

The Recorder.

WESTERN, R. I., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

CHINA.

The Rev. John Macgowan, of the London Missionary Society, in writing from Shanghai, China, says: "Of late the Taepings have been greatly soured by the cold, and, I may say, hostile attitude which the French and English authorities have assumed in reference to the movement from the beginning. They are no longer what they were, in their disposition and conduct towards foreigners. Their treatment of Mr. Cox, for example, when he visited the 'Celestial Capital,' as an old friend of Kang Wang, was widely different from the reception they gave me. The former was cold, suspicious, and unfriendly; the latter was warm, confidential, and very cordial. The political events which had transpired in the meantime will account fully for the difference. At Shanghai, both the English and French have at last adopted an unmistakable anti-Taeping policy. The last engagement was at Ming Hong, a large town about twenty miles from Shanghai, where 600 of the rebels were killed, and 300 taken prisoners. How this direct collision with them will affect us, it is impossible to foretell. Doubtless they are greatly enraged, and will retaliate if they can. They have it in their power to do us great injury commercially. Probably they will not exert this power to any serious extent, as long as they are left in possession of Nanking; but should they be driven out of that city, then, feeling that they had lost what they most greatly prized, and seeing that they had nothing further to fear from the foreign powers, they would ravage the whole country in large masses, and spread death and destruction along their path. It is truly terrible to contemplate the probable consequences of turning these men, stung to madness, loose upon the country. They would not, I believe, attack the foreign ports; but they would certainly keep hovering about them, and block up all the avenues of trade. Though more than a match for the Imperialists, they cannot combat the latter, aided by the foreign powers. If we are determined actively to oppose their onward march, the Taeping movement will never issue in the establishment of a new dynasty; and if it be our plan to check the rebellion here and there, and not to uproot it altogether, then poor China is destined to a scene of endless anarchy and confusion. It must never be forgotten that the existing dynasty has no power to cope with the number of separate and distinct rebellions that now tear and consume the very vitals of the country. In the present crisis, our hope is in God—in God only. It was our hope at one time, that the Taeping movement was destined to be a direct means in the evangelization of China. In this we may be disappointed. Be that as it may, there can be little doubt of its indirect influence for good. Indirectly, it has done much toward opening up the country to the missionary and the merchant, toward humbling the pride of the haughtiest people and the most imperious dynasty in the world, and toward shaking the confidence of the nation in its heathenish superstitions. This wonderful movement has not been permitted to rise, and progress so far, without some great providential end. That end we may not be able to define at present, but I feel perfectly sure that we shall hereafter."

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

For the last four or six weeks, considerable excitement has prevailed in this section of country, from the fact that it has been thought by some, that a draft would have to be resorted to, to make up the quota of soldiers called for in the last two calls of the President. Quite probable what is applicable to this section, may be to others. Many men were taken suddenly ill; their were continually harping about their old complaints, that had never been complained of before; some hid themselves away in some secluded spot, or skeddaddled to parts unknown. Rheumatic complaints were quite prevalent, and some with great difficulty could get about quite awkwardly with a cane, limping first with one leg or foot, then the other. Some were taken suddenly with a stitch or crick in the back, or some other part of the body; and it was with great difficulty that they could move at all. Old chronic difficulties suddenly manifested themselves, and some looked as if they had not a friend left in the world. Strange as it may seem, these difficulties were mostly confined to those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Great anxiety was manifested by some, that the quota be made up without a draft. Some have contributed liberally and patriotically; others have talked loudly about what they would do, &c.; that they would turn out and help do the work for those who enlist—see that their families were cared for, and all this and that sort of thing. But alas! what a difference! Men breathe easier; and why? The quota is about full, and it is now next to impossible to make these loud talkers remember their promises. The potatoes will be frozen in the ground, the corn unhusked, and the families left to go cold for want of wood, if left to this class. Men begin to walk about again without their canes, and it begins to be more difficult to tell a man's age by his walk. Doubtless we shall soon see those that have skeddaddled returned. But they had better remain in their holes, for a true patriot never would have been seen there. It is not altogether necessary that a man enlist in the army, in order to be a true patriot; a man can be a patriot and remain at home; and spare our country has no use for anything but patriots at present, either at their

