### Anmily Circle.

For the American Presbyterian. THE DARKENED WAY. Oh God, my path is wild! The cold waves break in darkness at my feet,
Above my head the storms and shadows meet;
I look for but one Light my way to greet,
Lord, help thy child!

I stand with vision dim. With trembling step and heart of fearfulness On a lone snot where never foot did press; One, One can aid me in my sore distress.

I kneel upon the sod,
And look above through the dark frowning sky;
Beyond, beyond where those black vapors fly,
I know His throne is set, the Lord on High,

Lowly before His feet, I offer up my one unceasing prayer, And trust with meekest waiting for His care, In some glad hour to hear, and not forbear His answer sweet.

THE LITTLE SLEEPER. No mother's eye beside thee wakes to-night, No taper burns beside thy lonely bed; Darling, thou liest hidden out of sight, And none are near thee but the silent dead.

How cheerly glows the hearth, yet glows in vain; For we uncheered beside it sit alone, And listen to the wild and beating rain, In angry gusts against our casement blown.

And though we nothing speak, yet well I know That both our hearts are there, where thou dost keep Within thy narrow chamber far below, For the first time unwatched, thy lonely sleep.

Oh! no, not thou!--and we our faith denv. This thought allowing; thou, removed from harms, In Abraham's bosom dost securely lie, Oh, not in Abraham's, in a Saviour's arms— In that dear Lord's, who in thy worst distress,

Thy bitterest anguish gave thee, dearest child, Still to abide in perfect gentleness, And like an angel, to be meek and mild. Sweet corn of wheat! committed to the ground

To die, and live and bear more precious ear, While in the heart of earth thy Saviour found His place of rest, for thee we will not fear.

Sleep softly, till that blessed rain and dew. Down lighting upon earth, such change shall bring, That all its fields of death shall laugh anew— Yea, with a living laugh arise and sing.

#### TOM'S TRIAL. A GOOD STORY FOR BOYS.

It was a pleasant day in that particularly pleasant part of Summer-time, which the boys call "vacation," when Tiger and Tom walked slowly down the street together. You may think it strange that I mention Tiger first, but I assure to New York." you Tom would not have been in the least offended by the preference. Indeed, he would have as Dick burst into tears. sured you that Tiger was a most wonderful dog, might be called rather extravagant.

leaped with a dignified bound from the wagon in in great distress. ment into his great, wise eyes, and impulsively threw his arms around his shaggy neck. Tiger, on his part, was pleased with Tom's bright face. and most affectionately licked his smooth cheeks. he was a proud boy, he sobbed aloud. Tiger So the league of friendship was complete from that | whined, licked his face, rushed off in dark cor-

Tom soon gave his school-fellows to understand that Tiger was a dog of superior talents, and told | Tom's knees, wagged his tail in anxious sympathy. them that he meant to give him a liberal educa- At last Tom took his hands from his pale, teartion. So when Tom studied his lessons, Tiger stained face, and looking into the dog's great hotoo, was furnished with a book, and, sitting by nest eyes, he cried with a queer shake in his voice: Tom's side, he would pore over the pages with an nir of great profundity, occasionally gravely turuing a leaf with his paw. Then Tiger was taught paper. He could also carry a basket to the baker's for crackers and cake, and putting his money on the counter with his mouth, he would wait moment till he stood at Major White's door patiently till the basket was filled, and then trot nearly two miles away. faithfully home. Added to all these graces of mind, Tiger had shown himself possessed of a large heart, for he had plunged into the lake one raw Spring morning, and saved a little child from rous grand speeches to the effect that Tiger was a was beguiled into a barn, and the door hastily enormous brass medal was fastened around his and cried in a choking voiceneck, and he was made to acknowledge the honor by standing on his hind legs, and barking voci- you? Don't whip him, I never did, and he's the ferously. Old Major White had offered Tom ten best dog "dollars for Tiger, but Tom quickly informed him he "wouldn't take a hundred."

