Family Circle.

For the American Presbyterian. THE BLUE SKY. Far above us, wide around us. Bends serene the azure sky-Fadeless, spotless, pure and peaceful, Fairest scene to mortal eye.

Sweetest visions come and vanish, Living pictures—wondrous fair; Snowy clouds in groups fantastic, Sail the waveless depths of air.

Peace serene sits ever smiling On the crystal dome above, And with look, so sweet and quiet, Tells of rest, and bliss, and love. In our care, our want, man better the pure and peaceful sky,
Whisper of the rest from trouble,
Rest from pain and sin for eye.
E. C. P.

For the American Presbyterian SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF AMOS LAW-RENCE.

READ BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS SOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Lawrence's early life—Care for his brothers and sisters—Starting right—Revoter-Advice to his brother when going to England—Rich because he was happy, not happy because he was rich—Happy in his home-Loss of his wife.

as for his brothers; for young women, as for

Amos Lawrence was of English descent. His ancestor, John Lawrence, was an inhabitant of Watertown, near Boston, as early as 1635, and he, probably, came over in the comsame year that the town of Boston was settled.
He soon after removed to Groton, where Amos
Lawrence was forn, April 22d, 1786.

rant of the little cause of momentous the unconscious infant, Moses, was of upon his cheek, when the princess of

L. says in his Diary, "The correct lessons given | mighty prophet, liberator, and lawgiver

all that they could reasonably hope or desire." times. In a letter to a friend, written in 1849, he says, "My father belonged to a company of minute-men, in Groton, at the commencement came towards the house, on horse-back, at ra- wrong. pid speed, and cried out, "Samuel, notify your men. The British are coming." My father of age. His apprenticeship shot upon his arm, without breaking the bone,

and lost a large number of men." A word more should be said here about his mother; because a mother's heart is now yearning over many a young man in this assembly. fitted to train a family for the troubled times in entire satisfaction. which she lived. To the kindest affections and In 1849, Mr. L. wrote to Mr. Whitney, then

over the memory like the remembrance of a court of St. James." pleasant, but half forgotten melody." The first public instruction Mr. Lawrence reon this account, he was often detained from greatness was laid by the subject of this meschool. In these detentions he never allowed moir. himself to be idle. From his earliest years he exhibited that same spirit of industry which self, when not in business, he wrote to his son crowned his after life with success. He came in 1832: nearer to Benjamin Franklin, in industry, than of early life come up in these bright moonlight nights, the like of which I used to enjoy in the tions. It was not less favorable on myself than fields below our old mansion, when I was sent on others." to watch the cattle. There I studied astronomy to more account than ever afterward, for the of this truth, and so conduct yourself that at to a friend: any moment you may be ready to answer when

in college, as follows, respecting this resolution:
"In the first place, take this for your motto, at the commencement of your journey, that the difference of going just right, or a little wrong, will be the difference of finding yourself in good quarters, or in a miserable bog or slough at the end of it. Of the whole number educated in the Groton stores for some years before and after myself, no one else, to my knowledge, escaped the bog or slough; and my escape I trace to the simple fact of my having put a restraint upon my appetite. We five boys were in the habit, every forenoon, of making a drink compounded of rum, raisins, sugar, nutmeg, &c., with biscuit—all palatable to eat and drink. After being in the store four weeks. I found myself admonished by my appetite of the approach of the hour of indulgence. I then declined partaking with them. I resolved to abstain for the rest of my apprenticeship, which was five years. During that period I never drank a spoonful, though I mixed gallons for my master and his customers. I decided not to be a slave to tobacco in any form, though I oved-the odor of it even then, and even now have in my drawer a superior Havana cigar given me not long since by a friend, but only to smell of. I have never in my life smoked actigar, never chewed but one quid, and that was before

