American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS.

On Monday, May 21st, the House of Representatives passed, without a division, the following minute, offered by Mr. Henderson :

First. All just and righteous governments are inten ed not to confer rights and privi-leges upon the subjects thereof, but to secure to each and every individual the full, free and untrammelled exercise and enjoyment of all these rights which God has bestowed upon him.

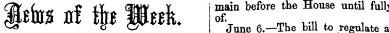
Second. That the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people require that just and adequate penalties be annexed to the violation of law, and that these penalties be inflicted upon transgressors, not for the purpose of retaliation or revenge, but to insure subordination and obedience. *Third.* That this house will stand by and

sustain the President in executing the laws of the United States upon a sufficient number of leading rebels in each of the States lately in insurrection against the National Government, to vindicate the majesty of the law, to sustain the confidence of loyal people, and to warn the refractory for all time to come.

The manner in which the Executive department of our Government has overlouked its duty, in the loading and vital particular here referred to, is most astonishing, and constitutes one of the evil omens of the age.

Unjustifiable rebellion, and, above all, rebellion against a free Government, for the purpose of perpetuating slavery, is the greatest of crimes, the combination of all possible crimes in one. We regard the two hundred and eighty thousand dead soldiers of the Union, and the two hundred thousand dead of the rebel army, as so many murders, deliberately planned and committed by Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, and the rebel leaders of the South. We regard the several thousand millions of expenditure and loss, North and South, as robbery and reckless waste; as a plundering of generations present and to come, by the same guilty men. The risk, the dishonor, and the jeopardy, into which republican institutions were brought the world over, the stain upon modern civilization and Christianity itself, the awful and bloody page introduced into the history of our happy country by the war, is their work. And those lamentable attendants of the war seen in the treatment of our prisoners, the massacre of garrisons, and the assassination of our President, are greatly to be charged to the men who, if they did not specifically plan them, took the liberty of unchaining the tiger, which they might have foreseen they could not control.

If there is anything in the world as wicked and as perilous to the true interests amended, it is as follows: of country and of race as these monstrous orimes, it is indifference to their enormity. judge on the bench, who allows a declared fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be val villain to go unpunished, is a worse villain to the crime he licenses. None will pity crimes of the last four years to cheat justhe whole atmosphere with its abominable effluvia. A moral pestilence must follow in its footsteps. It is impossible to take brazen rebels by the hand and put them deadly contamination. The great, the inexcusable, the irreparable error of the government has been in pardoning without having first punished able. Now, those pardons are viewed as concessions of weakness, scarcely distinguishable from positive sympathy with the crime. Now, they are encouragement and support to the spirit of rebellion, whether meant so or not. Now, they are a terrible and sweeping license, under which a new generation of traitors may form themselves boldly for future conspiracies. They might the main state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a have been far otherwise. Dispensed under the shadow of a signal and conspicuous act of justice, they would have carried a warning and restraining influence with them. Even if their number had not been serionsly diminished, no one could have regarded them as a virtual approval of rebellion and a contounding of all distinctions between loyalty and treason. We believe the morals of the whole country deteriorate, and crime of every grade and in every region is bolder, for this failure to deal out justice to the authors of the crimes of the rebellion. We believe the consciences of men are paralyzed and their better judgments impaired by being accustomed to outrageous neglect of judicial duty in high places. Congress deserves the thanks of all good men for this last and for every other effort which they have made to stimulate a lagging Executive to duty. We cannot say that we have much hope of a good result. It may be that other judgments are to be treasured up and visited on an unhappy and erring country, before it will justice to all



THE EXECUTIVE. Secretary McCulloch is notifying Federal

offiers in the South, who cannot or will not take the test oath, that they must vacate their offices.—The President required a report from the Attorney-General's Office, showing the number of pardons granted by him since he has occupied the Executive Chair; and recently the required report was made by the Attorney-General, stating the number of criminal pardons issued by President John-son since April 15, 1865, to be one hundred and sixty-one, and the number of political pardons twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-one. THE JUDICIARY.