But I am telling you too much about Tiger, to buy him back, you shall have him." and must say a few words about his master, who ready told you, Tom had a pleasant, round face, ing on the barn door. spoke improperly to his mother, and above all, good as ever. And the whole village loved Tom sorely displeased his great Father in heaven.

To be sure, Tom was soon over his passion, and atonement he had made for his moment of paswas very repentant, but then he did not remem- sion. ber to be watchful and struggle against this great enemy, and the next time he was attacked, he was ing down the stret together when they met Dick | went to his favorite haunt in the woods. Casey, a school-fellow of Tom's.

loft and play."

Dick had just finished his work in his mother's garden, and was all ready for a little amusement. are apt to indulge. Pretty soon there were angry words, then (Oh, how sorry I am to say it!) Tom's But while Tom was thinking, and gazin been ashamed of his master, pulled hard at his crashing among the bushes, and with a quick bark last Tom stopped, from mere exhaustion.
"There now!" he cried, "which is right, you

"I am," sobbed Dick, "and you tell a lie." Tom's face flushed crimson, and darting upon Dick, he gave him a sudden push. Alas! he was too near the open door. Dick screamed, threw up his arms, and in a moment was gone! Tom's heart stood still, and an icy chill crept over him trembling hand: from head to foot. At first he could not stir; then—he never knew how he got there, but he found himself standing beside his little friend. Some men were raising him carefully from the hard side-walk.

"Is he dead?" almost screamed Tom. "No," replied one, "we hope not. How did

"He didn't fall," groaned Tom, who never could be so mean as to tell a lie, "I pushed him

"You pushed him, you wicked boy," cried a rough voice. "Do you know you ought to be sent to jail, and if he dies, may-be you'll be hung."
Tom grew as white as Dick, whom he had fol-

as if in a dream. "Is he badly hurt?" cried some one.

ago he was a happy boy, and now what a terrible change! What had made the difference? Nothing, but the indulgence of this wicked, violent temper. His mother had often warned him of the fearful consequences. She had told him that little boys who would not learn to govern themselves, grew up to be very wicked men, and often became murderers in some moment of passion. And now, Tom shuddered to think, he was almost a murderer! Nothing but God's great mercy in putting that rope in Dick's way, had saved him from carrying the load of sorrow and guilt all the rest of his life. But poor Dick, he might die yet -how pale he looked-how strange! Tom fell upon his knees, and prayed God to "spare Dick's life, and from that time forth, with God's help, he one representing Innocence, the other Guilt. promised that he would strive to conquer this

wicked passion." Then, as he could no longer bear his terrible suspense, he started for widow Casey's cottage. As he appeared at the humble door, Mrs. Casey angrily ordered him away, saying: "You have made a poor woman trouble enough for one day." But Dick's feeble voice entreated. "Oh mother, let him come in, I was just as bad as he." Tom gave a cry of joy at hearing those welcome tones, and sprang hastily in: There sat poor Dick

with his hands bound up, looking very pale, but Tom thanked God that he was alive. "I should like to know how I am to live now, sighed Mrs. Casey. "Who will weed the garden and carry my vegetables to market? I am afraid we shall suffer for bread before the Summer is over," and she put her apron on her eyes. "Mrs. Casey," cried Tom eagerly, "I will do everything that Dick did. I will sell the potatoes and beans, and will even drive Mr. Brown's cows

to pasture." Mrs. Casey shook her head incredulously, bu Tom bravely kept his word. For the next few weeks Tom was at his post bright and early, and the garden was never kept in better order. And every morning Tiger and Tom stood faithfully in the market place with their baskets, and never gave up, no matter how warm the day, till the las vegetable was sold, and the money placed faithfully in Mrs. Casey's hand.

