

with his particular handiwork, to aid him in his calling. The wise merchant, in seasons of financial pressure, reverts to other crises experienced long ago, to enable him to meet present adversity. It is less important to view the Past with teachable spirits, in order to be qualified to live or die? When a fortune is sacrificed in a single day, shall man derive no other lesson from it than that of greater shrewdness in future? Or shall he rather learn that "riches take to themselves wings and fly away," and that the only durable riches are spiritual and eternal. When his thoughts turn backward, shall he recognize only good and bad luck, as the worldling calls it, or shall he see the footsteps of Jehovah, and learn that "He putteth down one and setteth up another?" When he recalls hours of bodily suffering, shall he behold only the dire disease that wasted away his strength, or perceive, with grateful heart, the Almighty arm that raised him up to health? When recollection is busy over the drooping form of a loved one who "has gone before," shall he think only of inexorable death, or shall his thoughts rise to the great God whose messenger death is? These are thoughts that wisdom bids us ponder.

In contrast with the thoughtless multitude who live but never learn, how beautiful the childlike faith of those righteous few, to whom the Past is replete with lessons on high! To them every event and every moment of life has moral and spiritual significance. God is in all their experience. Their joys and their sorrows are alike ordered by Infinite Wisdom and Goodness. They see God in the minutest event as well as in the most important—in a cup of cold water and the gift of pardon. It is He who sends the ten thousand little comforts that make up life, as well as the great gust of joy that sometimes pours like a river through the soul. Nothing is too small for him to notice—nothing too great for him to give. Blessed Past to those children of faith and trust! There are Bethshels, Zoars, pillars of cloud and walls of fire, all along the track of years, to remind them of the everlasting Guide, as oft as memory recalls the Past. Earthly possessions may have been scattered to the winds; earthly hopes may have perished like summer flowers; dear friends may have gone to the grave; and a thousand sad experiences may have marked the passing year; but it is all right, since every occurrence is a teacher of wisdom from Him who doth all things well. Blessed Past! we say again, to the trusting heart. Though worldly men may pronounce it worthless, the Christian cannot afford to live without its stern reality and friendly voice.

We might name some particular things which constitute a wise view of the Past; but it is not necessary. If this general idea of a superintending Providence is allowed to give it character and importance, it is enough. It will not be time lost. We may say, however, that a wise view of the Past will magnify the claims of true religion. How different would have been the issues of last year if religion had wholly controlled its affairs! What a different world this would have been! What different neighborhoods we should have had! Our families, too, what a happy change therein! Half the troubles of life would have been spared, and the other half would have come as blessings in disguise. The evil spirit of discontent, which mingles wormwood in the cup of human happiness, would have been banished as an enemy and base intruder. The demon of fraud, ever busy in the din of traffic, would not have place for the sole of his foot. And fear, that wrings cries of agony from men, would have been a stranger in the land of death. In the place of these waters, content and rectitude, bright and sweet peace, would have dwelt in every habitation, spanning life with a bow of promise, and crowning death with immortal joys. Yes! religion has been the great want of the Past. The fact is recorded on every page of history—and he who runs may read.

A Courteous Retort.

A minister in England, who was distinguished for disinterested labor and ready wit, devoted several years of the last part of his life to gratuitous labor in a new cause in a populous town about three miles from his residence, to which place he walked every Sunday morning, preached three times and then walked home. On one Sunday morning, as he walked alone, meditating on his sermons for the day, he met the parish priest.

"Well," said his reverence, "I suppose you are on your way to your preaching again?" "Yes sir," was the modest reply of the humble minister.

"It is high time government took up this subject, and put a stop to this kind of traveling preaching." "They will have rather hard work, sir," said the imperturbable minister.

"I am not very sure of that," rejoined the priest; "at any rate, I will see whether I cannot stop you myself."

"I judge," said the worthy man, "you will find it more difficult than you suppose. Indeed, there is but one way to stop my preaching, but there are three ways to stop yours."

"What, fellow, do you mean by that?" asked his reverence, in a towering passion.

"Why, sir," replied the little preacher, with most provoking coolness, "why, sir, there is but one way of stopping my preaching, that is, by cutting my tongue out. But there are three ways to stop yours: for take your book from you and you can't preach; take your gown from you and you dare not preach; and take your pay from you and you won't preach."

The parson vanished.

HARSH TREATMENT OF THE JEWS IN VIENNA.—The London Jewish Chronicle gives a deplorable picture of the increasing intolerance against the Jews in Vienna. It is derived from a private letter:

the answer given by a sovereign in whose dominions a rabbi of Pesth was threatened with all the terrors of the Concordat, for having dared to propose a petition to the Emperor interceded in behalf of the Mortara family; and this is the answer given by a monarch in whose dominions the heads of the Jewish congregations of Venice were severely rebuked by the authorities for having permitted a subscription to be made to assist the beggared and ruined Mortara family to emigrate from the Papal States. The Ultramontane party at Vienna seems now to aim at compelling the Jews to establish a ghetto in some of the suburbs; for not only do instances occur in which landlords strictly forbid their tenants to give any lodging to Jews, but Jewish tenants of undoubted respectability receive notice to quit for no other reason than because they are Jews. The Liberal press of Vienna has lately mentioned several such cases, and is most energetic in condemning such proceedings, and in pointing out their in expediency just now when the most cordial co-operation of all classes alone can save the empire, and when Austria requires more than ever the sympathy of foreign countries, which cannot but abhor such fanaticism.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Fifth-day, July 21, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The editors of this paper are not to be considered as endorsing the sentiments of the articles furnished by correspondents, whether written anonymously or over their proper signatures.

Correspondents writing anonymously should in all cases communicate their names to the editors.

Temperance.

Who are the most consistent friends of temperance? Those certainly who adopt a course that most effectually places beyond the reach of the inebriate the means of this sinful indulgence. If we have understood the object of those who have taken the lead in the present movement to procure quietness on Sunday; they hope to obtain this object by closing those places of resort, where the means of intoxication can be obtained on Sundays, but allow them to be open and of easy access on all other days of the week. We have supposed that the reformation of the inebriate was, at least, one object had in view. Short of this—perhaps this quietude may be obtained for one day in the week, by the aid of a watchful and diligent police, but we fear the triumph will be but temporary, if this class of citizens against which these efforts are directed, are not permanently reformed. What hope can be reasonably entertained that persons addicted to excess in this vice will ever be coerced into a life of temperance by one day's abstinence, while they have six days free access to all kinds of intoxicating drinks? This may indeed produce more quietness on Sunday; but those who have been thus restrained, are most likely to indulge themselves more freely when they can easily obtain their desired beverage. In this case, this unfortunate class of persons is not ultimately benefited. The more moral and religious portions of the community are seldom personally annoyed with the disorders occasioned by this vice on Sundays, for the reason that they do not come into contact with this class of persons, but are generally engaged in more rational duties, and in places remote from those scenes of dissipation.