The United States Circuit Court, which was expected to try Jeff. Davis, convened in Richmond, June 6. Much trouble was experienced in obtained a proper attendance of the Grand Jury, on account of the constant threats made against them by the people and press of that neighborhood. Finally, how-ever, the requisite number were secured, and Judge Underwood delivered his charge, in which he commented very severely on the action of the ex-rebel press and population, and compared their city to Sodom, although here he had been able to find the ten righteous men. William B. Reed then asked what was going to be done, and said that he was in attendance on account of his strong personal and professional sympathy with the prisoner.——The Richmond Grand Jury have found a true bill against John C. Breckin-

found a true bill against John C. Breckin-ridge, for treason, on an indictment identical with that of Davis. The Court has since then adjourned until the first Tuesday in October next. Application was made to Judge Underwood, June 11, for the release of Jefferson Davis on bail. The Judge re-funed heil on the ground that Davis makely fused bail, on the ground that Davis was held as a prisoner of war.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The total amount of the public debt of the United States, May 31st, was \$2,799,979, 450, 76; less cash in Treasury, which consists of over fiity millions in coin, and nearly eighty millions in currency, leaving the net indebtness \$2,670,288,367,52, being a diminution of over nineteen millions in the month of May. The Secretary of the Treasury sold over thirty-five millions of Gold, during the month of May. Gold was 1464, June 5th. The high price is attributable to the immense amount going to England. The shipment of specie from New York on Saturday, amounted to little over two million dellars.

CONGRESS.

Senate.-June 5.-A bill to reduce the number of clerks in the Interior Department, and to increase their pay, also bills providing for the safety of passengers on steam vessels. and authorizing the leasing of Saline lands were under consideration. The amendment to the Constitution was discussed.

June 6.—The reconstruction amendment was debated. Mr. Doolittle received a severe castigation from his colleague, Mr. Howe. Mr. Howe said an attempt would be made to pack the next Congress in favor of the Presi-dent's policy, but he did not think it would be successful. It was not the first attempt of the kind, and it would be no more successful than an attempt two hundred years ago to pack the Parliament of James II. in favor of Catholic indulgence. June 7.—The reconstruction amendment

was again under discussion. Senator Guthrie made a speech, four hours long, against the measure, to empty seats and gallaries. June 8.—The reconstruction amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 11. As

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses We shall court a repetition of them, and concurring, That the following article be prowe shall richly deserve it, if we suffer their posed to the Legislatures of the several States guilty authors to escape unhung. The United States, which, when ratified by threeas part of the Constitution, namely: \$1,010,700. villain to go unpunished, is a worse villain ARTICLE -. SECTION I. All persons born himself, and deserves to fall an early victim or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein him if he does. And we-what are we they reside. No State shall make or enforce doing but suffering the very vastness of the any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States Nor shall any State deprive any person of tice of her due? Treason unpunished is life, liberty or property without due process' like an immense unburied carcase, tainting of law, nor deny to any person within its the whole atmosphere with its charinghal jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right back into their places of power, without to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and iudicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United sufficiently to make its pardons safe and valu-sufficiently to make its pardons safe and valu-ship Now those pardons are viewed as con-participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of Presi dent and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or militatary, under the United States member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall, have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Con-gress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. June 11.-The House bill providing for the safe keeping of public money entrusted to disbursing officers was passed. The bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines was and in the construction of celegraph lines was posponed until the 12th. The bill from the House, continuing in force the freedmen's bureau, was reported with amendments, and gence of which, General Sweeny, the military ordered to be printed. House.-June 5.-A bill was introduced to aid in establishing a line of traction engines and wagons from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains. The bill for the establishment of a department of education was debated and laid over until next day. The learn to put power into worthy hands and bill regulating the pay of the army was passed boldly carry out a policy of even handed under the operation of the previous question. It does away with all allowances, and fixes a It does away with all allowances, and fixes a certain rate of compensation which includes by the Vignant patroi kept up along the certain rate of compensation which includes everything. The bill authorizing the accept ices. Special despatches, dated St. Albans, the war steamer Terrible to accompany the pair and construction of iron-claids was taken up. The speaker stated that it would re-

the safe keeping of public money entrusted to disbursing officers was passed. The resolution authorizing the distribution of the surplus copies of the American State papers was passed. The bill giving authority to the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware river, was taken up. June 7.—The bill to authorize the acceptance by the Navy Department of League ance by the Navy Department of League Island for Naval purposes was taken up, and was favored by Messrs. Myers, Thayer, Ran-dall, and Kelley. Messrs. Pike of Maine, Rice of Massachusetts, and Eldridge of Wis-consin, gave it a qualified support, while it was opposed by Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Ray-mond. During the debate a nice little pas-sage at arms occurred between Mar Le Blood sage at arms occurred between Mr. Le Blond and Mr. Raymond, which consumed consider-able time. The substitute to the bill was then rejected, and the bill put upon its passage, the vote resulting yeas 71, nays 46.