homes or in the army, however to the contrary this may be. Every true patriot will find plenty to do for his country until this rebellion is crushed out and the war ended. These are perilous times, and we know not what the end will be; and the person that is not affected by the great evil that is upon us, must be of a low order of creation—not a patriot nor a Christian; and if he belongs to the human family at all, he must be a small pattern. But the world has some small souls in it yet, and most of neighborhoods are affected more or less by them. Some claim that their own business crowds them to that extent that they have no time to look after the poor, &c. This is no justifiable excuse; for every person should make it a part of his business to attend to this matter, and especially to look after the families of those that have manfully and voluntarily gone forth to battle for the rights of our country, and the blessings and privileges that we have so long enjoyed. If men give their lives voluntarily for our country, should we that remain at home be unwilling to give a portion of our labor? Much labor is to be done, and but few left to do it. The products of our country will be wanted, and doubtless will fetch fair prices; but it should be borne in mind, that the necessities of these families should not altogether be made your opportunity. If you are a shoemaker, merchant, or groceryman, and cannot leave your shops, or cannot stand the out-door hardships, so as to help dig potatoes, harvest corn, cut wood, &c., &c., remember that a pair of shoes, cotton goods and groceries of almost any kind, will be wanted and quite acceptable. Remember that your goods are no better to you than another person's labor. Then let every one examine himself, and see to which class he or she belongs. A person's acts are usually a very good index to his character. Then let every person help "as God hath prospered him," that no one suffer for want on your account; for "what profiteth it a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" "The poor ye have with you always," especially in these times of war and rebellion, and "when ye will, you may do them good." E. LANPHEAR.

NILE, Sept. 22, 1862.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolutions were passed by the Alleghanian Lyceum, at its session of September 20, 1862: Whereas, Prof. James W. Williams, recently a student in this Institution, and a member of this Lyceum, has been removed by death from our membership; Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss thus sustained by us of an always kind and faithful member, who strengthened and honored our society while among us, and in whose bright prospects for a life of usefulness we felt a deep interest. Resolved, That we sympathize with the relatives and friends of our deceased brother in their great bereavement, yet feel to console them with the thought that being prepared for the change, a higher and holier life awaited him.

When the Storm King rideth upon the surging waters, he careth not to take to his home, amid ocean's caves, the old and valiant hulks, or the lightly-laden ship; but seeketh some bark heavily freighted with the treasures of the world, and bearing in its embrace the choicest fruitage of humanity. "Death loves a shining mark." Decrepit old age, whose years drag wearily along, he seems loath to take to his embrace. To the children of want and woe, though he passes them oft so nigh, that they feel the chill of his shadowy wings, still, the life-current flows on, amid groans and tears, blighted hopes, and ruined hearts. But youth, clothed in robes of beauty, manhood, lifting its head in proud erectness, woman in her angelic purity, are victims which the "grim monster" dearly loves to see laid upon his reeking altar.

We love to honor our sleeping dead. We would tell of their virtues. We would crown their names with bright mementos of the past, and over their resting-place would scatter earth's brightest flowers. Their memories shall ever be green in our hearts. A brother has fallen! One who was the living embodiment of ideal manhood—a worshiper at the shrine of Truth. One who had drunk deep at the fountains of knowledge, and who had diligently prepared himself to solve "life's great problem." Fallen, while standing upon the threshold of a life that seemed opening to him as the realization of a golden dream. Fall en, while the heart still throbb'd with the wild rush of youthful vigor. Laid low, when round him clung the warm, deep love of a wedded heart. But though dead, our brother yet lives—lives in the bright example he has left of the Christian, the Scholar, and the Man—lives, in the breathing words of eloquence he so often uttered in behalf of God, Truth, and Humanity—lives, in the many acts of kindly assistance and generous sympathy which were ever extended to those about him—lives, in the hearts of his brothers—lives, and ever will live, a bright and shining star in the kingdom of God. We mourn thee, Brother, but 'tis not that thou art gone to rest; We mourn that Death must always take the loveliest and the best. We mourn thy loss, but joy to know beyond the darksome grave, The fount of life eternal flows; and there thy soul shall live. Its wretched pious, tired with flight from the cold, cold world of sin; And the golden gates shall welcome thee as thou art ushered in. To the heavenly courts, where grief ne'er comes, nor flowers e'er lose their bloom— Where the brightest hope doth never fail, nor daylight fade in gloom. A. FRED CENTRE, Sept 29, 1862. O. D. S.