Now we are as much in favor of closing these dens of dissipation on the first day of the week as any of the avowed friends of this desired reform, or of our city police. Not because we esteem this day more sacred than other days, but because we would have every mart for the vending of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, closed on every day of the week. If it be a sin—a moral wrong—to use intoxicating drinks on the first day of the week, or to sell them to be used as a beverage, it is in our opinion equally so on all other days. We wish to make no compromises with a practice which we consider the fruitful source of every crime committed among us. We do not now, nor have we ever objected to the prompt action of our city police in suppressing the sale and use of intoxicating drinks upon the first day of the week. Those who have charged us otherwise, have either ignorantly or wilfully traduced us in this respect.

But it should be borne in mind that the Sunday ordinances, the execution of which the city police is charged with seeing promptly executed, embraces other things besides the suppression of drinking, and which which may be but a stepping-stone, things, which if exacted according to the strict letter of the ordinances, would bear disastrously upon persons who observe the Sabbath enjoined in the fourth precept of the Decalogue.

By section 70 of the city ordinances, after prohibiting shooting, hunting, fishing, sporting, playing, horse-racing, gaming, frequenting tipping-houses, or any unlawful exercises or pastimes on the first day of the week, called Sunday, it goes on to say, "Nor shall any person travel on that day, unless in cases of charity or necessity, or in going to or returning from some church or place of worship, within the distance of twenty miles, or in going for medical aid or for medicines and returning, or in visiting the sick and returning, or in conveying the mail, etc., or in removing his family or household furniture, when such removal was commenced on some other day, nor shall there be any servile laboring or working on that day, except works of necessity and charity, unless done by persons who uniformly keep the last day of the week, called Saturday, as holy time, and does not labor or work on that day, and whose labor shall not disturb other persons in their observance of the first day of the week as holy time. Every person being of the age of fourteen years, offending against the provisions of this section, shall forfeit one dollar for each offence."

To say nothing of the other sections of this law, the foregoing is sufficient to show its unequal and oppressive character. This ordinance does indeed allow those who keep the day enjoined in the decalogue, to labor on the first day of the week; but it is under so many humiliating conditions and restrictions as nearly amounts to prohibition. However strictly the Sabbath-keeper may have worshipped upon the Sabbath, he is prohibited by this ordinance from the free enjoyment of the first day of the week to engage in innocent recreations, and journeying from his home, unless upon errands of charity or devotion, however remote he may be from those who would be disturbed thereby. He must be subject to an inquisition as to whether he uniformly keeps the seventh day—whether he keeps it as holy time; whereas, there is probably not one in ten who keep the first day, do so, believing it to be holy time. And his labor must not disturb other persons who observe the first day. There is no provision against Sabbath-keepers being disturbed on the day God has appointed for worship. They, and they only, are proscribed in this matter. They are continually liable to the complaint of disturbing others, either with or without cause.

Thus the Christian who devoutly worships God on the day of his own appointment, is denied the free use of one day in each week on which God has enjoined upon him to labor. The Sunday ordinance denies to the citizens equal liberty of conscience in carrying out his convictions of duty in the worship of God, as it throws every imaginable obstruction in the way of his observing the day recognized as the Sabbath. Those who observe the first day of the week or no day at all, are nowhere in any part of the world, whether Christian or Pagan, subjected to such inconveniences as are the Sabbath-keepers of our own country, and especially such as live in close proximity of those who claim to be the most conscientious devotees of the first day of the week. The Sunday laws are harmless on the statute book; but when rigidly enforced, they have presented serious embarrassments to liberty of conscience and freedom of action in the service of God.

Sabbaths.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN OF SEPTENTARIAN INSTITUTIONS, AND THE AUTHORITY FOR A SABBATHICAL OBSERVANCE OF THE MODERN SUNDAY.

Such is the title of a pamphlet of fifty-six pages, published in London, and which has found its way to our table.

PART I.—Treats of the origin of Septentarian Institutions, and goes into the inquiry as it relates to the ancient pagan as well as modern savage tribes, to show that the seventh day was not observed as a sacred day from any idea of its non-observance as such, was sinful as among the Jews.

PART II.—Treats of the MOSAIC SABBATH; the RABBINICAL SABBATH; the SABBATH OF CONSTANTINE, etc., and concludes the argument as follows:

"In conclusion, we would address a few words to those whom our reasoning will leave unconvinced, and who will continue to agitate, till public patience is exhausted, for the suspension on Sundays of railway and post-office communications. You quote the decalogue of Exodus instead of the commands of Christ; and you insist upon the authority of the books of Moses as equal or superior to that of the New Testament—out of your own law be judged."

"Perhaps in the history of human error there is not to be found an example of more extravagant inconsistency and willful blindness, than the daily reading and professing to believe that God rested on the seventh day, and therefore sanctified it, and the afterwards saying that we obey the command to keep holy the Sabbath-day by observing it on the seventh day, but the first day—the day consecrated to the heathen worship of the sun—the day when God did not rest, but had only just commenced the work of creation. Why, if the institution were intended to be commemorative of creation, is it not evident that by changing the day we entirely subvert its character, and defeat the original design? Is it possible to imagine a more direct breach than this of a positive ordinance? And what is the penalty? 'Whosoever doeth any work in the Sabbath-day, (that is, from the evening of Friday to the evening of Saturday,) he shall surely be put to death.'"—Exod. xxxi. 15.

"When we recently read the observation of one of the bishops in the House of Lords, that, 'as a Christian prelate, he exacts in the number of petitions that had been presented for the better observance of the Sabbath,' we could not but ask ourselves what would have been the fate of this very prelate if he had lived three thousand years ago, and had then, like the man who had gathered sticks on the Sabbath-day, been called upon to answer before Moses and Aaron for his present opinions in regard to the observance of this institution? Imagine the accusation, and the sentence of the judges."

"Here is a man who teaches that the seventh day is not to be kept as a Sabbath; neither as a memorial of God's resting on that day, nor of the Exodus from Egypt; but that another day should be observed instead."

"Stone him to death." "This man declares that the Sabbath is not to be a perpetual covenant between God and Israel; but that the seventh day is to be changed for the first, in honor of a prophet like unto Moses; although he can produce no authority to that effect."

"Stone him to death." "This man was found breaking the command that no fire should be kindled on the Sabbath-day, and partaking of a sumptuous entertainment prepared, not the day before, but on the Sabbath-day, for himself and friends."

