

Gen. Couch's old division, now commanded by Gen. Newell, Gen. Vinton, from Gen. Smith's division, is also within call, if the necessities north of the railroad.

Appearance now indicate that we are all to have much to do within a very short time. Our Generals are becoming alarmed from the Northern thunder heard from every paper without exception that enters their camps, and I have not heard, for the last ten days, a word about going into winter quarters.

Gen. Buell has been relieved from the command of the Union army in Kentucky, and Gen. Rosecrans ordered to the position.

A dispatch, dated Washington, October 28, says: At the request of Maj. Gen. McDowell, a court of inquiry, consisting of Gens. Hunter, Caldwell, and Garfield, will meet in this city and investigate the military conduct of that gentleman.

According to an order just issued from the War Department, troops in active campaign must be prepared to bivouac on the march, the allowance of tents being limited. The hospital tents must not be diverted from their proper use for the sick and wounded.

The indications in all quarters are such as to give assurance that both the army and navy will not much longer remain inactive, but will commence a plan of operations promising the accomplishment of the most important results. The preparations for this purpose are nearly completed, and to such an extent as to preclude even the possibility of failing to answer all demands from public and private sources for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with a view to the prompt suppression of the rebellion.

The appointment of Gen. Rosecrans to the command of which Gen. Buell has just been relieved, is owing to the vigor so conspicuously shown by him recently, and is a compliment to his fine qualities as a soldier.

General energy and ability will be expected of all entrusted with similar important duties. There is also authority for stating that the administration is determined that further injurious delays shall no longer be a subject of general complaint. The programme, of course, includes an early movement of the army of the Potomac.

There have been several reconnaissances during the past week on the southern side of the Potomac, and much valuable information has been obtained concerning the position of the enemy. Gainesville, New Baltimore, Haymarket, Thoroughfare Gap, Dumfries, Stafford Springs, Warrenton Junction, and other places were within their fields of observation.

Our troops have had occasional skirmishing, and both sides have lost a few killed, wounded, and prisoners. A scouting party, also returned to Gen. Sigel's headquarters last night, report that the rebel Gen. Mumford was at Purcellville, about twelve miles west of Leesburg, on the road to Snicker's Gap. A large patrol of the enemy was seen at Leesburg, Middleburg, and Waterloo.

A dispatch, dated Lebanon, Mo., October 25, says: A party of rebels, supposed to be about 150 strong, crossed the Springfield road, thirty miles west, yesterday afternoon.

Information was received from Dallas county at the same time that a rebel force was moving south about twenty miles west. Major Cadwell started on the Springfield road in pursuit, with 120 men, at midnight. Information was received that a rebel party of four miles west of the road at sunset, and numbered 5,000, only half of them armed.

Major Cadwell was reinforced by one hundred men this morning. Nothing has been heard of the rebels or those in pursuit of them since.

The rebels fell in with the mail coach at a road crossing, capturing five passengers, all United States officers, the horses, mails, and driver.

The Herald's Harper's Ferry dispatch of the 25th says the rebel pickets disappeared from our front last night. The evidences that the enemy are moving towards Gordonsville multiply. For four days large wagon trains have been leaving Winchester, and a large camp has been established at Front Royal.

Col. Lee, of the 20th Massachusetts, is dangerously ill here.

The Times' special dispatch says the rebels generally believed to be rapidly retreating southward. Their pickets have disappeared, and they evacuated Martinsburg, destroying the railroad property.

Washington Star says we have very good information from the region of country between Gen. Sigel's army and Gordonsville. The days ago the only rebel troops that remained were a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. They had headquarters at Warrenton, with pickets out along the Rappahannock, and at times sent out small scouting parties in various directions. Gulepper Court House had been used to be a railroad terminus, at which supplies from Richmond for Gen. Lee's army were put on wagons. They are now being taken to Staunton on rail and thence to Winchester all the way in wagons. This change was doubtless occasioned by the dread lest General Sigel might cut off their trains, which he could do if they continued to use the railroad via Culepper.

The New York Herald has a Cincinnati dispatch stating that the Governors of Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana have gone to Washington to attend a gubernatorial conference. They will probably remain over Sunday at Harrisburg, and thence proceed to Washington with Governor Curtin. In addition to the propositions to be submitted to the convention demanding a change in the commands of the eastern and western armies in the field, a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a change in the treatment of rebels; I have it that propositions have been received in Washington from leading southern men, suggesting the holding of a national convention, at which representatives from all parts of the Union shall attend, to consider the feasibility of settling the present difficulties. It is understood that the south proposes as a basis of settlement—1st. That the north shall recognize the State rights doctrine of secession, which they claim to be found in the resolutions of 1798 and 1799, written by Jefferson and Madison; 2d. That they return fugitives from labor, and pay their value to their owners. It is also understood that they will accept the Crittenden compromise as a basis of settlement relating to slavery in the territories. If the Governors do not sanction the holding of a convention, then they are to unite in demanding a vigorous prosecution of the war.

WHAT THE MORMONS ARE DOING.—The Deseret News of September 24th announces the safe arrival of the Danish Mormons, numbering five hundred persons, at Salt Lake City. This company arrived at New York some weeks since, and immediately set out for Utah. On the frontier they purchased large numbers of live stock, and arrived at Salt Lake with six hundred head of cattle. The News says:

"The immigrants are in good health and their stock in good condition. According to the reports of Elder Van Cott and Captain Madsen, these companies, which traveled together most of the way from the Missouri river, have had most remarkable good luck, having lost but six or seven head of cattle."

The Mormons are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton. The News says: "Several gentlemen who have recently arrived from Washington county report that the cotton crop, when they left, was far more promising than expected the fore part of the season. Much of it having been planted late, fears were entertained that it would not fully mature before it would be nipped by frost, but the late warm weather has been very favorable to the cotton growers, and a good yield will be realized where it has been properly cultivated."

All with whom we have conversed on the subject are sanguine that the growing of cotton in that part of the state will be a success, and that next season a very material increase in the amount produced will be realized."

NURSES WANTED.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington, under date of October 4th, says:

The call for nurses signed, Wm. A. Hammond, Surgeon-General United States Army, has intended for male nurses only, to take the places of soldiers heretofore acting as nurses.

Large numbers of women are constantly applying for situations as nurses in the hospitals; very few of whom are accepted (not more than one in fifty). Many of those women come to Washington, from distant parts of the country, at considerable expense, and are disappointed that they are not employed, and find themselves far from home, where board is \$1 50 per day. Many of them are without means to pay their expenses home; and the benevolent are constantly called upon to contribute money to aid them to return. Some of them go into service in families to earn money to return. This is intended as a notice to all women seeking employment as hospital nurses, to ascertain before coming to Washington, whether they will be employed or not; and not to leave home without money enough to pay their expenses here and home again. It is hoped that newspapers generally will copy this notice.

