Family Circle.

THE FLOWER AND DEW-DROP. BY MARIE ROSEAU.

A tiny drop of crystal dew Fell from the sky above, And lighting in a flow'ret's cup It nestled there in love.

"Tis mine!" the joyous blossom cried-"Of mine own, self a part! Nor sun, nor cloud, nor wind, nor rain, Shall force it from my heart!"

The morning mists were scattered wide And in the noonday's burning glare The dew-drop passed away.

A cry of sorrow rent the air-The wailing for the dead; The anguish of a stricken heart That weeps its idol fled.

But hark! there sounds a gentle voice, Like some Eolian strain: It sneaks to sooth the mourner's grief, And bid her hope again. "It is not dead-that little gem-

The object of thy love: The sunbeam on glad wings of light Hath carried it above! The flow'ret raised her drooping head, As grateful for relief:

She listened to the cheering voice, And stilled her selfish grief. There are who mourn a treasure lost-A jewel rich and rare, With which that brilliant drop of dew

'Twere folly to compare. To such this word of hope is given, 'Your loved one did not die, But on some kindly angel's wing

'Twas carried up on high. And now in rays of purest light That little sparkling gem Shines like a glorious star within, The Saviour's diadem." Philadelphia, April 16th, 1860.

THE INVITATION. Come, sweet Spring, O, come To thy woodland home, Where the lonely flower sleeps In the germ that Winter keens. Snug in the ground, While the snow he wildly hears All around.

Come, sweet Spring, release, Now thy efforts ease. Till upon the blooming land. Fresh from out the frost's cold hand. All shall tell of thee :--Clad in robes of thine shall stand, In beauty free.

Come, sweet spring, ne'er stay, Why, O, why, delay! While the songster gently calls. Perched upon the same old walls. Whence one Autumn day. As the coming frost appalls,

Come, sweet spring, draw near, And the weary cheer, O'er whose cheek a pallor sits, O'er whose days a sorrow flits. Ever hov'ring by;-Thine to smooth the brow that knits With pain e'er nigh.

Come, sweet Spring, O, haste, Make the wintry waste Smile beneath the fresh-blown breath, Over forest, over heath, Making gladsome, gay; Sing the song of Winter's death,

A VISIT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Yesterday we visited Westminster Abbey. The Abbey was completed by Sir Christopher Wren, but commenced long before his time. The stone was originally of a light buff color, but the atmosphere and smoke of the city have so affected it that it has become very gray—almost black.

I would like to take you into the centre of this building, and watch for a moment to see how you would open your eyes, and almost hold your breath, as you gazed at the lofty arches and vaulted roof. so high that you seem almost to be looking into

in the noon of a summer's day, as you gazed at called expression should receive careful attention the grand monarchs of the wood, stretching their from the first. But the child should be trained carol, felt a strange awe creeping over you, as when fatigued, or immediately after eating; there though you must tread lightly where God in his should be regular daily practice, but according to works was so distinctly seen and heard? Even the physical strength of the pupil. so I felt on gazing at Westminster Abbey. All around me lay the dust of the mighty dead;kings, noblemen, bishops, poets, artists, philosophers, and statesmen. Their names and deeds are recorded on suitable tablets or elaborately carved monuments, with all manner of devices. Here you read of a king who departed this life

A. D. 1000, then of a queen who died in A. D. 1200, an archbishop A. D. 1300—then a long list make the professional vocalist. of royal personages who figured largely in the sixwho died at the age of sixteen.