"Stone him to death." "This man, because he is wealthy, is driven in his chariot, with horses, and coachmen, and footmen, in all the apparel of state; and these horses, and coachmen, and footmen, he employs in his service, even when he attends public worship; forgetful of the command that his man-servant, and his maid-servant, and his ox and his ass, should rest on the Sabbath-day."

It is, without any doubt, a cause of deep regret to those pious people who sincerely believe that Sunday is the day that God has sanctified and commanded men to regard as a day of rest and religious duties, to see it thus desecrated, though we are very certain that they are in a serious mistake in regard to the identity of the day which God has chosen for his Sabbath; still, we can in some measure sympathize with them in their trouble; for it falls to our lot to see the true Sabbath, which in the beginning was made for man,—of which Jesus claimed to be Lord,—desecrated to a much greater extent than usually happens upon the first day, or Sunday. We think a little reflection and attention to the Scripture history of the Sabbath would do much in mitigating their affliction on this account. They should remember that it is not the Sab-

bat-day He requires in the Decalogue. That it is not the first day of the week, which our fellow-citizens treat so shamefully, that God calls "the holy of the Lord." It is not that holy day on which our Lord used to go to the Temple and other places of worship to instruct the people in the doctrines of his Gospel, and which the holy women kept according to the commandment after their Lord was crucified. They should remember it is the day commonly called Sunday, formerly occupied by the pagan orgies in the worship of the sun. When they come to learn all this (and it is easily learned), and reflect how much more the true Sabbath of the Lord is desecrated than they have ever witnessed on the first day, we believe their grief for the desecration of this day will be much abated.

ITALY, AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN.—The New Haven Journal has a letter from a correspondent who has been lately traveling through Italy, in which he speaks of that beautiful country and its inhabitants as follows:

I have had a grand opportunity to observe the Italians during the six months spent in their states, and as I wrote you last November, Sardinia is worthy of all praise. Why? It is not so much in the mere fact that Victor Emmanuel has given them a constitution, but because he is an enlightened monarch, has driven out the Jesuits, restricted the prerogative of the priests, and opened the door wide to Protestants, from his own funds assisting them in building churches, &c.; thereby bringing into his kingdom some of the best blood of Italy. In this lies the secret.

The ban of Italy is not secular or political oppression, it is priestly oppression. Get rid of the latter and the people would be prosperous, the streets of villages and cities would not, as now, throng with beggars. Next to Sardinia, Tuscany is prosperous; it is rarely you will find a happier people.

Next to her is Naples, bad enough, to be sure, but infinitely better than the Roman states. In these states the Romish church works its most baneful influence; the people are without wealth or comfort, and manliness is sunk to its lowest ebb in all Italy. Probably in the struggle the Popo will lose his temporal power, and the people will rise, but not to as high a level as the places named.

DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB OF PHARAOH AMOSIS.—A letter from Cairo, in the Constitutionnel, says that the general subject of conversation in that city is the discovery which has just been made by the well-known archaeologist, M. Mariette. He has found, at Thebes, after long and difficult researches, the tomb, still intact, of Pharaoh Amosis. The king is lying in a coffin, completely covered with gold leaf, ornamented with large wings pointed on it. Thirty jewels of great value were found in the same coffin by the side of the king, as was also a hatchet of gold ornamented with the figures in lapis lazuli.

Some years ago M. Mariette had a similar piece of good fortune, in finding in the tomb of Apis the jewels which now form the principal ornament of the Egyptian Museum of the Louvre. The jewels of Amosis are still more valuable, from their number and quality. This discovery of a royal tomb intact is the most important one that M. Mariette has yet made in Egypt.

AUSTRIAN INTOLERANCE.—The Lutheran and Reformed Consistories of Vienna have repeatedly petitioned the Austrian ministry for having Art. 63 of the Civil Code, which makes ordination for the priesthood and solemn nuptials vows an obstacle to marriage, changed as far as those priests are concerned who have joined the Evangelical Church. These petitions have been refused, by a decree of January 1, 1859, "because ordination is, according to Catholic Institutions, a sacrament, and impresses an indelible mark; because Art. 63 is a necessary consequence of the legal recognition which the Catholic Church has always enjoyed in Austria, and can therefore be abolished only if the Austrian government would either withdraw her support from ecclesiastical affairs altogether, or place itself in the treatment of ecclesiastical questions on the standpoint of the Protestant denominations." Austria is degradingly Romanistic, hence the Papists went for the Tories in the late English election, and hence Bishop Hughes is out for Austria in his New York organ.

TORREY'S NEW FOUR-MINUTE FREEZER.—This is the very thing that is needed, and this is the right time to use it.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of one of Torrey's New Freezers. It is a very neat and substantial apparatus for making Ice Cream, or freezing anything else that is freezeable. The inventor says he has after many experiments and consultations with an eminent chemist, succeeded in constructing a Freezer, which for its simplicity, effectiveness, and moderate cost, cannot fail to become a universal favorite. They are capacitated to contain three, four, and six quarts, and can be obtained with directions for using them, at No. 6 Platt street, New York.

The Wisconsin Methodist Conference has expelled Rev. J. W. Wood, for what they called Scriptural adultery, which consists in marrying a second wife while the first is living, from which he was legally divorced, but not for the reason for which the Bible allows divorce.

Rev. J. W. Ricks, of Placer county, has been convicted and fined \$500 for marrying Miss E. McDonald to John Yale, without the consent of her parents, she being under age.

Dr. Joseph Belcher, the author of the "History of all Denominations," and a minister of the Baptist denomination died a few days since at Philadelphia.

LIBERALITY.—The charitable give out at the door; God puts it in the windows.

Communications.

Letters from Palestine—No. 52.

Dear Brother,—The Sabbath eve—the 14th inst.—(following the Sabbath of the baptism,) we held our usual Arabic service, and then I received Yohana el-Kary into our communion by the laying on of hands, prayer, and the right hand of fellowship. After the sermon, we celebrated the death and sufferings of our Lord. Seven other natives were present. It was a blessed season, and we all felt to praise the Lord. The young convert is much persecuted, and at times the adverse circumstances are quite formidable. I desire the prayers of the brethren that he may be faithful, and that he may be preserved from the violent and evil-designing, who threaten to lay hands upon him.

