

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERN, R. I., FIFTH DAY, SEPT. 22, 1864. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

We print this week the proceedings of the General Conference and our Benevolent Societies, at the Anniversary recently held in Milton, Wisconsin. The reports of the Treasurer of the Societies, and two or three reports of Committees, we are compelled to postpone till a subsequent issue.

The meetings throughout were more than ordinarily interesting. The congregations were larger than we remember ever to have seen on a similar occasion, and they were as attentive as could be desired. The people of the region in which the meetings were held—including representatives of the churches at Milton, Walworth, Rock River, Albion, and Berlin in Wisconsin, and several from Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota—appear to have made up their minds to lay aside all other business while the meetings were in progress, and give themselves up to the enjoyment of the occasion, or the duties of hospitality. The delegation from the East, was quite as large as could reasonably have been expected, although many were absent whose presence and counsel would have been most welcome. Among those in attendance from the East were George Greenman from Mystic, Conn.; N. H. Langworthy, E. G. Champlin, A. H. Lewis, H. S. Berry, S. P. Stillman, and D. F. Stillman, from the Pawcatuck Society; J. M. Kenyon, P. L. Berry, and Horace Randall, from the 1st Hopkinton; L. M. Cottrell from the 3d Hopkinton; Wm. Saunders from Westery; Nathan Rogers and George B. Utter from New York; James Bailey and P. F. Randolph from Plainfield, N. J.; L. C. Rogers and Isaac D. Titworth from New Market, N. J.; Varnum Hill, David Potter, B. F. Randolph, Robert Davis, and Edward Greenman, from Berlin, N. Y.; Benjamin Maxson, Samuel L. Babcock, and Elias Maxson, from Jefferson County, N. Y.; Ephraim Maxson, Ira J. Ordway, and Amos B. Spaulding, from Brookfield, N. Y.; John Maxson, Artemis Coon, and J. Clark Crandall, from DeRuyter, N. Y.; N. V. Hull, Jonathan Allen, Elisha Potter, Luke Green, Ethan Lanphear, and Wm. M. Saunders, from Allegany County, N. Y.

Of the subjects discussed during the meeting, the reader will get a tolerably correct and complete idea from the proceedings. Missions, Tract Distribution, Education, Sabbath Schools, and the condition and prospects of the denomination generally, were among the topics absorbing interest. The essayists appointed last year by the Conference were commendably prompt and thorough in the performance of the duties assigned to them, and our readers are likely to get the benefit in part of their labors. The sermon before the Tract Society, by Geo. E. Tomlinson, had to be omitted, he not being present. The sermon before the Missionary Society was preached by the alternate, L. C. Rogers; but T. B. Brown was re-appointed for next year. The sermon at the opening of the Conference was preached by the alternate, N. V. Hull; Alexander Campbell was appointed alternate next year. Besides these sermons, there was preaching on Sabbath afternoon, by Jonathan Allen, in connection with his ordination to the work of the gospel ministry on the evening after the Sabbath by James Bailey; and in the afternoon of Friday by Geo. B. Utter. An old-fashioned conference meeting, on the evening after Sixth-day, was an occasion of much interest and profit.

For some years, the plan of holding our Anniversaries at the West has been under consideration. The remarkable growth of the western churches, and the probability that in not distant days a majority of our membership will be west of the lakes, indicated the propriety of making a special effort to bring together in an anniversary meeting the representatives of the different sections. The effort has been made, and with gratifying success. We can not question that the acquaintances formed, and the discussions participated in, during these Anniversaries, by brethren from the Far East and the Far West, will prove a strong bond of union among us, as we are sure they have already been the source of great pleasure.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. The Seventh-day Baptist General Conference met at Milton, Wis., on Friday, September 9th, 1864. The introductory sermon was preached by Nathan V. Hull, on the subject of the church fulfilling her mission in the witness of God.

