

The Recorder,

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For the Proprietors,
AT WESTERLY, R. I.
E. G. CHAMPLIN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHING AGENT.

The Recorder

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION.
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The Recorder, as the organ of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of that people. It aims to promote virtuous and vigorous conduct, and to present to the minds of those who are obedient to the commands of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reforms, and the promotion of the interests of the Church. Its objects are to enlighten the mind, to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the laborer, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF
THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Presented at the Twentieth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held at the 1st Church, Genesee, N. Y., September 18, 1862.

While we present this, the twentieth annual report of your Executive Board, with something of a realization of the limited amount of labor performed, we would at the same time remember that, though we are weak, yet in Him, upon whom we trust, there is all strength. We regret that we can report so little advancement made in the pulling down of the strongholds of sin and wickedness during the past year. Perhaps there has never been a year since your organization as a Society, when there has been so little apparent progress made under your auspices, as during the past. Your Board was last year struggling under the embarrassment of debt; the embarrassment during the past year, from this cause, has been no less. Indeed, the contributions to the funds of the Society have been so extremely limited, that the Board has been under the necessity of hiring money to meet liabilities already incurred in the salaries and expenses of laborers on the mission field, and those who had returned and had not yet been paid the amount due them, and in the occupation of such fields as it seemed could not be neglected without incurring a charge of criminality. In connection with this statement, we would remind you, that Brother and Sister Carpenter, your missionaries in China, have received directly from the Board nothing at all since they left this country, some two years and a half since, to return to their field of labor; but have been sustained financially almost entirely from the proceeds of the sale of a house and land in China belonging to the Society. This supply is now nearly exhausted; and that you may see the necessity of some action in relation to this matter, we present you with a brief summary of your

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's Report before you will furnish the details in this department. We last year reported a considerable falling off from the previous scanty supplies of material aid to the missionary enterprise. We regret that we are now under the unpleasant necessity of reporting that the contributions to the treasury have been considerably less still during the past year.

The amount received during the year has been \$2,254 59. The amount paid out for the same time has been \$1,750 04; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$504 55, which a little more than covers the amount of a bank note nearly due.

The Board has frequently made appeals for the necessary means to carry on the work assigned it, but their efforts have not been so successful as could have been desired, and consequently but little in a new direction could be accomplished.

Brothers Gardner, Jones, and Saunders, to whom the Society was indebted at last report, have been satisfactorily settled with and paid; to do which, it has been necessary to make a note at the bank of \$450 00, which note now stands against the Society, and on which interest is accumulating.

HOME MISSIONS.

Under this head, so pregnant with suggestions of useful and efficient labor, we have very little to report.

Eld. Russell G. Burdick, whose term of engagement to labor with the church in Berlin, Wis., expired last March, was re-engaged for the same field, at an expense to the Society of one hundred dollars a year.

At our last report we informed you that Eld. A. A. F. Randolph was on a visit, by engagement with the Board, to Kansas, with a view to that section becoming a permanent field of missionary labor. Bro. Randolph's labors were blessed to the upbuilding and strengthening of the Society in sections of that new State. In a letter from him, under date of Fremont, Kansas, September 19, 1861, he says:

"The prospects here look favorable. I am glad that I brought a good supply of

Sabbath tracts, as they may be used to good advantage. A leading Methodist minister near here, lately astonished his brethren by a public declaration that the Scriptures contained not a particle of evidence for keeping Sunday; that the seventh day was the Sabbath from the beginning, and still continued to be; that God had never made any change at all in this thing. Some of his hearers, after discussing the subject, came to the conclusion that he was right. Since then, I have been informed that he declares sprinkling for baptism to be no better than Sunday-keeping. What may be the end of this, I know not. There does not appear to be here that strong prejudice against the Sabbath that there is in older settled places. O, if our people would only exemplify, carry out, live out, and act out continually, in their several places of settlement, what they profess, the result would be good, not only to themselves, but to others. Multitudes here who have been members of different churches east, and who are now without church influence, might be, I think, persuaded to join us, if the right influence was brought to bear upon them."

Under date of Pardee, Kansas, January 24, 1862, he writes:

"Our Sabbath and evening meetings continue to be interesting and profitable, and with other labors, have resulted in reviving nearly all the difficulty from this society. On the fifth instant, a church was organized, consisting of fifteen members. Two families here have recently embraced the Sabbath; one of them, a man and his wife, has united with the church. The other, I think, will do so at the first favorable opportunity. Besides these, there are many others investigating the Sabbath question, with apparent candor. We entertain strong hopes of more converts."