The first and second seasons of my being in the country—say four or five years ago—a converted Jew used to call upon me frequently, saying that he kept the Sabbath, and intended to do so. He also, of his own accord, conversed on the subject of baptism, declaring his firm conviction that immersion is the only Gospel mode, and believes the only proper subjects. Still he was not ready to submit to the ordinance. To-day he has just called upon me, he being here on a visit from Jaffa, and informs me that he and his family have always observed the Sabbath, although more than five years Protestants, and believers in Christ; and that last Sabbath, he, his wife, and son, were baptized by Mr. Saunders, and that following the baptism, Mr. S. administered the communion!

Yours truly, W. M. J. Jerusalem, May 25, 1859.

Communication from Eld. Solomon Carpenter.

ALFRED CENTER, July 7, 1859.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:

Enclosed I send you handbills and programmes, relating to the Anniversary exercises of the Alfred University, and the Alfred Academy, and of several Literary Societies connected with them. You will be at liberty to publish any or all of them.

The examination of the classes was held on the 29th and 30th inst. They showed on the part of the teachers of the several departments, that through acquaintance with the branches of learning which they undertake to teach, and that gratifying aptness in their professions which they are well known to possess; and on the part of the students, a very commendable degree of diligence and success in their studies.

And had I left Alfred immediately on the close of the examination, it would have been with the conviction that the Institution well deserves the reputation and patronage it has acquired. But the half had not yet been seen. The pieces spoken and read by the ladies and gentlemen in the different Literary Societies, and before large assemblies were of such a character, and the manner of the performances was such as to do great credit to the heads and hearts of those engaged. I could not see that the ladies, in richness of thought, beauty of expression, or dignity of manner were one whit behind their more lordly associates. And I trust that these would heartily agree with me in according to their Academic sisters this meed of praise.

On the evening of the 5th inst., a very able and appropriate address was delivered before the Literary Societies of the Institution, and a large collection of visitors, by the Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany. Subject: "The privilege and peril of cultivated mind in the Republic."

This was followed by a poem which requires no other praise than to say that it was delivered by the Rev. John Pierpont, of West Medford, Mass.

At the close of the Anniversary exercises on the 6th, the following gentleman and ladies were announced as graduates of the Academic course:

GENTLEMEN—Philip L. Beach, of Tyrone; Luther C. Howell, Elmira; Wesley B. Leonard, Wellsville; Leonard H. Marion, Friendship; James B. McGibeny, West Almond; Daniel D. VanAllen, Andover.

LADIES—Harriet A. Dean, of West Almond; Mary A. Green, Verona; Sarah M. Humphrey, West Almond.

The degree of *Laureate of Arts* was conferred upon Elvira E. Kenyon, Abigail A. Allen, and Susan C. Spicer. The degree of *Laureate of Philosophy*, was conferred upon Miranda A. Fisher. And the degree of *Bachelor of Arts* upon William H. Rogers.

The Honorary degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred on Wm. Bean, Principal of Pike Seminary, and Rev. L. P. Hunting, principal of Richburg Academy; (and Eld. N. V. Hull informs us that the degree of *Doctor of Divinity*—D. D., was conferred upon Rev. Solomon Carpenter, of Shanghai, China.—[Ed.]

On the evening of the 3d inst., was acted at the University, a drama, entitled, "Esther the Beautiful Queen." This was listened to with so much interest, that by request it was acted the second time in the afternoon of the 6th, in the presence of a still larger audience, and with still greater effect. The sums collected at the door were nearly sufficient, I learned, after paying expenses, to purchase an organ or a piano for the Chapel of the University.

A Brass Band composed of musicians of native Americans, from the Seneca Tribe, were in attendance, and contributed much to the interest felt in all the public exercises.

The weather was fine, and the beauties of the hill sides around us, added to the rich intellectual and moral feast of the University, rendered the occasion, as a whole, one of the pleasantest we ever enjoyed.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Alleghonian Lyceum of Alfred University, was held July 4th.

On the evening of the 4th, was held the Anniversary Session of the Ladies' Athenaeum: Tuesday, July 5th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., was held the Anniversary Session of Alfred University.

On the evening of the 5th, the Anniversary of the Orophilian Lyceum was held.

Journal of Mrs. Carpenter.

LONDON, Monday, March 21, 1859.

By invitation from our former friend and physician of Shanghai, we went to spend the day with his family at Richmond, a few miles out of London. We took the cars at Fenchurch street station, to which we ascend, by flights of steps, the track being entirely above the town, and as we whirl along through the air, we look away over the house tops, up at the steeples, and down into the streets, as if we were sailing in a balloon. We stop at Blackwell in our airy flight, and then pass on through the suburbs of the city, which seem rising to meet us as we advance. Here are sugar mills, and gas factories, and other "industrial institutions" in abundance. There are also churches, and chapels, the former of which being of the Established Religion, are crowned with steeples and spires, while the latter, belonging to the Dissenters, have neither. Here are extensive grounds, laid out for city cemeteries, an important but painful necessity which followed the closing of the church yards, and compelling the inhabitants to bury their dead thenceforth, without the gates, thus dividing in death those who were lovely and pleasant in their lives. Victoria Park next attracts our attention on this side, while on that is the open landscape, with its beautiful river, and the Crystal Palace in the distance. Primrose Hill is just before us, a bald and beautiful eminence, covered with such turf as only England can produce, and streaked with interesting paths, trodden by the eager feet of London's weary ones in search of rest and quiet. Our course is not over, but through the hill, the tunnel passing through the very heart.

A chill, sepulchral feeling seized us as we found ourselves threading a cavernous road, upon which the sun never shone, and by the dim lights of the lamp suspended in our car, we caught occasional glimpses of the rugged dripping rocks, which lined our pathway on either side. With a feeling of relief, did we emerge from the dark passage into the light of day.

Soon after, we caught sight of the Pagoda, in the Kew gardens. We had never heard of its existence, and so we could only look at it, and wonder what mysterious hand had planted in Christian England, this symbol of heathenism, this pillared memorial of our own adopted land! It was full of associations, and as we gazed at it, or talking about it, our thoughts were drawn to the pagoda in China, where we were surprised to find it left behind, were in the flock, which we had left in the west. Every thing else was forgotten in that intense absorbing spiritual visit. Blessings on that magical Pagoda. May many hearts be stirred as ours were, at sight of it, to warmer love, deeper remembrance, and more tearful prayers, for the land it symbolizes.