Then, in another part of the building, are the names of Handel, Johnson, Newton, Garrickthe poets, Milton, Shakspeare, Cowper, Young. Goldsmith, Thouson, Chaucer, Southey-of statesmen, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Grattan, Wilber- trated) we commend to the perusal of parents. It force, with a host of other names renowned for contains good practical advice: military exploits. More recently the members of

orlarly the one called Henry the Seventh's.

then slowly walked away, querying whether a sight of any of the world-renowned churches on the to be cross with children for being slow to learn,

WE HAVE GOT A BABY AT OUR HOUSE. The Boston Post is the author of a good story

Our friend was riding a day or two ago through Athol, in this State, when he overtook a little girl and boy apparently on their way to school. The little girl appeared to be five or six years old, and was as beautiful as a fairy. Her eyes were lit up with a gleam of intense happiness, and her cheeks glowed with hues of health. Our bachelor looked at her for a moment admiringly. She met his glance with a smile, and with an eager voice saluted him with, "Have you got a baby?" He was struck aback by the question, and something like a regret stole over his mind as he looked upon the animated and beautiful little face before him. "No," he answered. "Well," she replied, drawing her tiny form proudly up, "we have," and passed on, still smiling, to tell the joyous news to the next one she might meet. What a world of happiness to her was concentrated in that one idea —the baby! And in her joy she felt as if all must have the same delight as herself; and it was a matter of affectionate pride to her that lifted her little heart above the reach of ordinary envy, for in the baby was her world, and what else had she to crave? Such was the reflection of our friend, and he remembered it long enough to tell it yesterday in State Street.

THE MEMORY OF CHILDHOOD. It is wonderful how these simple, early memories,

which lie dormant during those fervid morning hours when the soul is doing its forenoon work, come gliding softly back as we lie in the noontide shade; we look backward past the hill of difficulty, the giant's cave, and all the rugged, broken path to that beautiful meadow-land of our childhood. Yonder is the roof that sheltered us-whether it be a stately mansion or a one-story brown cottage, weighs little in our affections now-there is the orchard on the hill-side-its favorite trees all remembered by name, the little brooklet, whose every turn and eddy is daguerreotyped, here gurgling noiselessly over its pebbles—there spreading itself into a broad shallow, which once looked vast and awful as the oceans-there are the steppingstones which we crossed with balanced arms and timid misgivings to the cowslip path on the other side—those stepping-stones! how natural they look! How many little tender bare feet have rested trustingly thereon, and worn into them a sacred and loving history !- Yonder are the rocks-the great, fearful, rugged rocks—the kind, hospitable, sheltering rocks, under whose shoulders we have crept in many a shower.

But dearer than orchard, and brooklet, the rock, dearer than the cottage whose curling smoke still and forevermore wreathes itself up toward the clouds, are the forms of those we loved, father. mother, brother, sister and neighbor. They are all there, and they change not. But these are not the same brothers and sisters that we call by that name now, scattered up and down the earth, divided in interests, but still infinitely dear to us -these that we greet as we lie in the noontide shade, are our own band of child faces, one family unchangeable in feature and aspect, immortal in love and youth. Land of our childhood! Beautiful land! Who tells us that there were thorns in the hedge-rows and briers in the path-way? We remember it not. We see only roses in the hedgerows, and feel only the soft turf under our feet. There are banks of violets for us and primroses in the meadows. The forests have borne us a harvest of nuts, and the peach trees invite us to banquet upon them. Come, let us be joyful together, for no one can ever rob us of this delight.

TEACH THE CHILD TO SING. The Musical Review thus answers the question, "At what age should children commence vocal

A child should be trained to the tones of mu-

sical sounds, as he is to words, from early infancy. The mother and the father, the nurse,—all three about him are and will be his first instructors, and if in their teachings they utterly neglect music, much valuable time will be lost—time that can never afterwards be wholly recovered. First, he should he made to hear tones, either vocal or instrumental, or both. Very soon, even before he can articulate words, he will begin to imitate them, and will himself produce tones. Simple melodies, chaste and beautiful, united to pure and appropriate words, should be constantly presented to his ear by the mother's voice. Very soon the child will learn to sing; it will be as it is often called. singing by rote—the only way in which any one, uvenile or adult, can first be taught. If the child has been thus accustomed to hear singing in the nursery till he is eight years old, he will then sing as readily and as accurately as he speaks; we believe more so. And now is the time to commence learning to read music, as it is to learn to read words. He is now quite as young as in ordinary cases is expedient to acquire a knowledge of musical signs of notation. But before this time, attention should be given to taste in respect to the Have you never, when walking through a forest delivery of both words and tunes; that which is giant limbs toward the sky, and listened to the under the guidance of common sense, to which it suppressed murmurs of thousands of insects and will not be amiss to add a little physiological exping of birds, now resting from their morning perience. For example, the child should not sing perience. For example, the child should not sing when fatigued, or immediately after eating; there