From his report, after returning home, we make the following extracts:

"During my stay there—in Pardee, Kansas,—there was a very marked increase of religious interest apparent. And we mutually regretted that I could not stay longer; but I had already overstayed the time of my appointment. Kansas, as a missionary field for us, is good. Some of the reasons of which are, the soil is fertile, the climate mild, the water good, timber rather scarce, but may be easily increased, and it is or may be very healthy, while there is plenty of land on sale at reasonable rates. As our people, with others, will move west, I do not know of any other new country that offers so great inducements as Kansas. We have already a good beginning there. Our people are above the average of settlers, and are wielding a good influence in favor of our sentiments. There are many scattered families from orthodox churches east, who yearn for church connection and fellowship. They are willing to listen patiently to our views of the Sabbath, and to read with candor our tracts. It does seem to me that this is very favorable ground for us to occupy; and the sooner the better. We want settlements planted and churches organized. Small churches may be very efficient. A dozen good men and women, of the right stamp, would form a center of attraction around which many would gather. Experience, however, proves that it is of but very little use to organize a church unless the word can be preached and the ordinances administered regularly."

The following letter, received by the Board, will explain itself:

"PARDEE, KANSAS, February 19, 1862.

"To the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society:

"Dear Brethren:—The Seventh-day Baptists in this section of country desire to communicate to you some facts relating to their situation and circumstances here. There are permanently located in this neighborhood, six families of Sabbath-keepers, containing in all twenty-four persons; ten of whom have been members of churches. We hold meetings regularly on the Sabbath. As you are aware, Eld. A. A. F. Randolph has labored with us a part of the time during the last six months. His labors have given general satisfaction. We are quite anxious to have a minister permanently settled among us, and we are decidedly of the opinion that Eld. Randolph would be as suitable a man as could be obtained. Our number is small and our means limited, so that we could not give a minister a full support; but we will do what we can.

"Done in behalf of the Society,
"J. WHEELER."

On a mature consideration of the necessities of that field, it was voted, at a Board meeting held April 23, 1862, that we call Bro. A. A. F. Randolph to the Kansas mission immediately, on the salary he proposes—\$150 per annum—with the additional sum, to cover the expense of travel and removal of his family there, not to exceed \$200.

Under date of Pardee, Kansas, June 22, 1862, the Board received notice that he had just arrived, finding the brethren in health, and in a prosperous condition, temporally and spiritually.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We feel that we have much cause for gratitude to the All-wise for his evident indulgence to our weakness, and watchful care over the interests of our efforts in this department of our labors. Though our labors have been small, we feel that it is well to not despise the day of small things. Though our efforts have been feeble, we believe that his hand-dealings may be seen in the results thus far of some of our undertakings. Although we may not have accomplished what we hoped to when we entered on this work, perhaps the results may be infinitely greater than our puny minds could contemplate.

Extracts from Bro. Carpenter's letters, in our report last year, told you that they were in the midst of wars and rumors of wars. Recent intelligence from China shows that the war spirit is still predominant in that country, but your missionaries are laboring hopefully, faithfully, and successfully.

Under date of Shanghai, China, August 2, 1861, Bro. Carpenter writes:

"During most of the past twelve months, congregations have been unusually small in all of the chapels here. Ours were so small that we did not often attempt a public service at chapel, except on the Sabbath. Owing to this state of things, and also seeing no probability that we should be cheered with a reinforcement from home, I suggested the idea for the consideration of the Board, of selling the property in the city, as property is more valuable than formerly here. But my letter had hardly left the place when, all of a sudden, we had a good congregation. I immediately increased the number of services to three each week, and continued this course till the heat of July compelled me to desist, and hold them, for the time being, only on the Sabbath. But the tide has not begun to ebb yet; we average about fifty, and among them is one who manifests a special interest. This change is not owing to any sudden liking that the Shanghai people have taken to the gospel, but to the great influx of strangers to this place, on account of the greater feeling of security they have under the protection of foreign guns. And as this protection is not likely to be soon withdrawn, Shanghai is likely to grow very rapidly for some time to come. Notwithstanding the high price of material, there is a good deal of building going on, especially within the precincts of the 'foreign concession.'"

