

TRODDEN FLOWERS.

There are some hearts, that like the loving vine, cling to unkindly rocks and ruined towers...

PERMANENCY OF THE PASTORAL RELATION.

Written for the Ministerial Conference of Wisconsin, by D. E. MAXSON.

A pastor, according to the original meaning of the word, is "one who keeps or feeds any kind of animals; a shepherd." (Lever's Lexicon.)

But the objective effect of the pastor's work, when all the right conditions are supplied, will be the constant growth of the church.

Now the question occurs, Does the best good of pastor and people demand that the relation of one pastor to one people should be permanent?

First, then, can a pastor best secure his own growth by devoting his life-work to one people, or to many?

Upon these passages, and many more of similar import, I base the teachings in the discourse set me today by the Ministerial Conference.

These are the qualifications with which the pastor ought to begin his work. But the pastor must grow in his work, or he will inevitably be left behind.

Let a minister this year take care to drop a thick covering of leaves over his people, let his people take care to give back a generous supply of nutriment for a new layer of woody fiber around his trunk, and the next year he can give them a better crop of leaves.

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he plants green grass and bright flowers upon their graves, and those little mounds become to him like the very gates of heaven, he can not take them with him.

But the effect of permanency is most salutary as a stimulant to the minister's mental energies—let his inducement to success. Let him settle down to the conviction, when called to the charge of a church, that there he must achieve his success or fail, and he will gird himself for a life-work.

In a building thus reared, under the care of one master mind, there is unity of design, symmetry of parts, which can never be secured where one, and another, and another, in succession, direct the work.

Now bring this question to the test of experience and observation, and my reasoning is abundantly confirmed. Look at our own denomination.

Nothing is more wearing and tearing to churches and ministers than this fickle, fity tenure by which they are held together. You can not grow a large tree if you transplant it every year.

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minister, I grant, may become impatient of all the efforts of the people to uphold him, indifferent to the high claims of his office, neglecting his study, lazy in his work, so as to compel the people to place before him the alternative of reform or removal.

It is a symptom of unhealth, this change of pastors every few years. There is disease somewhere when such a phenomenon exists.

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you will find a list of ministers, eminent for learning and piety, men of might, like Cornthwaite, the Stennets, and Burnside, remaining and growing and dying in the pastures of the churches there.

Allow me, in conclusion, to suggest, that we need, first, to realize that the work of the ministry is a work calling for the highest grade of talent, and the completest culture of head and heart; and, second, to secure this, we must insist on installing into the ministerial office only men of cultivated minds, sanctified hearts, and noble purposes.

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might be found earls, knights, and esquires. He built a palace at Hampton Court, and made a present of it to the king. But Wolsey had to learn, from bitter experience, the truth of that passage of Holy Writ, "Put not your trust in princes."

Let no pastor accept a church with which he can not plant his home and his heart, extending there to labor, there to die, and there to be buried, having so used his opportunities as to make the church each year a new church.

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gentleman in charge of the child stepped up to the berth and said: "Sir, the mother of this child is in her coffin in the baggage car!"

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LITTLE FLORENCE. BY DAVID REASIDE. Little Florence, fond and free, playing by the apple tree, laughing at her mother's knee...

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A PARADISE IN PENNSYLVANIA. Mrs. Eloise Hunt, of Heiner's Run, Clinton Co., Pa., writes thus: "My home has been for six years in a little rocky basin, shut in on every side by the Alleghenies, without a neighbor, a church, or a school, seeing no human face for weeks—save, even months sometimes—except those of my husband and child.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

Westerly, E. I., Fifth-day, Aug. 2, 1866. GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

The Atlantic Cable is successfully laid! The shore end was connected to the main cable on board the Great Eastern, July 13th, and the telegraphic fleet immediately started for Heart's Content, Newfoundland, where it arrived at 8 A. M. on Friday, July 27th, everything working perfectly.

The London Times of July 27th says of the Atlantic Cable: "It is a great work—the glory of the age and nations; and they who have achieved it deserve to be honored as benefactors of their race."