the reasons which dictated his own policy. It has long been imagined that such a manuscript was in existence, and Professor Arendt, of Liege, searched for it eagerly in the great libraries of Germany and Spain, but without success. The Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove stumbled on it accidentally at last in one of the Paris libraries.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The Secretaries of the Bible Union request us to insert the following: The Anniversary exercises of the American Bible Union will be held on the last Wednesday and Thursday of October (the 29th and 30th), in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, New York. The occasion is anticipated as one of the deepest interest; probably the most important in the history of the Bible Union. The Gospels revised by the Final Committee, printed and bound in a neat new New Testament edition, and ready for the widest possible circulation, will be laid before the Urs. Rev. Drs. Jeffrey of Philadelphia, Sheldon of Troy, N. Y., Shepard of Troy, Pa., Robinson of Ohio, Weston, Brower, and Armitage of New York, have been engaged as speakers for the occasion. Delegates to the meeting will be provided for as usual. We hope to see you and many others present. We are now receiving orders for the Revised Gospels, and will send copies as soon as they are bound. Price for one copy 20 cents by mail, free of postage. Price for six copies, \$1.00; thirteen copies, \$2.00; twenty copies, \$3.00; thirty-five copies \$5.00; seventy-five copies, \$10.00; at these rates the expense by mail or express must be paid by the purchaser. The great war in our land has restricted our receipts. The generosity of our friends has been taxed to sustain the Government. Millions have been needed and freely given. But all that the Bible Union needs before the Anniversary is only \$3,000. This will sustain the revisers, pay the printers, provide for the issue of the first edition of the Revised Gospels, for the deficiencies of the past year and all other unavoidable expenses. Our reliance is upon voluntary contributions. It is a long time since we made a direct appeal to you. We now do it under deeply interesting and very encouraging circumstances. If at the close of such a year as the present we had asked for \$10,000 to make up the deficiency of receipts, you would have had no occasion for surprise. But now we only need \$3,000 to complete the year. We feel perfectly assured that you will cheerfully assist to make up that amount. We ask you to spare \$10, or \$5, or \$3, or at least one dollar, to help us through. The Lord will reward you for a generous effort on behalf of His pure word. And beside your contribution, which we need immediately, could you not collect five or ten dollars and send to us with an order for copies of the Gospels to be distributed in your Sunday school, church, or neighborhood? Do you not wish a copy of these words of the Lord Jesus for some relative or friend (perhaps in the army)? For each contribution of not less than one dollar before the Anniversary, we will, if requested to do so, send a copy by mail and prepay the postage. Give us the address and it will be forwarded the moment it is bound. Yours very truly, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Cor. Sec. C. A. BUCKBEE, Rec. Sec.

RELIGIOUS AND MISSIONARY ITEMS.

REV. R. S. MACLAY, of the Methodist Episcopal mission, writes from Fuhchau, under date of June 17: "Brother Gibson baptized six converts at his last quarterly meeting for the Ngu Kang circuit. A goodly number of inquirers are now receiving instruction at other appointments preparatory to baptism. We are trying to devote ourselves wholly to the duties of our high calling. Pray for us!" The oldest and largest Missionary Society on the Continent of Europe, that of Basel, has found it necessary to change its policy with regard to Slavery. When its first missions were established on the West Coast of Africa, it was thought best to ignore Slavery altogether. When the first slaveholders were converted, it was hoped that in the process of time they would themselves liberate their slaves and thus abolish Slavery of their own accord. They, however, soon found out that they had been greatly mistaken about the effect which Slavery inevitably exercises upon the slaveholder, and they have found it necessary to lay down new rules. They are still half-and-half measures, which will prove inefficient to remedy the evil; still they mark some progress. The new rules declare: That to own a slave is a thing opposed to Christian love; that to be a slave is not a sin but a misfortune; that to enter the state of Slavery by selling one's self, or seeking an owner, is forbidden to a Christian; that, in case of slaveowners becoming Christians, the owner shall yield his right to the possession of the slave, while the slave shall yield his right to entire freedom, and shall consent to continue his service; that the transition to full liberty is effected by temporary, and in some cases even a life-long servitude, not involuntary, but entered upon by free men—in no case involving the rights of the children. These principles have been carried out in such a manner that no person is to be retained in the service of the Mission who still holds slaves. The Catholic Church is again making considerable progress among the Bulgarians. Two new Bishops have been recently consecrated for them, to which soon will be added a third one. The latter is a Polish priest who has embraced the Bulgarian rite.