"To account for the different opinions which I see are entertained by different persons in England and America concerning our revolutionaries in China, it should be borne in mind, that the facts in any case cannot be learned by those on the spot in such a country as China, so readily and accurately as in a country abounding in Bibles, newspapers, railroads, and telegraph wires; that persons of different temperaments make different representations of the same things; and that the phase of the revolutionary policy is not always the same; for instance, about a year ago, word was brought down from Nankin by a missionary of a very ardent and hopeful temperament, that foreign teachers of religion would be welcomed at the capital of the rising power, and that they would not be interfered with in their efforts to instruct the people. But there was considerable evidence at that time, that the feeling at the time I made a hasty visit to the petty officers, I am sure, did not sympathize in that feeling. I very much regret that circumstances did not allow of my testing the matter with the Chief himself. I do not know, but suppose, that if I had enjoyed sufficient time, and the aid of a teacher, I might have had a note correspondence with the Chief. Others have done it, though in their acquaintance with the second in power, the Kau-Wang, they had an advantage. If I had a co-laborer to remain in Shanghai in my absence, I should wish to try again; for I do not yet know whether any of my communications designed for the eye of the Chief, have reached their destination.

"One consequence of the present state of things at home, as manifested out here, is, schools broken up, other labors closed, and missionaries and others homeward bound. But I trust all of the power of the law-abiding States will not be required to quell rebellion, and that we shall not all have to return home."

The Christian world has had high hopes from the prospective success of the rebel arms in China, but late accounts show them to be void of foundation. Rev. I. J. Roberts, the American missionary who instructed the rebel chief in the rudiments of Christianity, has been compelled to flee from his celestial neophytes in order to save his life, and now denounces them as sham religionists and bloodthirsty usurpers. In a recent letter to a Hong Kong newspaper, he says:

"From the religious teacher of Hang Sui in 1847, and hoping that good—religious, commercial and political—would result to the nation from his elevation, I have hitherto been a friend to his revolutionary movement, sustaining it by word and deed, as far as a missionary consistently could without vitiating his higher character as an ambassador of Christ. But after living with them fifteen months, and closely observing their proceedings—political, commercial and religious—I have turned over entirely a new leaf, and am now as much opposed to them—for good reasons, I think—as I ever was in favor of them. Not that I have aught personally against Hang Sui-chuen; he has been exceedingly kind to me. But I believe him to be a crazy man, entirely unfit to rule, without any organized government; nor is he, with his Coolie kings, capable of organizing a government of equal benefit to the people with even the old imperial government.

"He is violent in temper, and lets his wrath fall heavily upon his people, making a man or woman 'an offender for a word,' and ordering such instantly to be murdered, without 'judge or jury.' He is opposed to commerce, having had more than a dozen of his own people murdered since I have been here for no other crime than trading in the city, and has promptly repelled every foreign effort to establish lawful commerce here among them, whether inside of the city or not. His religious toleration and multiplicity of chapels turn out to be a farce—of no avail in the spread of Christianity, worse than useless. It only amounts to machinery for the promotion and spread of his own political religion, making himself equal with Jesus Christ, who, with God the Father, himself, and his own son, constitutes one Lord over all! Nor is any missionary worthy to this high equality, and promulgate his political religion accordingly, safe among these rebels, in life, servants, or property. He told me, soon after I arrived, that if I did not believe in him I should perish, like the Jews did for not believing in the Saviour."

Under date of November 1, 1861, Bro. Carpenter writes:

"The great rebellion in China seems rather on the increase. Some apprehensions have been felt of late here in consequence of the vicinity of the rebels in large force.

Our situation being so much exposed in case of an attack upon Shanghai, I have made arrangements for a temporary residence in the foreign community in case we, at any moment, feel that we must leave our home. Our consul has advised our removal from our present exposed position. A persecution against the foreign religion is now raging in the Quanghai provinces, among native Christians."