A pleasant greeting awaited us, at the house of our friends, and after dinner, Dr. L. took us for a stroll through Richmond Park. It is on a hill, but the grounds extend far down the sides, in every direction. Here, in this sweet spot, is Pembroke Lodge, the residence of Lord John Russell, and a few steps from it, is pointed out the mound, where, leaning against a tree, stood King Henry VIII. waiting and watching for the signal, from the Tower of London, which should tell him he was free and happy widower, as the head of the lovely Anne Boleyn rolled in the dust off the scaffold. Not far from this spot, we came unexpectedly upon a tablet, suspended in a tree, on which is found the following inscription:

"LINES ON JAMES THOMSON, THE POET OF NATURE. Ye who from London's smoke and turmoil fly, To seek a purer air, and brighter sky; Think of the Bard who dwelt in yonder dell, Who sang so sweetly, what he loved so well, Think, as ye gaze on these luxuriant bowers, Here, Thomson loved the sunshine and the flowers—He who could point in all their varied forms, April's young bloom, December's drizzly storms, By you fair stream, which calmly glides along, Pure as his life, and lovely as his song—There, oft he roved; in yonder church yard lies, All of the deathless Bard, that ever aires; For here, his gentle spirit lingers still, In you sweet vale, in this enchanted hill; Flinging a holier interest o'er the grove, Stirring the heart, to poetry and love; Bidding us prize the favorite scenes he trod And view in Nature's beauties, Nature's God."

Just below us, in a sweet quiet valley, is seen the church yard, where he sleeps; and very near to it, is a strange, Oriental looking grove of Cedars of Lebanon.

On our right hand, in the distance, is seen White Lodge, the present residence of the Prince of Wales, rising like some snow-capped island, from the deep green sea, of waving flags, which every where surrounds it.

Far away, in the opposite direction, rising against the clear horizon, is Windsor Castle, one of the royal residences, while a beautiful between, lies the winding Thames, at many a lordly mansion dots the magnificent picture in the grand panorama. Beautiful deer were sporting in the Park, and a Shetland pony was bearing their company, as well as various other animals. We returned to tea, calling at the Wesleyan College on our way back, but noticing little in the building except a full length map of the grove of that great founder of Methodism, himself, which stood in the centre of the hall of en-

It was worthy of its position, I thought, in every respect. We started early for the cars, as there was yet much to be seen. First was Richmond Bridge, abounding in ancient lore and modern beauty. After crossing and re-crossing it we hastened on to get a passing view of the old gateway which led to the palace of Queen Elizabeth, the only remnant of that once regal building. It is preserved by being built up in the new wall, and so forms a part of the new Palace itself. Adjoining it is the range of buildings known as the "Maid of Honor Row," being the identical buildings in which the "maids" of Queen Elizabeth resided, and which to an outside observer seem as "good as new."

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

The royal mail steamship Canada arrived at Halifax Tuesday forenoon, bringing European advices to the 2d instant. The Canada was intercepted at Cape Race on Sunday, but the news could not be forwarded. There had been no more fighting on the Mincio, and the allies continued their movement across that river without molestation. Peschiera had been completely invested by the Sardinians, from the Lago di Gardie to the Mincio. From Great Britain we learn that the new ministry had pronounced in favor of a strict neutrality in the pending struggle. In the Liverpool cotton market, prices had slightly declined on the lower qualities. The breadstuff market was drooping, all descriptions being lower, and provisions were dull. Consols, for account, closed on Friday, the 1st inst., at 93 1-8.

Later.

By the arrival of the steamship Weser we are put in possession of two days later intelligence from Europe. The news from the seat of war is of moment, mainly as confirmatory of what was previously known or generally inferred. The Austrians had fallen back to Verona, and Garibaldi was endeavoring to get the command of Lake Garda, in order to isolate that fortress from the Tyrol. The news from Germany is highly important. Field-Marshal Prince Windischgratz was expected at Berlin from Vienna on a special mission. The Federal Diet had unanimously acceded to a proposition from Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine, and an extraordinary Diet had been convoked for the 14th inst. to raise money for war purposes. This does not look much like "localizing" the war. Kossuth had been received with great enthusiasm in Italy.

Later.

The Emperor crossed the Mincio on the 3d inst, fixing his headquarters at Vallegio, while Villafranca was occupied by the corps of Marshal Nal. The outposts of the enemy were quite close to those of the Allies. The junction of the corps of Prince Napoleon with the main body having been effected, it was the design of the Emperor to advance upon and lay siege to Verona, before the Austrians had recovered from the stupefaction and discouragement caused by their late defeat. In the meantime a reciprocal dismissal of captured officers had taken place between the hostile armies; and a project for an exchange of prisoners suggested by Napoleon had been eagerly accepted by Francis Joseph.

Later.

Garibaldi was driving the Austrians before him the Valtellina; and was expected to regain immediate possession of the Stelvio. A large body of French troops had been disembarked on the island of Lissano Piccolo, in the Gulf of Tuarnero, and immediately destroyed the bridge connecting with the more important island of Cherso. The object of this movement is not disclosed. It is rumored that the Austrians had already withdrawn their army inside the walls of Verona.

Later.

From Prussia, we learn that further steps towards the establishment of an army of observation on the Rhine had been taken, but, at the same time, it was reported that France had received tranquillizing assurances from the Prussian Government. From Rome, we learn that the massacre of Perugia was to be inquired into.

Later.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A MAN FALLS IN LOVE WITH HIS OWN DAUGHTER.—GRAND MOVEMENT.—Some fifteen years ago a man named George Bristol left the city for the shores of the Pacific. At the time he left, he had a wife and one child, the latter only three years old. They resided in the town of Westerlo. At that time his wife and child were living with her father. Some two years after, the father and mother of the woman died, their estate disposed of to satisfy mortgages, and Mrs. Bristol and her child were thrown upon the cold charities of the world for a living. She was very feeble in health, and of course was unable to take care of herself.

Later.

The mother and child came to this city, where they lived for some five years, at the expiration of which time the mother died, and the girl was left alone in the world, to do as best she could. Being now about ten years old, and a smart, active, good looking girl, she soon found a situation in a respectable family. Here she remained until she was fifteen years old, when she bound herself out to a milliner. She served three years at the business, and had become mistress of her profession. Now, the strangest portion of the revelation is to be told. The girl is now over eighteen years old, and a perfect model of her sex.

Later.

During this long interval it must be remembered that the girl had all track of her father. Her beauty attracted the attention and admiration of a spruce looking gentleman who met her on Broadway. He was a man of about forty years, but his appearance did not indicate that he had seen over twenty-five summers. An acquaintance was made between her and the gentleman above alluded to, and a final engagement entered into for marriage. The day was set and all the necessary arrangements made for the ceremony.

Later.

On the appointed day the pair, accompanied by their respective friends, met for the purpose of having the plighted ones joined in wedlock. Just before the minister commenced the marriage rites, an old couple entered. They were formerly neighbors of the Bristol family, and had watched the girl grow up from infancy, and were now anxious to see the choice she had made in a partner for life. Imagine the surprise of all about when the old couple above referred to recognized in the "man of the girl's heart," her own legitimate father.