June 8.—The Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a monument at West Point to Lieut. Gen. Scott. The Committing on Banking and Currency were instructed to report upon the feasibility of adopting a plan by which notes of interior national banks can be redeemed either at the Treasury Department or at the centres of trade. The bill to establish a department of education in the city of Washington was defeated by the close vote of 59 to 61. The Committee on reconstruc-tion have presented their final report to both Houses.

June 11.—A resolution was offered, look-ing to a repeal of the Neutrality act of 1818. This gave rise to some debate, and Mr. This gave rise to some depate, and run. Schenck offered a substitute recognizing the Fenians as belligerents. Both resolution and substitute were referred. A bill was reported regulating appointments and removals from office. A resolution, declaring that Jefferson Davis should be held a prisoner and tried according to the laws, was adopted—yeas 105; nays 19. The Reconstruction bill was con-sidered, and a substitute offered by Mr. Kelley.

THE STATES.

New York City.—Practical results of the new Excise Law. On four Sundays in April 583 arrests were made. The law went into effect on the 1st of May, and on the four Sundays in that month the number of arrests was but 257, a total reduction of 336.----The Staten Islanders are very indignant at the Health Commissioners for taking possession of Seguin's Point (at a late hour on the night of June 6, when they were all in bed) for quarantine purposes, but as an armed vessel is near by, they will have to put up with it. -The Tribune announces that a wellauthenticated case of cholera occurred in New York early last week, a Mr. Edward Fraser having been taken sick on Sunday last and died on Monday. The woman who washed his clothes also died of cholera.-'The Lion park'' was kept open last Sabbath, the proprietor having obtained an injunction against the excise board on the ground that lager beer, such as manufactured in this vicinity, is not intoxicating. The park was crowded, and many got drunk, though no disturbance was created. — Three new cases of cholera are reported on the hos--Three pital ship, and two in the city since Saturday. One case was that of Mrs. Bell, in Twentieth street, which terminated fatally. Both cases were in exceedingly filthy neighborhoods. — Hon. J. Stanton Gould, presi-dent, and Col. P. B. Johnson, secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, have prepared a circular, from which the fol-lowing extract is taken: "We do hereby make known the existence of the rinderpest or pleuro-pneumonia among the cows in the stables of New York and Brooklyn."

Massachusetts.-The richest men and estates in Boston are reported as follows:-Estate of Aug. Hemenway, \$2,406,000; Na-thaniel Thayer, \$2,362,500; estate of John Bryant, \$1,500,000; Sears' estate, \$1,742,-500; David Sears, \$1,401,600; Moses Wil-liams, \$1,271,500; estate of E. Frances, the baye been attraked during the last visitation of cholera in New York, out of thousand temperate people. In Albany, out of five thousand temperate men, only two are known estate of E. Frances,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of Gen. Scott.-This distinguished miltary chieftain died at West Point, on the morning of May 29th, in the eightieth year

The President with profound sorrow an-nounces to the people of the United States the death of Winfield Scott, the late Lieuten-ant General of the army. On the day which may be appointed for his funeral the several memory dependentments of the Government. executive departments of the Government will be closed. The heads of the War and Navy Departments will, respectively, give orders for the payment of appropriate honor to the memory of the decased.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Panic in England -It seems as if the recent panic in England were a judgmen upon the ruling classes of that country who have such unfriendly feelings toward the United States. For the past five years the London journals, with but few exceptions, have been predicting a financial collapse in this country, and laying the scene at New York. Day after day they have thought they detected the first symptoms, and so told their readers, and at length the panic camebut not at New York, where their hopes would have placed it, but at their own doors in London, sweeping like wildfire through the great metropolis and dethroning the money kings on all sides. It seems that this and the fact that in the face of the great disaster American securities exhibited such wonderful steadiness, were intended as a lesson to those who have so long wished evil to the United States.—Ledger.

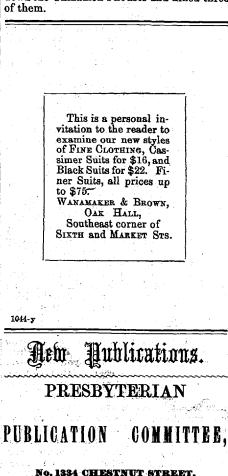
Passengers for Europe.-The tide of summer travel to Europe has set in with even greater sweep than that which followed the close of the war. On one steamer alone -the Napoleon III.-323 cabin passengers sailed. Two other steamers-the City of Paris and the Germania-cleared the same day with their full complement. Every berth on the *China*, which left on Wednesday week, was engaged eight weeks ago, and on the same day an extra Cunard steamer lett New York to furnish at least some accommodation for those whose engagements in Eu-rope would not brook delay.