USING DEFACED STAMPS.—In a circular letter to the postmasters, calling attention to the order against allowing defaced stamps to pass through the mails, the Assistant Postmaster General says:

"Please cause most careful examination to be made of letters deposited in your office, and send me specially all suspected cases, so that the writers may be discovered; or if in any case you have means to know the writer, without having the letter opened here, you will proceed at once to a proper investigation. The Postmaster General is anxious to make some public examples under this law, if violations occur as apprehended, strong temptation being offered by the extensive use of ordinary postage stamps as currency."

According to good authority it is not the intention of Government to refuse to redeem soiled, or defaced, or torn postage stamps that have been used as currency. They cannot, however, be received as proper stamps to put on letters that are to be sent through the mails. Such must be clean and unmarked; but the redemption of soiled, or defaced, or torn ones, that have been used as currency, and not a second time for postage, will be provided for hereafter.

FROM NASHVILLE.—A Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing on the 11th, says that unless the river soon rises the citizens will be upon the verge of starvation. But four market wagons came into town that morning, while the foraging train the day before brought in nothing but hay and corn—not an ox, sheep or hog. Prices were very high; butter \$1 50 per pound; chickens \$8 per dozen; beef 25 cents per pound; no coffee or tea in store, and sugar \$1 per pound; flour \$20 per barrel. The city is overrun with contrabands. The writer says:

"The influx of negroes is great. They come in from all quarters. They enter town singly, in pairs, and in settlements. They will go into Union families, to jail, or anywhere, to get rid of their rebel masters. They will wash, drive team, act as servants, or anything, but they will not go home. Most everybody has a contraband. Every regiment has from ten to fifty. Nearly all the hard work at the hospitals is done by these people. General Negley is terribly bothered by these contrabands. The Provost Marshal cannot snuff them off, and Surgeon Swift is overrun by them. Captain Morton, who has charge of those who work on the fortifications, has the names of 1400."

SWINDLING THE SOLDIERS.—The Northampton Gazette says it has good authority for the following statement:

"A soldier was taken sick and sent to the hospital. When he began to recover, he craved some little delicacy to soothe his nauseated palate, and asked for some currant jelly. He was told that he could have the jelly, but he must pay for it. He could have a pot of jelly for two dollars. He had but two dollars in his pocket, and with that he was in hopes of reaching his home, as soon as he was able to travel. He told his attendant that he had but two dollars, and that he did not need the whole jar of jelly—a small part would be sufficient. No, he must take the whole or none, and he must pay two dollars for it. Finally the invalid bought the jelly, and on removing the covering he discovered, to his great astonishment, within the wrapper, a note directed to himself, and by his own family to him. This is but one among the many outrages perpetrated by the unprincipled men who are found in our army."

A POSSIBLE DIFFICULTY WITH SPAIN.—A Union gunboat, probably the Montgomery, chased the English ship Blanche, from Matamoros to Havana with cotton (a rebel shipment under the thin cover of the transfer across the Rio Grande.) The captain of the Blanche, while pretending that his ship was bona fide an English ship on an honest voyage, had not confidence enough in his nationality to wait for the Montgomery, but ran away exactly as if he was lawful prize. The Montgomery ran him ashore, sent her boats after him, and set the ship on fire. In the course of the proceedings, the officer commanding the boats got into a quarrel with the captain of the Blanche and a Spanish officer who was trying to keep her safe under a Spanish flag, both of them probably being insolent; and, as is said, slapped the Alcalde in the face and drove him ashore. It is expected that there will be some furious Spanish diplomacy; and feared that our Administration will be timid, rather than energetic, in answering.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.—Col. Sibley sends to Gov. Ramsey a report of an engagement with the Indians at Wood Lake, September 23, which lasted for two hours, when the Indians, repulsed at all points with great loss, retired with great precipitancy. The Indians were so severely punished that they sent a flag of truce into the camp to express the sentiment of the Wahpetons, composing a part of the attacking force, and to state that they were not strong enough to fight our troops, and desired peace, with permission to take away their dead and wounded. Col. Sibley replied that when the prisoners were delivered up it would be time enough to talk of peace, and that he would not grant them permission either to take their dead or wounded. Col. S. is assured by a half breed that there is serious depression in the Indian camp—many having been opposed to the war, but driven into the field by the more violent. The Indians had thirty killed and a large number wounded. Four soldiers were killed, and between thirty and forty wounded.

SINGING BY YOUNG WOMEN.—It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, that singing by young ladies, whom the customs of society debar from many other kinds of salutary exercise, ought to be cultivated, not only as an accomplishment, but as the means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady, and states that besides its solitary operations in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has a still more direct and important effect. In his remarks on this subject, the doctor introduces a fact which was suggested to him by his professional experience, which is, that the exercise of the chest by singing contributes very much to defend them from the diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans, he continues, are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor has he ever known more than one instance of spitting blood among them. This, he believes, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education.

MATTERS IN ARKANSAS.—Mr. A. H. Palmer, formerly of Chicago, who fled from Arkansas to escape the conscription, reports as follows:

"The military despotism was perfect, and the people had nothing, not even their own persons, but what was liable to be seized and appropriated to the use of the Confederate army. The slaves were about the only persons to be found on the plantations, with the exception of women and children. Many declare that they will shoot their negroes if there is any danger of their falling into the hands of the Yankees. The Union men who declared themselves on the appearance of the Union army, have suffered terribly. Many of them have been hung or shot, others thrown into prison, and all upon whom Unionism could be fastened have been robbed of their property."

BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON.—Business in Washington was never more prosperous than at the present time. Rents are higher than they were one year ago, although it was then thought that it would be impossible to keep up prices at such exorbitant rates for any length of time. The fact is that the population is too large for the houses in Washington. The immense number of troops near to the capital increases all kinds of business, and there is not sufficient accommodation for it. Real estate is high, and it was not materially affected when the rebel troops were at Frederick. In July, 1861, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, real estate was very low in all parts of the city. A young clerk went to Mr. Cameron, who was then Secretary of War, and asked his advice respecting purchasing a house. The building was a fine one, and was offered for about fifty per cent. on its value one year before.

MATTERS IN TEXAS.—Recent intelligence from Texas says there is a very strong Union feeling prevailing among the people almost throughout the State, and that but small encouragement would be required to bring them armed into the ranks of the actively loyal Sam Houston is represented to be still alive and true to the old flag. The influence of the old hero has been strongly in favor of the government, and anything his adherents have done to oppose it has been caused by force. There has been an unprecedented drought in the State the past season, and as a consequence the crops are almost a failure. It is expected that there will be much suffering.

YELLOW FEVER.—The city of Wilmington, North Carolina, is suffering terribly from the yellow fever, imported by one of the vessels which succeeded in running the blockade. The reports given in the Southern papers state that there were forty-five new cases on the day of the latest dispatches. This, in proportion to population, is as large an amount of sickness as ever was known in the epidemics of New Orleans or Norfolk. The mortality is very great. The disease was brought by a vessel from Havana which ran the blockade.