was fifteen, and never took an ounce of snuff, though the scented rappee of forty years ago though the scented rappee of forty years ago had great charms for me. Now I say to this simple fact of starting just right am I indebted, with God's blessing on my labors, for my pre-lutionary reminiscence—His mother—His temperance principles—His recognition of Divine Providence in little things—His twenty dollars—His bearding-house rule—His business habits—Letter to his little sister—Advice to his brother when going to His benefits, and to use the opportunities, thus permitted to me, in cheering on the generation of young men who have claims upon my sympathies as relations, fellow-townsmen, or brothers, To young men the study of such a life as that on a more enlarged scale." Probably, no man of Amos Lawrence may be of signal advantage.
Whether we consider first the light of a man of business, as a citizen, a neighbor, as one of the great benefactors of his age; or, as a man of his brethren in the community. I mean no private citizen. His relatives were mostly the great benefactors of his age; or, as a man of his horse the means of making them rich, and of elevating them to high posts of influenced and some Nor should its good influence be and copy. Nor should its good influence be in the above extract, he ever cherished the confined to young men, for we shall see that he kindest feeling, and put forth the most beneplatored as anxiously for the welfare of his sisters, volent efforts for their good. About the same period he wrote to another young man, "When I look back I can trace the small onts which happened at your age, as having influence upon all the after things."

pon all the after things."

How little young men consider what momen tous consequences follow what they call little pany with Governor Winthrop, in 1630, the affairs of early life. They often seem as ignoupon his cheek, when the princess of gypt In early life, like many other great and good opened the bulrush ark, in which he had been men, he was much indebted to a mother's in- set affoat. That tear excited the compassion struction. In reference to this instruction, Mr. of the princess, and the result was, the learned,

by the mother in the nursery, are as necessary to give the right inclination to the tender mind, the young the finger of God in the smallest as are those of the tutor in the highest semi- events; and, perhaps, there is no one thing that nary to prepare it for the business of life and should more deeply excite their attention. As intellectual greatness. In my own case, all the above said, with him, all depended upon start-

parents lived to see in the subject of their care, such "merchant princes," as he was, would Philadelphia soon have? How many more The times in which Mr. L. lived were trying than she now has, or, probably, ever will have? He says in another place, "Many of the farmers, mechanics, and apprentices of that day, (referring to the time when he was an apprenof the Revolution. On the morning of the 19th tice,) have filled drunkards' graves, and left of April, 1775, when the news reached town destitute families and friends." What a conthat the British troops were on the road from trast between them and him, and all owing to Boston, General Prescott, who was a neighbor, his having started just right, and they a little

On the 22d of April, 1807, Mr. L. became mounted the General's horse, rode a distance day. Seven days after, he took his father's of seven miles, notified the men of his circuit, horse and chaise, and engaged a neighbor to and was back again at his father's in forty mi- drive him to Boston, with, as he said many nutes. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, years afterwards, "only twenty dollars in his received a bullet through his cap, which cut his pocket." What a contrast to the millions that hair from front to rear, received a spent grape- he afterwards possessed! But a few days elapsed after his arrival in Boston before he received the offer of a clerkship in a respectable house, which he accepted. So well satisfied were his employers, that in a few months they offered to receive their new clerk into the firm. Mr. L. always spoke in the strongest terms of This proposition, to their great surprise, he deveneration of his mother; and, in many of his let- clined. The reason of this declination was, the ters are found messages of affection, such as could business, in his judgment, was not conducted have emanated only from a heart overflowing upon correct principles. The insolvency of the with filial gratitude. He says, "Her form bend- firm, in a few months, showed his sagacity, and ing over our bed, in silent prayer, at the hour demonstrated the correctness of his principles. of twilight, when she was about leaving us for But so much confidence had the creditors in his the night, is still among the earliest recollectintegrity and business tact, that they appointed tions of her children. She was a woman well- him to settle their affairs, which he did to their

sympathies, she united energy and decision; Brigadier General of the U. S. Army, "I have and, in her household, enforced that strict and just looked into my first sales' book, and there unhesitating discipline, which she considered as seen the entries made by you more than forty the foundation of all success in the education of years ago. Ever since, you have been going children. She was never idle. Many hours up, from the cornet of dragoons to your preeach day she passed at the hand-loom, and the sent station. Abbot, who took your place, is hum of the almost obsolete spinning-wheel comes now the Representative of his country, at the

