killed, though his friends entertain some faint hope that he may yet be found among the living prisoners. He was the 1st Sergeant of the company. He fell in the battle before Richmond, badly wounded, and they were so hard pressed by the enemy, that his comrades could not carry him away, and he fell into the hands of the enemy. Having been for a number of years a student in Alfred University, his associates and acquaintances will with sorrow, receive the intelligence that Sylvester F. Randolph has fallen while in the service of his country; but so it is. Our best young men are sacrificed, while cowards and loafers escape. Last fall, a company was raised in this place, nearly half of them citizens of this neighborhood. They have not as yet been brought into active service. And now another call is made, and it is taking nearly every young man in the place who is capable of doing military duty. We have furnished more than our honest proportion, but we will not give them grudgingly; we love our country, and we hope to save it from ruin. If ruined, it will be through the treachery of wicked political speculators, who hold office for the loaves and fishes, yet without patriotism.

The effect of this war is disastrous to the prosperity of religion. Other things are of more importance in the estimation of community, and must be attended to. How much idle talk of war and politics, on the holy Sabbath, going to the post office before the close of the Sabbath, to get the latest news, going to places of public gathering, instead of the house of God. These things are wrong, and painfully true, here among us. Patriotism is a duty, but to wear it exclusive of the garb of piety, shows the man as he is, not a soldier for Jesus Christ.

Those who have gone into the army, are a part of the visible church, and their absence from us increases our obligation to them, especially in our united devotions. If there is love in the soul for Christ and for souls, we shall be seen often at the social meeting, praying for those absent ones. That room where Christians meet to pray, is truly the habitation of Jesus. Every time we go there, we testify our love to Jesus Christ. If that love does not draw us there, it is time we began the work of self-examination. It may possibly only need quickening; if so, let us begin the work speedily, perform our duty, and expect the blessing.

What are the reasons that so many who have talent and influence, absent themselves from the prayer meeting? If they do not wish to take part in the public exercises, let them tell their pastor so, and he will not call on them; but we hope they will be per-

suaded to cheer his heart by their presence, and in silence lift up their devotions in response to those who do thus engage. The dullness of the meetings is an excuse for some. Upon whom does this guilt rest? Their presence with us would assist in relieving us from that difficulty. The smallness of the number is often depressing to the feelings of those who do attend. How can we help it, brethren, when we know that you are at your homes, or at your neighbor's, in social chat, when you ought to be with us at the meeting? What encouragement would we feel if we could see you all, at the ringing of the bell, making your way up to the house of prayer. Sometimes you may make your business an excuse; do you not see that in so doing you are exalting your business at the expense of your soul, and the souls of your family? Could not all of us absent ourselves on the same trifling plea? I do not think that those who attend are less prosperous in business than those who do not attend. Supposing there is some small sacrifice, is that a sufficient excuse? Will it be available in the judgment? Our whole religious history is one of toil and sacrifice. Would you be willing that those meetings should be entirely abandoned and given up? Who would be the minister that would be to that people a pastor, who called themselves a church, and maintained no stated prayer meeting? I should not expect to see the gospel long sustained in such a church; for general neglect would soon be visible throughout the community, as it now is in those neglectful families. My brother, if it is right for you to habitually neglect the prayer meeting, it is right for others to do so; yes, it is right for all to do the same. Those who neglect this duty are, I fear, neglectful of other duties. You must meet your Saviour soon, and solemn will be that meeting if your whole life has been one of indifference and neglect. If Christians prayed together oftener, they would love each other more, and quarrel less. Pray without ceasing, in this day of our trial and calamity, and in everything give thanks. W. B. GILLETTE.

LETTER FROM MR. CARPENTER.

SHANGHAI, China, June 8, 1862.

Having a few moments before going to the post office, I hasten to jot down a few items which you will be at liberty to give to your readers should you see fit. Though so much engrossed in home matters, I trust they have not lost their interest in the people of this far off land, for they also are a part of the human family, and have the family likeness strongly developed, sin and suffering. A dark cloud still lowers upon this guilty land. Justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne, whose kingdom ruleth over all. But how hardening as well as blinding is sin. Although it is accepted by Bible-readers as a truth of general application, that the Lord is known by the judgments He executeth; yet in this land, His judgments do not seem to give promise, directly, of the peaceable fruits of righteousness. But indirect means are also in His hands.