European News to Friday, July 27th, has been received through the Atlantic Cable. It is important and gratifying. Austria and Prussia have concluded a treaty of peace.

There was much severe fighting subsequent to previous advice, mostly to the disadvantage of Austria, although the Italian iron-clad navy suffered sadly in a sea-fight off the Island of Lissa.

The North-Western Association. The Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association convened with the church at Southampton, Illinois, on the 21st of June, 1866.

The Introductory Discourse was preached by D. E. Maxson, from the 187th Psalm, setting forth the duty of all Christians to love and cherish the Church.

The Association was called to order by Joshua Clarke, Moderator of the last session, and S. Potter, Z. Gilbert, and J. Pierce, were appointed a Nominating Committee.

After prayer, the Association adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At 2 P. M. the Association convened, and after prayer by L. C. Rogers, the Nominating Committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

Moderator—C. M. Lewis. Clerks—D. E. Maxson, Wm. Spicer. C. M. Lewis declined to serve, on account of ill health, and James Bailey was appointed Moderator.

Letters from thirteen churches were presented and read, and those containing petitions were referred to the Committee on Petitions.

All visiting brethren and friends were invited to take part in the deliberations of the Association. L. C. Rogers appeared as delegate from the Eastern Association, A. W. Coon from the Central Association, and Nathan Gardner from the Western. These delegates reported prosperity and increase in the respective Associations which they represented, and were cordially welcomed to seats in the Association in session.

A letter was read from the church in Pardee, Kansas, and one from the church in Farina, Ill., asking admission into the Association. These letters were referred to the Committee on Petitions. C. M. Lewis was present to speak for Farina.

A letter was read from Varnum Hill, suggesting the appointment of suitable persons to visit the several churches, to awaken a deeper interest in Sabbath-schools. This letter was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

A letter was also read from Solomon Carpenter, urging the importance of a stricter observance of the Sabbath day.

The following Committees were then announced by the Moderator: On Petitions—A. Hakes, H. Ernst, Z. Gilbert, J. C. Rogers, D. E. Maxson, and J. Bailey. On Finance—C. M. Lewis, J. C. Rogers, and J. Bailey. On Education—C. M. Lewis, J. C. Rogers, and J. Bailey.

The third resolution was discussed by J. Bailey, J. Clarke, A. W. Coon, N. Gardner, D. E. Maxson, L. C. Rogers, C. M. Lewis, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

The fourth resolution was discussed and adopted. The fifth resolution was adopted, after discussion by J. Bailey, L. C. Rogers, and J. Clarke.

The sixth resolution was adopted, after discussion by C. M. Lewis, J. Bailey, A. W. Coon, and Rev. Mr. Wolf. The Association adjourned to First-day A. M., at 8 o'clock.

pense of journey, amounting to \$66 20. The report was referred to the Finance Committee. On motion, L. T. Rogers was appointed Recording Secretary, and Z. Gilbert, Treasurer.

On motion, the following brethren were appointed Executive Board of the Association: Wm. C. Whitford, James Pierce, Silliman Coon, L. T. Rogers, W. H. H. Coon, T. E. Babcock, J. Clarke, Barton Edwards, D. E. Maxson, A. Prentice, H. Ernst, Z. Gilbert.

An account against the Association for printing was presented from G. E. & J. H. Utter, showing a balance due them of \$17 66. This account was referred to the Finance Committee.

J. C. Rogers presented the Annual Report of the Executive Board. The report was adopted and ordered published in the Minutes.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and referred to the Finance Committee.

A Committee to Nominate Essayists, Delegates to Sister Associations, &c., was appointed, consisting of J. C. Rogers, C. M. Lewis, Z. Gilbert. The Association adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

SIXTH-DAY—MORNING SESSION. The Association convened at 9 A. M., and after prayer by L. A. Davis the Minutes of the preceding session were read and approved. The list of delegates was also read and corrected.

The Committee on Petitions reported, commending the suggestion of Varnum Hill concerning Sabbath-schools to favorable notice. This item of the report was referred to the Executive Board. The Committee also reported favorably to holding the next session of the Association with the church in Christiania; and also in favor of receiving the church at Pardee, Kansas, and the one at Farina, Illinois, as members of the Association.