After the sermon, the Conference was called to order by the Moderator of the year, and the following Committee on Session was appointed:

President—Nathan V. Hull. Vice Presidents—Leman Andrus, John A. Langworthy, David R. Stillman, E. C. Green, Barton W. Millard, Ira J. Ordway.

The newly-appointed Recording Secretary not being present, and the old one declining to act, George B. Utter was by vote requested to serve as Recording Secretary during the balance of the session.

The Committee on Accounts reported, that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, with his vouchers are correct. The report was accepted, and the report of the Treasurer was adopted.

Jonathan Allen presented the following resolutions: Whereas, we deem the union of theological study and practical piety to be the true method of ministerial culture; therefore—

Resolved, That we recommend to the Trustees of Alfred University to appoint a practical pastor to the chair of Pastoral Theology in the Theological department.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of Nathan V. Hull as a suitable individual, both as a person, and in his pastoral office, to fill the chair of Pastoral Theology.

The resolutions were remarked upon by several persons, among whom were Jonathan Allen, Geo. B. Utter, D. E. Maxson, A. R. Cornwall, and A. H. Lewis. After considerable discussion on the subject, the resolutions were, on motion, laid on the table.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a series, which were taken into consideration in order. The following resolution was remarked upon by Geo. B. Utter, L. C. Rogers, N. V. Hull, and others, and adopted:

Resolved, That this Society desires to express its sympathy with the brethren, throughout the denomination, who are engaged in sustaining our educational institutions, and the greatly increased difficulties consequent upon the present disturbed state of our country; that we encourage them to hold on to their work steadily, to retrench where retrenchment is consistent with efficiency, and necessary to safety, and to endeavor to keep the interests committed to them in the best possible condition for growth and expansion when the emergencies of the present time shall have passed away.

The following resolution was remarked upon by several persons, and by vote laid on the table:

Resolved, That we recommend to all holders of Scholarships in Alfred University, to donate the same to the Education Society.

ed: Joshua Clarke, Wm. C. Whitford, Nathan H. Langworthy. After prayer by Libbeus M. Cottrell, the Conference adjourned till 9 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. On reassembling, the report of the Nominating Committee was presented and adopted, as follows:

Moderator—Jonathan Allen. Secretary—Edwin G. Champlin. Assistant Secretary—A. R. Cornwall.

Letters from the churches were called for, and read from the following: New Market, 1st Hopkinton, Shiloh, Marlboro, 2d Hopkinton, 3d Hopkinton, Westery, Plainfield, Pawcatuck, New York, Greenmanville, 1st Brookfield, DeRuyter, Adams, West Edmeston, 1st Alfred, 2d Alfred, Friendship, Richburgh, Scio, Albion, Christiana, Southampton, Rock River, Welton, Trenton.

Voted, that the Moderator appoint the Standing Committees, which was done, as follows:

On Petitions—John Maxson, A. Herbert Lewis, Isaac D. Titworth. On Finance—Benjamin Maxson, Horatio S. Berry, Elisha Potter. On the State of Religion—Varnum Hill, Jas. Bailey, Nathan H. Langworthy.

On Business and Resolutions—Geo. B. Utter, Nathan V. Hull, L. Courtland Rogers. On Religious Exercises—Darwin E. Maxson, Joshua Clarke, James C. Rogers.

Voted, that visiting brethren, both of our own and other denominations, be invited to participate in our deliberations.

Voted, that the petitions contained in the several letters be referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Voted, that the letters be referred to the Committee on the State of Religion, with instructions that they embody the substance of those letters in their report.

James Bailey read a portion of "a history or review of the General Conference, from its beginning to the present time," prepared by him agreeable to a vote at the last meeting of the Conference. Voted, that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, to take into consideration the feasibility of having the full essay put into some form that it may be presented to the public.

