

The Recorder

THE ORGAN OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Vol. XVII.—No. 7. Westery, N. Y., Fifth-day, February 13, 1862. Whole No. 891.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, publishers may continue to send them until all sums due are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for any loss or injury to the papers, and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The law declares that any person who makes a copy of any newspaper, or any part thereof, or who uses the same for any other purpose than that for which it was published, or who sells or distributes the same, or who prints or publishes the same, or who is accessory to any of the foregoing offenses, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he were the author or proprietor thereof.

THEY WILL BE DONE.

"They will be done on earth as it is in heaven." When life is like some gentle hill,
Which waves through blooming meadows run,
While summer breezes o'er it play
Where'er its sparkling waters stray,
How easy then it is to say,
"They will be done!"

When life is like that gentle hill,
While frosty winter winds descend,
And every pathway is so dreary,
And storm, for summer winds have swayed,
How very hard it is to say,
"They will be done!"

OUR NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

WHAT CAUSED THEM?—WHAT ARE THEIR PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE CONSEQUENCES?—WHAT WILL BE THE FINAL RESULT?

In the Recorder of January 23, 1862, we find the following words:

"The REAL QUESTION.—The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the central organ of the Methodist church, states the question now before the country, in very plain terms: 'Thus, both parties to this contest, and especially our own government, are steadily going upon false principles. It is undeniable that slavery has made this war, and very probably, it will soon be equally evident that there can be no real peace till slavery is thoroughly conquered and rendered politically powerless.'

There seems to be no more reason for asserting that 'slavery is the cause of the war' than there would be in declaring that Christianity caused the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, or the more recent murders in Syria. If Christianity had been known, those bloody scenes would not have occurred. In like manner, if slavery had never existed in America, our present war might have been avoided. In order to be able to decide correctly, which caused our present national difficulties, slavery or anti-slavery, we must examine our history from the time of our declaration of independence to the present time. At the time of our declaration of independence, the only slavery which existed in all the thirteen States, and when our national Constitution was adopted, slavery existed in all the States, except Massachusetts; and the States which established the present Constitution, recognizing slavery in the States. Sec. 2, § 3, Constitution, Art. 1, Section 2, Sub. 3, and Art. 4, Section 2, Sub. 3.

AMERICAN UNION. I regard a legitimate abolitionist as a philanthropist. A State that abolishes slavery within its bounds is of the same character. The owner of slaves that gives them freedom, I regard as a better man than the one that refuses to emancipate. And so of the man that advances his money to purchase the freedom of the oppressed. But a fanatical abuser of slaveholders, who agitates without furnishing funds to purchase freedom legitimately, I always regard as infinitely worse than an average of slaveholders.

The causes of our present difficulties. It has usually been supposed, that opposition to our Constitution and laws, and armed resistance, first commenced in the south. A great error. After the passage of the present fugitive slave law, the decision in the Dred Scott case in the U. S. Supreme Court, and the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bills, Kansas Aid Societies were formed, and Sharpe's rifles were procured for desperate emigrants to fight against the provisions of the above laws; and many murders were committed in Kansas under such rebel leaders as John Brown, Jim Lane, Montgomery and others. Those acts were just as truly a rebellion, as the more recent acts in South Carolina.

SEAM UNIONISM.

We doubt if any other cause, says the *Watchman and Reflector*, has done as much to impede the progress of the national arms as confidence in worthless professions of loyalty. There has been any amount of lip-service rendered to the Union in some of the border slave States, unsupported by the least tangible act of service to our cause. We hear of loyal multitudes who want protection, but who do nothing to protect themselves. We have been told that an undoubted majority of the people in a given district are for the Union, but that the undoubted minority are killing, robbing, plundering and banishing them, as if the minority were wolves or lions, and the majority sheep. Such tales have so uniformly come from Missouri and other States, as to make us strongly suspect that slaveholding and disloyalty, if not convertible terms, have a logical relation to each other.

THE EASTERN MISSIONS.

The Methodist church concisely states the present condition of missionary work in the East, with some of its results. They who hoped fifty years ago for such results as these from a half century's labor in giving the Gospel to the heathen, were esteemed by the world enthusiasts. But God honored the effort made with prayer and faith, and disappoints the expectation of the doubting.

"In China, neither the Imperial Government nor the insurgents now obstruct the preaching of the Gospel. The mission field has been somewhat extended, and soon the first Protestant mission will be permanently established at Pekin; but still many large provinces containing millions of inhabitants, remain unoccupied, and invite greater exertions and better concert of action by the missionary boards of the Christian churches. In Japan, the Christian missionaries have secured the right of circulating the Bible and other Christian books, and have availed themselves of it with great zeal.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. The battle of Bull Run, which was fought on August 31, 1861, was a decisive victory for the Confederate forces. It was a surprise to many of the Union leaders, who had expected a quick end to the war. The Confederate army, led by General Robert E. Lee, was able to defeat the Union army, led by General George B. McClellan. This victory allowed the Confederates to move on to Washington, D. C., and to burn the city on August 25, 1862. The battle of Bull Run was a turning point in the war, and it showed that the war would be a long and difficult one.

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WESTERLY, R. I., FIFTH DAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

THE VALLEY OF HUMILITY.

There is, perhaps, no Christian grace more difficult to attain and to preserve than that of humility, and none more important as an exponent, of Christian character.

There are many paths that lead over the ridge of self-complacency and enter the "low valley" and many thorns and thistles beset the foot of the pilgrim on his weary journey thither.

From this outer failure we turn inward. We examine our hearts, and think we see why we have failed. We determine to set a more rigid watch over our thoughts and ways.

Practiced we lie on our faces, and out of the depths of humility and anguish, we cry to God for that mercy and forgiveness which we feel that we have forfeited.

Da. CHESTER in WASHINGTON.—The Anti-Slavery Standard understands that "Dr. Chester has received an invitation signed by thirty or forty members of the Senate and House, to preach three or four sermons here on Sunday, in Washington, with special reference to the discussion, on religious grounds, of the question of slavery as connected with the war."

DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF BAPTISM.

It is not my design or wish, in this article, to enter the list of disputants on the subject of Baptism. Indeed, there appears to be but little said in this line, by either Baptists or Pedobaptists in the present day.

The main objection urged against the agitation of the subject of Baptism, as well as some other duties, is, that it produces disturbance and difficulty in churches, in families, and in neighborhoods.