These items of the report were adopted, and the right-hand of fellowship was given by the Moderator, in behalf of the Association, to Eld. Lewis, in behalf of the church at Farina.

The Finance Committee reported, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported. The report was made the special order for the afternoon session. [These resolutions have already been printed in the Recorder.]

The Committee on the State of Religion reported, after stirring remarks by D. E. Maxson; Rev. Mr. Wolf, N. Gardner, J. Bailey, C. M. Lewis, and John Davis, the report was adopted.

The Committee on Obituary Notices reported, and the report was adopted. [This report not received.]

The Committee to Nominate Essayists, Delegates, &c., reported as follows: A. B. Prentice, to prepare an essay on "The Proper Exercise of Church Discipline." T. E. Babcock to present an essay on "The True Basis of Christian Organization outside the Church." Joshua Clarke, delegate to Sister Associations; Solomon Carpenter to preach the Introductory Discourse at the next session of the Association, with A. Hakes, alternated. This report was adopted by items.

The Committee on Preaching reported. The report was amended and adopted.

The Finance Committee was instructed to estimate the expenses of the Association for the current year, and apportion the amount among the churches.

The Clerks were directed to prepare and publish the Minutes of the session, and distribute them to the churches.

It was resolved, that when the Association adjourn, it be to meet with the church at Christiania, on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in June, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Clerks were given orders on the treasury for the expense of publishing and distributing the Minutes.

After prayer by J. Clarke, adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met at 2 P. M. Prayer was offered by A. W. Coon.

The special order was postponed, and it was ordered that the Clerks publish five hundred copies of the Minutes.

The special order was resumed. The first resolution was adopted, after remarks by L. C. Rogers and N. Gardner.

The second resolution was adopted, after remarks by C. M. Lewis, A. Hakes, N. Gardner, D. E. Maxson, and J. Bailey.

The third resolution was discussed by J. Bailey, J. Clarke, A. W. Coon, N. Gardner, D. E. Maxson, L. C. Rogers, C. M. Lewis, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

The fourth resolution was discussed and adopted. The fifth resolution was adopted, after discussion by J. Bailey, L. C. Rogers, and J. Clarke.

The sixth resolution was adopted, after discussion by C. M. Lewis, J. Bailey, A. W. Coon, and Rev. Mr. Wolf. The Association adjourned to First-day A. M., at 8 o'clock.

FIRST-DAY—MORNING SESSION. The Association met at 8 A. M. After prayer by N. Gardner, letters were read from the churches in Wasioja, Christiania, and Trenton.

The essay prepared and forwarded by A. Whitford, was ordered printed in the Sabbath Recorder.

The report of the Committee on Education was read and adopted, as follows: Your Committee on Education take pleasure in reporting, that notwithstanding the draft which the war has made on the energies and funds of the people, the schools within the bounds of the Association have been kept up with increasing vigor.

The cause of popular education is based in the deepest want of humanity, in the highest claims of religion, and when properly cultivated and conducted, our literary institutions are one of our strongest agencies for advancing the cause of Christ in the world.

We cannot too highly appreciate the many liberal efforts of the people, and the indefatigable labor of each educationist, based at the head of the academies under our care in this Association; and we now commend their work, and bid them God speed in the noble work.

We urge upon our young men and women, that they avail themselves of the advantages offered them in these institutions, to acquire a liberal education, a generous culture, such as will qualify them to take an active position of influence and honor in the world.

We urge upon parents and men of means, liberal donations of funds, when needed for purposes of endowment and enlargement of facilities, so as to keep them fully up to the mark of the times.

The Association commends the noble institutions within its bounds to the care and generous support of all lovers of learning. J. C. ROGERS, Secy. S. B. POTTS, Com.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented and adopted.

An order was given A. Hakes for his bill of expenses as delegate to Sister Associations.

The report of the Committee on the State of Religion was referred to the Committee for completion. New letters having been received since its preparation.