Until recently, the treaty powers had maintained their neutrality in reference to the civil war, so long raging in this country. But now the English and French are engaged in trying to clear the region about Shanghai of the rebels. The immediate result is a still greater destruction of life and property, not simply by foreign arms, but the rebels have become more severe than before upon the native inhabitants. As one instance out of many, I will name Le-oo, the native place of several of our members. The rebels had been frightened away by the proximity of foreign arms, and the people in token of allegiance to their old rulers shaved their heads. Soon after the rebels returned, and being exasperated by these tokens, killed, burned, plundered and destroyed more ruthlessly than ever. This was done not only in the village, but in the surrounding country also. The house of Le Chong was about a mile from the village; this was burned to the ground, and his somewhat numerous family, including his wife, four children, son-in-law, and grandchild, after a struggle of eight days, having eluded the sword, succeeded in finding their way to Shanghai. These, with the wife and child of another member, are now quartered upon us for a time indefinite. In the same year, attached to the apartments of Chau Chang Lau is even a greater number from another part of the country. A part of these, however, left for their homes this morning; that region now being evacuated by the rebels, through fear of being surrounded. Thousands and tens of thousands in this part of the empire are in like condition, driven from home, their houses burned, with the loss of most of their property except their soil. Shanghai is filled to overflowing with refugees, and smoking villages and hamlets in different parts of the horizon give notice that more will come anon. These are some of the immediate effects of foreign interference. What the remoter effects may be remains to be seen. Preparations are going forward for sweeping the neighborhood of rebels. But this, in a country so much abounding in ditches and canals, may not be so easy to execute as to plan. The loss of the French admiral a few days ago, in an engagement with the rebels, is deeply felt.

While on the subject of war, allow me to express my deep regret that our government at home do not find it in their way to destroy root, and branch, and forever, the horrible cause of the war. Perhaps they will come round to that yet, if the day be not lost before they have time to try all milder means. It seems to me the sterner the means, if just and right, the more merciful to the whole country. Congress has power "to make all laws necessary and

proper" for just such a work as this. Why don't they do it? It seems to me that slavery has no more right to exist under our government after this, than treason has. And if its roots are to be left in our political soil, who can tell what a harvest of treason they may not continue to produce in after time?

Looking with deep interest to see who are coming to our aid, and when, I remain, Yours in the patience of hope, S. CARPENTER.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

The United Brethren in Christ, a denomination which does not admit slaveholders, are keeping up their missions in Kentucky. One of their missionaries in that State, the Rev. William Blair, writes from Adair County, that his last tour was more flattering than the previous one. There were large congregations, good attention, and quite a good feeling in the meeting. The members generally are firm, and but for the rebellion, the church would do well. Mr. Blair expresses the hope that the rebellion will close favorably to the cause of the Church in Kentucky, as well as in other Border States, and that the great evil which has brought this curse upon us may be removed from the nation, and from the world forever. The protracted meetings of the United Brethren, in Kentucky, commence about the middle of August.

Russia is making greater efforts than ever before to Christianize, and, at the same time, to Russinize, the Asiatic tribes which are becoming subject to her rule. It has just been announced by the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg, that a translation of the Bible into the Morcha dialect has been lately completed and distributed among the newly-baptized Christians of that race. The Morchas are a tribe of Tartar nationality, belonging to the extensive family of the Mordivines, whose tents are pitched on either side of the southerly ridge of the Ural mountains. Of the four tribes of the Mordivines, two have been entirely Russianized in the progress of time, and are already converted into fit material for Cossack cavalry. There can be little doubt that all the tribes of Siberia and many of Central Asia will be, in the course of time, absorbed by the Russian nationality and the Greek Church.

Rev. J. W. BRINCKERHOFF writes from Beaufort, S. C., under date of July 29. Within the last fourteen days, he had baptized, there and at Hilton Head, ninety-one colored persons.