The census returns of manufacturing establishments in New York reveal the fact that more capital is employed in carrying on the printing trade than in any other business—the amount being over eight and a half millions. Over six hundred persons are employed in printing, and the various establishments use up about five millions of dollars worth of raw material, paper, &c., per annum, producing over eleven millions worth of books, papers, &c.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says it is openly charged there that army surgeons are constantly bribed to allow men to go on the ground of physical disability, and that the army is rapidly growing less through the dishonest operation. Powerful friends of sick soldiers constantly through the War Department and the Surgeon General's office in the endeavor to obtain discharges for their friends. One-tenth of the new troops arriving at Washington will not stand the test of a rigid examination, and that is one reason why so many are sent back.

The rebel Congress has adjourned and dispersed. Their session has not been marked by any very important action. Indeed, the power of the rebel Government is almost exclusively in the hands of Jeff Davis alone. Perhaps the most noticeable of all the doings of the rebel legislature was its expression of opinion about the emancipation proclamation, which they called by all the names before appropriated to barbarous and inhuman deeds, and threatened to retaliate for by murdering all prisoners.

Since Pope fell back on Washington ten thousand horses have been supplied to the army of the Potomac, though more are still required. This fact demonstrates the tremendous consumption of horseflesh in carrying on the war. There is great waste of horses in the field, and a pressing necessity for some change that will put a stop to much of it. The Quartermaster's Department has no fixed price which it pays for army horses, and is buying all that are offered at fair prices.

The depreciation of paper money is inconveniently felt by the Government in its transactions, including the difference in exchange to pay the navy and civil expenses distant from points where United States notes can be made available. From a similar cause many contractors will be involved in heavy losses if not bankruptcy, owing to largely increased prices of articles which they have obligated themselves to furnish. Already, it is said, they will apply to Congress for relief.

Passenger statistics show that within nine months 17,000 people have arrived by sea at San Francisco in excess of departures. These, in addition to a large number of overland emigrants, make the increase of population more this year than since 1852. The overland immigration to Oregon and Washoe this year will amount to about 5,000. The rear of immigration, some 500 wagons, was expected at Walla Walla on the 15th of this month.

Secretary Stanton received a dispatch on Saturday, from the Northwest, stating that several hundred hostile Sioux have surrendered themselves, and that some of the ring-leaders in robbery and murder are being executed. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs thinks that summary and severe punishment is needed, not only out of justice for past atrocities, but as a substantial security for good behavior hereafter.

Eight thousand signatures have been appended to an appeal from the women of the loyal States, praying for the removal of all negligent, incompetent, drunken, or knavish men, who, in the hurry of selection, obtained for themselves posts of responsibility; and that the President will retain in the army only capable, honest, and trustworthy soldiers.

Nick Biddle's partner, Baron Steinberger, died in St. Louis on the 14th inst., in reduced circumstances. With Biddle he once divided three millions of dollars in a cotton speculation. He used to give dinners which cost \$10,000. Finally, however, he took to speculating, lost his money, began to drink, and at last "threw up his hand," poor and friendless.

The French ship of the line Massena brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult. Gen. Forey arrived there on the 23d. It is understood that in addition to his military command, the General is entrusted with diplomatic powers superior to those of Salgny, who is suspected of being too much mixed up in Mexican politics. No fighting has taken place with the exception of a few guerrilla skirmishes.

Col. Kingsbury of the 11th Connecticut regiment gave orders before going into the battle of Antietam that the name of every coward and skulker of the regiment should be published. The acting adjutant accordingly publishes the names of twenty-eight men described as cowards, deserters, and skulkers, in the Connecticut papers—a shameful record.

In some part of the South cow's hair is in use for the manufacture of clothing, in the place of wool, which has become exceedingly scarce. The hair is washed perfectly clean, and pulled or beat so as to have no bunches. After it is well dried, it is ready for use. Like wool for ordinary cloth, it is used only for "filling," and mixed only with about one-third cotton.

There are now in circulation counterfeit \$5 bills on the Orange County Bank, Chelsea, Vt. They have for a vignette a horse standing at the door of a mill, man with bag of meal on his shoulder, waterfall and bridge at the left; portrait of boy at the right of vignette; female feeding chickens on right corner.

A sad case of death recently occurred in Pittsburg. A little girl, about six years old, procured a pint of whiskey which had been carelessly left within her reach, and drank the whole of it before she was discovered. She immediately sickened and fell into a stupor, and although a physician was called in, she died the same evening.

It is announced from Washington that there is a great need of additional Acting Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. Applicants should be capable of passing an ordinary examination, and not over thirty years of age. Applications should be addressed either to the Chief of the Bureau of Surgery, or to the Secretary of the Navy.

It is stated that about half of the non-exempts in Prince George's County, Md., on the Lower Potomac, have been drafted. Among those whose names were drawn are some of the wealthiest and most disloyal slaveholders in the county. Substitutes are in great demand, and \$1,000 and \$2,000 a man are offering.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, the murderer of Gen. Nelson, has been released from arrest and is to resume his command. If it is now recognized as proper for a military man to murder one who insults him how soon may it be expected that civilians will demand the same privilege?

The Department of Agriculture is in the receipt from Governor Doty, Indian Superintendent in Utah, of some four varieties of currants, which in size more nearly approach grapes than our common currants. Outtings are soon expected.

The Baltimore Clipper says, that had the government at Washington exhibited the same firmness, energy, and common-sense talents which Gen. Butler has displayed at New Orleans, the rebellion would have been brought nearer to a close than we now find it.

A serious resistance having been made to the enrollment for draft by Irish residents of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, it was necessary on Wednesday to call out the military force in the town of Blakely and fired on the insurgents. Four or five were killed and forcible opposition is put down.

Dr. Loomis, President of Lewisburg University, and Prof. James of the same institution, volunteered as privates for the defense of Pennsylvania. They refused a commission on account of lack of military knowledge.

The rush to Pittsburg, Pa., for substitutes, is very great, as they are exceedingly scarce in counties where the draft has taken place, and the prices are very high. \$1,000 was paid in one case, but the price ranges from \$250 to \$360.

The yellow fever is raging fearfully at Wrightsville Sound, N. C. It is about a fortnight to 10 persons died. The stores are closed and the inhabitants are fleeing to healthier locations.

Apples are so plenty in Western New York that they can be bought for fifty cents a barrel! Potatoes show no symptoms of disease, and the best ones are sold for a dollar a barrel, including package.

The People's Union Convention of the 8th New York District has nominated for Congress George Bancroft, the historian. The district comprises the 18th, 20th, and 21st wards of New York city.

Diphtheria is raging to a fearful extent in sections of Berkshire county, Mass. In Great Barrington, Egremont and Sheffield, many homes have been made desolate by its ravages.