We continue our extract from a communication of January 3, 1862:

"I am glad to see, both by your letter and by the Recorder, that China is not forgotten by the brethren. I had almost come to the conclusion that our efforts in this land must be ignominiously terminated. The hot weather had made a mark upon us, affecting both body and mind. This, in addition to the state of our country, had put our hopes at a low ebb. But the bracing effects of the autumn and winter, together with the cheering news from our Missionary Society, have somewhat revived our drooping spirits. If our small beginning can be carried on to a glorious success, then eternity alone can witness the full results. The Chinese about here are as much heathens as ever, and perhaps more so, as they are sinning against greater light. But the light must shine; and where there is light we may look for heat. If the Spirit of God shall be poured out, we shall have refreshing seasons here as well as elsewhere. Indeed, we have had a prelude of this sort on this heathen ground. I rejoice at the action of the Society and the Board; for if we have but one station in this great land, it requires for its full efficiency two laborers; much more so if we have more than one station."

In a private letter to the Corresponding Secretary, under the same date, Sister Carpenter writes:

"As Mr. Carpenter is fully occupied with preparing a letter for the Board, he suggests that I may assist him considerably by adding such items as can be just as well addressed to yourself. It seems to me that you would like to hear some particulars of those persons who have, as we trust, first given themselves to God, then to us at his command. Lee Neang-Niang is a woman of the age of fifty-two, who has for the last dozen years or more heard, from time to time, something of the word of life, as it has ever been the practice of her husband, Lee Chong, to observe family worship, whenever he has been at home. For the last six years, she has absented herself from idol temples, and other forms of heathen worship; but we have only seen her twice, and only then for a few moments, at the time of two brief visits, which we have made to her native town. Last autumn, she came to Shanghai for the first time in all her life, it being thirty miles from Lee-o, her native town. While here, she was very attentive to instruction, and even expressed a wish to unite with the church, at some future time; but it seemed to be very much for her husband's sake, I thought, or, in the spirit of Ruth, who clung to Naomi, saying, 'Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.' Of course we did not, at that time, consider her a proper subject for baptism. She is now again with us, for a few weeks, and has given us much pleasure by the evident advancement she has made in knowledge and grace. A few days before her baptism, I was conversing with her on the subject, when she remarked that during her visit last autumn, when the subject of baptism was presented to her, she thought it would be very difficult to submit to that, but now she felt that she could cheerfully do so. She knew that Jesus would be with her in the water, and she did not fear. And so it seemed when the test came. She will soon return to her home. We ask your prayers for her, that her faith fail not. She says she shall go, trusting in God, and daily seeking to him for help to preserve.

"Her son Erlo is able to read the Scriptures for himself, and seems to be a sincere, earnest disciple, has improved greatly, and bids fair to be a light in the midst of surrounding darkness. The other young man, Lee-pan, is also able to read the Scriptures, and seems earnest in his purpose to lead a Christian life. He is a husband, and the father of a little son, four or five years old. The young woman who was accepted for baptism at the same time, (Mrs. Chang, or, in Chinese, Chang Nyang-Nyang,) is also very young, being only about eighteen, although the mother of a nice little boy. She is an acquaintance of Anna's; and before knowing anything of foreigners, or their religion, had been deeply impressed with a desire for a better life—a higher walk than the low grounds of heathenism presented. She was groping her way in darkness, but earnestly seeking for comfort. She sometimes thought of renouncing the world, and entering a convent; and it was in this state of mind that Anna found her. She at once advised her, instead of entering a convent, to come to chapel. She came, heard the word with all gladness, and not only heard, but wished to obey. But she is a great sufferer, being afflicted with scrofula, or what is called 'king's evil,' and since we first knew her, has been long confined to her bed by this disease. Sometimes her mind wandered, and then she would fancy some obstacle was opposing her joining the Church; then she would say, she would desert her home, she would leave all, and come to the church; but she so far recovered as to come and offer herself, was accepted, and expected to go forward with the others, till her physician advised otherwise, and it is delayed for the present, we trust not for a long time."

At your last session, the following instructions were given your Executive Board: "Resolved, * * * * * That we request the Executive Board to take steps to secure the publication of a biography of Sister Jones in an appropriate permanent form.

"Resolved, That the Board be instructed to employ some efficient minister for a part of the present year, as a financial missionary, whose business shall be to travel and collect necessary funds, and labor to advance the cause.

"Resolved, That inasmuch as a call to engage in the China Mission has already been extended to Bro. Lester Cortland Rogers, which was waived at the time because his theological studies were not completed; and inasmuch as that objection does not now exist, while the confidence of the brethren in him as a suitable person to occupy that field remains undiminished; we request our Board to invite Bro. Lester C. Rogers to enter upon that work at as early a date as practicable; or, in case they may, for any cause, fail to secure his services, we with equal confidence recommend the following brethren, namely: Nathan Gardner, Thos. R. Williams, Charles A. Burdick, and A. R. Cornwall; and we pledge them our hearty support, by our money, our influence, and our prayers."