ANOTHER American missionary has been murdered in Turkey. The murderers of the Rev. J. Copping had hardly been captured, when the telegraph brought news to Constantinople of the assassination of the Rev. W. Meriam, an agent of the American Board of Missions, stationed at Philippopolis. He had recently made a journey to Constantinople, accompanied by his wife, and had arrived within nine miles of Philippopolis, when the little party was surprised by brigands. The Government of the Sultan continues to show the greatest liberality toward the Christian missionaries—much greater than most of the Christian Governments of Europe show toward the dissenting denominations; but the fanaticism of a part of the Mohammedan population is greater and more uncontrollable than formerly.

A COLONY of a thousand Nonconformists, most of whom are Christian men, chiefly Baptists and Independents, recently sailed from London to form a new settlement in New Zealand, taking with them a minister, schoolmaster, surgeon, etc. A great interest was felt in the movement, crowded meetings having been held, in which the emigrants were addressed by prominent clergymen; and thousands gathered at the docks to bid them a Christian farewell. Other colonies are to follow, a well-matured scheme of emigration having been formed.

The minutes of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church present the following statistics: Synods, 35; presbyteries, 175; ministers, 2,859; churches, 3,686; communicants, 303,289. The number of candidates for the ministry is 544. During the past year 22 ministers have died; 36 new Churches have been organized, and 14 were dissolved; 10,372 infants, and 2,282 adults, were baptized.

THE United States census for 1860 contains the following, among other important items of intelligence: A table showing the church accommodations of the various denominations puts the Methodist Church at 4,209,333; the Baptist, 3,130,878; the Presbyterian, 2,332,202; and the sum total of all denominations is set down at 13,849,896.

We learn that the 13th Connecticut Regiment, quartered in the Custom-House, New Orleans, hold regular prayer-meetings and religious services in the Provost Court-Room, where prayers are regularly offered, as if in some old-fashioned white meeting-house in Connecticut, for Universal Emancipation! This, too, in New Orleans! Surely, God means to answer such prayers!

The teachers, or superintendents as they are called, have recently been re-enforced at Beaufort. Nine have arrived from New York, and have been distributed among the plantations. Most of the colored people are Baptist, and before the rebellion the church-members were 3,534 colored, and 168 white. A few days ago there was a public administration of baptism on Ladies' Island, opposite Beaufort, when thirty-four candidates were baptized. It was an interesting scene. Upon the beach were groups of negroes in their holiday attire; and from either side of

the beach moving toward the water were to be conducted... Under the following sum government of... Apothecaries, Auctioneers, Agents—Claim & Bankers, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Brewers, Brokers, "Landwa... "Cattle... Circuses, Confectioners, Coal oil distillers, Dealers—Wholesale, Dentists, Distillers, Eating Houses, Horse dealers, By the 65th rics, confectio tobaccoists, al gross recei exempted from licenses. In a dispensable, quired for sell ufacture. All ally, to collect signer of Inter... Brown Univ the Literary ar coming Com Tuesday morn fore the Phi Be livered by Re In the after United Brother will be given Cambridgeport, Isaac Lawrence evening the di Missionary Inq John Cotton St the Ascension Commencement following day... It is rumored stead of further will soon unsho erance of Gree says quite seri on foot for m Amadeus king and Russia w ment. It seem deus was recen di, the Greek e king of Greece baldi, with on alone, could u hold either on... The Washin New York Pos declined to rec the time being, that Governm culty, so far as States are con ernors who see as troops, orga... Sir H. Rawlin are interested gy of the Jewi the discovery, which promises ble value in great events Asia between and the latter B. C. We learn th Principal of Ho been elected 20 of which the qu portion. It is such men tak right... The more ve tle of Cedar M Two main feat sion—the unif and the retreat Without credi rebel forces on probable that men three to o that they know had had time to the greater (that our army plished a feat of warfare. won a decisiv mate consequ to the full... The precise not yet appar soon as he ar Richmond, th of his army, raid were up termined upon one portion o be given att might withdr He was clear stood the m Banks was of ter, that, pon cing position, altogether y of cavalry v Central Rail from anything erto, that h been decid... The exact Campa ment, o capable as

the beach, for half a mile, others were moving toward the spot. The candidates were by themselves, in single file, ready to be conducted into the water.