After the change of voice, which usually happens at fifteen or sixteen years of age, is completed, the vocal exercises may gradually become more difficult, more severe, more taxing, and with the previous training, a year or so of vocal culture will quite suffice for all the domestic and social purposes of song. Of course, more time than this will be required, as well as talent, a fine voice, etc., to

One thing more: unless one has been taught to teenth and seventeenth centuries—names familiar use his voice in singing freely as a child, he will to us all in history; the cruel Henry VIII.; the never, in all probability, ever acquire much control unfortunate Queen of Scots, slumbering by her rival, Elizabeth of England, and by her side, also, her sister Mary, and the young King Edward VI.,

CHILDREN'S CONFIDENCE. The annexed article (copied from Life Illus-

"Do you want to learn how to make the chilthe royal family have been buried at Windsor, but dren love you? Do you want the key that will the Abbey will probably long continue to be the unlock the innermost recesses of their natures? place of sepulture for many of England's greatest Then sympathize with them always. Never allow A portion of the building is divided into yourself to ridicule any of their little secrets. small chapels, set apart and decorated as family Never say, 'Oh, pshaw!' when they come to show tombs. Some of these are very beautiful, parti- you a new kite or marvellous top, and 'I can't be troubled, when the hard knot won't be untied. In the Abbey, too, are deposited the chairs used and two and two obstinately refuse to make four at the various coronations of all the kings and on their little slates. Kites and knots are only queeus for many generations. As specimens of the precursors of older thoughts and deeper trials handsome furniture, they would hardly bring the which the parents may one day plead in vain to first prize at a London exhibition, but an antiqua- share! Don't laugh at any of a child's ideas. howrian would eagerly grasp at them, and no traveller ever odd or absurd they may seem to you; let them find your sympathy ready in all their won-You will recollect that this has been the scene derments and aspirations. Is there any man so of all the coronations. We gazed with interest at | wise in his own conceit as to have forgotten that the spot. Queen Victoria, then a maiden of only there was a time once when he, also, was a child? nineteen summers, received from the highest ec- The little folks are too much crowded out in this clesiastical dignitary of the realm her symbol of royalty, at once investing her fair young head with be put in anywhere, or made to eat anything, or a nation's cares and honors. What a scene! We crammed into any out-of-the-way corner, to amuse tried, for a moment, to imagine it. The different themselves anyhow. We don't agree with these members of the royal families, near or remotely cross-grained wiseacres. Children have just as connected, on either hand, the high dignitaries of much right to the car window and easy seat as church and state in their robes of office, the mili- anybody. It don't take much to make a child tary guards, the noble band of peers and peeresses, love you and trust in you, and the benefits to him the crowds of distinguished persons in court cosarch are absolutely incalculable. Oh, how much bettume, all with eyes turned to the young, blooming ter it is for children to bring all their cares and soil should be deep, neither heavy nor light, and ject, and who still persons the rest in the use of the tight. girl, whom a nation stood ready to welcome as its troubles and temptations under the gentle eye of a wise parent! What a safeguard it is for them Service is performed in the choir of the church to feel that there is always a kind ear to listen to every afternoon. During this time strangers are their doubts and gricfs, and a gentle shoulder for not permitted to walk about, and must either leave their little heads to nestle against! Respect their or attend the service. We lingered for a time to rights; never think you can say bitter things in listen to notes of the organ as they reverberated their presence, or do unjust actions. They are again and again through those lofty arches, and the finest discriminators of fair and unfair in the

ready-made philosophers and casuists; cherry-cheeked little orphans are infinitely preferable. Above all, do not be ashamed to let them know that you love them. Remember, they will be men and women some day, and the slightest word which may influence their future lives should become a thing of moment in our eyes."