The Association then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The seventh resolution was lost, after lengthy discussion.

The eighth resolution was adopted, after remarks by D. E. Maxson; Daniel Potter, and J. Clarke.

The ninth resolution was adopted without remarks.

The tenth and eleventh resolutions were advocated by L. C. Rogers and D. E. Maxson, and adopted.

The final report of the Committee on Finance was received and adopted.

The Committee on the State of Religion presented a complete report, which was adopted, as follows: Your Committee on the State of Religion would respectfully present the following report: In attempting to give an accurate statement of the religious condition of the churches composing this Association, we are embarrassed by the following considerations: Several of the churches have failed to represent themselves to this Association, either by delegate or letter; while others, who have done so, have failed to give us a full statement of their condition, either in relation to Sabbath-school statistics, or otherwise. It is very desirable, giving as much information as possible, that each church should be so far as practicable, both by delegate and letter, give us a full statement of its religious condition, its members, Sabbath-schools, number of teachers, &c.

There are, however, several points of interest in the religious condition of the churches composing this body, that are worthy of remark. All, or nearly all, of the churches present to this body, reports that peace and harmony prevail in the churches, together with growing interest in the cause of Christ. And while more than half of the churches reported previous revivals, eight-tenths of the churches reported no revivals. And in all, there have been added to the church, by baptism, 92, by letter 116, and by statement 208, making an aggregate of 316, and a net gain of 124. The estimate is made upon the supposition that those churches not represented have held their own.

And although two of our churches reported that they had no Sabbath-schools yet organized, it is very gratifying to see that all agree that the Sabbath-school is the nucleus of the church, and that a growing interest is being manifested in the department of our work is apparent. In seven churches that have reported the condition of their Sabbath-schools, we find that 58 scholars were taught the word of life weekly, by 10 teachers. Had the eight remaining churches reported efficient Sabbath-schools, we should have in all among them that ought to be brought into the influence of such instruction, we should have been able probably to have reported 1000 scholars, taught by 250 teachers. How beautifully grand and full of promise is the work! It is not our aim to reach, as near as possible, the highest ideal of the church's duty in this work, and report accordingly in their annual letter to this body.

On the whole, we have a great occasion of thanksgiving to God for his unspeakable loving kindness to our churches during the year, and for the measure of success that has attended our labors, and which we do most sincerely deprecate our shortcomings, as we devoutly implore God's forgiveness, we earnestly pray for a new consecration to, and the freighting of the Holy Ghost, for the year to which we have been called; that our efforts to spread the truth and win lost souls to God the coming year, may be characterized by our interpretation, and marked, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, by our God, with greater success; that at our next anniversary we may have special occasion of gratitude to our Heavenly Father, for the increase of our churches in the faith and holy life, and the conversion of many precious souls. J. CLARKE, Secy. L. A. DAVIS, Com. D. POTTS, Secy.

The Corresponding Letter was read incomplete, and the Corresponding Secretary ordered to complete it, and hand it to the Secretaries for publication in the Minutes.

The Recording Secretary was voted an order for \$8 87, amount due for recording the Minutes of last year's session.

After prayer by L. A. Davis, the Association finally adjourned.

J. BAILEY, Moderator. D. E. MAXSON, Secy. Wm. SPICER, Secy.

MORE DONATIONS BY MR. PEABODY. We are pleased to hear the announce-

ment that it is the intention of this wealthy gentleman to bestow \$40,000 each upon Harvard, Amherst and Williams Colleges of the State of Massachusetts, and the sum of \$1,000,000 upon Boston for homes for the poor. These gifts Mr. Peabody has desired to make to show his interest in the education and general welfare of the people of his native State.

OBITUARY. Read before the Ladies' Athenaeum of Alfred University, Tuesday afternoon, July 30, 1866, by ANNA R. BARKER.

Ella T. McDougal was born in the town of Greenwood, N. Y., April 1st, 1849, and died March 19th, 1866, in the seventeenth year of her age.