Tom's father often passed through the market and gave his little son an encouraging smile, but he did not offer to help him out of his difficulty, for he knew if Tom struggled on alone, it would be a lesson he would never forget. Already he was becoming so gentle and patient, that every one noticed the change, and his mother rejoiced over the sweet fruits of his repentance and self-

After a few weeks the bandages were removed from Dick's hands, but they had been unskilfully treated, and were drawn up in very strange shapes. Mrs. Casey would not conceal her grief. "He will never be the help he was before," she said to Tom, "he will never be like other boys, and he wrote such a fine hand, now he can no more make a letter than that little chicken in the garden." "If he only had a great city doctor," said a neighbor, "he might have been all right. Even now his fingers might be helped if you took him

"Oh, I am too poor, too poor," said she, and Tom could not bear it, and again rushed into and knew as much as any two boys, though this the woods to think what could be done, for he had already given them all his quarter's allowance. Nearly a year ago, on Tom's birthday, Tiger ar- All at once a thought flashed into his head, and rived as a present from Tom's uncle, and as he he started as if he had been shot. Then he cried

> Tiger gently licked his hands, and watched him with great concern. Now came a great struggle. ners, and barked savagely at some imaginary enemy, and then came back, and putting his paws on "Tiger old fellow! dear old dog, could you ever forgive me if I sold you?"

Then came another burst of sorrow, and Tom to go to the Post Office, and bring home the daily rose hastily, as if afraid to trust himself, and al-

"Why yes," said the old man in great surprise "but do you want to sell him?" "Yes, please," gasped Tom, not daring to look drowning. So the next Saturday, Tom called a at his old companion. The exchange was quickly full meeting of his school-mates, and after nume- made, and the ten dollars in Tom's hand. Tiger hero, as well as a "gentleman and scholar," an shut, and Tom was burrying off, when he turned,

"You will be kind to him, Major White, won't "No, no, child," said Major White kindly. "I'll treat him like a prince, and if you ever want

Tom managed to falter "thank you," and al is really the subject of my story. As I have al- most flew out of hearing of Tiger's eager scratchand you might live with him a week, and think I am making my story too long, and can only him one of the noblest, most generous boys you tell you in few words that Tom's sacrifice was acever knew. But some day you would probably cepted. A friend took little Dick to the city free discover that he had a most violent temper. You of expense, and Tom's money paid for the neceswould be frightened to see his face crimson with sary operation. The poor crooked fingers were rage, as he stamped his feet, shook his little sister, very much improved, and were soon almost as

for his brave, self-sacrificing spirit, and the noble,

A few days after Dick's return came Tom's birthday, but he did not feel in his usual spirits. very easily overcome, and had many sorrowful In spite of his great delight in Dick's recovery, hours in consequence. Now I am going to tell he had so mourned over the matter, and had taken you of one great trial on this account, which Tom Tiger's loss so much to heart, that he had grown never forgot to the end of his life. As I was say- quite pale and thin. So, as he was permitted to ing a little while ago, Tiger and Tom were walk- spend the day as he pleased, he took his book, and

"How different from my last birth-day," thought "Oh Dick!" cried Tom, "I'm going to father's Tom. "Then Tiger had just come, and I was so grain store a little while. Let's go up in the happy, though I didn't like him half as well as I do now.'

Tom sighed heavily; then added more cheerfully -"Well, I hope some things are better than they So the two went up together, and enjoyed them- were last year. I hope I have begun to conquer selves highly for a long time. But at last arose myself, and with God's help I shall never give up one of those trifling disputes, in which little boys trying while I live. Now if I could only earn But while Tom was thinking, and gazing up wicked passion got the mastery of him, and he into the blue sky through the delicate green leaves heat little Dick severely, Tiger, who must have he heard a hasty, familiar trot, there was a coat, and whined piteously, but all in vain. At of joy, Tiger himself, the brave old dog, sprang into Tom's arms.

"Tiger, old fellow," cried Tom, trying to look fierce, though he could scarcely keep down the tears, "how came you to run away, sir?" Tiger responded by picking up a letter he had dropped in his first joy, and laying it in Tom's

Tom opened it, and read in Major White's "MY DEAR CHILD: Tiger is pining, and I must give him change of air. I wish him to have a good master, and knowing that the best ones are those who have

learned to govern themselves, I send him to you.

you take care of him, and greatly oblige

You ald friend. MAJOR WHITE." And then Tom read through a mist of tears-"P. S. I know the whole story. Dear little friend 'be not weary in well doing.'"