THE MOTHER MOULDS THE MAN. That it is the mother who moulds the man, is sentiment beautifully illustrated by the following recorded observation of a shrewd writer:-"When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their chiefs, respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and, among other things, he informed me that at their start they made a great mistake-they only sent boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives-and the uniform result was the children were all like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest both in wife and children. 'And now,' said he, if we would educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls; for when they become mothers they educate their sons." This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened when mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home-work of education.

LADY MORGAN AND YOUNG LADIES. In a tete-a-tete conversation on the subject of some young ladies who had been suddenly bereft of fortune, Lady Morgan said with an emphatic wave of her dear old green fan: "They do everything that is fashionable imperfectly; their singing, and drawing, and dancing, and languages amount to nothing. They were educated to marry, and had there been time they might have gone off with, and hereafter from, husbands. They cannot earn their own salt; they do not even know how to dress themselves. I desire to give every girl, no matter what her rank, a trade—a profession, if the word pleases you better; cultivate what is necessary in the position she is born to; cultivate all things in moderation, but one thing to perfection, no matter what it is, for which she has talent-drawing, music, embroidery, housekeeping even; give her a staff to lay hold of, let her feel 'this will carry me through life without denever went in debt."

Miscellaneous.

PRESCOTT'S HABITS. "His habits were methodically exact; retiring early and ever at the same hour, he rose early alike in winter and in summer at the appointed moment, rousing himself instantly, though in the soundest sleep, at the first note of his alarm bell; never giving indulgence to lassitude or delay. To the hours which he gave to his pursuits he adhered as scrupulously as possible, never lightly suffering them to be interfered with; now listening to his reader; now dictating what was to be written; now using his own eyes sparingly for reading; now writing by the aid of simple machinery devised for thoughtfully revolving his great theme. For this reason, at the period of his life when he rode much on howspace and the state of the rules of order he is perfectly familiar, and on howspace and the state of the rules of order he is perfectly familiar, and fearless rider-it was his choice and his habit to go out alone; and in his stated exercise on foot. you might be sure that, when by himself, his mind was shaping out work for the rest of the day." Mr. Bancroft described the personal appearance

of Mr. Prescott as follows: "His personal appearance itself was singularly pleasing, and won for him everywhere in advance welcome and favor. His countenance had something that brought to mind "the beautiful disdain" that hovers on that of the Apollo. But, while he was high-spirited, he was tender, and gentle, and humane. His voice was like music, and one could never hear enough of it. His cheerfulness reached and animated all about him. He could indulge in playfulness, and could also speak earnestly and profoundly; but he knew not how to be ungracious or pedantic. In truth, the charms of his conversation were unequalled, he so united the rich stores of memory with the ease of one who is familiar with the world."

EASILY AMUSED. The French seem to us to be in general a na-"pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw." men playing at ball with children, in the garden lody. circle by means of a crank. It is well known with what facility a crowd can be collected in Paris. One has but to stop, and point at anything, and he will be immediately surrounded. We were much amused, the other evening, by an illustration of this, which we saw in the Passage des Panoramus on the Boulevards. A large crowd, almost blocking on the Boulevards. A large crowd, almost blocking on the Passage had collected before the minute of the content of this, which we saw in the Passage des Panoramus on the Boulevards. A large crowd, almost blocking up the passage, had collected before the window of a confectioner's shop. We stopped, of course thinking that there must be some thing. sons, but they seemed to be no wiser than ourselves. On pushing up near the window, and still making inquiries, we were pointed to a tall, fine-looking lady who was making purchases in the shop, and out of the window at the crowd, and appeared embarrassed by so much attention. At last she finished her purchase and left the shop by a door on the other side. The crowd then dispersed with expressions of disappointment, that she did not emerge by the front door. It was certainly a case is born has passed away in England, and the song emerge by the front door. It was certainly a case of aggravated curiosity.