Whatever slight changes were made in her church articles, she retained all the elements of persecution practiced by the mother-church. Her act of uniformity demanded that all the subjects of the king should submit to the control of the church, which retained all the paraphernalia of the Roman church, with her persecuting spirit.

During this century, the Anabaptists, as they were called by their opponents, made quite a stir in England and on the continent of Europe. They claimed, that according to the Scriptures, none but believers in Jesus Christ were fit subjects or candidates for the ordinance of baptism; and that this could be administered only by immersion, which the word baptizo properly signified.

Among others who wrote against the Baptists was one David Riesen, a true son of the church, though a layman. He published a book in 1703, entitled, "Fundamentals without a foundation; or a true picture of the Anabaptists."

any manner of washing, whether by dipping, rising, washing, or sprinkling; or any other muddifying act by water.

His second chapter gives the various names by which the Anabaptists have been called. He begins this catalogue of names by saying they are, duplex nomen, duplex nebulo—a double name, (a double lyingascal, scoundrel, etc.)

His third chapter contains a plea for infants, in which is noticed the numerous class of Christians, ancient and modern, who have practiced infant baptism; and remarks freely upon the cruelty of the Anabaptists in denying baptism to infants, and preventing their regeneration, and shutting them out of the kingdom of heaven.

In the fourth chapter, Mr. Russen gives the Baptists an additional name. He here calls them Katabaptists, because they deny their first baptism; that is, sprinkling.

Mr. Russen's fifth chapter is devoted to dipping. "In the administration of baptism," Mr. Russen says, "as to the essence of the sacrament, is the application of water; and this is an outward washing, whether it be by dipping into, or by sprinkling on, or pouring out of the water.

He closes the chapter with the following beautiful lines—

An ignis fatuus that bewitches, And leads men into pools and ditches, To make them dip themselves, and sound For Christians in dirty pond,

In his sixth chapter, Mr. Russen speaks of the Anabaptist preachers and ministers. He treats largely upon their disqualification to minister in sacred things for want of episcopal ordination—their ignorance—that some of them were formerly mechanics or farmers; and that had occasion to aid themselves in the support of their families, by the use of some handicraft, which he considered very reproachful to a minister of the Gospel.

His eighth chapter is appropriated to a description of the religious assemblies, marriages, anointing with oil, which he calls extreme unction, and the burials of the Anabaptists.

In his ninth chapter, the author speaks of the heretical and schismatical tenets of the Anabaptists. He here gives them an additional set of names: 1. They are Arrians, 2. Valentinians, 3. Novatians, 4. Pelagians, and Socinians, 5. Apocryphals, 6. Enthusiasts, 7. Millenarists, 8. Millenarists, and Chilians. Under this head he says: "I could conclude some of them, under the title of Sabbatarians, for some of those Anabaptists who have been mostly inclined to this personal reign of Christ, have embraced the Seventh-day Sabbath."

Among others who wrote against the Baptists was one David Riesen, a true son of the church, though a layman. He published a book in 1703, entitled, "Fundamentals without a foundation; or a true picture of the Anabaptists."

mutinous and rebellious, causing divisions in the civil state, in the neighborhood, and in families. And quotes Mr. Baxter as agreeing with him in his opinion.

In his tenth chapter, Mr. Russen gives the history of the origin of the Anabaptists. He says they originated in Germany in 1524, by one Bernard Rohman; and includes in his history the extensive massacre of their sect in Munster, which, he says, they well deserved.

Mr. Russen's eleventh and last chapter assigns the reasons of their rise and growth. 1. To promote rebellion in the state. They lurked in holes in the peaceable reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James; yet the troublesome times of King Charles opened the way for them to gather into a body, and sect, and society. 2. They scattered abroad their doctrine, which they confirmed by Scripture. 3. They tampered with the vulgar sort of people, and the weaker sex. 4. Retending to greater purity, better ordinances, and a stricter discipline. 5. Promising greater privileges, liberty of conscience, and remission of sins on re-baptization. 6. They pretend to have immediate revelations from heaven, and to inspiration, in their dreams. 7. Styling kings and princes tyrants; magistrates, oppressors; civil laws, injustice; the suppression of their exorbitances, persecution. They nicknamed the clergy of England, black-cobbs, priests of Baal, idolatrous promoters of popish superstition; and censure their failings. 8. As often as it is in their power, they not only silence the clergy, but deprive them of their livings, and banish them their habitations. 9. When they admit any to their communion, they re-baptize them, obliging them not to come to the assemblies of the church, or hear any of the clergy. Another art they have is to keep a trade among themselves, and to buy of their own shop-keepers, and if any poor be baptized, they will maintain them by gatherings among themselves. 10. To encourage the people to steadfastness, the teachers hold fast to their principles; few of them falling away. 11. And lest the Scripture should detect their errors, they would endeavor to pervert it. 12. For the encouragement of all parties, they comply with all other opinions and factions.

In Mr. Russen's closing remarks, he says, "Having traced them thus far, I shall leave them to God, and their own consciences; and this discourse to the judgment of all good men who are not corrupted with their principles."

Mr. Russen was a member of the church of England; and probably expressed the sentiments generally held by that church relative to the Baptists at that time, but we are happy in the persuasion that this tone of bitter feeling has passed away. And though both Episcopalians and Baptists maintain their respective sentiments, a better acquaintance with each other has taught both classes to treat each other more like brethren professing the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

In pursuance of the action of a National Convention, held in New York in November last, a number of gentlemen were appointed a Christian Commission for the army. Two of the eight persons composing this commission, Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., and Charles Demond, Esq., are residents of Boston, two of New York, two of Philadelphia, and the others of Brooklyn, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo. They are all gentlemen of high religious and social position. The Commission have arranged a plan of operations which they now submit to the public, and call upon the friends of the soldier to aid them in their work, which is to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of our vast army and navy. They propose to do this—

- 1. By furnishing to them religious tracts, periodicals and books.
2. By aiding in the formation of religious associations in the several regiments.
3. By putting such associations in correspondence with the Christian public.
4. By cultivating, as far as possible, the religious sympathies and prayers of Christians in their behalf.
5. By obtaining and disseminating gratuitous personal labor among the soldiers and sailors as may be practicable.
6. By improving such other opportunities and means as may in the providence of God be presented.
7. By furnishing, as far as possible, profitable reading, other than religious, and wherever there is a permanent military post, by establishing a general library of such works as may be useful.
8. By establishing a medium of speedy and safe intercommunication between the men in the army and navy and their friends and families, by which small packages of clothing, books and medicines, and mementoes of social affection can be interchanged.
9. By furnishing, as far as possible, profitable reading, other than religious, and wherever there is a permanent military post, by establishing a general library of such works as may be useful.
10. By establishing a medium of speedy and safe intercommunication between the men in the army and navy and their friends and families, by which small packages of clothing, books and medicines, and mementoes of social affection can be interchanged.
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12. By establishing a medium of speedy and safe intercommunication between the men in the army and navy and their friends and families, by which small packages of clothing, books and medicines, and mementoes of social affection can be interchanged.