With reference to the first two resolutions, circumstances have been such as to render it, in the opinion of the Board, inadvisable to do anything. In compliance with the request of the last resolution, your Board, at a meeting held last September, immediately after your adjournment, entered upon the discharge of the duties laid on them by that resolution; and at a subsequent meeting

Voted, That in compliance with the recommendation of the Society, we extend a call to Bro. Lester C. Rogers and wife to labor as missionaries in China.

After a somewhat extended correspondence, the invitation was finally declined, in April last. The Board has since been laboring in the discharge of its duty in this direction; but has not succeeded in obtaining any one to occupy the field.

In this connection, we may be allowed to say that there is much danger, at the present day, that the strong claims of the hea-

then upon Christian benevolence will be overlooked. So many and pressing are the calls for help, and so wide the fields of projected labor, that givers are almost tempted to neglect all objects which are not vigorously urged upon their attention. All these efforts for the spread of God's Kingdom on earth, and for the amelioration of the wants and woes of our brother man, are richly deserving not only of the aims but of the earnest prayers of Christians—and we certainly would not wish to lower in the least their importance. And yet, so boundless is the scope of the heathen field, that it presents an unrivaled opportunity for Christian enterprise, and for self-denying labor for Christ's sake.

The grandeur and force of the commission which Christ gave to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," is but faintly realized. The field is the world; but God's people do not seem to see it in its length and breadth. Too often they move on in their own quiet sphere, scarcely lifting their eyes to look upon the wide sweep of country where the gospel has never been proclaimed. Surrounded by Christian associations, and mingling with kindred spirits in God's sanctuary, their thoughts seldom rise to contemplate the Lord's work in all its magnitude. They forget the millions of their fellow-men who are buried in the darkness of heathenism, bowing down to gods of wood and stone, to whom the "story of the cross" has never been told. When seen in its true light, the work of missions expands and grows before the mind. "Uncounted multitudes in Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea, possessed like us of immortal souls, are living and dying without knowledge of the way of salvation. Is not a thought like this enough to rouse to greater activity all God's children?"

It may be said that there is work enough at home, and it is far too true. But should the heathen, who are crying for the bread of life, be denied because sinners in a Christian land reject the Saviour? There is need of earnest labor among the ignorant and careless in our midst; but who shall say that the souls of others in the lands of idols are not equally precious? Again, it is often objected by some, that the work of foreign missions does not pay. *Not pay*, when a single immortal soul is worth more than the whole world? *Not pay*, when multitudes through the instrumentality of missionary labor have been converted to Christ? *Not pay*, when the deserts of heathenism are beginning to "rejoice and blossom as the rose"—when the gospel standard is being planted far and wide—when the good seed, sown with prayers and tears by God's devoted servants, is springing up in many a far-off land and island of the sea, and yielding rich harvests to God's glory? *Not pay*, when the life-giving rays of the Sun of Righteousness are warming and saving souls long steeped in moral degradation? *It does pay*—yea, a hundred fold in this life, and hereafter life everlasting. It is true that the noble-hearted Judson toiled long years without seeing a single convert; but when the harvest did come, how glorious, how blessed it was! God has ever smiled upon the labors of missionaries, and, if means could be furnished, never was there a brighter prospect of accomplishing great things in the name of Jesus than at present. Glad tidings of seasons of refreshing from on high come to us from many points of missionary labor, telling us that God is still waiting to be gracious.

But notwithstanding what has already been done, that thrilling Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," still rings loudly in our ears. The heathen long to have the gospel preached to them. They call earnestly for missionaries to point out to them the way of life. They gladly welcome God's messengers, and open their hearts to receive the truth.

"From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strands,
Where Africa's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sands—
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain."

Shall we heed their earnest voices, and rouse ourselves to labor with our utmost zeal to send them the glad tidings of salvation?

There seems to be a greater lack of means than of laborers. There are doubtless many who would say—

"In the desert let me labor,
In the mountains let me toil!
How he died—the blessed Saviour—
To redeem a world from hell.
Let me hasten
Far in heathen lands to dwell."

But it is difficult to obtain the funds to send them. They are willing to give themselves to the work of missions, but God's people do not show themselves willing to support them on heathen ground.