L. C. Rogers, Peleg L. Berry, and Stillman Coon, were appointed that Committee.

John Maxson read an article "on Feet-Washing, as referred to, by Christ in John 13: 14," prepared by him in accordance with a vote at the last session of the General Conference. Voted, that a copy of the essay be requested for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER.

Voted, that the further reading of the essays provided for at the last session of Conference, be postponed till the evening session.

The Report of the Committee on Statistics was called for. Committee not present. Voted, that this Committee (Halsey H. Baker) be continued, and that the name of Geo. B. Utter be added, and that the Committee be requested to present a report at the next meeting of the Conference.

Report of the Historical Board called for. Members of the Board made a verbal report of progress. Voted, that the same Committee (W. B. Gillette, John Maxson, Jonathan Allen, and Stillman Coon) be re-appointed, and that Jonathan Allen be the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

Voted, that Joshua Clarke be appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse at the next session of the Conference, and that Alex. Campbell be the alternate.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and adopted.

Adjourned till half-past 7 o'clock this evening, after prayer by Stillman Coon.

EVENING SESSION.

Conference assembled in accordance with the adjournment. Prayer by Joshua Clarke. Minutes read and approved.

The Report of the Committee on Petitions was presented and adopted, as follows:

Your Committee on Petitions beg leave to submit the following report: 1st. We recommend that the next session of the Conference be held with the 1st Hopkinton Church at Ashaway, R. I.

2d. As to the petition of the Church at Rock River, it is the opinion of your Committee, that any Church, being a member of an Association, and reporting itself to the Conference by letter or delegate, is thereby a member of the Conference.

3d. In accordance with the request of the 1st Alfred Church, your Committee would recommend that the Conference do ordain Prof. Jonathan Allen to the work of the gospel ministry, and that the Committee on Religious Exercises be requested to make arrangements for the same.

JOHN MAXSON, CHAIRMAN. A. H. LEWIS, SECRETARY. I. D. TITWORTH, COM. The Report of the Committee on Petitions was presented and adopted, as follows:

Jonathan Allen read a portion of an essay on "Spiritualism," prepared by him as by vote of the Conference at its last session. Voted, that the author be requested to complete the essay, and furnish a copy for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER.

Conference adjourned till 9 o'clock the morning after, after prayer by James Bailey.

SIXTH-DAY MORNING.

Conference met agreeable to adjournment. Prayer by Charles A. Burdick. Minutes read and approved.

Pending further discussion of this report, the report of the Finance Committee was presented and adopted.

Geo. B. Utter was appointed Treasurer.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Business and Resolutions was resumed.

The third item was discussed by A. Herbert Lewis, N. V. Hull, and others, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of God in the raising up of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, and do believe, that while it is our duty, in common with our fellow Christians, to publish to the world the doctrine of salvation through a crucified Redeemer, it is also our special duty to defend and propagate the true doctrine of the Bible in reference to the day of the weekly rest.

The fourth item was taken up, discussed, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Conference is gratified to learn of the determination of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society to reinforce its foreign missions, as soon as suitable missionaries and the necessary funds can be obtained; and that we deprecate any movement among our people tending to division in our missionary operations, and counsel the brethren to follow the things which make for peace, and promote the efficiency.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh items were adopted without discussion, as follows:

Resolved, That we look with unabated interest upon the protracted struggle still going on between the constituted authorities of this Republic and their loyal supporters, on the one hand, and rebels in the interest of a slaveholding oligarchy, on the other; that to the maintenance of our national rights, we still pledge our property, our sacred honor, and our lives; that we say to our Government, No compromise with, no surrender to rebels, let war be three years or thirty; that we are fighting in the interest of a holy teaching, together with a careful and consistent exercise of our national rights, we still pledge our property, our sacred honor, and our lives; that we say to our Government, No compromise with, no surrender to rebels, let war be three years or thirty; that we are fighting in the interest of a holy teaching, together with a careful and consistent exercise of our national rights, we still pledge our property, our sacred honor, and our lives; that we say to our Government, No compromise with, no surrender to rebels, let war be three years or thirty; 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General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday of last week, the great mortar attached to the army operating against Richmond, opened upon the city of Petersburg, and threw several shells with great precision. The rebels state that General Grant is extending his line slowly to the west, while perfecting his works on the Weldon Railroad. A very interesting event occurred in the Army of the Potomac on Tuesday. Three enlisted men—the first so honored—were decorated with the United States medals awarded by Congress for bravery in the field. General Meade made the presentation speech, and a "galaxy of stars" were on "and around the speaker's stand to add importance to the occasion. Such rewards will inspire the men with extra courage, and the United States medal will be as much esteemed by the soldiers of the Union as ever was the cross of honor by the armies of France. On Wednesday, General Birney opened his batteries on the city and rebel works in his front, and kept up a furious cannonade for over two hours. On the same afternoon, the enemy opened a terrific fire on three signal towers on the flanks of the Eighteenth Corps, but inflicted no injury that was not easily repaired. The death of Brigadier General J. B. Howell, of Pennsylvania, commanding a brigade in the Tenth Corps, is announced. He was killed by his horse falling upon him. The Union signal station at Dutch Gap was bombarded by the rebels on Friday evening. The Union batteries replied with vigor. The officer at the station remained at his post during the contest, and witnessed from aloft the flight of the missiles on both sides. The station is so constructed that it would scarcely be possible to inflict a permanent injury to it by merely artillery firing, although the occupation might be made exceedingly unpleasant and dangerous during a bombardment. The rebels in and about Petersburg are apparently very desirous of regaining the ground lost during the past week, and the opposing pickets—who at some places are only thirty feet distance from each other—are engaged in constant strife. Our lines have been more satisfactorily established by making alterations at points where they had been defective, and the greatest vigilance is being exercised by each of the hostile forces to prevent the other gaining any advantage. General Grant has sent a dispatch to the War Department on the subject of the draft, in which he says that "prompt action in filling our ranks will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them." Gen. Grant visited his family at Burlington, N. J., on the 17th of September. All accounts agree that General Grant believes he now has the enemy in his grasp. On Thursday, Sept. 15th, the rebels made a heavy cavalry raid on our flank near Petersburg, capturing 2500 cattle, and two hundred of the guard. SHERIDAN. General Sheridan officially reports a victory in the Shenandoah valley. General Getty, by his command, by a reconnaissance, discovered on Tuesday morning the position of Early's forces, four divisions of which occupied the west bank of the Potomac. Generals Wilson and Mackintosh, with their cavalry, dashed along the Winchester pike on the same morning, charged through a fifth division of the rebels, and captured an entire regiment of South Carolinians, with their officers and brigades commander. This feat was accomplished with the loss of but two men killed and three wounded. Another charge was made on the right of the line, during which an officer and eleven men were captured. Sheridan is now gathering in his harvest. The enemy has weakened his lines to the left of our forces, and the rebels were massing towards the Potomac. The fords are at present impassable on account of the rains; but when the water subsides, General Sheridan will be found ready to dispute the passage of the foe. The troops whose time has expired are re-enlisting with vigor, not singly, but by regiments. The supply trains run regularly to the front, and the line of communication is well guarded. The enemy seems to be retreating; but Averill is close upon his rear, and a fight is expected. SHERMAN. The news from Atlanta, from both Union and rebel sources, is highly interesting, even if it cannot be considered important. Sherman is determined that his campaign shall not be spoiled by meddlers. He has therefore ordered all citizens to be removed from his lines, and long before they have been sent from Atlanta to either North or South. This may be had upon some of the 14th...