will be sent as desired if money is furnished to pay expressage. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 212 Wall street, New York. The Executive Committee of the Commission have issued a circular, developing the plan of operations, of which we have given the substantial points, and closing with the following remarks:—

"There are over 700,000 men now in the army and navy, who have left the comforts of home to endure hardship, and it may be to die for us. A large number of them have now no means of religious instruction, and all are exposed to the demoralizing influences of war. We propose to encourage in them whatever is good, and keep fresh in their remembrance the instructions of earlier years, and to develop, organize, and make effective the religious element in the army and navy.

The field is open to us. We can have free access to their immortal souls—the chaplains desire and call for aid—the Government wish it—and the men ask for and receive religious reading and teaching with an eagerness most touching. Thousands, who at home never entered the house of God, and had none to care for their souls, now in imminent peril, desire to know of Him who can give them the victory over death, through our Lord Jesus Christ. The time is short; what we do must be done quickly.

Brethren and friends, we have made known to you our purposes and plan of operation. Our appeal is in the soldiers' behalf. It is for your sons and brothers, and for many, too, who have no parents or near relatives, that this work is undertaken. We beseech you, by all that is valuable in our national institutions—nay, by all that is inspiring in the Christian faith and comforting in the hope of heaven—that you come promptly forward to encourage and sustain these young men in their patriotic service, and to secure to them those precious spiritual blessings which are needed everywhere and at all times, but especially by those whose lives are in jeopardy every hour, who are subject to suffering and want, and at any moment may be called to die on the field of battle, far away from their fathers' sepulchres."

The plan of this Commission has the cordial approval of President Lincoln, Mr. Cameron, late Secretary of War, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. McClellan, all of whom have written letters to that effect. We think it cannot fail to have the approval, also, of all well-wishers of our brave soldiers and sailors throughout the country, and trust that it will meet with substantial aid and encouragement.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS. There is a little Waldensian colony, numbering 240 persons, located in South America, near Buenos Ayres. They have a minister and school-master from their native valleys, and live together in one cultivated district—a bright spot in the dark land.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes of the army on the Potomac: "In one regiment there have been about thirty hopeful conversions in another about twenty; while in several others, I learned from personal inquiry, there are cases of seriousness and anxiety, and of conversion."

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS in Great Britain has addressed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, setting forth the unchristianity of war in general, and the peculiar iniquity of war between America and England.

Quite a revival of religion is in progress in the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. Thirty or more have lately professed to be converted.

HOME NEWS.—WALWORTH.—The ladies of Walworth, Wis., have been taking a hint from the Apostle James: "Be ye warned;" and have supplied their pastor with a valuable and most opportune suit of fur—cap, tippet, gloves, and overboots—are the more acceptable to one who feels the chilling cold more severely—his long residence south having quite unfitted him to endure the rigors of our winter. It is surmised that the ladies had no little trouble in secretly obtaining so nice a fitting as their order from Chicago proved to be. Such testimonials of regard for pastors, tend to cement the bond of union between them and the churches.

THE PORTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—This Committee was appointed to ascertain and report to the House of Representatives the number of disloyal persons, with the names thereof, employed by the Government in its several Departments. The first meeting of this body was held on the 10th day of July, from which time it met almost daily till the 24th of August; then, after a brief recess, the meetings were resumed on the 9th of September, and continued from day to day till October 8. Since the commencement of the present session of Congress, the investigation has been prosecuted diligently. During the time thus covered, between five and six hundred cases of disloyalty have been inquired into, and between four and five hundred witnesses have been examined. The Committee find that new charges of a similar nature against Government servants are daily coming to them, and that there is an undoubted necessity for the continual labors of such a body.

THE TEACHERS' CAVALRY.—This is the name assumed by Company L, 1st Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, now about ready to go into camp. The company is made up mostly of teachers in Wisconsin and Minnesota, under Captain T. J. Conalty, many years principal of the Kenosha High School. A friend of ours says: "He stands in the very front of the educational ranks, and for whole-hearted, earnest, devoted, and Christian patriotism, he has not, perhaps, his superior in the army."

During the past week Congress has made something of a move. On Wednesday, the Senate, by a decisive vote of 33 to 14, expelled Jesse D. Bright from that body. His offense consisted in writing, on the first of March last, a letter to "The Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States," recommending to him a Mr. Thomas B. Lincoln as inventor of a valuable improvement in fire-arms. On being taken to task in the journals for this, he avowed himself indubitably opposed to "coercion." On Thursday, the Treasury Note bill was passed by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 93 to 59. Mr. Spaulding's bill having been found defective in some slight particulars, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute remedying these weaknesses. This substitute was the one passed; it retains the legal-tender clause and other characteristic features of Mr. Spaulding's bill; it withdraws the \$50,000,000 of notes now in circulation, and substitutes new notes for them. An attempt was made to reject the legal-tender clause, but was promptly voted down. This bill frees from taxation United States bonds and stocks issued under the act, allows holders of notes to fund them in 6 per cent. twenty-year bonds or 7 per cent. five-year bonds; provides that the notes may be improved with the United States Treasurer's seal, and the signature to them engraved instead of written, and punishes counterfeiting of them with great severity. There is a hopeful prospect, indicated by the debate in the Senate, that that body at least will vote to reduce the compensation of members of Congress, as well as that of other officers of the Government. On Friday, the Civil Appropriation Bill was passed in the Senate. The Naval Committee offered an amended bill providing for steam gunboats. It appropriates \$10,000,000 for the purpose of the bill. The bill authorizing twenty gunboats was passed. The case of the purchase of vessels by G. D. Morgan was called up. The House of Representatives considered the report of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee on Government contracts. A resolution of censure on the late Secretary of War and the present Secretary of the Navy, for the appointment of Alex. Cummings and Geo. D. Morgan to responsible duties, was introduced.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By late arrivals from Europe, we have the following items of intelligence: The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says: "It is not true, as some journals represent, that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and the South."