The shop windows are a great source of amusement to the French, and they are well worth looking at. Almost all the stock of the shop is generally exposed in the window. One is not ashamed, fearing to be considered green, as in New York, if he stop and examine. The exhibitions of this kind in the Palais Royal, and on the Boulevards, have been especially brilliant during the Christmas and New Year's season. Besides the regular shops, there were all along the Boulevards, during the happened to recollect what day of the week it was. He works at very great disadvantage.

Cor. Springfield Republican.

with several inches of good clean gravel. They should be six feet wide for main walks, and three pernicious strap is especially cruel. The horse, or four feet for the remainder. If the garden be in endeavoring to put forth his strength, needs the very small, the walks should all be straight, and free natural use of his head and neck." And anycontinent could afford us as much pleasure as our just try a moment to write with your left hand. the arrangement formal; if on a larger scale, they should be winding, and a more natural and easy that with children it is all left hand! Preserve design adopted. The edgings for the flower-beds his owner.—American Agriculturist.

us from those precocious infants who spring up | may be of grass, cut six inches to a foot in width, | box, thrift, dwarf iris, or similar plants. In selecting the situation for a flower garden, care should be taken that it should be one exposed to the view from the windows of that part of the house most used by the family, so that in case of sionaries of Oroomiah, agreeably to the regulations of the parent society. After the adoption of the still enjoyed to some extent. No large trees should house most used by the family, so that in case of still enjoyed to some extent. No large trees should be allowed on the ground allotted to the flower gar-den, as they injure plants by their roots, shade and drip. Almost all plants require a full exposure, during a great part of the day, to the rays of the

> WORTH KNOWING—Transplanting Trees.—If the commissioner of the Central Park would give strict orders to mark the north side of the trees with red chalk before they were taken up, and when set out to have the tree put in the ground with its north side to the north in its natural position, a larger proportion would live. Ignoring this law of nature, is the cause of so many transthat side of the tree to bear, and therefore it dries up and decays.

Blondlot, of Nancy (France,) has called attention to a very curious toxicological fact, namely, that greasy matters have the power of diminishing considerably the solubility of arsenious acid, either in pure water or in acid and alkaline liquors. Thus, in contact with grease, the poisonous properties of arsenious acid are various decreased, and at the same time, it become more difficult to render its presence evident by chemical reactions. A very slight quantity of greasy matter, according to M. Blondlot's experiments, reduces the solubility of arsenious acid to 1.75th or 1.20th of what it is when in a pure state. This explains why arsenic, taken in the form of powder, remains sometimes for a considerable interval in the body without producing injury; it explains also how it is that, in cases of poisoning by arsenic, this substance has not been readily detected in such portions of the body or the aliments which contain much grease. It seems to teach us also that cream, for instance, is an excellent antidote for arsenious acid. Morgagni tells us, in his writings, that, in his time, the Italian boatmen used to astonish the bystanders by swallowing, without hurt, large pinches of arsenious acid, having taken the precaution beforehand of pendence.' I was independent at fourteen, and drinking a quantity of milk or eating some greasy matter. As soon as the public had retired they got rid of the poison by vomiting.

London Photographic News.

PAGE TO THE SPEAKER. At present, the main stay of Speaker Pennington is the young page who stands upon his right, a youth of fine appearance, and something near eighteen years of age. This page was first appointed to office by Speaker Boyd, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of "Page to the Speaker," among which is now reckoned the duty of prompting the Speaker in the discharge of his official business. He stands near the Speaker, and directs him, in an undertone, to put every motion, and how to decide points of order as they arise. "Thaddens" is known to all the politicians of the country as the most remarkable parliamenta-

NATIONAL MUSIC.

The power of music has been felt in all ages, It gave rise to the ancient story of Orpheus and Amphion, and it has kept pace with all advances towards civilization. As its varying strains have floated through the air, their animation has led the hero and the heroine on to victory, their sweetness has soothed the troubled spirit, and their tenderness softening the natural heart and awakening some pure and gentle emotions, has afforded a taste of heavenly joys. Nations which have made the greatest progress in this science and art, possess the most enduring source of happiness, and are the most radiant with genial influences upon surrounding nations.