deeds of that city; but "military necessity" is no respecter of persons, and Sherman wants the place for military purposes only. The rebels are, however, greatly enraged at Sherman's conduct. Hood protests against it, but has no remedy. The Richmond Sentinel speaks of it as "an event unparalleled in the American war." After calling Sherman "the chief among savages, the captain among pirates, the leader among highwaymen, the prince among scoundrels and brutes, and the foremost villain of the world," the editor calls upon the people to come out if any are left—and make the war, "horrible as it has been, still more so." He says, "No matter about age now. The last man and the last boy must take his musket sooner than endure such outrages as that at Atlanta." The rebel account of their losses at Atlanta is thus given in the Columbus Sun:—"One hundred and fifty cars and several engines rendered useless. Eighteen of the cars were heavily loaded with ordnance stores, among which were about five thousand and splendid Enfield or Tower rifles, entirely new, with all their equipments. Large quantities of shovels, axes, sword bayonets, bridles, saddles, canteens, and about three million pounds of cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and of the very finest quality and character," were destroyed. The rebels acknowledged that "such an enormous amount of material cannot be replaced," and condemn the "reprehensible incompetency" which caused all this destruction. General Sherman, in a dispatch relating to the draft, says: "The enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our government equal to the occasion. Our government, though a democracy, should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the power of a great nation." MOBILE AND CHARLESTON. From Mobile Bay we learn that the steamer Winnebago had passed the obstructions to a point from which she can throw shells into the city of Mobile. She has been followed by three other vessels, and all four are in line of battle, ready to shell the city when ordered by Farragut. Mobile is at our mercy. General Granger's position at Cedar Point has been fortified. We have news from Hilton Head to the 13th of September. No active military operations of importance are reported. The six hundred rebel officers recently consigned to General Foster have been placed in the prisoners' camp constructed on Morris Island, under the fire of the rebel batteries, and the commander at Charleston notified of the fact. As regards rations, these prisoners are to fare precisely as do the Union officers placed under fire in Charleston. General Saxton has organized a savings bank for the contrabands, and has also issued an order prohibiting the purchase of cotton from the negroes in advance of the harvest. The bombardment of Charleston still continues with vigor, according to rebel accounts. NAVAL MATTERS. Two blockade runners have recently been captured off the North Carolina coast. The steamer A. D. Vance was taken off Hatteras on Saturday, and twenty bales of cotton, from Wilmington bound to Halifax. The steamer Elsie was taken on the 5th of September, in latitude 33 10, longitude 72 02, with a cargo of three thousand bales of cotton, from Wilmington bound for Nassau. The vessels and cargoes were worth about half a million of dollars. It was reported that the rebel steamer Edith was about to leave Wilmington, heavily armed. The fleet were on the lookout for her appearance. The captured privateer Georgia arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on the 9th, and proceeded to Boston. The dispatch boat Fawn, while on the passage from Norfolk to Roanoke Island, through the canal, was captured and burned by the rebels on the 9th of September. Major Jenney, Provost Judge of Newbern, together with the crew of the Fawn, were also captured. The United States steamer J. P. Jackson, of the Gulf squadron, captured, about the beginning of the present month, a rebel launch, armed with one gun, in Mississippi sound, where she had been cruising with the intention of attacking and capturing our vessels. An investigation has been held at the Gosport Navy Yard to inquire into the cause of the burning of the storeship Brandywine on the 3d of September, and the result of the inquiry has been sent to the Secretary of the Navy for his action thereupon. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The Tribune's Washington special says:—"Two Wisconsin soldiers, wounded in the Wilderness have reached that city. They say that many of our wounded made their way to farm houses, but died for want of medical attendance. Hundreds of the...