A Bulgarian seminary will be established at Adrianople. The American Methodist missionaries in Bulgaria have recently sent a young convert to this country, to receive here a good education, and then to return to his native country as a Protestant missionary.

We like the following pithy resolution, which was unanimously passed by the Zanesville Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists: "Slavery is the sum of all villainy—hateful to God, ruinous to society, degrading to human nature, and calculated to reduce the world to a state of the most revolting heathenism."

EVEN cannibals are not so bad that they cannot be made worse by the slave-trade. Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller and missionary, after traversing untold wildernesses, and dealing with the most savage tribes, in perfect safety, has at last been attacked by the Ajawas (a tribe hired by the Portuguese to capture slaves), and nearly murdered at their hands, in spite of all that he could do. The account is given by Dr. Livingstone himself, in a letter to the Rev. Wm. Monk of England.

A ROMAN Catholic writer, in a pamphlet published at Augsburg on "The Catholic Press of Germany," says, "Of the forty millions of Germany, certainly half are Catholics; but while the Protestant part possesses about fifteen hundred bookstores, there are, all in all, scarcely twenty-four Catholic ones of any importance. Among the two or three thousand German journals, we have at most only seven or eight of the larger, and twenty of the smaller kind, of our tendency and stripe. Germany certainly numbers a clergy of sixty thousand; and yet we think we do not err when we affirm that all the Catholic periodicals of Germany taken together have not sixty thousand subscribers. These are figures and statistical quotations which contain fruitful instruction for all who are willing to see, and they show who in Germany shapes not only the literature, but also public opinion."

DR. KENRICK, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, has recently put forth a new translation of the New Testament, in which, with other improvements on the Douay version, he substitutes "repent" for "do penance," &c. The Christian Chronicle remarks, "The good which may flow from this new translation can hardly as yet be estimated. To preach 'repentance' rather than 'penance,' is all the difference between preaching a cold and lifeless formality, and the living, regenerating truths of the oracles of God. We rejoice in this step of progress in the Romanish Church."

THE following are the official statistics of the Free Will Baptists in the United States. There are 31 yearly meetings, 142 quarterly meetings, 1,285 churches, 1,033 ordained preachers, 188 licensed preachers and 58,055 communicants. Maine contains the largest number of the denomination of any State in the Union, namely, 14,936; and New Hampshire the next largest, namely, 9,934. In Vermont there are 2,842, and in Massachusetts and Rhode Island there are 4,560. There are none in Connecticut. Whole number in New England, 31,704, which leaves only 26,351 for all the rest of North America.

UNIVERSALIST.—A table of statistics is given of the cause of Universalism in New Hampshire, showing 70 societies, 28 preachers, 13 churches, and 37 meeting houses. Of the preachers only 17 have at present a pastoral charge. The following curious language is quoted from a report of one of their preachers to the corresponding secretary: "We need a real Pentecostal Reformation, wherein we may add daily to our churches such as are saved, and not merely such as hope to be hereafter by a few spasmodic exertions of the will here, now and then." Such language, says the Congregational Journal, in the mouth of an Orthodox minister, would imply that some are not saved. What does it mean in the mouth of a Universalist? We are unable to interpret it. The report closes with some wholesome practical remarks, as follows: "What are we here in this world for but to assist in ridding the world of its evils and making it better? We must give an account of our stewardship, and vindicate our right to be in the world, and to be called after the name of Christ, by our fidelity to his cause. If we have nothing better to do than to defend a barren theory of salvation; if we do not put forth our power to lift up the oppressed, to reclaim the lost, to redeem the victims of error, and vice, and wrong; then we have no right to be; we forfeit our principles, and cannot prosper. Practical righteousness and moral reform in all directions; the culture of the spirit of devotion; keeping up even with the age and with the demands of our holy faith—this is the condition of our continued prosperity. May the Lord help us to be faithful to our trust, and make us worthy of his abundant blessing."