THE NEW LICENSES.

Under the tax law, licenses for the trades and professions must be taken out, and the following sums must be paid to the federal government on the first of September next:

Table listing various professions and their corresponding license fees, such as Apothecaries (\$10), Attorneys (\$10), and others.

By the 65th section of the act, apothecaries, confectioners, eating-house keepers, tobacconists, and retail dealers, whose annual gross receipts fall short of \$1,000, are exempted from the obligation of taking out licenses.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The exercises before the Literary and Religious Societies at the coming Commencement will be as follows: Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Newport.

It is rumored in Italy, that Garibaldi, instead of furthering the deliverance of Italy, will soon unsheath his sword for the deliverance of Greece.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post asserts that the President declined to receive negro troops only for the time being, and that it is now believed that Governor Sprague has solved the difficulty.

Sir H. Rawlinson announces, to those who are interested in the comparative chronology of the Jewish and Assyrian kingdoms, the discovery of a cuneiform document which promises to be of the greatest possible value in determining the dates of all great events which occurred in Western Asia between the beginning of the ninth and the latter half of the seventh century B. C.

We learn that Prof. J. W. Morton, late Principal of Hopkinton (R. I.) Academy, has been elected 2d Lieutenant of the company of which the quota from that town forms a portion. It is a hopeful indication when such men take up arms in defence of the right.

yet, but if he is kept concerned about the state of his communications with Richmond, and is put on the defensive against men like Pope and Burnside, an immense advantage is gained over any position which we have hitherto held in the campaign.

The hinge of the whole rebellion turns about Richmond, and if the right movement is accomplished there, it will involve the fate of most other portions of the war as mere incidents. And thanks to our armies, and to the succoring energies of the people, with the blessing of Providence, we now trust to see that right movement secured.

The intelligence that Gen. Banks has been obliged to suspend for a time his active services in the field, by reason of injuries received in the battle of Cedar Mountain, will be read with profound regret. The army of Virginia cannot at this time very well spare so effective an officer, and it is always hard for a gallant soldier to be compelled to give over the prosecution of a successful career, when great interests are at stake.

The order for drafting 300,000 men has stirred up all the sediment of cowardice and disloyalty at the North. A few days before the time for drafting, an immense uprising appeared of frightened or unpatriotic men, hurrying off to Canada or Europe to escape the chance of fighting for their country.

The conviction is also evidently still growing throughout the North, that the question of the war is narrowed down to this: whether the Union or slavery shall perish. And one very significant and important utterance of this belief, among others, is the late letter published by Hon. Robert Dale Owen, an influential Democrat of Indiana, and a well-known public man, in which Mr. Owen plainly avows this opinion.

In nothing is the contrast more clearly marked between the vigor and decision of the administrative conduct of the rebels, and the feeble, fatal "conciliatory" policy of our Government, than in the business of exchanging prisoners. Invariably having more prisoners than they, we have invariably yielded to their demands as to exchanging, and have been absolutely swindled time after time.

The more we gather respecting the battle of Cedar Mountain, the better it appears. Two main features conduce to this impression—the unfinishing bravery of our men, and the retreat of Jackson after the fight. Without crediting all that is said of the rebel forces on the ground, it appears very probable that they outnumbered Gen. Banks' men three to one.

The precise cause of Jackson's retreat is not yet apparent. He probably found, as soon as he arrived up at Gordonsville from Richmond, that owing to Pope's disposition of his army, his prospects of a successful raid were up. He may, therefore, have determined upon an experimental dash against one portion of Pope's force, concluding to be governed by the result.

treating; attacked him and killed 150 of his men, took 40 wagons of supplies and 10 loads of arms, and scattered his force, which fled southward. McNeil caught him again in Macon county, only about a two usand of his gang being left, and after another sharp fight, routed them, killing, wounding, and taking a large number. The rest scattered again. Many of the prisoners had taken the oath and given bonds.