The Congregationalist.

INNOCENCE AND GUILT PICTURED. A PAINTER, who wanted a picture of Innocence. lowed into the store, and he heard all that passed drew the likeness of a child at prayer. The little supplient was kneeling by the side of his mother, who regarded him with tenderness. The palms "Only his hands," was the answer. "The of his lifted hands were reverently pressed to-"Only his 'hands," was the answer. "The rope saved him, He caught hold of the rope, and slipped down; but his hands are dreadfully torn—he has fainted from pain."

Just then Tom's father came in, and soon understood the case. The look he gave his unhappy son so full of sorrow, not unmingled with pity, was too much for Tom, and he stole out, followed by the faithful Tiger. He wandered to the woods and threw himself upon the ground. One hour

trast to his favorite portrait; but opportunity had not served. He had sought for a striking model of guilt; but had failed to find one. At last he effected his purpose by paying a visit to a neighboring jail. On the damp floor of his dungeon lay a wretched culprit, named Randal, heavily ironed. Wasted was his body, worn was his cheek, and anguish was seen in his hollow eye; but this was not all: vice was visible in his face, guilt was branded, as with a hot iron, on his brow, and horrid imprecations burst from his blaspheming The painter executed his task to the life, and bore away the successful effort of his pencil. The portraits of young Rupert and old Randal were hung side by side in his study—the

But who was young Rupert, that kneeled in orayer by the side of his mother in meek devotion? And who was old Randal, that lay manacled or the dungeon-floor, cursing and blaspheming? Alas, the two were one! Young Rupert and old Randal were the same. Led by bad companions into the paths of sin, no wonder that young Rupert found bitterness and sorrow. That brow which in childhood was bright with peace and joy, in years became darkened by guilt and shame; and that heart which was once the abode of happiness, afterward became the habitation of anguish.

# Miscellaneous.

DR. KRAPF'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have presented to the American public the "Travels in Eastern Africa," in the usual unexceptionable style of their house, and at a price within the means of all. No lover of adventure and geographical research should be without it; and every clergyman and friend of missions should possess it. The Boston Courier quotes what the Saturday Review, (at the present time the sharpest and most searching of the London literary weeklies,) says of Dr. Krapf's book, and incidentally of him as a missionary and a discoverer, answering at the same time the remarks of a correspondent of the Courier, signing himself [\*.]

"It would be difficult to find a volume which cuts more completely across the silly popular platitude that missions to the heathen are useless, and that wise men would confine themselves to our own heathens at home. It is strange that if a man goes merely to hunt, or to make geographical discoveries, he is loudly applauded by the very people who speak slight-ingly of missionaries. To bring home hundreds of tusks, and teeth, and skins, or to show where a river rises and what is the altitude of a mountain range, is thought a noble achievement but to have crossed the plains where the elephants range, and to have ascended these unknown heights in order to give the greatest of blessings to the men who live there, is thought Quixotic and derogatory to the wisdom of civilized man. The real facts are just the other way. Missionaries are the best of explorers, and the surest-because, if they are honest and wise, the most innocent—of political agents. The passion for foreign travel, for ardnous physical trials, and for a life among the haunts of uncivilized man, is almost irresistible in many European minds. There is not the slightest reason why this desire should not be gratified, although those who feel it also feel pity for the fallen and miserable condition of the savage, Tom rocked backwards and forwards, and although and believe that the gospel was not exclusively intended for whites in easy circumstances. Dr. Krapf and his colleagues have rendered the most valuable assistance to Captain Speke and the other chief explorers of Eastern Africa, and by their own journeyings, and their own inquiries of the natives, have largely contributed to the most important geographical discovery of modern times-namely, that the centre of Africa is not occupied, as was formerly thought, by a chain of mountains, but by a series of great inland lakes, some of which are hundreds of miles in length. Hardly any one discovery has thrown so much light on the formation of the earth's