Abbot was his younger brother, who came into his employ when only fifteen years of age. ceived was at the district school kept in Gro- Many of the old merchants of Philadelphia ton. It may here be stated that public schools knew him well. He possessed a firmer constiwere established in Massachusetts earlier than tution, and mingled more with the political in any other State. Mr. Lawrence, from child-hood, possessed a very feeble constitution, and more widely known; but the foundation of his

Of the manner in which Mr. L. occupied him-

"When I first came to this city I took any other man now in my recollection. You lodgings in the family of a widow who had know how it was with Franklin in this respect. | commenced keeping boarders for a living. I In whatever station he was placed, from that of was one of her first; and she was inclined to a tallow chandler, or an apprentice to an elder adopt any rules for the boarders that I prebrother, or a stranger, penniless and friendless scribed. The only one I ever made was, that in the streets of Philadelphia, or a workman after supper, all the boarders that remained in among the beer topers of London, up to the the public room should be quiet, at least, for Postmaster General of the U. S., Minister Ple- one hour, to give those who chose to study, or nipotentiary to Foreign Powers, and a member | read, the opportunity of doing so without disof the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences in turbance. The consequence was that we had the most polished nation on earth; or in play- the most quiet and improving set of young men ing with the electric fluid of heaven, and ren- in the town. The few who did not wish to dering it harmless; in all of these, the most comply with the regulation, went abroad after rigid temperance, and the strictest economy tea,—sometimes to the theatre, sometimes to characterized Franklin. This made him what other places,—but, to a man, became bankrupt he was, the man of his age. The same may be in after life, not in fortune only, but in reputasaid in regard to temperance, economy, and in- tion, also; while a majority of the other class dustry of Amos Lawrence. In a letter to his sustained good characters; and some are now son, at Groton, written in 1839, referring to his living who are ornaments to society, and fill imown childhood, he says: "The beautiful images portant stations. The influence of this small measure will, perhaps, be felt through genera-

Another item, of the utmost importance to a business man, was very prominent in the conheavens were impressive teachers of the good- duct of Mr. Lawrence. He was remarkable, ness of that Father who is ever near to each through life, for the most punctilious exactness one of His children. May you never lose sight in all matters relating to business. He wrote

he calls." From the district school he entered present moment, and not having the assurance Groton Academy. But he passed only a few that I shall be able to do it the next hour, I months here, and then he was placed in a small will state that, I practised upon the maxim, store in the town of Dunstable. Soon he was 'business before friends,' from the commencetransferred to the store of Mr. Brasier, in Groton, his native town. Mr. Brasier kept several
elerks, but so active was young Lawrence, and
so reliable, that in less than two years the whole
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so reliable, that the continuous of an immense majority.

Even the Lespana, of the transferred to the store of Mr. Brasier, in Gro- ment of my course. During the first seven responsibility of the establishment rested upon made, at auction, on Saturday, and delivered to him. The quantity of rum and brandy sold at me, I always examined and settled the bill by this country store would, surprise the tempe- note or crediting it, and having it clear, so that rance men of modern times. Grog was dis- in case I was not on duty, on Monday, there pensed every day at eleven and four o'clock. For would be no trouble for my boys—thus keeping a short time, young Lawrence drank with the the business before me, instead of allowing it to

others, but finding the desire for it increasing drive me." -upon him, he made up his mind to stop drink- How many merchants in this city, how many How many merchants in this city, how many in altogether. He well knew the ridicule he hould meet with, and which he did meet with, and which he did meet with, and which he did meet with, or a time, yet he was still firm in the resolution of total abstinence.