RUSSIAN WORKS IN PALESTINE.—The Russian government is carrying on extensive improvements in Palestine. A piece of ground outside of the walls of Jerusalem, on the Meidan, belonging to Russia and containing nearly sixteen thousand square yards, has been enclosed by a stone wall, several houses erected on it, and four tanks constructed for a supply of water. The cathedral of the Holy Trinity is ready to receive its cupolas, and a large house for the ecclesiastical mission has been nearly completed; a hospital to receive sixty beds has reached the first floor, and the foundations of an asylum capable of receiving three hundred male pilgrims have been commenced. Inside the city, the ground belonging to Russia, near the

Holy Sepulcher, has been cleared of the rubbish which covered it to the height of thirty-five feet. During the excavations remains of porticos and pillars were found which formed part of the principal entrance to the Temple of the Holy Sepulcher in the time of Constantine. Before the end of the present year an asylum for female pilgrims will be commenced.

SOLDIERS' FREE LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.—The friends of the soldiers will be glad to learn that it is proposed to establish in Washington a circulating library for the free use of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. The parties who have undertaken this object, Messrs. John A. Fowle and Elisha B. Ramsey, appeal to the people of the North for books to compose the library. They desire to obtain a good assortment of volumes suitable for hospital reading, and will receive any books adapted to this purpose. All donations will be properly taken care of, and as wide a circulation as possible will be given to the books. In their circular, Messrs. F. and R. say: "Any person who may wish to donate to this library new or second-hand volumes will please put their name and residence distinctly in each volume, covering the book with stout brown paper, and forwarding the packages, prepaid, by express, directed to either of the undersigned, No. 423 Fifth-street, Washington, or to the American Tract Society, Boston, sending by mail a list of the books, directed to John A. Fowle, Navy Department.

Any further information or reference required can be obtained by addressing N. Broughton, Jr., Esq., American Tract Society, Boston." We hope our readers will take an active interest in this matter, and send along the needful books.

THE Continental Monthly for October contains a large variety of political and literary miscellany, beginning with a few remarks by Professor C. S. Henry on the pet phrase of southern sympathizers, "The Constitution is it—the Union as it was," showing up the various pretexts which lie masked behind it. Chas. G. Leland discusses, under the heading, "A Military Nation," the military characteristics of the South, and gives a lively report of the contents of a late number of De Bow's Review, in which the shooting of federal pickets is urged as a military necessity. The "White Hills in October," by Mrs. C. M. Sedgwick; "Tom Winter's Story," by George W. Chapman; "Southern Hate of the North," by Horace Greeley—are the titles of other articles. Mrs. Kimball's story, "Was He Successful?" and Mr. Kirk's "Merchant's Story," are continued. H. T. Tuckerman has a touching little poem called "Our Wounded." "The Union" is the title of a political essay by Hon. Robert J. Walker, while lady readers will be much interested in a charming little essay upon "Flower Arranging."

THE Pope.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, Pa., who has just returned from Rome, issues an address to his clergy, in which he says:

"No astute reasoning, no political wisdom, can set aside the firmness of the declaration of the Bishops thanking the Holy Father for his past determined refusal to consent to a compromise with the despoilers of his territory, exhorting him to continue in his resolution, expressing themselves ready to die with him in defence of his rights. The voice of the bishops, strengthened by the approval of the Holy Father, protests against rapine and sacrilege, which it is sought to cover under the hideous principles that success justifies iniquity, that might makes the right. Sad, indeed, it was that we were not able to commune with our brethren the bishops of Italy, but the tyrannical prohibition of a government which calls itself free was too plain an indication of the liberty which would be left to the Holy Father, were it possible that he should abdicate his temporal sovereignty and consent to be the first subject of the King of Italy."

