

Monday, July 12, 1869.

DEATH WARRANT OF CHRIST.

The Court of the State of Judea, of which date says, "Jesus has put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that has ever been recorded in human annals; that is the identical death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document from a copy of the translation."

"SENTENCE"

"Rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth Shall Suffer Death on the Cross."

"In the year seventeen of the Empire of Tiberius Caesar, and the 4th of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem: Annas and Caiaphas priests, sacrificators of the people of God, I, Pontius Pilate, Governor of the Praetorium, condemn Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. He is a seducer.

2. He is a traitor.

3. He is the enemy of the law.

4. He calls himself, falsely, the son of God.

5. He calls himself King of Israel.

6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution."

Forbid any person, whosoever, poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that signed the death of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robam, a Pharisee.

2. Janus Horobale.

3. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city by the gate "Strenueous."

The above sentence are engraved on a copper plate, on one side of which is written these words:

"A similar plate is sent to each of these tribes."

It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the city of Aquilia, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the year 1825, and was discovered by the Commissariat of Arts, attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of Caenfum.

The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The children requested earnestly that the plate might not be taken away from them. The request was granted; as a reward for the army, Mr. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the model on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of curiosities, it was bought by Lord Howard for 5,884 francs.

PROTECTING CurrANT BUSHES.—A good many of our readers know that the best way to prevent the currant worm from destroying the foliage of the currant, and thus preventing the growth of the fruit, is to feed the insects with that excellent and wholesome medicine, the white hellebore. They never need to take a second dose. It kills and cures at one operation—kills the insects and cures the bushes. A very thin dusting over the leaves, through a fine dredging-box, will give enough to every worm that feeds on them. It is the easiest way to destroy insect depredators by the wholesale, that we know of. But there is one condition that is quite essential to success. It must be applied promptly, before much harm is done, and the bushes must be watched for a second, third or fourth appearance. Some fall because they are careless in this respect. They often wait till the leaves are all stripped off, the crop for the season destroyed, and the growth of the bushes checked and badly injured by the defoliation. Then, again, others are very careful, and watchful at first, but allow a second appearance to pass unnoticed and unchecked. The poison should not be breathed, by allowing the dust to come in contact with the nose, or it will produce some sneezing or considerable irritation. It is therefore best to attach the dredging-box to the end of a stick as long as a common cane, or keep on the windward side, and apply the powdered hellebore only when there is but little breeze. Although it adheres to the leaves, the slightest rustle will carry it off from the glossy skin of the fruit; and as the currants often sometimes after the insects have gone, little care is necessary, or danger to be feared. It is best, however, always to wash the fruit before using, to remove any possible dust which might remain upon it.—Country Gentleman.

Russia's Move on Constantinople.—The report is current in Europe that the Emperor Alexander has decreed the removal of the capital of the Russian Empire from St. Petersburg to Kiel on the river Daupher. A palace is now building for him at the latter place, and the Empress has purchased a large estate there, including a building, two of splendid

If this report be true, it is one of the most important movements Russia has made for years. Not only is it a formal advance upon the grand system of policy devised and commenced by Peter the Great for civilizing his empire and incorporating it into the family of European nations, but it is an announcement to the world that the designs of Russia on Turkey are henceforth to be steadily and unrelentingly pursued. Kiel is 670 miles nearer Constantinople than St. Petersburg; it is within three hundred miles of the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, and by the aid of the railroads built, and soon to be built, it is a point upon which, in the event of a separation, the whole military force of Russia can be concentrated ready for instant immediate upon the frontiers of Hungary, frontier, of course, it will speedily be made an immovable deposit of military stores, and the event of a war would be both convenient a military base and as the headquarters of a military and civil Government.—N. Y. Sun.

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