Diversities in national music, which are observed by every student of history, and felt by every traveller, are due to a corresponding difference in the circumstances of nations. The tempest, the mournful sigh of the coming storm, or the roar of its fury, and the deep, angry, and incessant roll of the ocean, constantly falling upon the ear, give rise to the most stirring modulations; tion of children-amused with the smallest things, while the song of birds, and the busy hum of insects, the prevalent sounds of nature, the breeze They will stop in the street, and stand gazing with and the purling stream, and the absence of striking the greatest interest on two dogs at play, or some- scenery beget those gentler emotions which are thing as trivial as that. We have seen full-grown expressed in the pleasing, yet heart-touching me-

game quite as much as the children. Men and women patronize, with the greatest delight, those dizzy arrangements found in all places of public resort, those wooden horses which go around in a appropriately called the "lead of case."

Italy is the Summer Session (5 months,) on the 1st day of May Great must be the contrast between the music dow of a confectioner's shop. We stopped, of pouring of song in the intancy and rudeness of flattering encouragement from Professors Thacker and course, thinking that there must be some thing important to attract so many people, but we looked lished, yet it remains essentially the same as when in vain for the cause. We inquired of several perit first gushed forth from the depths of feeling Principal, W. F. WYERS, A. M., hearts.

But England's musical inheritance has been lost. Her earliest inhabitants retired and carried are taught by native resident teachers. with them those strains which, though wild and TRUSSES! whose sole singularity seemed to be that she had uncouth, might have been cherished and made a dress very long behind, or "un grande queue," as the foundation of harmonies of which the nation a Frenchman remarked. She occasionally glanced to-day would have been proud. The Saxons, too. were invaded and conquered, and soon hung their harps upon the willow. The Norman came with his romance and song; and the two nations were blended, and the original characteristics of each of earlier days is lost. All nature sings as sweetly as ever, but her ear is dull and her heart unmoved.

CRUELTY THE CHECK-REIN. There are some apologies, we know, for the us of this contrivance. It may help, at times, in the management of a young, unbroken colt. In the case of carriage horses, too, it improves their appearance; and when they are to be driven at only pearance; and when they are to be driven at only 5 vols. 8vo. cloth, to \$5 net, or by mail prepaid, \$6.50. a moderate pace, it may perhaps do no harm. It time, numerous little booths erected on the edge is held also that horses that are not sure-footed of the sidewalk, exposing for sale all sorts of toys for "etrennes," or gifts. On Christmas and New Years' days, which happened on Sunday, the Boulevards, with their gay, holiday appearance— ratus, especially for team-horses. In the endeavor the laughing, chattering, happy crowd, which was to haul his load, the horse naturally throws his a crowd indeed—the shouts of the keepers of the head forward and downward, so as to get a sort booths, attracting attention to their wares—the in- of leverage; or, as one expresses it, he tries to vitations of travelling venders-all formed a scene "throw his weight into what he has got to do." very lively, and very strange to an American who What, then, if his head is girded up into the air?

When a man has hard work to do, he naturally rids himself of all unnecessary ligatures, clothing, and weights. He does the same if he is going to THE FLOWER GARDEN.

As to situation, the flower garden should be, if possible, gently inclined to the East or South, and never to the West or North, if such an exposure ful horse differently, unless he wishes as wantonly can be avoided. A flat garden, or one with steep to oppress or injure him? The New-England soil should be deep, neither heavy nor light, and moderately rich. If wet, it should by all means be well drained.

The walks should be formed of such materials as will always afford dry walking. At the bottom should be six inches of small stones, oyster or clam shells, broken bricks or similar substances, covered with several inches of good clean gravel. They should be six feet wide for main walks, and three

An Evangelical Alliance in Persia.—In a letter (in the Evangelical Khristendom,) dated Oroo-miah (Persia,) December 10, 1859, we read—"You will be happy to be informed that a Persian branch of the Evangelical Alliance, auxiliary to the British organization, has been formed by the American mishold a general meeting in the city of Oroomiah, and that the Rev. G. W. Coan be requested to make the address on that occasion. The contemplated meeting was convened on the 6th ultimo. It was attended by some hundreds of Evangelical Nestorians, and was an occasion of much interest. The name of Mar Yohannan, Mar Elia Dea Yshak, brother the patriarch, Mar Shinoon, and about fifty other principal Nestorians of Oroomiah, were regularly proposed and received as members of the branch."