Friends, shall these things be? Shall our mission fields be abandoned, and the efforts of years in a measure be lost? Shall God's commands be disobeyed? Shall the work be cramped and retarded, when new fields are opening and new laborers available—when God, ever ready to bless, is crowning the labors of missionaries with so much success? It would seem that if Christians only possessed a small portion of that burning earnestness and enthusiasm in their Master's service, which ought to thrill and thro through every fibre of their souls, they would be alive in this great work.

CONCLUSION.

The past year has been such an one as the world has never before witnessed—marked in our country by a life and death contest between freedom and slavery; and the end seems to be not yet. We know not into what seas of sorrow we may yet be baptized, before it shall please the Ruler of nations to grant us a peaceful, free and happy country. We still have reasons for dark forebodings. By a shameless repudiation of justice, we have taken refuge under the selfish and cowardly plea of expediency.

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confusion existing in their ranks, and concealed themselves by hundreds in the woods, awaiting the approach of our troops, when they would come out and give themselves up. They seem thoroughly disgusted and tired of fighting.

What has been designated as "the greatest battle that has ever taken place on this continent" occurred on Wednesday last week, at Sharpsburg, Maryland. It raged from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening—both armies fighting with the greatest bravery and determination.

The victory was with the Union troops, though obtained at an immense loss, including ten generals killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated the 19th, says we are again in pursuit. I do not yet know whether he is falling back to an interior position or crossing the river.

A dispatch from Washington of the same date contains the following: "It is stated that twelve of our Brigadier Generals have been killed or wounded, including Hartsum, Hooker and Max Weber.

Telegraphic despatches of the 20th bring us the intelligence that the rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. They commenced to leave about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight yesterday morning were all over, except a small rear guard.

The Philadelphia Inquirer to-night publishes the following dispatch from Frederick which says: I am just in from our army. The rebels succeeded in crossing their entire army at Blackford's ford, between the hours of 9 o'clock on Thursday night and daybreak on Friday.

The rebels have planted batteries at Williamsport, on the opposite side of the Potomac, to prevent the right wing of our army from crossing. The roads are lined with arms, haversacks and blankets, &c., of the rebels. We caused great slaughter among them.

No prisoners were taken from us by the rebels. Our forces took one Georgia Regiment entire. The total number of rebel prisoners captured, is at least 12,000. One piece of woods, after being desperately fought for, for four hours, was at last gained by our troops. It contains at least 1,500 dead of both sides, and presents a most horrible spectacle.

Information was received to-day of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels. Their artillery was removed from the line of the Potomac last night, and it is believed their army is falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester.

Gen. Rosecrans commenced moving from Knoxville to Iuka, Miss., yesterday morning. During the afternoon, his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets and heavy skirmishing ensued until night. The fight was renewed this morning and lasted till nearly noon, when the enemy gave way to a southerly direction.

Ones in the West.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: "A recent visit through parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan has enabled me to learn something of the crop prospects in those states, and I was quite surprised to find it so encouraging. In Illinois the wheat crop has suffered somewhat from the chintz bug through the middle of the state, but on the whole the amount will fully equal last year, as the quantity sown is greater. The corn crop in the early part of the season looked badly, but the last month has brought it forward, and it now promises to be very abundant. I think it may be safely estimated that the produce of Illinois for 1862 will fully equal the average of the last three years. In Iowa and Wisconsin the wheat crop is at least one-eighth greater in quantity, than last season, and the corn and grass unequalled by any former year. In these states the crops are very little injured by insects. Michigan is not a whit behind the others in the magnificence of her harvests. I never saw crops of all kinds look better; and the opinion is expressed to me by those who have good opportunities to know, that a fifth more of land was planted to corn and wheat in 1862 than in the year 1861. The greatest difficulty experienced is for want of laborers. This is in part supplied by Canadians, who, tempted by the high price of labor, are coming over in considerable numbers; but the chief reliance is in labor-saving agricultural implements. Among the best recent improvements is the heading-machine, which is growing rapidly in public favor, and is now quite extensively used.

The Harvest in England.—The harvest reports from all parts of England have been received, and the news is not regarded with cheerfulness by the journals. The London News, in one of its "Trade and Finance" articles, says: "The wheat crop in England generally is below an average; that most of the other crops are relatively better than wheat, but that the deficiency in the latter will not be thereby compensated, and that consequently, we shall have to import more than the usual quantity of foreign grain between the present date and next harvest.