How many merchants in this city, how many in alter preaching, as they prevent Hoarse-hould meet with, and which he did meet with, and which he did meet with, and which he did meet with, and rush headlong into the most or a time, yet he was still firm in the resolution of total abstinence.

How many merchants in this city, how many in alter preaching, as they prevent Hoarse-hould moderation who still look for the second coming of Christ at an pursued this plan, would have been in very different circumstances from what they now are. Reference has already been had to the interest slavery is not the only motive for the projects of they now look for the event have taught them no wisdom; after preaching, as they prevent Hoarse-hould moderation who still look for the second coming of Christ at an pursued this plan, would have been in very different circumstances from what they now are. Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.

Reference has already been had to the interest slavery is not the only motive for the event have taught them no wisdom; the event have taught them no wisdom; after preaching, as they prevent Hoarse-ness. From their past effect, I think they who still look for the second coming of Christ at an to the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush headlong into the most of the winds, and rush he ing altogether. He well knew the ridicule he in all our great commercial cities, had they should meet with, and which he did meet with, pursued this plan, would have been in very diffor a time, yet he was still firm in the resolution ferent circumstances from what they now are.

fare. Let us pursue this thought a little fur-ther. During the same month in which he commenced business for himself, he opened a

"DEAR E .: - Although the youngest, you are no less dear to me than the other sisters. To you, therefore, I ought to be as liberal in affording pleasure; as to S. and M., and if there is any benefit resulting from my letters, you have a claim to it as well as they. From these considerations, and with the hope that you will write to me whenever you can do so with convenience, I have begun a correspondence which I hope will end only with life. To be able to write a handsome letter is certainly a very great accomplishment, and can be best attained by practice; and, if you now begin, I have no hesitation in saying, that, by the time you are sixteen, you will be mistress of a handsome style, and thrice the quantity of ideas you would otherwise possess by omitting this part of education." Here we find not only his fraternal affection for this young sister, but an effort made to remove that great "bug-bear" which every young girl sees, when she attempts to write, or compose. Every young lady who will try, will find the remarks of Mr. L. true-"that in a short time she will be possessed of a good style, and thrice the amount of ideas she would otherwise possess." A young lady who attended my school several years since, made many excuses against writing. She could not do it. She had no ideas. She was induced to try. She did so. She sucone of the most sensible and polished female writers of the age. I say, then, from a long experience in teaching to every young woman, begin try it is worth your while; and you will succeed! ceeded; and now, for several years, she has been

To another sister, who had kindly admonished him upon the subject of religion about this period, he wrote, (and I wish every brother, every young man in this city who has a pious sister at home, would hear and heed his reply to that sister's admonition:)-"From you, my dear sister, the injunction not to forget the duties of religion comes with peculiar grace. You beg I will pardon you for presuming to offer me good advice. Does a good act require pardon? Not having committed an offence, I can grant you no pardon; but my thanks I can give, which you will accept, with an injunction never to withhold any caution or advice which you may think necessary or beneficial." How many brothers have received the tender, af fectionate cautions and admonitions of sisters at home in a very different spirit from that of Amos Lawrence! How many sons, even, have received the kind advice of mothers, and cast it behind them with scorn!