We have a report that on the other hand Quantrell and Hughes, two guerrilla leaders, with 1,500 men, attacked the town of Independence, on the Missouri, close to the Kansas line, on Monday, the 11th, and after a fight took it with the small body of Union troops that occupied it.

A dispatch from Memphis, under date of August 13, says a battle commenced on the 7th, at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap, between the Confederate forces under Gen. Stevenson, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000, and the Federals at that place, numbering 3000. The movement was made in from by Gen Stevenson, while Gen. Barton gained the rear of the Federal forces by forced marches, and completely surrounded them.

A private letter dated at Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 10th (last Sunday), from a soldier in the army of General Burnside, contains the following: "Yesterday afternoon we received orders to march in light marching order, our knapsacks to contain one suit of under-clothing, blanket and India rubber blanket. The rest of our clothing we leave behind. There was an inspection this morning to see that no one had more. The whole of Burnside's army is under marching orders, with one hundred rounds of cartridges, and it seems we are to have some hot work with the rebel General Jackson. At the last accounts we have, Jackson was in Gordonsville, thirty or forty thousand strong; but I think we will whip him, then march straight to Richmond. We have been here nearly a week, and like the looks of the country very much. General Burnside brought with him some thirty thousand men. Guerrilla parties scour the country near us. We have had a beautiful camp, and have begun to live on the enemy. General Pope's army carries but few rations. They use a frying-pan, and forage off the enemy."

The Times' Washington dispatch says important army movements, foreshadowed for the past week or two, are being carried out. Details of movements cannot be given from here for several days, but it is believed that private letters from the army must let them out within a day or two. Gen. Halleck's plans are being elaborated admirably and thus far have met with entire success in every field of operation, in Virginia. It is believed that the rebels will now make desperate efforts to effect a speedy concentration of their forces. They will have to be very quick if they expect to accomplish anything by it. Public confidence in Washington has risen rapidly as the plans become apparent.

The Tribune says Gen. McClellan's entire army is making an important movement, but at what particular point we are not at liberty to indicate. We may expect stirring news at any moment, and there seems to be every confidence that it will be such as will fill the loyal States with joy.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Tribune, under date of the 12th, states that for the last forty-eight hours transports loaded heavily with troops are coming down James river, and without stopping here have gone directly up the bay, to one of the rivers leading into Virginia. Yesterday the great body of the army had orders to move from Harrison's Landing with six days' rations. The same correspondent also says that the pontoon bridges which went up the river yesterday, accompanied by a very large force of engineers, sappers and miners, are designed for the Chickahominy, and is not wholly a matter of conjecture. The inference, not only from this but from a variety of other circumstances and facts, is that the great body of the army of the Potomac is about to withdraw down the peninsula, while the remainder embark on transports and proceed down the river.

A dispatch dated Washington, August 17, says: Col. Corcoran and Wilcox, Lieut. Col. Bowman and Major Vedges, arrived here this morning in the steamer Henry Burden, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas. A dispatch from Culpepper, under date of August 17, says: Contrabands from Gordonsville report the continuous arrival of troop trains there from Richmond. Heavy bodies have been sent out to the right and left of our center, to protect it against any flank movements by the enemy. We now occupy the line of the Rapidan from Raccoon Ford on the east to Cane's Ford on the left with pickets and scouting parties beyond these points. Culpepper is now comparatively relieved from the wounded, excepting such cases where death would ensue from immediate removal. Several amputations were performed yesterday upon the rebel wounded, who were found and collected this side of the Rapidan. Gen. Banks is fast recovering from his injuries. Yesterday he was able to walk about with the aid of a cane. A special dispatch says that Gen. Burnside, with his army, has arrived at Culpepper. Key West letters report the capture of the English steamer Columbia, with a cargo of about forty Armstrong guns, several thousand Enfield rifles, and other articles,