THE Liverpool (Eng.) Mercury warns the British government that the slave-traders, who have been expelled from New York, find refuge in Liverpool, and boldly prosecute their atrocious traffic, under the shadow of the British flag. The business is shrewdly done. Secret agents in New York fit out vessels with a legitimate cargo for Liverpool, the cargo is discharged at that port, and the vessel is then laid up for a few weeks, while preparations are made for a voyage to Africa. Ostensibly the ship is put up for the East Indies, but it is known that her real destination is the slave market. The old crew is got rid of by harsh treatment on the outward voyage, and a motley collection of foreigners is shipped to take its place. According to the account, the slave-traders have actually established their headquarters in Liverpool, and the authorities find it difficult to trace their operations, so secret and sure are they.

THE following statistics will show something of the calamity which has befallen the manufacturing districts of England in consequence of the war. The number of factory operatives employed during good times in the cotton districts was 860,000; of these, at last accounts, about 110,000 are out of work; 100,000 have two days' work in the week, 100,000 four days, and only 40,000 are working full time. Five thousand fresh applicants for relief are weekly added to the paupers' roll. The operatives of Lancashire receive about \$750,000 less a week than they have been accustomed to earn.

As is generally known, the Shakers, or Shaking Quakers, take no part in politics, never voting nor holding office, and especially oppose any resort to arms. But the present war has aroused a martial spirit even among them, proving that human nature remains the same in their secluded villages as in localities more subject to excitement, and more likely to be affected by the

stirring events of the day. Some twelve or fourteen young men of the Shaker community at Canterbury, New Hampshire, have enlisted for the war.

WAR NEWS.

Since the great battles in Maryland, we have quite a lull in army movements in that region. The rebel force is supposed to remain in front of McClellan's lines, on the other side of the Potomac; but not much has occurred during the week, except excursions of detachments for reconnoitering purposes and so on. It is presumed that preparations are in progress for something important before long.

The Richmond papers claim the battle of Antietam as a great rebel victory. It was directed by Gen. Lee in person, with 60,000 men in his command. The rebel account makes our force 150,000. It is admitted that our artillery was used with fearful effect, and that, upon the whole, the battle was the most severe of the entire campaign. Two rebel generals were killed—Stark of Mississippi and Branch, of North Carolina—and six others were wounded. The Petersburg Express makes the significant admission that all hopes of Maryland uniting her destinies with the South, have now vanished. The experiment to rouse the people of Maryland to follow the fortunes of the rebel army is proclaimed to be a dead failure, and the devoted adherence of the State government, the press, and the majority of the people, to the federal government, is acknowledged by the Express.

An unhappy affair occurred at Louisville on Monday morning of last week. General Jefferson C. Davis, (not Jeff. Davis, but a federal officer of similar name,) shot Gen. Nelson at the Galt House, killing him almost instantly. Nelson was in the office of the Galt House, and Davis spoke to him. Nelson refused to listen to him, and used some insulting language. Davis immediately borrowed a pistol and followed Nelson, who was going up to his room, and while on the stairs Davis shot him. There had been a difficulty between them before. Gen. Nelson, it will be remembered, was in chief command at Louisville.

From reliable sources we learn that the rebel confederacy is now in a state where one vigorous advance of the armies of the Union, made as it can be made, and followed up as it can be followed up, will surely end the brief bad life of the Great Rebellion. The crops of the South are entirely a failure. The recent irruptions into Maryland and Kentucky were foraging expeditions, under the pressure of starvation; and scarcely intended to be more, unless circumstances should be entirely favorable. If the rebel armies cannot during the coming cold season be kept and supported in Kentucky or the North, they must either disperse or starve. The adult male population of the South is close upon exhaustion; their total force in arms already past its maximum; the destruction of their men, (including the unavoidable future loss by sickness, and that probable from future hostilities,) will have been so great that the South is in any event to be repopulated with men. Money does not exist there. Collectively and individually, the South is ruined with a ruin such as the world never saw before. The slave population, in large portions of their territory, is already free, and the rest of it will be so as our armies advance. Of clothes, medicine, all manufactured and labor-earned goods, the rebel states are stripped bare. The occasional supplies which have escaped through our blockade have scarcely been a drop on the tongue of a Dives.