It has been found that the most efficient means of reaching the heathen, whether cultivated like those of India and China, or degraded like the Zulus in South Africa, is to show first the superior purity of Christianity, it (and it alone) satisfying the spiritual wants of man here and hereafter, and as the necessary consequence that it begets the highest civilization. It is thus that Williams built boats in the South, and Hamlin, of the American Board, established a bakery at Constantinople. Krapf was not one of the kind of missionaries represented by 'a man going about with a Bible under his arm, and nothing more. So far from this being a true picture, Krapf always, first, humbly (for he seems to be far more than ordinarily an humble and a modest man) yet firmly preached Christ and him crucified, and the necessity of inward purification; and, secondly, a correct outward life and constant improvement in material affairs, as a better house, finer cultivation of land and more skill in mechanic arts. He and Rebmann not only showed the natives how to build more comfortable dwellings, but actu- pose and a justifying end. Such a purpose, such ally sent to England and Germany for carpenters and blacksmiths. We have noted so many paragraphs which he and Rebmann have written down on 'the opening up, and the develop-ment and civilization of a country, and, in development of such traits? Let us try this isshort, every effort for the amelioration of our race,' that it would take entirely too much space to insert them. I would, however, call attention to the fact that the missionaries noted not only the courses of rivers, the situation of lakes, and the altitudes of the mountains, but what Europeans could introduce for the benefit of the natives. In fact, Dr. Livingstone and the Zanzibar missionaries are alike both in theory and in practice. Rebmann (pp. 199 and 200, edition of Ticknor & Fields) insists like Livingstone on Christian colonists. 'Families, families,' he writes, 'of converted fathers and mothers, with well nurtured children, are wanted,' &c. Again, on page 408, we are told most clearly that 'our duty and self-proposed' labor as missionaries should thus be to rouse the natives to be more diligent in agriculture and in cattle breeding; to impress upon them the advantages of both; to point out to them such articles as are most profitable; and, finally, to place within their reach-such animals and

seeds as can be usefully introduced for their 'benefit.' In regard, to Dr. Krapf as a missionary, we again quote the Saturday Review:

"Few books, again, could exhibit more clearly the happiness and dignity of a missionary's life. Dr. Krapf does not see many of the intellectual difficulties and problems that encompass a missionary's path; but he is a sincere and humble believer, patient, indefatigable, and courageous.

LETTER OF NAPOLEON III ON THE lawgiver, whose words they have received because INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Ambassador of France. St. Cloud, 26th July, 1860. to you in the hope that a conversation in perfect a working faith in immortality, such a faith as no frankness, with Bord Palmerston, will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and them, because they have stood in thought by the when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well bier at the gate of Nain and by the tomb of Beyou can tell him from me, in the most explicit thany, have seen the light that streams from the manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have broken sepulchre of the Crucified, and heard the had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a voice of the resurrection-angel. St. Paul but gives new era of peace, and to live on the best terms utterance to the universal sentiment of such Chriswith all my neighbors, and especially with Eng- tians as have done the highest honor to their name land. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me risen, our faith is vain." at Rome, 8,000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the formed by the common faith of Christendom. sick and the new conscripts, and you will see-

the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible. "Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength? Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France, which for thirty years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold? I said t in 1852 at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same—I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organization, her moral development, the increase of her resources. have still immense progress to make. There a field exists, vast enough for my ambition and suffi-

cient to satisfy it. "It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central franca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts.

like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other. "To sum up, this is my innermost thought. I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without take it alone; firstly, because it will be a great expense, and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question; but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our

"I have told you all, I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter.

"Believe in my sincere friendship, "NAPOLEON."