Mr. Massey's speech attracted some attention. The London Times, in an editorial upon it, says: "Let France interfere if she likes—England's true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out; it will not be long. It may indeed be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a free trade. Let us then pursue our honest policy of standing quiet aloof."

The Manchester Guardian regards in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply, it says: "It is a question how far in this district the prevailing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is not as much attributable to over production as to a mere dearth of cotton."

The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two, the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The French steam dispatch boat Porfort, at Cherbourg, had received orders to be ready to sail for North America on a special mission. A terrible accident had occurred at the Hartley coal mines, by a falling of a portion of the earth and coal above, burying some two hundred and fifteen persons, as near as could be ascertained. It was possible that some of them might be extricated alive; but probably very few of them.

The city article of the Herald says: the accounts from America are of a most depressing character, the commercial situation of New York being unparalleled. It is reported from Algiers that a prolonged cannonade had been heard off that coast, and a vessel was subsequently sighted, believed to be the pirate Sumter. It was supposed she had sunk her adversary.

It was stated that the French Minister at Washington had been furnished with the formal disapprobation of the French Government of the conduct of the United States Government in shelling up Charleston harbor with stones; and that he would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

The London Times continues its denunciations of the stone blockade, and asserts that the project of the British Government against Boulogne, in 1804, was a far different thing, having been designed to shut in a hostile fleet. The privateer Sumter, having been ordered from Cadix, reached Gibraltar on the 19th of January. During her passage she burnt the American bark Neapolitan, from Messina for Boston, with fruits. She also captured the brig Investigator, of Searport for Newport, with ore, but subsequently allowed her to proceed.

Six of the Sumter's crew deserted at Cadix, and made their submission to the American consul. The Captain of the Sumter claimed them as deserters, but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.—The World, taking the revelations of the southern press, feels justified in drawing the following general conclusions: 1. That the total effective rebel army is less than 300,000 men, of which, since the withdrawal of ten or fifteen thousand by Beauregard to Columbus, some 140,000 or 150,000 remain near Manassas. 2. That their arms are very defective, being mainly old flint locks, rifles, and some English muskets very much inferior to the small arms of our troops. 3. That their clothing is generally ragged and pieces, and many of them are without shoes.

to them. Their defensive position also is an aggravation of this difficulty, as they are compelled to have batteries not only in places where an attack is feared, we may place where an accumulation of cannon by bringing them to bear only where they are certain to be required.

4. That the south know they are to be attacked at every point at once, and are certain that they must be defeated at the greatest number, if not at all their principal defensive points.

5. That financially the rebel government is in a bad case, as is evidenced by the fact that gold bears forty per cent. premium over its currency.

6. There is not so much enthusiasm among the people, and there is little prospect that any considerable number of the troops will enlist after their time is up.

WAR NEWS.

It is believed that large bodies of rebels have been transferred by railroad from Manassas, relying upon the utter inability of the Federal army to move against them on account of the impassable condition of the roads.

Gen. Butler has returned from Washington, and from the fact that he has given large orders for provisions, it is believed that his expedition will at once proceed. There are some 500 or 600 men at Lowell, and nearly a full regiment at Pittsfield, awaiting orders. There are also several companies in Maine, which, it is expected, will be attached to his command.

A private letter from an officer in the Burnside Expedition, expresses the hope that enough transports can be got over the inner bar to carry a brigade to the point of debarkation, a force amply sufficient to hold it.

Dates of February 5, give the following correspondence of the Missouri Republican: The remainder of Gen. Sigel's Division started West on Sunday morning, under command of Acting Brig. Gen. Col. Asboth's Division started several days since, and there are left at this place only the troops who are to remain for the protection of the post. The roads have somewhat improved, and army teams are progressing with less difficulty.

The Union refugees from South-West Missouri are taking up their line of march for their homes once more. Every day they may be seen on the road making their way toward the South-West.

There is a rumor that Gen. Rains has been captured by Gen. Lane's forces, but it needs confirmation. Advice from Lebanon justify the inference that it will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the army moves forward, and no movement of importance need be expected until all the troops to take part in the campaign shall have been concentrated at that point.

The latest news from Gen. Price, received by the public, is that he is eight miles this side of Springfield, and intends to show fight.

A dispatch to the Missouri Democrat, dated Rolla, February 6, says: A messenger from Lebanon, who left yesterday at 11 A. M., reports that the enemy's pickets are within 30 miles of that place, and that the pickets of the Unionists were in halting distance. Firing had taken place between them, but it was subsequently suspended, as if by mutual consent.

The report was current at Lebanon that Gen. Price had made an ineffectual effort by three different routes to move off his baggage, but failed to accomplish his purpose. He finally assured his men that the only alternative left was to fight or surrender. Major Wright's battalion was twelve miles west, in possession of a flourishing mill.

A dispatch dated Cairo, February 7, says: Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, surrendered yesterday at 2 o'clock, after a determined resistance. The fight, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes, was conducted by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex, and St. Louis.

The Cincinnati fired 120 rounds and received 34 shots from the rebel guns, but only one man was killed. The St. Louis fired 110 rounds, but received no damage. The Essex was disabled at the tenth round by a ball striking her boiler. Thirty-two men were killed, being scalded to death. Captain Porter was badly scalded, but not dangerously. Two rebel generals, one colonel, two captains and one hundred privates were taken prisoners. The Fort mounted seventeen guns.

The land forces did not reach the scene of action until two hours after the surrender. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge, 15 miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops. A dispatch dated Fort Monroe, February 6, says: The steamer Swanawnee, of the Burnside expedition, arrived this morning. She left Hatteras yesterday morning, having come out of the Inlet the day before. The fleet was inside of the Inlet, but nothing had been done. Most if not all the vessels had gone over the bar; and about 6000 troops had been landed.

The Swanawnee was considerably damaged by the storm. Part of her bulkheads and wheelhouse were stove in, and her upper works badly damaged. She brings a large mail and thirty-four sick men from the expedition. Five died on the passage. The Swanawnee goes to Philadelphia to repair. The gunboat E. C. Herbert was lost, in addition to those mentioned.

A forward movement is expected shortly. It is rumored that the rebels had offered to give up Roanoke Island, on condition that Elizabeth City should not be attacked. The steamer Louisiana had been got off without serious damage.

The steamer Albany arrived this morning from Annapolis, with stores for the Burnside expedition.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a dispatch stating that a riot occurred in Richmond Tuesday night, and it is supposed that martial law has been proclaimed. During the disturbances cheers for the Union were given.