The name "290" which the rebel steamer Alabama at first bore, came from the fact that the ship was bought by subscriptions of 290 British merchants! A very rigid neutrality.

Gerrit Smith, who has never supported a Republican for office, has come out in a long and characteristic letter, announcing his intention to support Mr. Wadsworth for Governor of New York.

Yellow fever has made its appearance in several towns of Texas. At Sabine Pass, at the latest news, there had been 25 deaths from it. Most of the people had fled from the place.

By statistics lately gathered, it is ascertained that the wheat crop of Indiana for the year 1862 will be about 20,000,000 bushels, being 1,750,000 more than the crop of 1861.

There are now twenty-four steamers, English and American, plying on the great Chinese river, Yang-tse-Kiang, which was lately opened to the commerce of the world.

It is stated that the Governor of Ohio has suspended the writ of habeas corpus in regard to drafted aliens in the camps of that State.

It is stated that the costs of the Forrest divorce case alone amount to \$40,000. The suit was commenced fourteen years ago.

The New York Tablet thinks there are not less than two hundred thousand men in the Union armies to-day of Irish birth or lineage.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria will abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales when the Prince is married.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE YEARLY MEETING OF THE NEW JERSEY CHURCHES will be held, by Divine permission, with the Church in Plainfield, N. J., commencing on Sixth Day, November 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. B. Gillette was appointed to present a Biography of the Deceased Ministers, in this yearly meeting. G. R. Wheeler—An Essay on Christian Union. W. B. GILLETTE, Secretary.

THE NEW ENGLAND SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE will hold its next meeting (which was adjourned by mutual consent) with the Second-Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November next. The exercises will commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Services continued on Wednesday and in the evening.

A general attendance is respectfully invited. L. M. CORTELL, Secretary.

LETTERS RECEIVED. George C. Babcock, B. B. Parsons, L. M. Cottrell, Thos. Fisher, A. R. Corwell, S. A. Saunders, J. Kenyon, A. W. Coon, W. B. Gillette, A. H. Lewis, L. C. Rogers, H. P. Burdick, A. Whitford, N. V. Hull.

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

Wm. M. Allen, Western, R. I. 2 00 to vol. 18 No. 52. A. C. Spicer, Alfred Center, N. Y. 2 00 18 52. Albert Whitford, Milton, Wis., 2 00 18 52.

MARRIED. GREEN—WHITFORD—In Berlin, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 18, 1862, by Eld. A. W. Coon, Mr. Wm. D. Green, of Petersburg, N. Y., to Miss Rhoda T. Whitford, of Berlin.

WARRICK—CLARKE—In Andover, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1862, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. Robert Ware and Miss Anna L. Clarke, all of Andover.

BASSETT—CRANDALL—Sept. 20, 1862, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. Francis M. Bassett and Miss Marcella N. Crandall, all of Independence, N. Y.

STILLMAN—JONES—Sept. 30, 1862, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. Adelbert M. Stillman and Miss Lucinda M. Jones, all of Andover, N. Y.

DIED. CRANDALL—In Ashaway, R. I., Oct. 21, 1862, Arthur D., only child of Horace L. and Phoebe L. Crandall, aged 3 months and 7 days.

WELLS—At Ellis' Mills, Va., August 20, 1862, Elizabeth F., son of Elias and Evrosia Wells, of Andover, N. Y., in the 24th year of his age. He was a member of Company I, Sixth Regiment, New York Cavalry, and was shot while on picket duty; being pierced by several bullets, he lived but a few hours. He was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Independence, N. Y., and adorned his profession by a consistent life.

GREEN—At Frederick City, Md., October 5, 1862, of typhoid fever, Charles Baker Green, aged 19 years. The subject of this notice enlisted in the Seventh Regiment R. I. V., Company A, at Camp Chase, near Washington, he was attacked with typhoid fever; but when the regiment was ordered to join the army of McClellan, on the Potomac, he proceeded with it as far as Frederick City, and was there placed in the hospital, where the fatal fever soon terminated his earthly career. He has fallen a sacrifice to the slaveholders' rebellion that has sprung up to destroy the government. He was a youth of rare promise, and his goodness and amiableness of life endeared him to many hearts. He professed religion in his youthful days, united with the Second Hopkinton Church, and remained a faithful and consistent member until removed by death. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." R. P.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—OCT. 27, 1862. Ashes are better, and in good demand, but the light stock on hand restricts transactions; sales of 700 @ 7 50 @ 7 62, and Pearls at 7 75 @ 8. Flour and Meal—This market is quite active, and under the rapid advance in gold and exchange, prices of the low and medium grades have advanced 10 @ 20 c @ bbl., the market, however, closing quietly. The high grades are firm, but not quotably better. The sales embrace State and Western at 6 50 @ 6 50, or 6 50 @ 6 75 for Extras, and State at 6 50 @ 6 50, or 6 50 @ 6 75 for Extras, and 6 70 @ 6 90 for the low grades of Western; 7 00 @ 7 35 for shipping flour, 7 45 @ 6 50 trade brands, and 8 50 @ 8 10 for family Extras. Canadian Flour is in good demand, and prices have improved 10 @ 25 @ bbl. Business, however, is light, owing to the limited receipts; sales at 6 60 @ 6 60 for the low grades of Extras, and 7 85 @ 8 00 for trade brands. do. Southern Flour is in fair demand, and prices have advanced. St. Louis Flour is in moderate demand at 7 25 @ 10. Rye Flour is quiet but steady at 3 30 @ 4 75. Corn Meal is in fair request, at 3 50 for Jersey, and 4 for Branzy and Nantux Colonic.

Grain—The wheat market has quiet, owing to the rapid advance in gold, which, however, has again rapidly declined. The sales embrace Chicago Spring at 1 17 @ 23; Milwaukee Club at 1 25 @ 30; Amber do. at 1 31 @ 32; Red Western at 1 31 @ 32; Amber do. at 1 41 @ 43; Amber State at 1 42 @ 45; White Michigan at 1 50 @ 60; White Ohio at 1 45; and White Genesee at 1 50. Oats are in fair demand, and are firmer; sales of New State, Western, and Canadian at 57 @ 59, and old State at 59 @ 60. Rye is steady, yet quiet; small sales at 45 @ 50. Corn is in good demand, and is 1 02 1/2 @ bbl. better; sales at 46 @ 46 c for Hot, Warm and Blue-eyed; 67 @ 68 c for shipping mixed, and 75 c for White Western.

Provisions—A fair demand prevails for Pork, and prices have advanced; sales at 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 for lard, and 12 @ 12 3/4 for Prime Beef at 1 10 @ 1 10 c; but with a heavy stock only a retail business has been done; small sales of Plain Lard at 12 @ 13 50, and Extra at 14 @ 14 50. Lard is better, and in fair demand, at 10 @ 11 1/2 c, and very choice at 11 1/2 c. Butter and Cheese are in light supply, and in fair demand.