CREDIBILITY OF MIRACLES. The July number of the North American Re view, contains an article on "Strauss and the Mythic Theory," from which we take the following

All that is demanded, in order to make miracles credible, is the discovery of an adequate puran end, is the development of the most noble, most beautiful traits in human character and conduct. The question, then, is, Have miracles, or has a belief in miracles, borne any agency in the

and division of authentic history, and write the names of all those persons who in moral excellence have stood confessedly pre-eminent, Orientals, Greeks, Romans, -ancient, modern, -the lights of dark ages, the elite of the various schools of tions of the forests and fields, and suggested philosophy, the finished products of the highest pists, -those who have adorned the loftiest stations, and those who have made the lowliest stations illustrious. Then let him copy these names in two columns, writing in one column the Christians, in the other all the rest. He will find that tans, in the other all the rest. He will find that Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy. in the Christian column being greater than the greatest out of it. From Paul, Peter, and John, —from Xayier, Fendlon, Boyle, Doddridge, Martyn, Heber, Judson, Channing, men whose genius and culture conspired with their piety to make them eminent, down to the unlettered Bedford tinker, the poor cobbler John Pounds, the dairyman's daughter with just education enough to read her Bible and to know the will of her Lord,-we find in all thoroughly developed Christians traits of character, which in part are wholly unshared, in part but remotely approached, by the best persons outside of the Christian pale.

Now, when we look into the forming processes and elements of these Christian characters, we perceive that the miracles of the New Testament hold a prominent place. Among the naturalists, rationalists, and Straussians who have assumed the Christian name, while there have been persons of merit and reputation, we think ourselves justi-We may, therefore, place entire confidence in his assertion that his life as a missionary has been full of happiness. No man could deceive himself less as to the results of his mission. He support that his life as a missionary has been full of happiness. No man could deceive himself less as to the results of his mission. He support that he would demand for him a rank among the pre-eminently good. Nor is it easy to imagine in the Straussian system an adequate inspiration or mofied in saying that there has not yet appeared one owns that he worked through a very long and Straussian system an adequate inspiration or moowns that he worked through a very long and anxious time at one of his stations without any visible effect than the partial conversion of a cripple. But the missionary who is above the petty hypocrisy of pretending that he has achieved a miraculous success, learns to look into the remote future, and to enjoy it almost as if it were present. Dr. Krapi sees East Africa as it may be after centifies have rolled away, and this cheers and emboles him. He acknowledges that constant, personal, tamiliar intercourse is the only way of touching and enlightening the heart. But he observes that everything must have a beginning, and that the value of a missionary's labors cannot be ascertained until he has long mouldered in the dust."

Straussian system an adequate inspiration or motive for high spiritual endeavors or attainments. We cannot conceive of Paul as compassing sea and land, laying bare his back to the smitter, reaching after the crown of martyrdom, to defend a mythical resurrection and ascension of humanity. We cannot think of Martyn or Judson as turning away from all the immunities of civilized life, and courting sufferings and hardships a hundred-fold worse than death, to substitute one set of myths for another in the minds of Pagans. We cannot imagine Strauss' Life of Jesus as taking the place of Matthew's or John's in the hands of the tinker or the servant-girl, making obscure scenes and callings in life radiantly beautiful, and heralding the triumphant deaths of which we have such frequent record in the annals of the poor. In the charactery of such Christies as have left us their finished. tive for high spiritual endeavors or attainments. record in the annals of the poor. In the character of such Christians as have left us their finished testimony, the miracles of the evangelic narrative Strangers in New York.—No less than twelve thousand names were registered on the books of the Hotels in New York in the course of a single 24 hours, within the last few week.

It is mirriales of the evangelic narrative that it did have when making the cures which have won so strong-have borne an essential part. These holy men and women have been guided and sustained in virtue by the authority of a divinely commissioned.

These holy men are considered of manking the cures which have won so strong-have borne at each of the evangelic narrative lighter when making the cures which have won so strong-have borne at essential part. These holy men and women have been guided and sustained in virtue by the authority of a divinely commissioned.

he had been proclaimed and attested as the Son The London Times publishes the following important letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the by step, and transcribed his features trait by trait, because they believed him sinless and perfect. st. Cloud, 2013 My, 1000.