By the arrival of the ship Zenos Coffin at New York, the Journal of Commerce is in receipt of news from Port Royal to Tuesday, the 28th ult. The expedition for the south sailed from that point on Sunday, 26th January, including all the light draft steamers, eight gunboats and 2000 troops. The principal part of the expedition went outside, but one or two small steamers with light vessels in tow went by the inside passage. Gen. Sherman left on Monday, in the gunboat McClellan. The object of the expedition was understood to be an attack on Savannah, commencing with Port Pilaski.

A telegram dated St. Louis, Feb. 9, states that the property captured at Fort Henry is valued at upwards of \$300,000. Nine hun-

dred prisoners were transported from here to Alton today, where quarters have been prepared in the old penitentiary. Fifteen hundred cavalry and a battery of light artillery left yesterday for Fort Henry. A regiment of cavalry also left for Rolla.

A dispatch from Rolla, of the 8th, says: The news from the west indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at the point whence it is intended to move against the adversary, and, in a few days, the whole command will probably be on the march westward.

The latest reports from the Burnside expedition leave little doubt that it has commenced active operations, probably at Roanoke Island. Having been delayed in its movements for more than three weeks, it will not be strange if the force meet with well organized and most determined resistance on the part of the rebels. If this is not the case, it will certainly not be because the latter have lacked opportunity, for it appears that they have been better aware of the destination of the expedition than the loyal public at the north.

A dispatch from Fort Monroe, bearing date the 8th, says: The Charleston Courier reports the burning of the steamer Calhoun. A Norfolk dispatch of the 8th says that a messenger from Roanoke Island reports four federal steamers off the Island last night. A large number of vessels were 12 miles below the Island. An attack was expected.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WAR.—A recent letter from Hon. A. S. Diven of New York says that the reason why our army does not strike at some other point than the stronghold of the rebel army at Manassas, combining every available force on the attack, is that we cannot withdraw any considerable force from the army of the Potomac without weakening our lines, and we have a vigilant foe ready to take advantage of any movement of the kind. They can force our center; and he further says:

"Trust to the skill of me quite as anxious for victory as either you or I can be, with more knowledge of the means by which it can be attained. A joint committee has been in session for the last few weeks. It was created by those who are opposed to the manner in which the war has been conducted. I opposed it, but that was among my mistakes. It has done much good; the plans of the army have been disclosed to this committee. They must keep the secrets thus communicated, but I know they are now satisfied with the plans; McClellan has been before them. The President stated the other day in my presence, that there was probably but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than himself, and that man was McClellan. He repudiated in words of withering rebuke those who make the charge that he or Mr. Seward or Gen. McClellan were tampering or delaying out of any consideration for rebels or rebel institutions, or that they indulged in any thought of ending the war by any means other than conquest on the battle field. I wish every man in our land could have heard him."

AMICABLE FREETING ABROAD.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"The opinion is expressed here in diplomatic circles that England and France will henceforth maintain not only a strict neutrality toward this country, but will, in a little while, give evidence of their willingness to allow the war to proceed without even attempting to influence this government to change its measures with regard to the stone blockade, or any other mode we see fit to adopt for bringing the war to a close.

Private letters from a member of the British Cabinet to a distinguished Senator here make no complaint whatever with regard to this or any other question, but, on the contrary, congratulate his correspondent on the settlement of the Trent question, inasmuch as it settles definitely the only thing at all likely to have led to a belligerent movement on the part of Great Britain toward the United States. There is not the slightest ground for apprehending armed or any other interference; no such matter is alluded to in any dispatches or in any of the correspondence. It is considered here as utterly without foundation, and as a mere stock-jobbing or cotton speculating ruse."

THE NASHVILLE AND TUSCARORA.—This piratical craft is so well watched by the Tuscarora at Southampton, now, that there is but little danger that she will slip out to annoy our merchantmen on the high seas. She has but two guns, whereas the Tuscarora has nine of the heaviest calibre. The London journals state that the privateer is not permitted to take any armament on board, and will not even be allowed to take on board the timber necessary to enable her to carry guns. At the same time, a sharp eye is kept on the Tuscarora, to see that she does nothing to infract the English notion of neutrality. Our good friend John Bull thus has his hands full in watching the loving pair. A telegram dated Southampton, 10th, says:

"Three armed men and an officer from the Federal corvette Tuscarora were found last Thursday night in the docks, watching the Southern privateer Mashville. They were discovered by the Dock Superintendent at the Nashville's bows. They had dark lanterns and combustibles for the purpose of signaling the Tuscarora should the Nashville attempt to leave the docks. The Dock Superintendent stated that the docks were private property, that they had no right there for such a purpose, and insisted upon their leaving immediately, which they eventually did."

THREE ARMED MEN.—By the arrival of the brig E. Baldwin, Capt. Towley, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 6th ult. The combined fleet at Vera Cruz consists of 16 Spanish frigates, 3 French steam frigates, 3 British steam frigates, and 4 men-of-war at Antonio Lizardo. Passed going in, a large British screw steamer, and a Spanish transport. There were about 7,000 Spanish soldiers in the city—no French or English. When we arrived at Vera Cruz, the Spanish flag alone was flying at the gate on the Mole. On the 6th, the French flag was hoisted at the gate, the English at the south-east, and the Spanish at the north-east corner of the city.

There was no flag on the castle we left. There had been a few shots fired at the pickets outside of the town on the Sunday previous to our leaving. No business doing in the town; the Mexican merchants having all left for the interior. Provisions scarce and very high. Spaniards were making their way out of the interior as fast as possible.

THE KANSAS GOVERNORSHIP.—The telegraph has apprised us of the result of the contest between George A. Crawford and Charles Robinson in relation to the governorship of Kansas. This was an application for a mandamus to compel the State canvassers to count the votes said to have been cast for Crawford at the last November election. Robinson held the office of Governor by an election in December, 1859. The whole question depended upon a failure of the Constitution of Kansas to provide a time for holding the election, that instrument stipulating that the election of State officers should be at the time of the election of members of the Legislature. The Kansas Legislature, by an act, agreed upon the fall of 1862 as the time of holding an election, thus somewhat lengthening the term of the present executive. The chief point in the case was whether this action of the Legislature was legal and constitutional, and by the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the defendant, Governor Robinson, it has been settled that it was.—St. Louis Republican.