Board and furnished rooms can be had at \$1 50 per week, by students applying previous to the opening of each term. Students and Teachers to quote an extent board in the same hall, where board is furnished at \$2 00 per week to those who provide themselves with rooms.

Tuition, from..... \$4 50 to 7 75. Rent..... 2 25 @ 2 75. The location of Albion Academy makes it a desirable place for all classes of students.

Ten Teachers are constantly employed. The winter term opens December 9. For particulars address Rev. A. R. CORNWALL, A. M. Albion, Dane co., Wis. 42-6m.

ALBION ACADEMY. Board and furnished rooms can be had at \$1 50 per week, by students applying previous to the opening of each term. Students and Teachers to quote an extent board in the same hall, where board is furnished at \$2 00 per week to those who provide themselves with rooms.

Tuition, from..... \$4 50 to 7 75. Rent..... 2 25 @ 2 75. The location of Albion Academy makes it a desirable place for all classes of students.

Ten Teachers are constantly employed. The winter term opens December 9. For particulars address Rev. A. R. CORNWALL, A. M. Albion, Dane co., Wis. 42-6m.

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD. THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS. MORTON'S GOLD PENS. THE BEST PEN IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums, in cash or post-stamps, the subscriber will send by return of mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to description, viz:

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen. The sizes are, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

THE SAME PEN, IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENCILS. For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are well-finished, good writing Gold Pens, with Iridium points, the average wear of every one of which will far exceed a gross of the best Steel Pens.

"The name 'Always-Ready' and 'Name' Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Manuscript Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, and made only of first quality. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES. For 75 cents, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$2 25, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality. THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION-CASES, WITH PENCILS. For \$1 50, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen 3d quality. For \$1 75, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4

Miscellaneous.

From Major Withrop's "John Brent" THE STORY OF "HAM."

[John Brent, Sir Biron Biddulph (an English baronet) and Richard Wade (who tells the story) are returning across the plains from California, when they meet with "Ham" under the following circumstances:]

Winter chased us close. It was full December when the plains left us, fell back, and beached us upon the outer edge of civilization, at Independence, Missouri.

The muddy Missouri was running dregs. Steamboats were tired of skipping from sand-bar to sand-bar. Engineer had reported to Captain, that "Kangaroo, No. 5, would bust, if he didn't stop trying to make her lift herself over the damp country by her braces." No more steamboating on the yellow ditch till there was a rise; until the Platte sent down sand three and water one, or the Yellowstone mud grit three and water one. We must travel by land to St. Louis and railroads.

We could go with our horses as fast as the stage-coaches. So we sold our pack beasts and continued our gallop of three across Missouri.

Half-way across, we stopped one evening at the meanest tavern in a mean town—a frowzy country town, with a dusty public square, a boxy church, and a spittily court house.

Fit entertainment for beast the tavern offered.

We saw our horses stabled, and had our supper.

"Shall we go into the spittoon?" said Biddulph.

"Certainly," said Brent. "The bar-room (I am sorry to hear you speak of it with foreign prejudice) is an institution, and merits study. Agree, upon which the bar-room is based, is also an institution."

"Well, I came to study American institutions. Let us go in and take a whiff of disgust."

Fit entertainment for brute the bar-room offered.

In that "club-room" we found the brute class drinking, swearing, spitting, squabbling over the price of hemp and the price of "niggers," and talking what is called "politics."

One tall, truculent Pike, the londest of all that blatant crew, seemed to Brent and myself an old acquaintance. We had seen him or his double somewhere. But neither of us could fit him with a pedestal in our long gallery of memory. Saints one takes pains to remember and their scenes; but satyrs one endeavors to lose.

"Have you had enough of the spittoon?" I asked Biddulph. "Shall we go up?"

"We've put us all three in the same room; but bivouacs in the same big room—Out-Doors—are what we are best used to."

Two and a-half beds, one broken-backed chair, a wash-stand decked with an ancient fringed towel, and an abandoned tooth-brush, one torn slipper, and a stove-pipe hole, furnished our bed-chamber.

We were about to cast lots for the half-bed, when we heard two men enter the next room. The partition was only paper pasted over lath, and cut up as if a Border-Ruffian member of Congress had practiced at it with a bow-knife before a street fight. Every word of our neighbors came to us. They were talking of a slave bargain. I eliminated their oaths, though such filtration does them injustice.

"Eight hundred dollars," said the first speaker, and his voice started us as if a dead man we knew had spoken. "Eight hundred—that's the top of my pile for that boy. If he warn't so old, and hadn't one eye poked out, I agree he'd be worth a heap more."

"Waal, a trade's a trade. I'll take yer stump. Count out your dimes, and I'll fill out a blank bill of sale. Murker, the boy's yours."

"Murker!" We started at the name. This was the satyr we had observed in the bar-room. Had Fulano's victim crept from under his cairn in Luggernal Alley, and chased us to take flesh here and harm us again? (Fulano, Wade's horse, had trampled to death a villain of that name who attacked them on the Plains.)

The likeness, look, voice and name were presently accounted for.

"You're looking for your brother out from Sacramento 'bout now, I reckon," said the trader.

"He wur comin' crosslots with a man named Larrup, a pardener of his'n. Like enough they've stayed over winter in Salt Lake. They oughter rake down a most mountainous pile thar."

"Mormons is flush and sassy with their dimes; sence the emigration. No thar's yer bill of sale, all right."

"And thar's yer money, all right."

"That's aye, I call a scrap'n' good price for an old, one-eyed nigger. 'Fourteen hundred dollars—an all-fired price."

"Eight hundred, you mean?"

"No; fourteen. Yer see yer not up ter taim on the nigger question. I know 'em like a church-steep. When I bought that ar boy, now comin' three year, I see he wur a sprightly nigger, one er yer ambitious sort, that would be mighty apt to git fructions, an' be makin' tracks, unless I got a holt on him. So, sez I to him, 'Ham, you're a sprightly nigger, one of the real ambitious sort, now anincher?' He allowed he warn't nothin' like. 'Waal,' sez I, 'Ham, how'd you like to buy yerself, an' be a free nigger, an' hev a house of yer own, an' a woman of yer own, all jess like white folks?' 'Lor,' sez I, 'you jess scabble round an' raise me seven hundred dollars an' I'll sell you to yerself, and cheap at that.' So yer see he begun to pay up, I got a holt on him. He's a handy nigger, an' a likely nigger, an' a popler nigger. He kin play on the fiddle like taim—poaty nigh a minstrel is that ar nigger. He kin cut hair, and dry a beef-steak with ary man. He kin drive team, an' do a little jiner work, an' shoe a mule when thar ain't no reg'lar blacksmith round. He made these yer boots, an' reg'lar stompers they is. He's one of them chirrupy, smilin' niggers, with white teeth and genteel manners, what critters and foaks n'ally takes to. Waal, he picked up the bits an' quarters right smart. He's been at it, lammin' ahead, lar ambitious, for 'bout three year. Last Sunday, after church, he pinte up, the last ten of the six hundred. So I allowed 'twas come time to sell him. He was gettin' his head drawn, an' his ideas bet on freedom very unhealthy. I didn't like to dispart'n' him to the last, so I allowed 'twas jess as well to let you hev him cheap to go down river. That's how to work them fractious runaway niggers. That ar's my patient. You kin hev it for nothin'! 'Haw! haw!'