My dear Persigny, — Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the mistrust excited teachings, because the works which God wrought everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write through him bore witness of him. They have had

to resume the desire to see reunited to France | The argument which we would urge from the provinces essentially French. But it will be ob- undoubted facts we have cited is this:-If the dejected 'You wish for peace, and you increase, immoderately, the military forces of France.' I be a purpose worthy of man's God and Father,
deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have nothing in them of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of intrinsically probable. This is an argument which steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Phisianism shall have furnished at least a few illuslippe. I have 400,000 men under arms; but trious exemplars of goodness, model men whom deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6,000 we can place by the side of those that have been

Miracle, clearly lying as it does within the scope what is the truth—that my regiments are of of Omnipotence, needs only the assertion of hosmaller effective strength than during the presentation of the competent witnesses to make it credible. ceding reign. The only addition to the army Human testimony is, indeed, relied on to prove the unbroken order of nature; but it proves no rial guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, such thing. We can follow back no line of testi-I desire to organize the forces of the country on the mony, which does not reach a miraculous epoch. best possible footing, for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself, which is universal, with exceptions as rare as idiclose at hand, have witnessed the defects, and I ocy or insanity, it is the appetency for miracle,wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, the tendency to believe events aside from the common course of nature. So strong is this, that Ithave, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought, anything which could alarm any one. many of the arch-infidels of modern times have When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the been the prey of puerile superstitions; and in our instructions which I gave him were confined to own day none are so ready to receive the drivelthis - Use every effort to maintain the status quo: | lings of hyper-electrified women as utterances from departed spirits, and to accept with omnivorous credulity the absurdities of the newest form of necromancy, as those who set aside the simple, it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new glorious miracles of the New Testament, and cast occasion of making a little war, of playing a new | contempt on the risen Saviour. Now as God furpart. Really, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expeture an adequate and healthy supply, we believe dition, it was because my feelings were those of that he has met the native craving for miracle, the people which has put me at its head, and the which will find its food somewhere and somehow, intelligence from Syria transported me with in- by authentic voices from the spirit realm; by audignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to thentic glimpses from behind the veil of sense, by come to an understanding with England. What authentic forth-reachings of the Almighty arm other interest than that of humanity could induce | from beneath the involucre of proximate causes.

RELIGIOUS DOUBTS.

I have spent more than thirty years in a close study of the sacred Scriptures, and no small part of my inquiries has had reference to the difficulties which were suggested to my mind by my early skepticism, and to those which to a mind naturally inclined to unbelief, have been suggested since. I do not mean to say that all those difficulties have been removed. But I have found that, on a close examination, not a few of those which at first perplexed me, have silently disappeared; that a large part of those which have been since suggested, have vanished also; and that, in the mean time, the evidences of the truth of the Bible have, in my apprehen sion, become stronger and stronger. I come, therefore, in this respect, with the language of encouragement to those who are now just entering on their Christian way, and who find their minds poisoned by skepticism, and their "Let us understand one another in good faith, course impeded by difficulties. Time, patience, study, reflection, prayer, suggestions from within and from without, accompanied by the influences of the Divine Spirit, will remove most of those difficulties, and will leave at last only those which belong, not peculiarly to the Bible but to the mysterious order of things around us: compromising the security of the Pope. I could to those which lie wholly beyond the reach of very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the our present powers, and which must be left for Syrian expedition, and, in any case, not to under- solution to an eternal world .- Albert Barnes'

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Serofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation:" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says,—'I will visit the iniquites of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter; which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tuberclee; in the glands, swellings; and, on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders, which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this tain in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family, has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, braic, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system, we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparills.

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Dr. R. M. Proble writes from Salem, N. V., 12th Sept., 1859, tha he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to ter minate fainly, by the persavering use of our Sarsaparilla, and als a dangerous attack of Malignant Evispelats by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

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