"Those persons who have already formed an opinion that the harvest is a short one, express gloomy anticipations respecting the course of affairs during the coming winter, more especially having regarded the condition of the manufacturing population and to the dearth of cotton. Upon this latter point, as before stated, we fear that the worst forebodings now entertained will be realized, for the raw material of the greatest of our manufactures is absolutely not to be had at any price. The prospect is constantly becoming darker."

France must also import largely, her harvests having fallen below the average. Iron Cars.—It is said that the Central Railroad Company is having constructed a number of cars, all of iron, the invention of a French physician, who has become a citizen of this country. I have seen the original, which was put together under his patent at a workshop in Paterson, New Jersey.

Arrangements are now in progress at Cincinnati for the manufacture of a newly invented revolving gun, which will discharge from one hundred and ninety to two hundred shots per minute.

A nephew of Breckinridge has enlisted in the eleventh Illinois. He expressed the amiable hope that a bullet shot from his rifle should lay his traitor uncle low.

The salaries of the clergymen of the United States do not average five hundred dollars a year.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold its first quarterly meeting in the Board Room, at Westery, R. I., on Wednesday, October 8, 1862, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Ministerial Conference of the Seventh-Day Western Association will hold its next session with the church at Independence, on the evening of the third Tuesday of October, 21st, at 6 1/2 P. M.

1. Introductory discourse. H. P. Burdick. 2. What is the practical meaning of the Saviour's command, 'If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.'—Luke 9: 23.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—The New England Seventh-Day Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its next meeting with the 2d Hopkinton Church, (Hopkinton City), the 7th of October next. The exercises will commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-Day Baptist Churches of Central Wisconsin will be held with the Church at Dakota, Waushara Co., Wis., commencing on Sixth day evening before the first Sabbath in October next, at 7 o'clock.

TO THE CHURCHES OF THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.—The undersigned begs leave to call attention to the appropriation of money to be raised by the churches of the Eastern Association to defray the expenses of preaching to the Woodville and Greenhill churches last year. It is very desirable that the churches should respond as soon as possible.

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.

MARRIED. MASON—HOUGHMAN.—In Milton, Wis., September 3, 1862, by Ed. O. P. Hall, Mr. Jacob D. Mason to Mrs. Nancy L. Houghman, all of Milton.

The World says that the Secretary of War has stated that none of the negro regiments now being raised in Kansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other places will be mustered into the United States service, though some local use can probably be made of them.

An extensive fire occurred in Buffalo on the 19th inst. A large number of poor families were rendered homeless by the conflagration. The total loss is estimated at \$800,000. The insurance, as far as ascertained, is \$130,400.

The eleven thousand men surrendered at Harper's Ferry by Col. Miles and Gen. White are to be sent to the West to be used against the Indians. They can thus be at once made useful, as they could not serve against the rebels for some time to come.

Of the novelties at the Chicago Horse Fair is twenty-four wild buffaloes from the far West. They were to be let loose on the grounds, and a grand lasso hunt was to take place.

The three new iron-clad vessels to be built at Pittsburgh are now fairly on the stocks. Over seven hundred men are employed upon them, and many of these will work night and day until they are finished.

Mrs. C. I. Budd, a widow lady, residing near Eastbrook, Lawrence county, Pa., has seven sons, and all of them are out in the service of the country, and doing battle for the Union.

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GREEN.—In Versailles, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 12, of consumption, Martha, wife of William L. Green, 40 years of age, died at 3 o'clock on the 5th inst. A husband in the army, and three young children, are left to mourn her untimely death.

BESS.—At Dispatch Station, Va., June 28, 1862, of typhoid fever, William B. Bliss, son of Ebenezer D. Bliss, of Genesee, N. Y., aged 24 years and 3 months. He was 4th Sergeant in Company L, 27th Regiment N. Y. S. V., and since last September, Regimental Color-Bearer. He died in the faith of the gospel confession.

SATERLEE.—In Berlin, N. Y., September 3, 1862, Water Saterlee, daughter of the late Rev. William Saterlee, in the 63rd year of her age. She had been a faithful member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, in Berlin, for many years, and died happily in the faith of the Gospel.

Brothers, who cherish her long may decay, Since there's naught that is earthly but passes away. The hopes that you cherish are long may decay, Since there's naught that is earthly but passes away.