THE TAX BILL.—It is understood that the tax bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee of Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, newspapers and telegraphic messages. From these sources, taken in connection with the tariff on imports, it is confidently expected, after the most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least \$150,000,000. This tax bill will give to the United States bonds a sure specie-paying security. The Committee have also considered the subject of a national banking law, which will require the deposit of United States stock as security for the bank notes that are circulated as currency.

OBIO PAPERS ANNOUNCE THE DEATH OF A negro named Micajah Phillips, at the great age of 125 years. He came to the West in 1796 with Herman Blennerhasset, as his slave, and continued with him till he died. He was never freed. He came to Ohio soon after, and resided in Harmar for some years. He afterward came to Watertown, where he resided for over 50 years. Micajah (Cajoe) was the slave of Col. Borrel, of York, Gloucester County, Virginia. At the death of Col. Borrel he went to his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Fountain, with whom he lived at the time of the battle of Yorktown, and was then a waiter in the army. His descriptions of the battle were vivid and are presumed to be true. There are persons living who have known him for sixty years, who place his age at fully the above.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Superintendent of Public Schools in New Jersey shows that the number of these in operation last year was 1,699, which were attended by 137,378 pupils, or \$8,264 on an average. In 42 cities and townships the schools are free. The amount of money raised and expended in 1861, was \$649,123, an increase of \$11,383 as compared with 1860. Of this sum \$80,000 was appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, \$10,000 for the Normal School, and \$1,200 for the Farm-Preparatory Institute. The remainder was mostly raised by local taxation; \$30,440 having been derived from "other sources."

THE PRESIDENT HAS APPROVED the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the Government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels, or manifested a sympathy with their cause. It is known that some persons in the West after drawing their pensions have openly joined the enemy, while others who have not taken this extreme step have openly sympathized with the rebels and drawn their pensions. The law just passed affords a partial remedy against disloyal pensioners receiving money from the Government.

THE BOSTON TRAVELLER says: The time is fast approaching when an expedition specially fitted will, in co-operation probably with land forces at Port Royal, advance upon, and, in the words of President Lincoln's first proclamation, last April, "retake possession" of the Government forts and property in the harbor and city of Charleston. We understand that Gen. Anderson has carefully preserved the Union flag which was lowered from Fort Sumter last spring; and he cherishes the hope that he may be enabled to accompany the expedition and, again wave the beloved ensign over the place now disgraced by the flaunting of the rebel standard.

THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK of the 30th ult. has a long editorial appeal in behalf of the people of Hampton. It says: "We are pained to learn that the Hampton soldiers are still suffering for want of many essential articles of comfort, and they not only suffer in body but in mind, and their families are suffering privations which none of them had ever seen endured by their slaves." The Day Book appeals to Virginians to come forward in this time of need and supply the suffering rebels with those articles which so essentially need.

THE HERALD'S Washington dispatch says that a great deal of sympathy is prevailing among our troops. It is attributed by the avengers to the negligence or ignorance of company officers in making requisitions for proper shoes and clothing for the men. An abundance of articles can be obtained by simply asking. Many articles intended for our troops are lying neglected in the depot of the Sanitary Commission, notwithstanding notice has been given repeatedly to officers of regiments to which they were sent, to take them away.

BEAUREGARD'S official report on the battle of Bull Run is published in full at length. It is very lengthy. He reports the rebel killed on that occasion to be 269, and the wounded 1,483; and he estimates the Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing at 4,590. Although we had only 45,000 troops in all south of the Potomac at the time the battle was fought at Bull Run, and although of these only 18,000 were engaged in that affair, Beauregard says, we had 59,000 troops engaged against his force of 97,000 men, 21,393 men of which.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER is assured that the Confederate Government will deny permission to the Commissioners, Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, to cross the rebel lines to comfort the Yankee prisoners, and characterizes the mission as an insult, and a proceeding accompanied with danger to the Confederate cause, and as being outcoming from an enemy who has refused the South the common rights of war.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has issued orders that no further contracts for articles of foreign manufacture shall be made; that all outstanding orders, agencies, or licenses for similar articles shall be revoked and annulled; and that all persons claiming to hold such licenses shall, within fifteen days, present their claims and give full particulars of their cases.

Mrs. Catharine Arbin died in Baltimore on the 21st ult., aged 118 years. She had been confined to her bed for three years. Mrs. Arbin was born in Philadelphia in 1744, and lived to see her fifth generation, with great-grand-grandchildren. Her youngest child is now living; at the age of about 78 years. Her father, who was of Baltimore, was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Rev. Mr. Chapel, one of the most influential ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Missouri, was said to be chaplain to General Price, and brought in St. Louis with 4000 prisoners recently captured by General Pope. He is accompanied by two other Methodist rebel preachers. They were confined in the McLowell College building.

The slave-trader Gordon, who was to have been hanged on Friday, has received a respite for two weeks. But the President, in granting this respite, intimated the criminal that the grace is extended only that he may have time to prepare himself for the fate which his crimes have merited, and that no further mercy is to be hoped for.

The House bill for the abolition of the franking privilege still remains on the Senate calendar, so amended as to retain the privilege for the heads of bureaus, Post Office Department, and those persons to whom it has been delegated by special enactment—and with little or no prospect of passage at the present time.

The telegraph reports that the advances at the State Department, Washington, are regarded as conclusive evidence of a complete restoration of the cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain, and of the best possible understanding between this Government and the Governments of the Continental States.

A private letter from San Francisco mentions the fact that a large fire had occurred in that city, at the corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets, accompanied with the loss of a number of lives. Five bodies had been taken from the ruins. General Halleck's property in San Francisco county suffered severely by the recent freshets.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Jan. 8th, says: The finance committee of the Senate is in session, considering the Treasury note bill. A majority of the committee is undoubtedly opposed to the legal tender clause. It is probable that the bill will be pressed to a vote in the Senate early in the coming week.

A dispatch dated San Francisco, February 6, says: The bark 'Ada' D. Rogers, with Japan dates to the 19th of December, has arrived here. Three-fourths of Kanagawa had been destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$200,000. Japanese ambassadors to England and France were expected to start from Yeddo on the 2d of January.

The \$100 bounty due the heirs of deceased soldiers, to cover the demands on which five millions of dollars must be appropriated by Congress, will not be paid until a specific appropriation is made therefor. Claims come in at the rate of one hundred per diem.

The first ball ever given in the White House, came off on Tuesday night of last week. It was largely attended, and was, to use the language of "our special," a recherche affair, the supper being considered one of the finest displays of the gastronomic art ever seen in this country.