There is a sweet inspiration in recording the memorial of one whose brief path in life has left only lines of light and beauty. The interest involved in such a life, the hearts made glad by it, and the part it bears in lifting up a fallen world, will be known only when "the books are opened." But there are points of rare attractiveness in the character of her around whose memory we now linger; and we would fondly dwell upon them for a season, and then enshrine them in perpetual remembrance. From her early childhood, "the law of kindness was on her lips; and as year after year rolled away, she spoke no word that would wound or blight a human heart. How precious the remembrance to those to whom her words were treasures! As a student, she was ever faithful in the performance of her duties, and earnestly and cheerfully bore the arduous toils of her school days. As a member of the Ladies' Athenaeum, she was beloved and respected, as one of its most promising members; being ever ready to sacrifice her own interest and pleasure for the welfare of her cherished Society. She regarded each of its members as a sister, whose feelings and interests she most tenderly loved; and ever drew to herself the same feeling of love and esteem which she bestowed on others. As we recall her devotedness and earnestness of purpose, her self-denial and purity of character, we as a Society can but deeply mourn her loss, as one of our most worthy and esteemed co-workers for our advancement and progress.

But it was her fidelity as a follower of Jesus, that gave the crowning glory to her life. Piety ever commands the homage of the heart; but it is never more glorious than when it encircles the brow of the young pilgrim. Her voice is hushed in the prayer circle she so loved; but now her commingings are face to face with her Redeemer. She no longer opens her valued Bible, or drinks in its precious truths; but she has gone to the fountain-head of wisdom and truth. This hall reverberates no longer to her gentle footstep or voice of melody; but her home is among the many mansions of her father's house; her voice is swelling the hosannas of the ransomed, and her rest will be long and sweet in the bosom of Infinite Love.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. SUTTON, N. J., July 24th, 1866. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

In your issue of July 14th, you published an article urging the churches to represent themselves to the coming Conference, by messengers or letter, and both if possible. I find it difficult to convince the churches that there is an actual necessity for this, though they do it, and have done it for years, without being convinced that it is necessary for the furtherance of the cause.

When they are called upon to make returns to the meeting of the General Conference, they say, "We have nothing new to report; we have made our returns to the Association; the business of that body was done, and published in the denominational paper, and what demand is there for the same treadmill to pass round again? What good can accrue from it?" Our locations are remote from each other, and in attending these meetings, some of us must go long journeys, and be subjected to an expense we are poorly able to bear. Larger denominations are often favored by a reduced fare on the public conveyances; but not so with us. The managers of these institutions never have been acquainted with Joseph; they don't know him. This, added to our many other outgoes, makes a heavy draft upon our small incomes. There are but a few of our lay brethren in the remote churches, who will make the sacrifice of time and money. Therefore the pastor is appointed, and his place vacated, and his duties at home unattended to, during his absence. And all have not a Timothy who can fill their place while they are gone. All these objections are of small moment, if the duties of the Conference demand attendance. The Conference is a representative, advisory body; and so are the Associations; and what can be done by the Conference, that is not in every respect secured in the meetings of the Associations? I know that our existence and prosperity as a denomination are connected with our denominational organizations, and that they must be attended to with interest. But it is not necessary to continue to hold on to a meaningless thing in order to give power to one that has life in itself. I cannot see how the discontinuance of the Conference could affect them in the least. Our benevolent societies could hold their sessions alternately with some one of the Associations. The churches I represent have always been faithful in making their returns, and I presume that while the majority continue an annual Conference, they will be represented in that body. Their votes have often been given in the negative. W. B. GILLETTE.

BRITISH GUNS AND AMERICAN IRON-CLADS.—A London letter in the N. Y. Times, under date of July 14th, says: Another 600-pound rifle gun has burst at the eighth round, at Shortbury. It cost \$20,000. The country is nearly tired of these experiments. Here lies the Yankee monitor in the Thames, with the 15-inch guns, visited by hundreds of Britons, who draw long breaths, wipe their sweaty brows, and devoutly thank Heaven that the Americans are so friendly; because it is perfectly evil-

ic mills. But no; time is too precious to waste a moment for puerile indulgence. "But why are there so many narrow lanes running off in almost every direction?" Well, now, that's bright; they are the public roads. "Impossible; why, they are no wider than father's lane; that used to lead to his old barn." Well, while we are making these observations, we are skimming over the ground like a bird, passing one station after another in quick succession, and doubling a cape here and a headland there, in our twistings and windings and twings among the hills, and through a country the most rugged and forbarn that one would wish to see.