"Haw! haw! haw! You are one of their boys! I'm dum sorry that ar trick can't be did twice on the same nigger. I reckon he knows too much for that."

"Waal, s'pose we walk round to the calaboose, 'fore we go to bed, an' see ef he's chained up all right."

They went out. Biddulph spoke first. "Shame!"

"Yes," said Brent, "do you wonder that we have to run away to the Rockys, and spend our indignation on grizzlys?"

"What are we going to do now?"

"Try to abolish slavery in Ham's case. Come; we'll go buy him a fine."

"We seem to have business with the Murker family," said I.

"A hard lot they are. Representative brutes!"

"I am getting a knowledge of all classes on your continent," said Biddulph. "Some I like better than others."

"Don't be too hard on us malcontents for the sin of slavery. It is an ancestral taint. We shall burn it out before many decades."

"You had better, or it will set your own house on fire." (1859-60.)

It was late as we walked along the streets, channels of fever and ague now frozen up for the winter. We saw a light through a shop-door, and hammered stoutly for admission.

A clerk, long-haired and frowzy, opened graciously.

In the back shop were three men, also long-haired and frowzy, dealing cards and drinking a dark compost from tumblers.

"Port wine," whispered Brent. "Fine old London Dock Port is the favorite beverage, when the editor, the lawyer, the apothecary, and the merchant meet to play euchre in Missouri."

We bought our files from the surly clerk, and made for the calaboose. It was a stout log structure with grated windows. At one of these, by the low moonlight, we saw a negro. It was cold and late. Nobody was near. We hailed the man.

"Ham."

"That's me, massa."

"You're sold to Murker, to go south to-morrow. If you want to get free, catch!" Brent tossed him up the files.

"Catch again," said Biddulph; and up went a rattling purse, England's subsidy. Ham's white teeth and genteel manners appeared at once. He grinned, and whispered thanks.

"Is that all we can do?" asked the Baronet, as we walked off.

"Yes," said Brent, taking a nasal tone. "Ham's a poplar nigger, a handy nigger, one er yer rar ambitious sort. He kin cut hair, fry a beef-steak, and play on the fiddle like a minstrel. He ken shoe a mule, drive a team, do a little jiner work, and make stompers. Yes, Biddulph, trust him to gnaw himself free with that Connecticut rat-tail."

"Ham against Japhet; I hope he'll win."

"Now," said Brent, "that we've put in action Christ's Golden Rule, Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, and all the wisdom's Preamble to the Constitution, we can sleep the sleep of well-doers, if we have two man-stealers (and one the brother of a murderer) only papered off from us."

[The following morning they resume their journey.]

The day, after the crisp frostiness of its beginning, was a belated day of Indian summer; mild as the golden mornings of that calm, luxurious time. We stopped to noon in a sunny spot of open pasture; near a wide, muddy slough of the Missouri. This reservoir for the brewage of shades for Pikes had been refilled in some autumn rise of the river, and lay a great stagnant lake along the roadside, a mile or so long, two hundred yards broad.

We camped by a fallen cottonwood near the slough. The atmosphere was hopeful. We pick-nicked merrily, men and beasts.

"Three gentlemen at once" over a chicken soon dissipated this and its trimmings. We lighted the tranquil calumet, and lounged, watching our horses at their corn.

Presently we began to fancy we heard, then to think we heard, at last to be sure we heard, the baying of hounds through the mild, golden air.

"Tally-ho!" cried Biddulph. "What a day for a fox-hunt! This haze will make the scent lie almost as well as the clouds."

"Music! music!" cried he again, springing up, as the sound, increasing, rose and fell along the peaceful air that lay on earth so lovingly.

"Music, if it were in merrie England, where the hunt are gentlemen. A cursed uproar here, where the hunt are men-stealers," said Brent.

"No," said Biddulph. "Those are fables of the old, barbarous days of the Maroons. I can't believe in dogs after men until I see it."

"I'm afraid it's our friend Ham they are after. This would be his line of escape."

At the word, a rustling in the bushes along the slough, and Ham burst through. He turned to run. We shouted. He knew us, and flung himself, lurid with terror, and panting with flight, on the ground at our feet—"the poplar nigger!"

"O, massa," he gasped, "dey's gone sot de dogs on me. What'll I do?"

Fulano splashed in, and took deep water magnificently.

What a sight it is to see a noble horse nobly breast the flood—to see his shoulders thrust aside the stream, his breath come quick, his eyes flash, his haunches lift, his wake widen after him!

And then—Act 2—how grand it is to see him paw and struggle up with might and main upon the farther bank—to see him rise, all glossy and reeking, shake himself, and with a snort go galloping free and away! Ah! a sight to be seen!

We stood watching—Act 1. The fugitive was half-way across. The baying came closer, closer on his trail.

Two-thirds across. The baying ceased. The whole pack drew a long wail.

"They see him," said Biddulph.

Almost across! A dozen more plunges, Fulano! A crowd of armed men on horse-back dashed up to the bank two hundred yards above us. It was open where they halted. They could not see us among the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them—it was Murker—sprang from his saddle. He pointed his ride quick and steady. Horse and man, the fugitives, were close to the bank and the thicket of safety.

Ping!

Almost over, as the rifle cracked. Ham had turned at the sound of his pursuers crashing through the bushes. Fulano swam high. He bore a proud head aloft, conscious of his brave duty. It was but a moment since he dashed away, and the long lines of his wake still rippled against the hither bank.

We heard the bullet sing. It missed the man as he turned. It struck Fulano. Blood spirted from a great artery. He floundered forward. Ham caught the bushes on the bank, pulled himself ashore, and clutched for the bridle.

Poor Fulano! He flung his head up, and pawed the surface with a great spasm. He screamed a death-scream, like that terrible cry of anguish of his comrade martyred in the old heroic cause in Luggernal Alley. We could see his agonized eye turn back in the socket, sending towards us a glance of farewell.

Noble horse! again a saviour. He yielded and sank slowly away in that base ditch.

But Ham; was he safe? He had disappeared in the thicket. His pursuers called the hounds, and galloped off to chase him round the slough.