Cases under the Civil Rights Bill.-The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have a suit pending against them in Baltimore for refusing to sell a negro a ticket for a passage in first-class cars. Such a ticket for a passage refused in Washington, and it is not unlikely that the occasion will be seized for bringing another suit under the Civil-Rights bill. Seve-ral have been brought in Baltimore and at other parts of the country for refusals to colored people of admission to entertainments from which they have heretofore been excluded under State or municipal ordinances. Slavery in New Jersey.-The township of Marlborough, Monmouth county, has sue the executor of an estate for money expended for the support of a slave who had belonged to that estate. The executor claims that the recent Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery made the negro free, and the estate is no longer bound to support him, and if he is a pauper, the township is liable. The township, however, denies all this, and the "chosen treeholders" seem to have some faint idea that, at least so far as this case is concerned, slavery still exists in New Jersey. 12mo., 429 pp. \$1 75. Tinted paper, gilt edges, \$2 50. Warning to Drinkers .-. "It is not gene-The author, Rev. George Bowen, grew up in New

ally understood in medical circles that persons who are not addicted to strong drinks providences," was led to Christ, and has been for eighare the only ones that can reckon on escaping the cholera. Drunkards are the men attack-ed; they never recover. In Tiflis, Georgia (Asia), every drunkard is dead. During the hearted Christians we have ever known. The Bible was his book, and he searched it constantly, prayer-fully, for hidden treasures. If he had met you on Broadway, he would stop you a moment to tell of some new beauty or sweetness he had discovered in the

Morning of May 29th, in the eightieth year morning of May 29th, in the eightieth year of his age. He recognized the chaplain of the post ten minutes before he died, and clasped his hand in silence. The following order was issued from the Executive mansion. WASHINGTON May 29, 1866. WASHINGTON May 29, 1866. ing the conference. Hopes of the war being avoided are believed in only by a minority. Chili.-The Courrier des Etats Unis, the French organ at New York, states that it has reliable information that Admiral Nunez of the Spanish fleet has been ordered by his government to immediately withdraw from the waters of Peru and Chili. The reason given for this sudden recall is that the South American winter, which is the opposite of ours, is fast approaching, and that the vessels

will be exposed to the peril of tempests. China.-Some Chinese forcibly abducted a boy from the American Consulate at Hong Kong in April last. The next day the Consul with a party of some forty persons, pulled down the Chinamen's houses and killed three



main before the House until fully disposed of. June 6.—The bill to regulate and secure the safe keeping of public money entrusted men have refused further duty. Hill to St. Albans, and the men are prepar-ing to go home. The demoralization of the whole army is complete, and both officers and men have refused further duty. The London Times states that on the 8th of April, 1866, the population of the metro-polis was estimated by the English Registrar General at 3,054,940. Germany and American A

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PRINCIPAL

Divine word. Such a man's meditations are as water CRANT

The proper use of superior riches is to do superior good with them.

tion of the cholera."

Baltimore City .- The new Sunday law vas, if possible, more rigidly entorced last Sunday than the one previous. The drinking saloons, confectionary stores, etc., were all obliged to close.

Georgia .- The Loyal Georgian, a newspaper published in Augusta, Georgia, in its issue of the 26th ult., says that the colored school children in Americus, in that State, were denied the right of carrying, the United States flag in a procession at a May party. The widow lady (white and a resident) who teaches the school was informed, a few days before the time set for the party, by several found? citizens, that if she attempted to march her pupils through the town, or to carry the United States flag, she and they would be shot! She appealed to the Mayor for protection, who gave it, so far as the procession was concerned, but she was not allowed to carry the flag.——The Loyal Georgian, a news-paper conducted by colored men, at Augusta,

as been suppressed by General Tillson. Oregon has elected the first Representative, Republican, to the Fortieth Congress.

Alabama .- One of the last acts of the Alabama Legislature was to pass a public act, using the terms "the enemy" in referring to the Union army, and this act was signed by their newly-reconstructed Governor.