Large dealers, who are pleading in behalf of the whiskey interest with the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington, make the almost incredible assertion that the total production of all the distilleries in the United States is not less than 600,000,000 gallons.

The resignation of Gen. Sigel is confirmed by a letter from himself to the editor of the Michigan Journal. He says, however, that he does not insist upon immediate dismissal, while there is a prospect that the last blow is to be struck against the army of the enemy in Missouri.

President Lincoln has assumed his constitutional duties as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. This places Gen. McClellan in the same rank with Generals Buell, Halleck and others, his department being that of the Potomac.

There are indications that Congress will authorize the issue of nine hundred thousand dollars in bonds, payable in ten yearly installments, for the compensated emancipation of slaves in Delaware, as proposed by the Legislature of that State.

The New Orleans papers state that in the Senate of the Louisiana Legislature on the 18th instant the bill for the relief of the cotton-planters, passed its final reading—Yeas, 17, Nays, 11. It goes to the House for concurrence in two or three amendments.

Burnside, like a practical Yankee, and an unprejudiced volunteer, took out a quantity of spare muskets for the use of our Carolina colored brethren with military tastes. His instructions, however, were received from Gen. McClellan.

A bill is before the Legislature of Texas making it a sufficient cause for a divorce if the husband of the petitioner is in Lincoln's army or navy.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—FEB. 10, 1862. NEW YORK, Feb. 10. The market is quiet but steady. Flour is in fair request at 1 7/8 @ 2 1/8. Corn is in steady demand, at 3/4 @ 5/8. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request at 3/4 @ 5/8. Corn Meal is in steady demand, at 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2. Wheat is in steady demand, and a better demand prevails, mainly for export, and the more favorable foreign news, but the poor assortment offering and the extreme prices asked restrict transactions. Good Milwaukee Club at 1 3/4 @ 1 1/2. Red Western at 1 4/8 @ 1 1/4. Long Island at 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. The market is quiet but steady. Western of 60 bales new at 17 @ 18. Flour is in fair request at 1 7/8 @ 2 1/8. Corn is in steady demand, at 3/4 @ 5/8. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request at 3/4 @ 5/8. Corn Meal is in steady demand, at 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2. Wheat is in steady demand, and a better demand prevails, mainly for export, and the more favorable foreign news, but the poor assortment offering and the extreme prices asked restrict transactions.

MARRIED.—In Independence, N. Y., December 28, 1861, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. Charles H. Clarke, of Trumbull, Steuben Co., and Miss Sarah A. Livermore, of Independence.

COLLECTED.—In Walworth, Wis., January 1st, by Rev. Wm. M. Jones, Mr. Lucius Colburn and Miss Letitia J., eldest daughter of Zachary W. and Isabel J. Heritage.

DIED.—In Independence, N. Y., October 9, 1861, of dysentery, Julia E., only daughter of B. S. and Ed. Z. Basset, aged 2 years, and 7 months, 10, 1861, of dysentery, Frank, an adopted son of Stephen and M. Chapman, aged 1 year, and 8 months.

GREEN.—In Independence, N. Y., October 28, 1861, of consumption, Benjamin F. Green, in the 29th year of his age. Bro. Green had for several years been a member of the Seventh-day Baptist church in Independence. He met death with gladness, and rejoiced that he was going to rest in heaven.

BASSETT.—In Independence, N. Y., December 19, 1861, of pneumonia, E. J. Bassett, aged 9 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

GREEN.—In Walworth, Wis., October 4, 1861, of cholera, Miss Josephine, daughter of Wm. and Mrs. E. E. and Emily W. Maxson, aged 1 year, and 3 months.

DAVIS.—In Walworth, Wis., January 27, 1862, Mrs. Honor Emaline Carpenter, wife of Mr. Silas W. Davis. She was born in Stephentown, N. Y., September 3, 1811. She made a profession of religion at the age of 14, and was a member of the Baptist church at Stephentown. She was married September 13, 1836. She maintained a consistent life as a disciple of Christ. She was active in the church, and leaves the evidence that she had a heart in the enterprises of the church. Her funeral was held on Saturday, February 1st, at 4 P. M. "Blessed indeed are the dead who die in the Lord."

LETTERS RECEIVED.—M. J. Green, E. I. Maxson, T. Tomlinson, L. O. Rogers, Jane H. Crawford, Sarah S. Scowell, H. T. Law, A. E. Cornwall, T. F. West, E. Kenyon, B. S. Basset, Henry Keller, A. C. Caldwell, H. P. Goodrich, F. W. Atwater, W. G. Burdick, A. L. Lewis, A. Byron Whitford, E. R. Clarke, J. C. Maxson, G. D. Langworth, J. Kenyon, Wm. M. Jones, A. Vanhook.

RECEIPTS.—All payments for the Recorder are acknowledged with a receipt to be sent to the printer, enclosing money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

Advertisements.—All advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per line for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. The rate for long advertisements is made on application.

PROSPECTUS.—THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. A DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

FOR THE UNION AND THE WAR. NO COMPROMISE OR SYMPATHY WITH TRAITORS.

This well-known journal is now in the sixty-first year of its existence. It has always been a leading journal of this city, taking part in all the discussions of the day, and uttering its sentiments with confidence and independence. Its tone is conservative, and its policy has been to continue to be its own.

The principles by which it is guided are: A STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THE ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT, NO POLITICAL JOBBERY, HONEST MEN FOR OFFICE.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY. No paper of labor and no office in money will be spared to accomplish this end.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST, published regularly on Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing all the reading matter of the DAILY EVENING POST, and the latest news, by telegraph and mail, up to the hour of publication.

THE WEEKLY EVENING POST, published every Thursday, is edited with special reference to the wants of country readers; and besides all the articles of general interest published in the DAILY EVENING POST, contains a complete digest of the news of the day, and an Agricultural Column, devoted to the interest and instruction of farmers.

AN ADMIRABLE FAMILY PAPER. DAILY EVENING POST. Single Copy, One Year, in advance, \$10.00; Three Copies, in advance, \$28.00; Single Copy, per month, \$0.75.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday. Single Copy, One Year, in advance, \$10.00; Three Copies, in advance, \$28.00; Single Copy, per month, \$0.75.

its services; or for ten subscribers to receive a copy for a month. When a club of subscribers has been formed, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive the papers at the same Post-office. Each subscriber pays for his paper. Clerks are supplied at the following rates: Daily, per annum, in advance, \$10.00; Weekly, per annum, in advance, \$12.00; Monthly, per annum, in advance, \$1.00. Money may be forwarded at our risk: Specimen copies will be sent free of all charge to all who apply.