Ham was safe. He got off to freedom. From his refuge he writes to me that he is "poplar"; that he has got up a Livery Institution, and has a most beautiful black coat a growin' up for 'em. Ham was saved; but Fulano gone. Dead by Murker's rifle. The brother had strangely avenged his brother, trampled to death in the far-away canon of the Rocky Mountains.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

Mr. Glaisher, an English scientist, has been recently making balloon ascents to the higher regions of the atmosphere, for scientific purposes. Speaking of his own personal feelings in his last ascent, he says:

When we attained the height of two miles, at 1h. 21m., the temperature had fallen to the freezing point; we were three miles high at 1h. 28m., with a temperature of 18 degrees; at 1h. 39m. we had reached four miles, and the temperature was 8 degrees; in ten minutes more we had reached the fifth mile, and the temperature of the air had passed below zero, and there read minus two degrees; and at this point no dew was observed on Regnault's hydrometer when cooled down to minus 30 degrees.

Up to this time I had taken the observations with comfort. I had experienced no difficulty in breathing, while Mr. Coxwell, in consequence of the necessary exertions he had to make, had breathed with difficulty for some time.

At 1h. 51m. the barometer read 11.05 inches, but which requires a subtractive correction of 0.25 inch, as found by comparison with Lord Wrottesley's standard barometer just before starting, both by his Lordship and myself, which would reduce it to 10.8 inches, or at a height of about 5.1-4 miles. I read the dry bulb as minus 5 deg.; in endeavoring to read the wet bulb I could not see the column of mercury. I rubbed my eyes, then took a lens, and also failed. I then tried to read the other instruments, and found I could not do so, nor could I see the hands of the watch. I asked Mr. Coxwell to help me, and he said he must go into the ring, and he would when he came down. I endeavored to reach some brandy which was lying on the table at about the distance of a foot from my hand, and found myself unable to do so. My sight became more dim; I looked at the barometer and saw it 10.2 and 11 inches, and tried to record it, but I was unable to write. I then saw it at 10 inches, still decreasing fast, and just noted it in my book; its true reading, therefore, was at this time about 9.3-4 inches, implying a height of about 5.3-4 miles, as a change of an inch in the reading of the barometer at this elevation takes place on a change of height of about 2,500 feet. I felt I was losing all power, and endeavored to arouse myself by struggling and shaking. I attempted to speak, and found I had lost the power. I attempted to look at the barometer again; my head fell on one side. I struggled, and got it right, and it fell on the other, and finally fell backwards. My arm, which had been resting on the table, fell down by my side. I saw Mr. Coxwell dimly in the ring. It became more misty, and finally dark, and I sank unconsciously as in sleep. This must have been about 1h. 54m. I then heard Mr. Coxwell say, "What is the temperature? Take an observation; now try." But I could neither see, move nor speak. I then heard him speaking emphatically, "Take an observation; now do try."

I shortly afterwards opened my eyes, and saw the instruments and Mr. Coxwell very dimly, and soon saw clearly, and said to Mr. Coxwell, "I have been insensible"; and he replied, "You have, and I nearly"; I recovered quickly, and Mr. Coxwell said, "I have lost the use of my hands; give me some brandy to bathe them." His hands were nearly black. I saw the temperature was still below zero, and the barometer reading 11 inches, but increasing quickly. I resumed my observations at 1h. 7m., recording the barometer reading 11.53 inches, and the temperature minus 2 deg. I then found that the water in the vessel supplying the wet-bulb thermometer, which I had by frequent disturbances kept from freezing, was one solid mass of ice. Mr. Coxwell then told me that while in the ring he felt it piercingly cold; that hoar frost was all round the neck of the balloon, and on attempting to leave the ring he found his hands frozen, and he got down how he could; that he found me motionless, with a quiet and placid expression on the countenance.

He spoke to me without eliciting a reply, and found I was insensible. He then said he felt insensibility was coming over himself; that he became anxious to open the valve; that his hands failed him; and that he seized the line between his teeth, and pulled the valve open, until the balloon took a turn downwards. This act is quite characteristic of Mr. Coxwell. I have never yet seen him without a ready means of meeting every difficulty as it has arisen, with a cool self-possession that has always left my mind perfectly easy, and given to me every confidence in his judgment in the management of so large a balloon.

On asking Mr. Coxwell whether he had noticed the temperature, he said he could not, as the faces of the instruments were all towards me; but that he had noticed that the center of the aneroid barometer, its blue hand, and a rope attached to the car, were in the same straight line. If so, the reading must have been between seven and eight inches. A height of six miles and a half corresponds to 8 inches. A delicate, self-registering minimum thermometer reads minus 12 deg.; but, unfortunately, I did not read it till I was out of the car, and I cannot say that its index was not disturbed. On descending, when the temperature rose to 17 deg., it was remarked as warm, and at 24 deg. it was remarked as very warm. The temperature then gradually increased to 57.12 degrees on reaching the earth. It was remarked that the sand was quite warm to the hand, and steam issued from it when it was discharged. Six pigeons were taken up. One was thrown out at the height of three miles; it extended its wings and dropped as a piece of paper. A second, at four miles, flew vigorously round and round, apparently taking a great dip each time. A third was thrown out between four and five miles, and it fell downwards. A fourth was thrown out at four miles, when we were descending; it flew in a circle, and shortly after alighted on the top of the balloon. The two remaining pigeons were brought down to the ground; one was found to be dead, and the other (a carrier) had attached to its neck a note. It would not, however, leave, and when jerked off the finger returned to the hand.

After a quarter of an hour it began to peck a piece of ribbon encircling its neck, and I then jerked it off my finger, and it flew round two or three times with vigor, and finally towards Wolverhampton. Not one, however, had returned there when I left on the afternoon of the 6th. It would seem from this ascent, that five miles from the earth is very nearly the limit of human existence. It is possible, as the effect of each high ascent upon myself has been different, that on another occasion I might be able to go higher, and it is possible that some persons might be able to exist with less air and bear a greater degree of cold; but still I think that prudence would say to all, that whenever the barometer reading falls as low as 11 inches, open the valve at once; the increased information to be obtained is not commensurate with the increased risk.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.

Dr Livingstone, in a recent letter to Rev. William Monk, of Cambridge, Eng., gives this interesting account of the cotton district of Lake Nyassa:

Col. Rugby, our Consul at Zanzibar, says, in a letter to Sir George Grey, that 19,000 slaves pass through the custom-house there annually—all, or nearly all, from Nyassa or Shire; and he adds: "If it should ever be possible to place a steamer on Lake Nyassa, it will cut off the chief supply of slaves to the east coast." Without knowing that gentleman's opinion, we have ordered a steamer from Glasgow in twenty-four parts, which we hope to carry past the Cataracts as our next work. We expect her soon, and I shall not pen a syllable to you till it is accomplished. I pray to Him in whose hand are "our times," to permit me to accomplish this great service; then a path to the sea by Rovuma, or some river in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, for we must have an outlet to the sea uncontrolled by the Portuguese. Fancy the folly of our allies; the government builds a post at the mouth of the Shire, to be enriched by cotton dues, while the people of Tetto do all in their power to depopulate the country from which the cotton is to come. If we have our own outlet, the cotton field, now four hundred miles long, will be prolonged far to the north and west, and our own English honor post may live on the islands and become blessings to Africa, our own sweet home, and to themselves. These are my hopes, and it ought to be borne in mind that my expedition should be dated only to the possession of the Pioneer. We were forced to return by want of food, when as we have reason to believe, we were in sight of the dark mountain masses in which Lake Nyassa ends.