Later.

For a moment all was amazement and sadness, but on the state of things being fully realized, the scene turned to one of joy. An absent father had recovered a lost daughter, and the assembled throng of friends were highly delighted that the affair had resulted as it did. The love that had before burned so brightly between the twain, had now become a flame as inextinguishable as the fires of Vesuvius.

Later.

THE ELDER BUSH A PREVENTIVE OF INSECTS. It is not known to many persons that the common elder-bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastations of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that worms or insects never touch the elder. The fact was the initial point of experiments of an Englishman in 1694, and he communicated the results of his experiments to a London magazine. Accident exhausted his old work, and a Kentucky correspondent last year communicated to the *Dollar Newspaper* a copy of the practical results as asserted by the English experimenter; that, the leaves of the elder,

IMPORTANT DECISION.—THE OHIO BLACK LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Court of Common Pleas for Cuyahoga County, through Judge Foote, this morning, delivered an important decision. At the last election Freeman H. Morris, tailor of this city, and having about one-fourth negro blood in his veins, presented himself at the first ward voting place and was barred from voting on account of his negro blood. Action was brought against the judges of election, Sanborn, Christian and Garrett, for illegally rejecting the vote. They pleaded in defence, the recent action of the Legislature, rejecting the vote of every person having any negro blood in his veins.

The case was made up and submitted to the court. This morning Judge Foote declared for the plaintiff, declaring the "Black Law" to be unconstitutional. The Court held that under the old Constitution of Ohio all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution mentioned "white persons," without defining what constituted a white person, consequently the definition of a white person contained in the old Constitution remained in force, and any law declaring a person having more than half white blood to be a negro must of necessity be unconstitutional.

DEATH OF HON. RUFUS CHOATE.—The *Refuge* brings us news of the death of Rufus Choate, at Halifax. Mr. Choate, worn down by professional labors, left Boston a few weeks since for Europe, but, arriving at Halifax, concluded to suspend his journey, in compliance with a plan made before leaving Boston, and continuing upon the state of his health. While remaining at Halifax he has gradually grown weaker, and died on Tuesday.

Mr. Choate was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1799, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819, at which institution he was afterwards a tutor. Subsequently he chose the profession of the law and entered the Cambridge Law School. He concluded his studies at Salem, and commenced practice in 1824, at Danvers.

In 1825 he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1828 was a member of the State Senate. He was prominent as a debater, and had a high reputation for energy and sagacity. In 1832 he was elected to Congress from the Essex District, and in 1834, declining a re-election, removed to Boston and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. Here he soon obtained a great reputation, and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice.

When Mr. Webster retired from the Senate in 1841, Mr. Choate was elected to fill the vacancy. But he soon resigned the seat, and again gave himself up ardently and laboriously to the profession of which he was so proud, and of which he was so distinguished an ornament. Mr. Choate's public political career is easily told, but it would take much space to mention the brilliant triumphs and splendid successes of his eminent professional career.

He was the very Chevalier of baristers, a dashing Murat, a gorgeous, gleaming meteor, a full orbed sun. His knowledge was profound, and marvelously at his command. He electrified juries, and bore them onward with resistless influence to record verdicts, of the necessity and rightfulness of which he thoroughly convinced them.

He overwhelmed the bench with his great learning, his astonishing facility and beauty of illustration, and his rare and peculiar mastery of words. He was thoroughly the great lawyer, and never so much in his element as when in the Court room. The light that is now quenched has been ever brilliant; its going out leaves the world darker.

At the time of his death, Mr. Choate was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute. He held no other public office, and was always singularly free from political ambition.

SLAVERY IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.—The *Wheeling* (Va.) *Intelligencer* has the following article in relation to slave labor:

"The present great and pressing want of our State, like that of the United States, is cultivation and improvement, not enlargement or annexation, and the obvious and only mode of a rapid growth of our State or city, is such a change of public policy as shall invite to our aid and co-operation our Caucasian cousins, the intelligent, moral and industrious artisans, mechanics, miners, manufacturers, farmers and commercial men of Europe and the northern States, to share our taxation, develop our resources, and make ours a white man's country, with all the energy, education, love of order, of freedom, and of progress, characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. The history of the world, and especially of the States of this Union, shows most conclusively, that public prosperity bears an almost mathematical proportion to the degree of freedom enjoyed by all the inhabitants of the State. Men will always work better for the cash than for the lash. The free laborer will produce and save as much, and consume and waste as little as he can. The slave, on the contrary, will produce and save as little, and consume and waste as much as possible. Hence States and countries filled with the former class, must necessarily flourish and increase in population, arts, manufactures, wealth and education, because they are animated and incited by all the vigor of the will; while States filled with the latter class must exhibit comparative stagnation, because it is the universal law of nature that force and fear end in ruin and decay. We have an instructive example of the one class in the activity, enterprise, prosperity and intelligence of New England; and of the other in the pitiable condition of South Carolina, that by neglecting the enlightened teachings of her noble Marions, and following her Butlers, her Brooksers, her Keitts, and Quattlebuns in the race of nullification, aristocracy, and Africanization, is rapidly sinking into agricultural sterility, bloated egotism, and brutal barbarism, until she has most significantly adopted a cane for her emblem, which equally and strikingly typifies, not only her military resources, but that incapacity and decrepitude which, without something to lean upon, must eventually fall into speedy death and dissolution.

A LUNATIC MUST PAY FOR HIS KEEPING.—Alfred Fyler was tried and convicted for the murder of his wife in Onondaga County, about four years since, but was subsequently declared to be insane, and was sent to the Utica Asylum. His board and clothes were charged to the county. Fyler was a man of property, and the Board of Supervisors instructed the District Attorney to commence proceedings against him for the recovery of the same, amounting to about \$600. We learn from the *Syracuse Standard* that the case was argued in the general term of the Supreme Court last week, and was decided against Fyler. The *Standard* adds:

"The decision is an important one, as it

maintains the doctrine that a lunatic sent to the Asylum by order of the Court is liable to the county for the expense of his keeping. The case may go to the Court of Appeals, but it is presumed otherwise."

SUMMARY.

The official declaration of the Administration, with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens, has been made public. The State Department has addressed a dispatch to the American Minister at Berlin in relation to the case of a naturalized citizen of the United States, a native of Hanover, who, upon his return, was compelled to perform military service in the Hanoverian army. The instructions to the American Minister are definite. Our Government refuses to recognize the right of any foreign power to punish any naturalized citizen of the United States for misdemeanors which were not complete at the moment of his expatriation; so complete that he might have been tried and punished thereat at the time of his departure. With this single exception, a naturalized citizen returning to his native country, returns as an American citizen, and as such is placed under the protection of our laws. With respect to the requirement of future military service, our Government denies the right to impose such service upon the expatriated subjects after he shall have become naturalized as a citizen of the United States. It is added that any arrangements of these regulations will involve the offending nation in serious difficulties with the United States.