by the gubboat Santiago de Cuba. The Columbia is a new iron propeller of 400 tons, and her cargo cost two hundred thousand dollars. A dispatch from New York, of the 17th, says: The steamer Trade Wind, from New Orleans the 6th, arrived to-night. Her passengers report that the rebels under Breckinridge attacked Baton Rouge on the 5th, but were repulsed. Gen. Williams had his head shot off by a cannon ball.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. An important order is issued by Secretary Stanton. After the 15th of August the United States Government bounty will not be paid to volunteers who are to form new regiments, but only to those who go into regiments now in the field or such others as are not full. Those for new regiments already organized, but not full, will be paid bounty until the 31st of September. The draft for the last 300,000 will commence on the 1st of September, between 8 and 9 a. m., and 4 and 5 p. m., and continue at such hours, from day to day, until completed. Should the old regiments not be filled by the 1st, a special draft will be made.

The subscriptions made to the Volunteer Fund in Philadelphia are swelling every day. On Tuesday they amounted to nearly \$400,000. The separate subscriptions to different regiments will add about \$100,000 more. The railroad subscriptions are \$84,000. The city appropriation is \$500,000. Thus nearly \$1,100,000 has been given by the Government, the corporations and the citizens of Philadelphia, for the purpose of assisting the National Government in raising troops, and the contributions have not yet ceased. A Confederate prisoner, taken in the late battle beyond Culpepper, belonging to the 21st Virginia Regiment, says when he enlisted the regiment numbered 900 effective men, but after fighting under Jackson at Winchester and Port Republic, they had only 300 men to return to Richmond. He says the regiment was much demoralized, and thinks it is now disbanded. The prisoners taken have no desire for a parole, but desire to go away quietly, not wishing to fight any more.

After getting possession of Gen. Tilghman, Buckner, and Makall, Com. Barron, and a host of other officers in the recent exchange of prisoners near Richmond, Jeff. Davis sent word down to Adj. Gen. Thomas, who was waiting for our officers in return, that he need not wait any longer, as it was not the intention of the Confederate Government to give up the Union officers at present. Corcoran and his fellow heroes must therefore languish in jail till his army can rescue them. It is reported that Gen. Henry W. Benham is dismissed from the service, but the report is doubted. Gen. Benham, it will be remembered, was sent home by Gen. Hunter for disobedience of orders in attacking Charleston. He was sent to Washington under arrest by Gen. Rosecrans, when in Western Virginia, but was not tried because the exigencies of the service prevented it.

Secretary Seward acknowledges the receipt of information from the British government of the capture of two slave vessels on the west coast of Africa. They were a bark and schooner, without names or colors, fully equipped for the slave trade, and were captured by the British ship Griffin on the 29th of March last. The crew of the bark stated that she sailed from New York on the 1st of December. The Japanese Ambassadors are in Berlin. They have dined with the King and royal family at Potsdam, and have had a long official interview with Count Bernstorff, which was not satisfactory, as the Count would not consent to an adjournment of the treaty of commerce, and the Japanese left in ill humor. Orders for postage currency continue to be sent to the Treasury Department. This should not be. The Treasury Department will furnish the depositaries with the new currency, but will not fill individual orders. Mr. Cissou will fill all orders in the vicinity of New York. The postage currency may be expected the latter part of this week. The war in Cochinchina has been brought to a close by a treaty of peace, by which the King of Annam binds himself to pay France, in the course of ten years, twenty millions of francs, and to Spain three millions. Three ports of Tonquin are to be open to French commerce. On Monday, August 14, two vessels in the employ of the Government, the George Peabody and West Point, came into collision near Aquia Creek, causing the loss of the lives of nearly 80 convalescent soldiers on board the former, sinking the George Peabody, and considerably damaging the other vessel. There is trouble and uneasiness at Norfolk. Secreted arms have been found, and conspiracies for killing Union officers and for attempting to retake the city are more than suspected. It is in contemplation to make the citizens take the oath or leave for some point farther south. Even the enemy bear testimony to the valuable services of negroes to the Union cause. The Petersburg Express complains that a well-laid plan for the capture of some of McClellan's men who had invaded Prince George County was frustrated "through the perfidy of a negro." The instructions of Gov. Andrew to the City and Town Assessors throughout the State of Massachusetts are to make it their duty to include the colored citizens as well as the white ones in the rolls of those subject to draft for the war. Theodore Fay, our late Minister to Switzerland, is about to return to Europe to prepare the remainder of his days. By his daughter's marriage and his own recent second marriage he has formed social ties abroad which lead him thus to expatriate himself. On the Pacific coast, the precious metals have already been discovered in the soil of more than one million of square miles, only a small speck of which has been explored. Mining, in this country, is therefore only in its infancy. Russia, after all, it is believed, will have the honor of connecting the two continents with the electric cable. The work has been commenced, and is progressing finely. During the coming six months, it is expected, the work will be accomplished. The wool clip of Maine the present year has greatly exceeded that of any former year. It is computed that Somerset County has yielded 150,000 pounds, and that the yield in Franklin County reaches 112,000 pounds. John C. Rives, the publisher of the Congressional Globe, has contributed \$14,000 to the raising and equipping of the first regiment of the District of Columbia.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold its Twentieth Anniversary with the First Church in Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 11, which will be the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in the month. S. S. GRISWOLD, Rec. Sec'y. THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold an adjourned meeting in Hopkinton Meeting-house, on the 31st of August, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the Annual Report, and also to transact any other business necessary. S. S. GRISWOLD, Rec. Sec'y.