41 Nassau Street, Corner Liberty and New York.

1862.—THE INDEPENDENT. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Editor, has now entered upon the 144th year of its existence, and is conducted with the same general principles and aims for which it was started. It is a religious newspaper of the largest class, Congressional, but not sectarian in its denomination. Amaligo, Orthodox, or tolerant in its theological views, earnest and decided in its opposition to Slavery, and to every organic or social injustice, wrong, or Christian in its temper, and law in its position of dealing with public sins.

It is the only religious newspaper published in our country. THE INDEPENDENT is distinguished by its hostility to the Rebellion, and earnest and resolute in upholding the Government and its laws.

It is added to a weekly summary of secular and religious news, carefully prepared; THE INDEPENDENT is articles and editorials, and original contributions from our own and other lands. It is a selected religious articles and original contributions it provides instructive reading for the family library.

A SERMON BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, reported expressly for this column, and is a rare gem. It is especially Contributions from the highest ranks in the religious, political, and literary world.

By HARVEY BEECHER STOWE (the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin), a novel, in three volumes, published in New York, and is a rare gem. It is especially Contributions from the highest ranks in the religious, political, and literary world.

POWER PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS. WESTERLY, R. L., and J. H. UTTER, 41 Nassau Street, New York.

THE NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY. Published at Westerly, R. I., by G. B. & J. H. Utter. It is a weekly newspaper, devoted to News of the Day and Miscellaneous Reading. Special prominence is given to New England news, and especially to such as Rhode Island, residing at home or abroad, would like to see in its pages. An advertising medium, it is limited to be the best in Southern Rhode Island. Terms, \$1.50 per year, in advance.

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

We have from fifty to one hundred complete sets of the Memorial, three volumes, including descriptions and well executed portraits of Elders Wm. Bates, Wm. H. Fox, John Davis, Wm. Satterlee, E. S. Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, Solomon Carpenter, N. Wardner, 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 are published at one dollar each, and are bound in 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.

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 Recorder, published at Westerly, R. I., is a weekly newspaper, devoted to News of the Day and Miscellaneous Reading.

The Sabbath School. The first three volumes of the Visitor, bound together, in small, can be had at 75 cents. Subsequent volumes, in small, are on hand, and will be sent in answer to orders covering 25 cent per volume.

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

This little volume contains all the Historical Sketches of the Seventh-day Baptists, showing the origin, development, and progress of the Church in England and America, with the names of all the preachers, and a list of the churches to which it is supposed that a large number of members for propagating the Word of the Sabbath.

It is really bound in beautiful and elegant covers, and is published in 1862, at the price of 75 cents per copy.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. Single Copy, One Year, in advance, \$10.00; Three Copies, in advance, \$28.00; Single Copy, per month, \$0.75.

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Miscellaneous.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED. I am all alone in my chamber...

these onward strides of Russia threaten not only China and Japan, but British India. They menace that part of the British Empire...

sketch, and tried in vain to discover one redeeming feature in this vast scene of desolation. I secured my brick, and descending to the pass, recounted to proceed homeward...

BIBLE ENIGMA.—No. 4. For the Children. BY GENIVA. A wise and faithful man of God, By wicked men once caught...

ATTENTION EVERYBODY! The Subscriber having rebuilt the Almond Iron Foundry, and added machinery for iron turning...

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her ROOTHING SYRUP...

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA. It often happens in history, that a great event occurring in one quarter of the globe...

VISION TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA. Mr. Bonpland communicates to the London Times a graphic description of a visit to the Great Wall of China. The following are extracts:

MR. STANTON'S BUSINESS METHOD. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following illustrations of the manner in which the new Secretary of War dispatches business.

ODDS AND ENDS. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed at the battle of Mill Spring, was of Swiss descent...

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Use. 493 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—From foot of Corland-st. Connecting at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad...

But it is not merely in the Valley of the Amoor that the Russians have made important acquisitions to their Empire. Their system of annexation in that valley was inaugurated by Count Mouraviev...

Some of the villages along our road were mere heaps of rubbish; others retained more or less the semblance of human habitations. In the larger ones, such as Ho-si-wo, which it may be remembered was for some time in occupation of our troops...

There appears to have been at least one good bayonet charge in this war. It is reported to have been made by the 9th Ohio in the recent battle in Kentucky, and is thus described by a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune:

General Rosecrans has not only made a brilliant campaign in Virginia, but a brilliant lamp for burning coal oil without smoke or smell. It is patented.

DR. DARIUS HAMS' AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nausea, Head-ache, Colic, Stomach, Wind, &c.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, Western, Rhode Island, viz:

At Ho-si-wo we met a French missionary bishop on his way to Europe, after having passed twenty-five years in China. He was dressed in the native costume, even to the pigtail, and appeared to be treated with great reverence by the unbelieving crowd...

When within thirty yards of the enemy the order was given to 'charge bayonets, and in an instant the moving human wall bristled with bayonets and pressed forward in quick step. The rebels looked aghast at a sight they had never before beheld.

From this moment the battle was won by our side. The rebels in front of our left had grown dispirited by the news of Zollicoffer's fall, and their fire was slackening. When they saw the breaking of their left wing, they faltered and commenced retreating.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN THE FREE STATES. The Commissioner of Patents has issued a circular, in which he says: 'The cultivation of cotton in the middle portions of the free States is beginning to attract general attention.'

THE SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public; 28 pp.

THE SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp.

The most recent intelligence from Japan indicates still another onward step of the Russians. They have taken possession of the island of Saghalien, which stretches for nearly six hundred miles along the coast of their new possessions in Manchouria...

At daybreak on the following morning we climbed the highest peak of the mountain range, and there, standing on the top of the great wall, reflected upon the stupendous work of this wonderful work of human industry...

A UNION DEMONSTRATION. Corporal Merrill of the 24th New York Regiment was wounded and taken prisoner at Ball Run. He was recently released, and is publishing a narrative of his experience in the Rochester Express.

WHAT A SOUTHERN GAZETTE SAYS.—A letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, written from Nelson's division in Kentucky, contains this passage: 'I recently had the pleasure of meeting a Union man, or refugee, from Nashville.'

THE SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference; 46 pp.

THE SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. No. 16.—The Sabbath Embodied and Observed; 16 pp. (In English, French and German.)