A thunderstorm of unusual violence burst upon the city Wednesday afternoon about 5 1-2 o'clock, accompanied by pelting showers and whirlwinds. It lasted nearly two hours, when it cleared, leaving the atmosphere a good deal cooler than it had been, and the streets vastly cleaner. Considerable damage was done in various parts of the city, but nothing of a very serious nature. The flag-staffs of the Bowery Theatre and the St. Nicholas Hotel were shattered into splinters by the lightning, one of the large trees in the Park was prostrated, and the ailanthus lost a good many of their limbs and a good deal of their foliage. It had been one of the hottest, sultriest, and most willing days of the season. Two valuable horses were killed by the lightning, one in Broadway and one standing near the Everett House.

The released Oberlin Rescuers had a grand public reception on the 6th of July, on returning to their homes in Oberlin. A public meeting was organized in the largest church in the evening. Father Keep presided. The audience numbered three thousand persons, and the choir which furnished the music, contained one hundred and twenty-five singers. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Peck, and several other distinguished speakers, and the ceremonies continued until midnight. The *Yerxa* Council of Oberlin ordered the event to be entered as a Minute upon the Town Records, coupled with an expression of hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law!

On Sunday last, says the *Genesee Free Press*, a most melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Little Genesee, in this County, which resulted in the immediate death of a young man named Albert Howe, formerly of Nelson, Tioga Co., Pa. Young Howe and another young man were engaged in felling a tree, when it unexpectedly gave way, the but of it striking Howe on the head, killing him instantly. The unfortunate young man was about twenty-one years of age. He had no relatives in this county.

TRAGEDY AT MR. MORRIS.—A MAN SHOT BY A COURTEZAN.—We received last evening a private note from Mr. Morris, Liv. Co., stating that the village was thrown into great excitement, about noon yesterday, by the announcement that a man named Warner had been shot and fatally wounded by a lewd woman of the place.

Warner went to the house of the female whose name is Pease, about eleven in the forenoon, and demanded admission to her premises. The woman informed him that he could not be admitted, whereupon he forced the door and entered. As soon as he was within, the woman fired upon him with a pistol, lodging a ball in the left side of the chest. The wound was regarded as dangerous. Warner is a boatman, single, about twenty-eight years of age. [Rochester Advertiser.]

A STRANGE STORY.—The following story is from the *Troy Budget*:

"We have for some time been cognizant of a persistent piece of cruelty towards a lady of the first respectability in this city, and whom we hoped ere now to find relieved by the interference of friends. It appears that her husband, in a fit of jealousy, something more than a year ago, procured a cage complete of iron, into which he compelled his wife to enter, and although it is impossible for her to stand erect within it, she is never permitted to leave it except at night. The social position of the parties is such that we are persuaded not to mention names at present, but shall not fail to do so in a day or two, unless, in the meantime, we find the lady quietly relieved."

HOW TO AVOID THE DANGER OF LIGHTNING. During thunder storms persons in houses should sit or lie as far distant as possible from the chimneys, and the most exposed parts of the walls—the middle of the room if it is large, is the safest locality. Sailors on the sea should keep as far as possible from the masts, and farmers in the fields should never seek shelter under trees. Horizontal strokes of lightning take place sometimes, and persons have been struck while sitting in open windows during thunder storms. Every window of a room in which persons are sitting, in such cases, should be closed; a flash of the fluid which would pass through an open window into an apartment, will be conducted down through the floor and wall to the earth if the window is shut.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—A young Frenchman, who has often visited the American Missions on the Gaboon river in Africa, informed them of a recent excursion of his up the river Nazareth, east of Cape Lopez. He penetrated three hundred and fifty miles into the country, and describes it as beautiful, the population dense, industrious and ingenious. He crossed prairies sixty miles long, covered with verdure, abounding with wild cattle and other animals. The people raise large quantities of tobacco, and also cotton of a fine quality which they manufacture into cloth.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Department will not allow a postmaster to give a part of his commission or other allowance as a consideration for mailing matter at his office; nor will it allow, on his part, of any other arrangement or device the intent or necessary result of which is to undermine or draw legit-

mate business from another office. Such a proceeding on the part of a postmaster will be considered a good cause for his removal.

SUMMARY.

The official declaration of the Administration, with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens, has been made public. The State Department has addressed a dispatch to the American Minister at Berlin in relation to the case of a naturalized citizen of the United States, a native of Hanover, who, upon his return, was compelled to perform military service in the Hanoverian army. The instructions to the American Minister are definite. Our Government refuses to recognize the right of any foreign power to punish any naturalized citizen of the United States for misdemeanors which were not complete at the moment of his expatriation; so complete that he might have been tried and punished thereat at the time of his departure. With this single exception, a naturalized citizen returning to his native country, returns as an American citizen, and as such is placed under the protection of our laws. With respect to the requirement of future military service, our Government denies the right to impose such service upon the expatriated subjects after he shall have become naturalized as a citizen of the United States. It is added that any arrangements of these regulations will involve the offending nation in serious difficulties with the United States.

A thunderstorm of unusual violence burst upon the city Wednesday afternoon about 5 1-2 o'clock, accompanied by pelting showers and whirlwinds. It lasted nearly two hours, when it cleared, leaving the atmosphere a good deal cooler than it had been, and the streets vastly cleaner. Considerable damage was done in various parts of the city, but nothing of a very serious nature. The flag-staffs of the Bowery Theatre and the St. Nicholas Hotel were shattered into splinters by the lightning, one of the large trees in the Park was prostrated, and the ailanthus lost a good many of their limbs and a good deal of their foliage. It had been one of the hottest, sultriest, and most willing days of the season. Two valuable horses were killed by the lightning, one in Broadway and one standing near the Everett House.

The released Oberlin Rescuers had a grand public reception on the 6th of July, on returning to their homes in Oberlin. A public meeting was organized in the largest church in the evening. Father Keep presided. The audience numbered three thousand persons, and the choir which furnished the music, contained one hundred and twenty-five singers. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Peck, and several other distinguished speakers, and the ceremonies continued until midnight. The *Yerxa* Council of Oberlin ordered the event to be entered as a Minute upon the Town Records, coupled with an expression of hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law!