Well, here is "Allegany," a place of some pretensions; here are three college-like buildings, where young ideas take their scientific direction. Doubtless a school among the hills will give a degree of bold, courageous sternness of character to the student; but let him go to a prairie school for the expansion of the mind; for I believe it is a given point, that the intellectual powers are moulded, to a great extent, after the pattern of the country where they are shaped.

Now we are nearing the goal; a few more leaps of the old nag; and the race is run. The country now begins to present some likeness to what I used to see; yet twenty-five years of absence has wrought many changes in the external appearance. But I am too impatient of delay to note them. "Andover!" at last rings through the cars, and we hustle up our loose baggage, and give our fellow travelers a hearty, hasty shake of the hand, and take our leave.

The next object is to find some old acquaintance, which, after some little difficulty, is accomplished. Then, in due time, we arrive at our old home, and among our old friends in Independence. What salutations, greetings, shaking of hands, and gushing of feeling! I will not attempt a description. S. COOK.

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.—M. Guizot, in his new work entitled "Meditations on the Present State of the Christian Religion," which is on the eve of publication in Paris, after a resume of the principal transactions which have taken place in France during the present century, says: "In the midst of the obstacles, oscillations, deviations, and faults which may be observed, there is an evident Christian awakening in Catholic France. There has been evidently progress in Christian faith; in Christian strength—progress incomplete and insufficient it may be, but still real and fruitful, the symptoms of a powerful vitality and a hopeful future."

With regard to Protestant France, M. Guizot comes to a like conclusion. He admits that rationalism, positivism, pantheism, materialism and scepticism are spreading like an imperceptible miasma, and affecting classes of the population to whom the meaning of the words is unknown. "Impiety, carelessness and religious perplexity are wide-spread, among the working classes of France, and among the liberal professions. Religious indifference is even more wide-spread. It is like a dead sea, where no being lives; a sterile desert, where no plant grows. Against this, as the most serious evil of our times, Christians must direct their efforts. Here is an entire world, and whole populations are to be conquered. Notwithstanding these admissions, Guizot declares unhesitatingly his firm belief in the final victory of Christianity over all forms of irreligion, and says, "Let not the enemies of Christianity deceive themselves. They are waging war unto death, but it is no dying foe with which they have to deal."

GOOD NEWS.—A Washington dispatch says several teachers from the Sea Islands, South Carolina, passed through Washington last week en route North. They represent the islands as very healthy, and the crops of cotton and corn far exceeded any season for the last four years. The schools have all done well, and the freedmen were never in better spirits in the Port Royal Islands, or worked new hearts into them. Gen. Howard is infusing fresh activity into all departments of the Bureau, in order to make the provisions of the new bill as beneficial to whites and blacks as possible, and at the earliest date.

MR. ROSS, Rock Co., Wisconsin, has been made a money-order post-office. In mentioning the fact, the Janesville Gazette says: "Mr. W. G. Hamilton is postmaster. Mr. H. is one of the best officers in the State, and no trust in his hands will be misplaced."

A GOOD MOVE.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are about to institute a capital way-mark in their road to reform. Proposals are to be received for the erection of suitable drinking-troughs for horses and dogs at convenient points throughout the cities of New York and Brooklyn; these troughs to be

placed in front of stores, with the consent of owners, and to have attached for the convenience of pedestrians.

CHOLERA appears to have increased slightly during the past week, only in New York and Brooklyn, and in other parts of the country. Cases have been reported in Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Philadelphia. The cases were discovered in Hudson, N. Y., July 26th, both of which proved fatal. There were fresh cases in Philadelphia on the same day; and in Tybee Island, off Savannah, there were twenty-five deaths and fifty cases in two days.