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN GENESEE EVANGELIST.

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Published every Thursday, at 1334 Ches nut Street, planted trees dying. If the north side is exposed to the south, the heat of the sun is too great for the south, the heat of the sun is too great for constitutional Presbyterian Church in the United States

D. C. HOUGHTON, EDITOR, GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR. ALBERT BARNES.

GREASE AN ANTIDOTE FOR ARSENIC.-M. THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN WAS commenced three THE AMERICAN PRESPYTERIAN WAS commenced three years ago by a company of benevolent and pious men, who loved the Church and desired to promote its interests. One year later, at the mutual consent of the friends of both papers, and by the publicly expressed concurrence and endorsement of the Genesee Synod, the Genesee Evangelist, for ten years published at Rochester, N. Y., was united with and merged in the AMERICAN PRESPYTERIAN, published at Philadelphia. The union of these papers has contributed greatly to the circulation influence, and usefulness of the united paper. Measures have been taken to improve the paper, elevate its religious tone and character, and render it every way religious tone and character, and render it every way worthy of its increased and rapidly increasing circula tion and usefulners.

The paper is owned and sustained by a benevolent corporation, for the benefit of the Church and to promote the kingdom of Christ; and all the income from the publication will be faithfully devoted to the further ance of the ends of its establishment—to furnish the VEBY BEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER ON THE CHEAPEST POSS

> AS A RELIGIOUS TEACHER, the AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN will inculcate pure morals and sound scriptural doctrine and practical religion, in a true catholic spirit. AS A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER, it will contain early and accurate information of the doings and progress of the Church in all her borders:

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Home and Foreion. The Prosperity of the Churches Revivals. The records of the Doings and success of EDUCATIONAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITU TIONS, &c., &c.
AS A FAMILY PAPER,

studious care will be taken to furnish a valuable variet of selected and original matter, every week, suited to the various ages and relations of life, so as to give every one a portion in due season.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Able and distinguished writers, names honored in the Church in the various sections of our own country, will regularly contribute to the columns of the American Parsenterian; and also correspondents of the highest order in England, France, and Missionaries in the foreign field, have been engaged to furnish regularly their observations abroad, and valuable and reliable intelligence from the countries of Furney. Observations abroad, and valuable and reliable intelligence from the countries of Europe.

Suitable attention will be given to Theological Litterature of Europe and America, and complete and carefully prepared Notices of the issues of New Books.

In the departments of RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR NEWS,

great pains will be taken to give a complete, succinct, and reliable weekly summary, carefully gleaned from all departments of the Church and every section of the country, that the readers of the paper may be furnished with a compend of all the important events and trans-actions in Church and State each week. TERMS:

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rier, will be charged fifty cents additional.

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Six copies will be sent to one address for a year for TEN DOLLARS.

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Clubs may be formed to commence with the first of January, and to secure the deduction, the money must invariably be paid in advance.

[] All papers will be continued after the expiration of the year, unless expressly ordered to be discontinued, and such orders should be by letter, and not by returning paper. To secure a discontinuance, all arrearage of the publishers, and receipts will be returned, in the

The AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN will devote a limite space to advertisements of an approved character. It will furnish an excellent medium to advertise every thing of use or interest to the family. It is a family paper, generally used by the household, and circulates largely among the intelligent families in all sections of our country, especially at the North and West.

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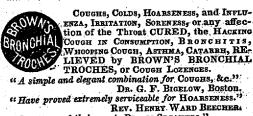
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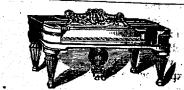
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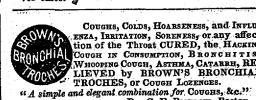
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