Naked, exhausted, half-dad, starving, bankrupt, penniless, this mad, desperate rebellion still stands erect. One energetic advance of the Union arms would put an end to this mad rebellion. The President's Emancipation proclamation is received throughout the loyal States with a zeal and enthusiasm graduated by the prevalence of the spirit of loyalty or secession proclivities. Gen. Halleck has issued a circular letter to the governors of the states, earnestly recommending them to fill vacancies in their regiments by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have distinguished themselves by bravery or by showing fitness for military command. This is the plainest common sense; and nothing proves the rottenness and folly of the political state of things in this country more strongly than the notorious and disgraceful fact, that, as a rule, our officers have been appointed for political reasons instead of military ones. It is to be wished that the honorable and soldier-like recommendation of Gen. Halleck will be complied with.

We receive no accounts of much extent or clearness from either the Union or the rebel forces in Kentucky. Thus, much is certain. Bragg has not attacked either Louisville or Cincinnati: Buell has not fought Bragg; Bragg has not retreated out of Kentucky; and that is about all that can be gathered from our present sources of information.

Accounts from Missouri are of a series of skirmishes with the various bands of guerrillas, we believe in every case resulting in their dispersion and flight. It is, however, their established policy to run on being attacked; and our only advantage over them is in our seizure of what military and other supplies we may secure. Gen. Schofield is reported to have been relieved from his half-military, half-civil post at St. Louis, and to have gone to Springfield, in Southwestern Missouri, to take command in person against another invasion from Arkansas under Hindman and Rains. We have no details of his movements.

The state of affairs at New Orleans is, on the whole, quite prosperous. The wealthy inhabitants have been crowding in to take

the oath of allegiance from confiscation, and to hope for much political good from it. An expedition was dispatched from Ponce de Leon, a few months ago, where it was sent, but his sword was taken. The town failed, an Indian but the rebels were beaten, driven off, and of Confederate cotton destroyed. In the winter the gauntlet of treble-work of a rail but although forced, wounded being, the co-operation of the plan, but failed in water. During the week Butler fed at successive lies of Union soldiers, and 6,407 dollars some 30,000 pounds of bread-stuffs. The cost of this benefit, and has now on \$200,000. A sharp engagement Sioux about Sept. 24 in a loss to us of 54 and to the Indians of wounded. The savas Sibley followed them. It is supposed that make no more trouble be much difficulty with Sioux. A dispatch dated says: "Official received here that the Price, and Lovell, y forces at Corinth, and great slaughter, and dead and wounded on are in full possession of Corinth, of the same been raging in the yesterday morning. is the date of the late the cannonading was munication is now cquently we are unable Bethel is 20 miles th. A special dated C. says official received to-night of the rebels at Corinth with a force of 40,000 Grant on Friday morning and defeated with two days heavy fighting led our troops, splendid manner killed at the head, tured a large number. The rebel arm completely destroyed. A Key West letter Morgan had issued slaves within his grip. The Herald dispatch says Gen. Lockwood of disloyalists on the gnia. Advice from Sept. 25, says that s army had arrived Coffee, with 300 men miles south of that man's advance gnia Major who was there gave Coffee notice, he retreated south, say they have 10,000 rie, and that Gen. me, is in Arkansas, line, and that as they will march dire of the prisoners tak the rebels are promi the great incentive erals to keep their n. The Southern line lin, Clarke county, Jack Bunce, with a up the Red river to Home Guards. The with considerable R. Robert Mills, of C a letter about the 23 brother, a Lieut. C cavalry, advising Illinois for safety, was, that there w ing of the Indians, west about the first

Miscellaneous.

AFTER ALL. BY WILLIAM WINTER. The apples are ripe in the orchard, The work of the reaper is done, And the golden woods are laden...

INFLUENCE OF SUNLIGHT. A mistaken notion prevails with many, that animals need little or no light when confined in the stable.