dead of both sides yet lie on the field unburied. McLeach, a substitute broker, was shot on Thursday, near Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia. He had obtained a lot of passes, and was selling them to "subs" at \$100 apiece. Being detected, he tried to escape by running, but the bullet was too quick for him. Everett Babbitt, "the man with a glass eye," who had enlisted and deserted thirteen times, and who was at last caught and sentenced to be shot, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Dry Tortugas for three years. Col. John R. Hart of the Sixth Regiment Georgia Cavalry, has sent a challenge to Col. J. P. Brownlow of the First Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, to meet his regiment in mortal combat. The two regiments are to fight in an open field, and the weapons to be used are the sabre and revolver. The spelling and definition of the word having been settled, Galignani's Messenger enlightens the world as to the geography of Kearearge. It is taken from a river in the southern part of North America, which falls into the Bay of Vera Cruz. The act of Capt. Craven, who went down in the monitor Tecumseh, off Mobile, was an instance of sublime courage. As the pilot and himself, the last in the vessel, moved to the ladder, the Captain stepped aside, saying, "You first, sir." The pilot was saved, and the hero perished in his magnanimity, an example as noble as that of Sydney. The rebels have organized another invasion of Missouri. Dispatches from the Southwest state that General Price, with five thousand cavalry, crossed the Arkansas river half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith on the 8th Sept., en route for Missouri; and it is conjectured, that his destination is Springfield, while Shelby's rebel force will attack Cape Girardeau. Both these posts are said to be strongly garrisoned, and able to repel any demonstration that may be made against them. The ocean ironclad monitor, Dictator, is so nearly completed, that it has been definitely arranged that she will proceed to sea on the 1st of October. No trial trip on the river or ocean will be made, such is the exigency of the service and the importance of the expedition she is to proceed on. The rebels are building a cross road to connect the Weldon railroad below Reams' Station with the south side railroad, which will be equivalent to a recovery of the Weldon railroad. The sentences of four privates connected with New York and Maine regiments, convicted of desertion, have been commuted to punishment at the Dry Tortugas, instead of being shot. A woman named Emma Ross, in Youngstown, Ohio, recently sued James Rano for having tarred and feathered her. She claimed \$4,950 damages. The jury gave her \$200. The defense set up was the bad character of the plaintiff; but the jury didn't see that she should be tarred and feathered, even if she was disreputable. Two thousand persons have lately made the ascent of Mount Washington each week. More than two thirds of the number pass over the carriage road. About a quarter part of the visitors remain on the summit all night to witness sunset and sunrise. Since the late rains the views from the mountain have been uncommonly fine. At a recent meeting of the Common Council of New York, an ordinance was transmitted through the Mayor, which declares unlawful the opening of any recruiting office there, except for the city and county of New York, under penalties of one to five thousand dollars, or imprisonment, or both. Four couples were married in the saloon of the steamer Plymouth Rock, of the Stonington line, on Monday evening last. Capt. Geer gave a grand supper to the matrimonial party in honor of the occasion. It is suggested that this steambot line has become a "Gretna Green" for the United States. The value of horse railroads and the change they cause in travel is exhibited in a marked degree in the city of Portland. A proposition to build one on a route which would not support an omnibus line, subjected its projectors to the jeers of the multitude. It was built, however, and carried in the month of July 69,773 passengers—more than 2,000 a day. Collector Draper of New York has summarily closed two bonded warehouses for extortionate charges against importers. In one case eight times the rate had been charged, and in another three hundred dollars less than one hundred. The Overland Stage Line is to be immediately opened through to California. Ben Hollida, the proprietor, has left Atchison with a large party to put the route in running