On Sunday last, says the *Genesee Free Press*, a most melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Little Genesee, in this County, which resulted in the immediate death of a young man named Albert Howe, formerly of Nelson, Tioga Co., Pa. Young Howe and another young man were engaged in felling a tree, when it unexpectedly gave way, the but of it striking Howe on the head, killing him instantly. The unfortunate young man was about twenty-one years of age. He had no relatives in this county.

TRAGEDY AT MR. MORRIS.—A MAN SHOT BY A COURTEZAN.—We received last evening a private note from Mr. Morris, Liv. Co., stating that the village was thrown into great excitement, about noon yesterday, by the announcement that a man named Warner had been shot and fatally wounded by a lewd woman of the place.

Warner went to the house of the female whose name is Pease, about eleven in the forenoon, and demanded admission to her premises. The woman informed him that he could not be admitted, whereupon he forced the door and entered. As soon as he was within, the woman fired upon him with a pistol, lodging a ball in the left side of the chest. The wound was regarded as dangerous. Warner is a boatman, single, about twenty-eight years of age. [Rochester Advertiser.]

A STRANGE STORY.—The following story is from the *Troy Budget*:

"We have for some time been cognizant of a persistent piece of cruelty towards a lady of the first respectability in this city, and whom we hoped ere now to find relieved by the interference of friends. It appears that her husband, in a fit of jealousy, something more than a year ago, procured a cage complete of iron, into which he compelled his wife to enter, and although it is impossible for her to stand erect within it, she is never permitted to leave it except at night. The social position of the parties is such that we are persuaded not to mention names at present, but shall not fail to do so in a day or two, unless, in the meantime, we find the lady quietly relieved."

HOW TO AVOID THE DANGER OF LIGHTNING. During thunder storms persons in houses should sit or lie as far distant as possible from the chimneys, and the most exposed parts of the walls—the middle of the room if it is large, is the safest locality. Sailors on the sea should keep as far as possible from the masts, and farmers in the fields should never seek shelter under trees. Horizontal strokes of lightning take place sometimes, and persons have been struck while sitting in open windows during thunder storms. Every window of a room in which persons are sitting, in such cases, should be closed; a flash of the fluid which would pass through an open window into an apartment, will be conducted down through the floor and wall to the earth if the window is shut.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—A young Frenchman, who has often visited the American Missions on the Gaboon river in Africa, informed them of a recent excursion of his up the river Nazareth, east of Cape Lopez. He penetrated three hundred and fifty miles into the country, and describes it as beautiful, the population dense, industrious and ingenious. He crossed prairies sixty miles long, covered with verdure, abounding with wild cattle and other animals. The people raise large quantities of tobacco, and also cotton of a fine quality which they manufacture into cloth.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Department will not allow a postmaster to give a part of his commission or other allowance as a consideration for mailing matter at his office; nor will it allow, on his part, of any other arrangement or device the intent or necessary result of which is to undermine or draw legit-

A boy fifteen years of age, named Richard Donovan, had both his arms severed from his body by being caught in the machinery at Union Mills, in Watertown, N. Y., the other day. His recovery is doubtful. It is only about eighteen months since his father was killed on the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad.

A gentleman of Newburyport, Mass., has something like one hundred toads, which he keeps in his garden to destroy insects. He has a house built for them, keeping them as he would chickens, as they are so tame they will come at his call.

It is unlawful for any person to pass or receive in the State of Arkansas any bank bill of less denomination than ten dollars. After the 4th of July, 1860, no bill of less denomination than twenty dollars can be put or kept in circulation.

Ex-President Pierce has transmitted from Europe a check of fifty dollars towards building a monument, at Chelmsford, Mass., in honor of eight natives of that town who fell in the Revolutionary war.

At last accounts there was much consternation in Sonora at the rising of the Opata and Yagua Indians, who were defeating the Mexican troops and advancing on the settlement.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued their prospectus inviting subscriptions to the new capital of \$600,000. Their first endeavors will be to raise the old cable.

It appears that the American officers who went out to see the fighting in Sardinia, have been refused passports, and are now in England awaiting diplomatic action on the matter.

Several conductors on one of the Philadelphia railroads were arrested on Sunday last, for the purpose of testing the legality of Sunday travel.

LETTERS.

Kate A. Vincent, G. W. Knapp, R. Stillman, S. S. Griswold, L. Crandall, H. Sherman, E. Forsythe.

RECEIPTS.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Lucretia Downing, Montville, \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 62
G. W. Knapp, Soc'y, 1 00 16 26
Clark M. Whitford, Brookfield, 4 00 16 52
Hiram Sherman, Verona, 2 00 16 52
Jos. L. Perry, Lowell, 2 00 16 52

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

Thor. M. Wilcox, Quabonotung, R. I. \$ 25
ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., July 10th, by Chas. H. Maxson, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM MARSH, of Hartford, and Miss MARY SCHERMEHORN, of Homer.
July 8th, by E. P. Stout, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. LOONBOROUGH, of Weldon, Iowa, and Miss SUSAN FORSYTHE, of Jackson, Ohio.

DEATHS.

In Enfield, Ct., July 9th, of consumption, EDWARD P. ALLEN, publisher, of No. 9 Spruce street, New York, aged 39 years.
In Brookfield, July 20, Mr. ROBERT GREEN, aged 49 years.

SAD! SAD!

DROWNED!

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN

WHILE BATHING

AT PERTH AMBOY!

THE SAD NEWS OF THE DEATH, BY DROWNING, OF REV. A. KINGSMAN NOTT, has already found its way, in detail, before the public! This revered gentleman, who relied upon his powers of swimming for safety, was seized by cramps, and all his skill could not prevent his untimely dissolution! Had he worn one of the Life-Saving Garments always ready for sale, or made to order, by the

DELANO

Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company,

No. 256 BROADWAY,

he could not have died the death that greeted him! Will our readers profit by this warning?

LOVE ANODYNE TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torment of tooth-ache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent Dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that most otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York. Price 25 cts per vial. Sold also by Druggists generally.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Price, \$50 to \$125. *Hemmer's* \$35 extra.

READ WHAT A DISTINGUISHED MAN SAYS.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, I have no fault to find."—J. M. Hammond, Senator of North Carolina.

Offices of Exhibition and Sale, 459 Broadway, New York. 18 Summer-Street, Boston. 730 Chestnut-Street, Philadelphia. 181 Baltimore-Street, Baltimore. 58 West-Fourth-Street, Cincinnati. Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

June 23—6m

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton, with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Match Chunk—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing May 16, 1859. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7 30 A. M., 11 45 A. M., and 4 00 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5 45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland street, at 7 40 A. M., and 12 M., and 4 00 and 6 00 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