A tribe of Zulus, originally from the South, had made terrible havoc among the Lake people—we did not know why, as we received only one-sided statements, and never formed an opinion on that sort of evidence; but human skeletons and putrid bodies of the slain strewed the shores—"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." I met seven of these Marite, or Zulus; they behaved much as we may suppose old people of either sex would do if they fancied they had seen a ghost. In view of this tribe wandering up so far, it strikes me that the more work Christian people attempt, the more their Master gives them to perform. The Bishop at the Cape with his Kaffir labor, is probably fitting missionaries to labor much nearer the equator than he ever contemplated. I always rejoice to hear of efforts to spread our blessed religion, no matter by whom, for I am sure that He who is head over all things to His Church, condenses to accept the hearty though often feeble offering of His people, and will guide all to a glorious consummation. This college seems an admirable institution.

THE EXTENT OF CREATION.

The distance of the nearest fixed star has been ascertained. It was the achievement of the illustrious Bessel. To reckon the distance of that star in miles would only bewilder. We must assume another unit, namely, the velocity of light. In eight minutes light rushes from the sun. From the nearest fixed star it comes not in less than ten years, and would require thousands to cross our galaxy. Employing this standard of measure, the lecturer set forth, in a way that we have not space to report, the vast extent and wonderful duration of God's works, and their probable unity as one unpeppable grand system with a common centre. On this point of a common centre for all creation there might be two opinions; either the whole revolves about a common centre of gravity—a mere geometrical point

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOBBLES SEWING MACHINES.

For Family and Manufacturing Use. 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. J. P. BERDICK, AGRIC. 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.

SHUTTLE, OR "LOCK-STITCH" MACHINES. Adapted to all varieties of sewing. Much more durable, Durable, and Perfect than any other machines heretofore in use.

The Grover & Baker machines will find their way to every household where there is a needle and thread. The Grover & Baker machines have taken the first prize, over all competition, at every State Fair where they have been exhibited this season.

(From the New York Independent.) Fifteen years ago, Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., demonstrated to the world the practicability of sewing by machine, and patented the first practical sewing machine ever made. Since that time there has been many patents granted for improvements on his machine, and the invention of the sewing machine, and the device connected with the records of the Patent Office, and the art is still the product of the brain of Mr. Louis Bollenmaier, an ingenious young German, for many years an employee of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, the well-known manufacturer, in which Mr. Howe's invention was perfected, and to whom it was assigned. This invention introduces material modifications in the construction of the shuttle or lock-stitch machines, dispensing with parts which have heretofore been considered essential, reducing the amount of friction, increasing the speed, and doing away with the necessity of take-ups and complicated tension springs, and consequently rendering it much more simple than the old lock-stitch machines.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company are now manufacturing and exhibiting at the different sales-rooms, these improved machines of the same pattern and at the same price as their well-known Grover & Baker stitch machines, so that all interested may now see side by side, the latest improvement for making the two great vital stitches—the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock-stitch—and decide the vexed question, "Which is the best?"

CONTENTMENT.—When the Dutchman, on falling from the mainmast of a ship to the deck, and breaking his leg, congratulated himself that it was not his neck, he showed himself to be a genuine philosopher; and if we would use his philosophy, catch his contented spirit, and in our reverses and trials consider how much more severe they might have been than they are, it would prevent much murmuring and disquietude.

It would conduce likewise to the same serene temper and blessed result, if in our bereavements and sufferings we considered how much, after all, was yet left to us, as the philosophic Aristippus, who, on being consoled with the loss of a farm, replied, "I have three farms still, and you have but one; so that I ought rather to console with you, than you with me." This is a world of trouble, and in our sorrow we have not far to look, to find many much more sorely distressed than we are. Our mercies greatly outnumber our trials; our blessings far exceed our afflictions.

G. B. & J. H. UTTER, POWER PRINTERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

WESTERLY, R. I. Are prepared to do every kind of JOB PRINTING.

FROM A CARD TO A BOOK. Their Type and Presses are new and in perfect order, and their motto is, "Neat, Quick, and Cheap."

THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY. Published at Westerly, 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, would be likely to feel an interest in. As an advertising medium, it is admitted to be the best in Southern Rhode Island. Terms, \$1.50 per year, in advance.

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, Eli S. Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, Solomon Carpenter, N. Gardner, James H. Cochran, and Daniel Coon, 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. These volumes were published at one dollar each, and are bound as a large and attractive book at the cost of another dollar. We propose to send the complete work, neatly bound, with postage or express charges paid, to any one who will remit us three dollars. A copy ought to be in the family of every Seventh-day Baptist who is interested in the literature of the denomination.

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.

THE CAROL. A Collection of original and selected Music and Hymns, for the use of Sabbath-schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. 128 pages octavo; price 25 cents single, or \$2.50 per dozen.

MANUAL OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS. This little volume contains an Historical Sketch of the Seventh-day Baptists, showing the origin and location of their Churches in England and America, with a list of preachers, and the statistics of the churches; to which is appended a brief statement of Reasons for emphasizing the Day of the Sabbath. It is neatly bound in muslin, and sold at 25 cents per copy.

HYMN BOOKS. Copies of "Christian Psalmody," 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

Any article in the above list will be sent by mail or express, charged paid, on receipt of the price. Address G. B. & J. H. UTTER, Westerly, R. I.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

From Fort of Central—Connecting at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg and the West without change of cars.

Leave New York as follows: Harrisburg Express, at 6 A. M., for Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, and Williamsport. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, &c. 12 A. M. Through train for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Williamsport, &c. 4 P. M. Through Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. 5:30 P. M. Way Train for Somerville and Intermediate stations.

8:00 P. M. Western Express, for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and West. Sleeping Cars from Jersey City through to Pittsburg.

Express Train for Harrisburg—The 6 A. M. Express Train from New York arrives at Harrisburg at P. M., and connects with East and West cars to Pittsburg and Central Railroad, Northern Central Railroad, North and South, and with Cumberland Valley Railroad.

The Through Express Train for the West leaves New York at 8:00 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted), making close connection at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad, with no change of cars to Pittsburg, and out to one to Cincinnati and Chicago. Four hours time is saved by taking this train.

ELIZABETHPORT 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. 12 A. M. Through train for Easton, Point and Mariner's Harbor every trip each way.

JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOBBLES SEWING MACHINES.

For Family and Manufacturing Use. 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. J. P. BERDICK, AGRIC. 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.

SHUTTLE, OR "LOCK-STITCH" MACHINES. Adapted to all