WHIPPING OXEN. It is a cruel and generally useless act of barbarism to whip oxen. The best of drivers use the lash the least.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM OF DRAFTING. Under French law, every birth in the empire must be registered within 48 hours, under pain of severe penalties for any attempted violation of the code.

SOUND FEET FOR SOLDIERS. The late Major Winthrop's advice to volunteers on the subject of proper care of the feet ought to be pondered and remembered by new recruits.

JAVA COFFEE AND PEPPER. In extent Java is about seven hundred miles in length, and it varies from eighty to one hundred and forty miles in width.

WATERPROOF WALLS. W. Smith, of London, has obtained a patent for a preparation which, he states, renders the walls of brick and stone houses completely waterproof when applied to them.

AUTUMN. Now sheaves are started to the sun Amid the golden meadows, And little sun-tanned gleaners run To cool them in their shadows...

THE WAY MISERS LIVE AND DIE. IN 1790, died in Paris, literally of want, the well-known banker, Ostervald.

MR. THAYER'S COLONIZATION SCHEME. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: "Hon. Eli Thayer's scheme for colonization of the Southern States by armed men, meets with much favor from the President, Secretary of War, and other Secretaries."

SALT IN MICHIGAN. The manufacture of salt promises to be a large business in Michigan. The existence of it on Saginaw River has been suspected for some years.

STEAM PHOTOGRAPHS. The application of steam to photography is a new American invention. Mr. Charles Fontaine, of Cincinnati, has perfected a machine for printing photographs from the negative at the rate of from 2,500 to 12,000 impressions per hour.

HYMN BOOKS. Copies of "Christian Psalmody," the Hymn Book used by the Seventh-day Baptist churches, are supplied at the following rates:

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

THE LOST FOUND. One of the deacons in the church at Hilton Head has lately found his wife, who was sold from him fourteen years ago.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND NEW YORK FERRY. Leave New York from Pier 2 North River at 7 20 and 11 20 A. M., and 3 20, 4 30, and 6 00 P. M.

abundant of any one country in the world. Black pepper grows on a vine very much like our grape vine. The pepper grows and looks when grown very much like our currants.

MAKING ICE BY MACHINERY. The following is an account in the World of a patent improved ice-making machine, manufactured by D. Siebe, Lambeth, London.

A WHOLESOME PENALTY. Recently in a train running from Presburg to Vienna, Austria, a boy, apparently under ten years of age, traveling with a grown up person, lit a cigar, and happened to be smoking it.

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

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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. Hiscox, John Davis, Wm. Satterlee, Ed. S. Bailey, James B. Maxson, Solomon Carpenter, N. Wardner, 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.

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THE CROPS IN IOWA. The yield of wheat is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels this year, being 1,750,000 bushels more than the crop of 1861.

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

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams - C. D. Potter. Albany - C. D. Langworthy. Andover - A. B. Grandth...

CONNECTICUT. Myr. Bridge - S. S. Griswold. Waterford - O. Maxson. RHODE ISLAND. 1st Hopkinton - J. Clarke. 2nd Hopkinton - F. Beebe. Pawcatuck - S. P. Cottrell.

PENNSYLVANIA. Crossingville - B. Stelle. HEBRON - G. W. Stillman. VIRGINIA. Lost Creek - Wm. Kennedy. G. B. Dunn - W. F. Randolph. N. Milton - J. F. Randolph. C. P. Stone - Z. F. Randolph.

OHIO. Jackson Center - Jacob H. Babcock. WISCONSIN. Albion - T. F. West. J. W. Wood. Berlin - D. A. Cravie. Chicago - J. Campbell. Dakota - R. I. Crandall. Wm. Milon - J. S. Pierce. Walworth - H. W. Randolph.

ILLINOIS. Southampton - T. Saunders. J. H. UTTER & CO., AIR POWER PRESS PRINTERS, WESTERLY, R. I.

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GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Use. 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. J. P. BURDICK, AGENT, MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN. THE GROVER & BAKER'S M. CO. NOW OFFER, IN ADDITION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF MACHINES MAKING THE CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH, NEW AND SUPERIOR SHUTTLE, OR "LOCK-STITCH" MACHINES.

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