order. Hostilities on the part of Indians have entirely ceased along the whole line to Fulsom, California. A young man was arrested in Toronto, the other day, for kissing his hand to a young lady who was passing on the opposite side of the street. There may be a law to meet the case, but the young man will probably be discharged with a word of advice from the Court. Butter has declined ten cents per pound in Vermont. Last week a man in Lowell, who doesn't read the papers, sold a quantity of butter for twenty cents per pound. The receipts from the sales of public lands this year so far are seven times greater than for last year. The operations of the Land-Office are very large and increasing. A quantity of sugar belonging to the government having been stolen from Camp Reynolds, at Petersburg, and disposed of to a storekeeper in Alleghany City, the thief and the receiver have been arrested, and are to be tried by a military commission. A man in Indiana lately split a stone and found in its centre a perfectly round hole, about the size of a thirty pound shot. There was no communication at all with the outside, and the curious want to know how it came in the solid rock. John A. Stewart, Esq., Secretary of the United States Trust Company, has accepted the office of Assistant Treasurer at New York, and will assume its duties on the 13th of September. This selection gives much satisfaction in financial circles. By a recent discovery at the British state paper office, it appears that Daniel Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe and many other still popular works, was a hired spy and venal writer for the British government in the time of George I. The emperor of Russia is having a submarine fleet constructed. They are to be propelled by engines whose motive power is compressed air, and by their aid, it is thought, torpedoes and infernal machines may be easily attached to a hostile vessel. A boy of 11 years, at Bristol, Backs county, Pa., shot and killed another of 7 years, and then dragged the body to a pile of shavings and set fire to them, in order to conceal his horrid crime. Miss Jane F. Wescott langed herself last Friday in a barn near Northwick, Mass., in the same place where her grandfather had hung himself. She was forty-four years old, and slightly demented. The cod and mackerel fisheries of Cape Cod have realized more since last March than was ever before done in the same time. Provincetown alone has realized more than \$1,000,000. The educational authorities of the State of New York recommend the purchase of Appleton's Cyclopaedia and Frank Moore's Rebellion Record for every school library in the State. The duty on friction matches went into effect on the 1st of September, and after which date every package of one hundred or less, must have a one-cent stamp attached, before it can be legally sold. Glove-making in this country is rapidly approaching the limits of European excellence. Skilled foreign workmen and the best kind of stock are now employed here. SPECIAL NOTICES. LYON'S KATHARON. Katharon is from the Greek word "Katharo" or "Katharo," signifying cleanliness, rejuvenation and restore. This article is of its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum. It is the most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates from the scalp the dandruff, itching and restores the complexion. It keeps the hair soft and glossy. It prevents the hair from falling out or becoming gray. It restores hair upon bald heads. Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful complexion should use Lyon's Katharon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers. DEAR S. BARRETT & CO., New York. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly skin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the disappearance of every mark of age. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, and restores the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Four couples were married in the saloon of the steamer Plymouth Rock, of the Stonington line, on Monday evening last. Capt. Geer gave a grand supper to the matrimonial party in honor of the occasion. It is suggested that this steambot line has become a "Gretna Green" for the United States. The value of horse railroads and the change they cause in travel is exhibited in a marked degree in the city of Portland. A proposition to build one on a route which would not support an omnibus line, subjected its projectors to the jeers of the multitude. 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Miscellaneous