MODEL DISPATCHES.—The subject of dispatches were forwarded by Marshal Benedek to the Emperor Francis Joseph, during the action at Skaltitz: "Eight in the morning: The action is commencing. Pray to God! Noon: The battalions are wavering. Pray to God! Four in the afternoon: The Prussians are beaten. Return thanks to God!"

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET now consists of Seward from New York, Stanton and Stanbery from Ohio, Mc Culloch from Indiana, Kellogg from Wisconsin, Browning from Illinois, and Wells from Connecticut.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. MONDAY, July 23. The Senate passed a resolution directing the payment to soldiers and sailors held as prisoners of war during the late rebellion, the commutation price of rations accruing to them while so held. A bill was passed to prevent American seamen wearing sheath knives. The civil appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment directing the Secretary of War to pay out of commutation drafts funds for every slave belonging to loyal men, enlisted in the army, not to exceed \$300 each, was adopted.

In the House, the Senate's amendment to the preamble and resolution admitting Tennessee were considered; yeas 92, nays 25. A resolution requesting the President to urge on the Canadian authorities, and also on the British Government, the release of the Fenian prisoners recently captured in Canada, was adopted by yeas 210, nays 200. A resolution adopted requesting the President to cause the prosecution instituted in the United States courts against the Fenians, to be discontinued, if compatible with the public interest.

TUESDAY, July 24. In the Senate, the civil appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted, increasing the pay of members of Congress to five thousand dollars per year. An amendment appropriating a million and a half dollars to repair levees of the Mississippi, adopted. Mr. Wilson moved to amend by adding the bill equalizing bounties. Mr. Sherman stated it would take over three hundred million dollars to pay bounties as proposed by Mr. Wilson. An amendment was adopted including sergeants and paymasters' stewards among those entitled to bounties. The question was then taken on adopting the amendment of Mr. Wilson, equalizing bounties; as amended, as an amendment to the civil appropriation bill. The vote stood, yeas 14, nays 22—lost.

The House passed the bill to alter the places of holding the Circuit Court of the U. S. for Rhode Island district. It requires the Courts to be held at Providence, commencing on the 15th of November, and 15th of June annually. The joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldiers, was amended and passed. Mr. Dawes, from the committee on elections, reported that the credentials of the members from Tennessee were correct, and recommended that they be sworn in. The report was agreed to. Messrs. Maynard, Stokes, and Taylor, of Tennessee, then came forward and took the oath, amid profound silence, which was succeeded by applause and congratulations of the members.

WEDNESDAY, July 25. In the Senate, Jos. S. Fowler, after the presentation of his credentials, took the oath as Senator from Tennessee. A joint resolution to adjourn Congress at noon Saturday, passed. In the House, a bill passed restoring to the possession of loyal owners lands confiscated by rebel authority. The currency bill, after debate, was postponed till December. A resolution to finally adjourn on Saturday noon, passed.

THURSDAY, July 26. In the Senate, the credentials of Mr. Patterson, member elect from Tennessee, were presented, and referred, after a lengthy discussion, to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a report as to whether Mr. Patterson could take the usual oath. The House amended to the joint resolution for printing an official history of the rebellion; was concurred in. The Deficiency bill was considered in the evening session, and passed.

The President nominated W. T. Sherman to be Lieutenant General of the army, vice Grant, promoted, and David D. Porter, to be Vice Admiral, vice Farragut, promoted; and both nominations were confirmed by the Senate.

In the House, the Senate bill to authorize the refunding of taxes year paid on estimates of previous years' business, was reported and passed. The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast was passed. The bill for the payment of the awards for the arrest of the Lincoln assassins was amended so as to give Conger \$15,000, and Baker \$2,500, and was passed. The Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report back the House bill to equalize bounties. The bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, more effectually

to primary, as the House has out a majority.

Congress all day, was taken up, and discussed and discussed.

Cost of the past week's session, was taken up, and discussed.

As usual, new members of Congress, were taken up, and discussed.

The conference on the currency bill, was taken up, and discussed.

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