SCHUYLER.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 3, 1862, of ossification of the heart, Mrs. Matilda M. Schuyler, wife of J. W. Schuyler, and daughter of John C. Frisbie, of Scott, N. Y., aged 38 years.

BROWN.—In Annapolis, Md., March 27, 1862, of consumption, Mr. Ed. P. son of John and Phibbia Brown, aged 23 years. Br. Brown professed religion in early life, under the labors of Eld. Phineas Randall, and united with the Third Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Genesee, N. Y., where he manifested his love for his country by bravely going to defend it from the thralldom of despotism.

COTTELL.—An Adalvile, Delaware county, Indiana, Aug. 21, 1862, of congestive fever, Mrs. Mary Jane Cottrell, wife of Peleg S. Cottrell, formerly of Scott, N. Y., aged 51 years. She was a devoted Christian, a conscientious Sabbath-keeper, and died in the triumphs of faith.

LETTERS RECEIVED. H. P. BURDICK, H. B. LEWIS, "Ennion," E. A. Campbell, H. C. Hydrorn, A. H. Main, J. M. Wood, "Kritikos," J. E. Clarke, "Junius," L. M. Cottrell, O. W. Hall, E. Forsyth, J. C. West, S. M. Burdick, A. P. Cook, T. B. Stillman, S. S. Griswold, J. Allen, D. E. Lewis.

RECEIPTS. AMOUNTS FOR THE RECORDER are acknowledged from the following persons: PERSONS WHO GIVE MONEY, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

L. Langworthy, Ashlar, R. I., 2 00 to vol. 18 No. 52. A. H. Main, Madison, Wis., 1 00 18 52. A. B. Lawton, Edgerton, Wis., 2 00 18 52.

MRS. WINSLOW AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her INFANT SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. ADMIRAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Providence, Aug. 30, 1862. The following communication relating to three months men being exempted from draft, under General Orders No. 99 from the War Department, has this day been received in this office.

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NEW YORK MARKETS.—SEPT. 25, 1862. Ashes are steady and in moderate request at \$6 57 for Fair, and 7 1/2 @ 25 for Peats.

Flour and Meal.—The market for Western and State Flour is fairly active, and with moderate arrivals and a poor assortment offering. Prices are again firmer.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is fairly supplied, less than at this time, but lower in the local exchange, especially common qualities; the inquiry is chiefly for export, but the decline in exchange checks business.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Cortlandt.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nauseousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels.

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G. B. & J. H. UTTER, POWER PRINTERS, AND PUBLISHERS, WESTERY, R. I. Are prepared to do every kind of JOB PRINTING, FROM A CARD TO A BOOK.

THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY, Published at Westery, R. I., by G. B. & J. H. Utter, is a thirty-two column paper, devoted to News of the Day and Miscellaneous Reading. Special prominence is given to New England news, and especially to such as Rhode Islanders, resident at home or abroad.

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

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. We have from fifty to one hundred complete sets of the Memorial, three volumes, including Biographies and well executed portraits of Elders Wm. Bliss, Thos. Hiseox, John Davis, Wm. Satterlee, Eli S. Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, Solomon Carpenter, N. Gardner, James H. Cochran, and Daniel Cook, together with engravings of the old meeting-houses at Newport and Hopkinton, R. I., and the modern meeting-houses at Pawcatuck, R. I., and Berlin, N. Y.

THE SABBATH RECORDER. Several files of the Sabbath Recorder, from its commencement, seventeen years ago, are on hand, and will be sold, entire or in parts, at one dollar per volume.

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

HYMN BOOKS. Copies of "Christian Psalms," the Hymn Book used by the Seventh-Day Baptist churches, are supplied at the following rates: Bound in roan, plain edges, \$ 75 " " " gilt edges, linen paper, " 1 00 " " " morocco, " 1 25

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. No. 1, printed in red and blue, on one page of a letter sheet, with fly-leaf. Price 50 cents per dozen. No. 2, printed in red and blue, on a sheet 14 by 17 inches, adapted to framing. Price 75 cents per dozen.

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

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THE GROVER & BAKER machines have taken the first premiums, over all competition, at every State Fair where they have exhibited this season.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. MAIL at 8 15 a. m., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations.

WAY at 8 30 a. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. This train of Saturdays runs only to Elmira.