THE REBEL RAN TENNESSEE

The rebel ran Tennessee, recently captured by our navy in Mobile Bay, has been furnished the New Orleans Times by a gentleman present at the time of the capture, and has since been permitted by the courtesy of Admiral Farragut to thoroughly examine the vessel.

Her rudder chains were a most curious element of weakness. With her being carried along her deck, and supported only with a plate of half-inch iron. They were, consequently, broken early in the engagement, and her rudder was subsequently managed by means of ropes and blocks, which had been attached prior to the action, evidently with a full appreciation of the part of the Admiral of this defect.

The articles in the Salford Museum include flint knives, bone needles, broken teeth, and similar objects. The conclusion deduced from the exploration of these caves is that a human race inhabited the caves in the region since called Perigord at the same time as the reindeer, the auroch, and other animals which are now only found in extreme latitudes; that this people had no knowledge of the use of metals, their only arms and tools being either of broken and unpolished flints, or of bones or horns of animals; that they lived upon the produce of the chase and by fishing; that they had no domesticated animal, neither dog nor cat, else some portion of the bones and sinews that have been found would have been eaten, and some remains of the dog would have been discovered; and that they were clothed in skins, which were sewn with bone needles and strings made out of the sinews and tendons of the legs of their prey.

With this he can always battle with temporal want, and can always be independent. BURYING HIMSELF. We have lately heard of a queer case of insanity at the Variola Hospital near Natchez, of which Dr. Whitney and all concerned with the institution are cognizant. A soldier had been long sick with the small pox, but had so far recovered as to be able to leave the institution, when he was suddenly confined to the sick ward with the erysipelas. A fit of insanity came over the man, in the fit in which he was then placed, and he conceived the idea of burying himself in a new made grave in the hospital burial place. It had been raining, and the vault, six feet by six, had about a foot and a half of water in it. Smiting his action to his thoughts, by some stealthy manner the soldier succeeded in reaching the grave without being noticed by his attendant at the hospital. In this grave he was accidentally discovered by a passer-by, his head barely out of the water, his body entirely immersed by muddy filth, and merely showing signs of life. He had almost completed the work of his insane ideas.

Her length was about one hundred and eighty feet, and her hull, which was originally intended for a man-of-war, was put together as staunchly and strongly as it is practicable to build one. Her iron armor consists of two and a half inch iron plates, in bare eight inches wide, which are crossed and bolted together so as to leave no seam. Inside this iron plating is twenty four inches of solid oak, making about thirty inches of solid work on every part exposed to shot. Forward of the mainmast, the iron plating is also in length, and takes in also her pilot-house, this thickness is increased to six inches of iron and thirty of wood backing.

PRE-HISTORIC EVIDENCES OF MAN. SINGULAR CAVE RESEARCHES. Some years ago interesting discoveries of human remains were made in caves in the south-western part of France, and the British Parliament has appropriated £1,000 to purchase one of these caves, to be placed under charge of Professor Owen on behalf of the British Museum. The Manchester Guardian gives the following particulars about these caves and their contents: "The locality of the caves is the department of Dordogne, in the province of Perigord. It is chiefly on the banks of tributaries of the river Dordogne (which reaches the sea a little north of Bordeaux) that the caverns are found. In the valley of the Vézère, one of the principal of these tributaries, are several caverns, one of which, that of Epizeux, was bought last year by Messrs. E. Lartet and H. Christy, two eminent geologists. These gentlemen divided the floor of the cave into compartments, and, with a generosity worthy of all praise, they have sent specimens of the blocks thus obtained to the principal museums in Europe and elsewhere. In this way Mr. Plant received, about a fortnight ago, for the Salford Royal Museum, a slab weighing about five hundred weight. It was broken in the journey into two parts, each of which has been mounted under a glass shade. The slabbing it had received on the way rubbed off a quantity of debris weighing about twenty pounds, and this Mr. Plant has carefully washed and sifted, and separated atom from atom. His patience has been fully rewarded, as he has found articles of the deepest interest. Before entering into details it may be well to say that by far the largest number of bones found in the caverns of Perigord are those of the reindeer, an animal which has not been known within the historic period south of the northern shores of the Baltic. It is impossible even to approximate to the antiquity of an age so remote; but Sir Charles Lyell, in his 'Antiquity of Man,' estimates that the cave-dwellers, tokens of whose manners of life we are about to describe, flourished not less than from ten to fifteen thousand years ago. These tokens consist of a compact mass of earth, charcoal, flint weapons and tools, bones, needles, &c., which have been hardened into a solid agglomerate, chiefly by the action of the calcareous droppings from the roof of the cave. This agglomerate, or breccia, as it is technically styled, has formed an artificial floor to the cave of various thicknesses, from three inches to ten inches. The practice of the ancient inhabitants of throwing down the bones and other remains of their feasts upon the floor of the cave in which they continue to dwell, receives illustration from the description given by the Danish missionary of the last century, Hans Egede, of the habits of the Esquimaux. He says their huts were very veritable charcoal-burns, heaped up with fat and the raw flesh of mammals and fish, which, together with the remains of former feasts, created a smell which a European could not endure, but which did not incommode a native in the least.

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