Texas.-Major-General Herron has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Cameron county, Texas, for kidnapping and giving up to Cortinas a suspected Imperialist, who was afterwards shot by Cortinas' order.

THE CITY.

Judge Allison and lady, of this city, were in a sleeping car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Friday, which became detached from the train and was rolled over and over, down a bank forty feet in height. We are glad to be able to say that neither they nor their fellow passengers were seriously harmed.

Anton Probst was hung June 8th, for the murder of the Dearing family.

The Fenians.—The captured Fenians, who were held on the U. S steamer Michigan, were released under bonds to keep the peace. -The following is the text of a circular addressed, June 5, to the District Attorneys and Marshals of the United States, by Attorney-General Speed :-- "By direction of the President you are hereby instructed to cause the arrest of all prominent leading or conspicu-ous persons, called Fenians, who you may have probable cause to believe have been or may be guilty of violations of the neutrality laws head, and Mr. Roberts, the President, have been arrested, while other and minor actors have been taken into custody or placed under bonds to keep the peace and appear when called upon. This action of the Government called upon. This action of the Government discouraged the Fenians, though it did not immediately break up their arrangements. There are here doubt that the filler of the There can be no doubt that the failure of the expedition to Fort Erie was brought about by the vigilant patrol kept up along the

to have been attacked during the last visita-

The Freedmen's Bureau.-Assistant Commissioner Scott reports to Major General Howard, that although a careful investigation was made, no flaw could be found in his management of the Sea Islands question, or any other affairs of the Bureau in South Carolina. It gives him much pleasure to state that the planters came forward and upheld his policy throughout, and were panic stricken at the very idea of the removal of the Bureau. The inquiry is no longer heard, "What can be done with the negroes!" But the ques-tion is often asked, "Where can laborers be

The Cholera .- The steamship Union, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, May 29, with cholera on board. There had been thirty-three deaths during the voyage. The Peruvian has also arrived with twenty-eight cases of cholera. Thirty-five of the passengers died from the disease during the voyage. --Two cases were reported in New York, May 30th. Two cases of cholera have also occurred in Kingston, Jamaica.

Burned Churches.-A correspondent of a eligious journal published in New Orleans, says that, as far as he has been able to ascertain, there were during the late war 1012 churches burned in the Southern States, involving oss of about \$5,000,000. They belonged to all religious denominations, and each one seems to have suffered as much, in proportion to its strength of membership, as the others. General Howard has received a contribution of one hundred and ninety francs from Rev. Mr. Duplessis, the pastor of a church in Switzerland, for the benefit of the freed-

nen. The general acknowledges the receipt of the gift in an appropriate letter. Rebel Privateers.-The number of rebel

privateers during the late war was 25. These aptured 283 American vessels, destroying 235. The captured vessels were valued at \$25,000,000; those destroyed at \$20,000,000. **Prof. Agassiz.**—Letters of May 3 and 4 were received in Boston, Saturday, from Professor Agassiz. He had returned to Rio Janeiro with a large and beautiful collection of fishes. The Emperor had shown him every attention, and facilitated his expedition with every necessary assistance.

A colored man, has brought suit under the Civil Rights bill, for seveal thousand dollars damages, against the owner of a Western steamer, on which he was refused a stateroom passage .---- There are ten newspapers in the United States conducted by colored men-one daily and nine weeklies.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.-Upwards of nine hundred miles of the new Atlantic telegraph cable have been stowed on the Great Eastern. About sixty miles a day were stowed away, the work proceeding day and night. It is found that the Great Eastern will not be able miles of the old cable from the Great Eastern. Another Steamer, the Albany, is also engagdo assist in the enterprise, and the British Government has again granted the services of the war steamer Terrible to accompany the

and adapted to quicken the faith and love of the reader."-Herald and Recorder, Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA.

BOWEN'S DAILY MEDITATIONS.

York City, a skeptic, but, "by a remarkable chain o

teen years a missionary in India. "He became one of the most earnest and single

Rev. William R. Williams, D.D., of New York, (Baptist), says, "It is a book of rare merit, marked by deep piety, insight into Scriptures, original genius, and uncompromising directness. I know of no book of its class equal to it."

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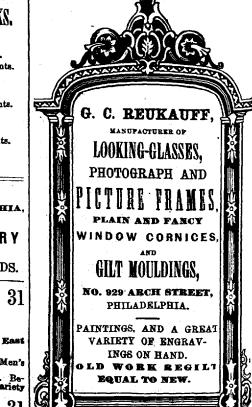
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