HOPKINTON ACADEMY.—The next term of this Institution opens Wednesday, August 27th. Its educational facilities are equal to those of any academy in the State. It has good accommodations for boarding, in the Hall, under the charge of the Principal and family, or in private families. Special attention will be given to those preparing to teach. The Institution is pleasantly located four miles north of Westerly depot, in the town of Hopkinton. No pains will be spared in providing every facility for a first-class academy. For further particulars, address the Principal, J. W. WILLIAMS, Ashaway, R. I. THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE will hold its next meeting with the First Church in Geneva, N. Y., September 10, which will be the Fourth-day before the second Sabbath in the month. Eld. Wm. B. Maxson was appointed to preach the introductory Discourse, with Joshua Clarke, alternate. Prof. J. Allen was appointed to present an essay on "The duty of churches to individuals having the ministry in view." Eld. J. W. Morton was appointed to present an essay on "The nature and destiny of the soul." Eld. L. Crandall was appointed to present an essay on "The propriety of holding an annual session of the Conference." THOS. R. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec.

P. S.—It is expected that the churches of the denomination will represent themselves by letter at least, and as far as possible by delegates. T. R. W. IMPORTANT FACTS.—Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens. The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen. The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned, and a new one selected; therefore, there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen. Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerves of the hand and the arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of the Steel Pens. See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

MARRIED. MOLLISON—CLAWSON.—In New Market, N. J., Aug. 7, 1862, by Rev. L. C. Rogers, Mr. H. L. Mollison and Miss Rachel Clawson, both of New Market. WIGOT—NORTON.—In Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., by Eld. J. C. West, Mr. Charles D. Wigot, of Friendship, N. Y., and Miss Emma A. Norton, of Nile. WILLIS—DAVIS.—June 29, 1862, by Eld. George R. Wheeler, Mr. Benj. T. Willis and Miss Lucy S. Davis, both of Cumberland Co., N. J.

DIED. BABCOCK.—In North-Stockton, Conn., August 14, 1862, Perry K., son of Hoxie and Elizabeth Babcock, in the 3d year of his age. DAVIS.—Near Emporia, Kansas, Aug. 1, 1862, of inflammation of the bowels, Walter B. Davis, aged 30 years and 9 months. "It is our painful and sad duty, to-day, to announce the death of one of Lyon county's favorite citizens, W. B. Davis, a native of Emporia, Kan. He was a ship, yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, of inflammation of the bowels, after a brief illness, aged about 30 years. Mr. Davis came to Kansas in the spring of 1857, and settled in the county. His upright character and marked intelligence pointed to him as a man of great usefulness to his fellow men, and they, three successive times, called him to act in the important position of County Commissioner, and he has been twice elected. 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