Mr. Lawrence early formed certain principles in the management of his business affairs, to which he rigidly adhered as long as he lived. He writes—"I adopted the plan of keeping an account of merchandise bought and sold each day, with the profit, as far as practicable. This plan s pursued for a number of years, and I never count of stock, which I did as often as once a year. I made about fifteen hundred dollars the first year, and more than four thousand the second. Probably, had I made four thousand the first year, I should have failed the second or third." duties incumbent on a mother to teach her offspring to be good, and, consequently, great,
were discharged with fidelity and success. Both
were to realize this, as he did, how many more
bot L., left for England. On the eve of his dewere to realize this, as he did, how many more
were to realize this, as he did, how many more
to the madisonian war closed in 1815, immediately upon this peace, the junior partner, Abwere to realize this, as he did, how many more
to teach her offspring to be good, and, consequently, great
were discharged with fidelity and success. Both letter containing many good counsels for his future moral guidance. In this letter he says, "As a first and leading principle, let every transaction be of that pure and honest character that you would not be ashamed to have appear before the whole world as clearly as to yourself. You are young, and the course of life seems open, and pleasant prospects greet your ardent hopes: but you must remember that the race is not always to the swift, and that, however flattering may be your prospects, and however zealously you may seek pleasure, you can never find it except by cherishing pure principles and practising right conduct. My heart is full on this subject, my dear brother, and it is the only one on which I feel the least anxiety." Happy and fortunate is that younger brother who has such an elder one. Amos wrote many letters to his brother Abbot while he was absent; but the love of them all was similar to what you have just heard. Mr. L. was peculiarly happy in his social relations. A few days after the birth of a daughter, he wrote to a friend as follows: "I am the richest man, I suppose, on this side of the water, and the richest because I am the happiest. On the 23d ultimo I was blest by the birth of a fine little daughter. This, as you may well suppose, has filled our hearts with joy. I wish you were a married man. I have lately thought more than ever of your settling soon. It is very dangerous deferring making a connexion till a late periodfor, a man is in more and more danger of not forming one, the longer he puts it off; and any man who does not form this connexion grossly miscal-culates in the use of the means which God has

given him to supply himself with pleasures in the down-hill journey of life. Every man's best pleasures should be at home; for there is the sphere for the exercise of his best virtues, and he should be particularly careful in the selection of a partner to get one who will jeopardize neither." Thus the young men of this association may see that Mr. L , like Benjamin Franklin, again, advocated early marriages, and re-echoed the senti-ments of Dr. Young in his "Night Thoughts:"

"The first sure symptom of a mind in health, Is rest at heart, and pleasure felt at home." His Christian resignation is expressed in a letter to a friend, written during the last hours of his wife's life—"The Lord reigns; let us re-

He had the greatest of all consolations in her death—her entire resignation to the will of God. Among her last words were: "I am in ecstacies of love. How can I praise Him enough?" To a friend, a few days after her death, Mr. L wrote-"It was my privilege to witness the closing scene, to behold faith triumphing over sense, and

raising the soul above this world of shadows. It mate and confirm the Christian." (Concluded next week.)

FRENCH OPINION. We transfer to our columns the following letter of the World's Paris correspondent, that our readers may be acquainted with the state of public opinion in France upon the questions now agita-

Paris, Jan. 17th, 1861. I simply do my duty as a correspondent in keeping you informed of the state of European opinion on the present state of American politics. Its unanimity is remarkable. I give you the following extracts from recent French journals, as specimens of the entire press of France, so far as know, with the exception of the Pays, edited by

of slavery in 1848. The most important imperialist journal in France, next to the Moniteur, is the Constitutionnel. It closes an article on the American question all the men of the future—that is to say, the be-

After following for a long time an encroaching to all the men of the past—that is to say, the policy, the South declares itself threatened before abettors of those pagan institutions which the gosit is attacked, and secedes from the Union, which has committed no other wrong towards it than that of constitutionally electing a President repreunlimited extension. All the northern states, with larity, but the President ought to be convinced one solitary exception, were unanimous in saying to that such a project cannot be realized. There is TROCHES: the South: "You have carried your conquests far not in Spain either a government or a party which enough; you shall not go farther," without the least intention of assailing any acquired rights.

This legitimate expression of the determination of far better to have pointed out to the United BROWN'S the North, which had so far been much too pa- States the means of retaining Carolina." tient, nevertheless sufficed to irritate the South to

commenced pusiness for nimsell, he opened a correspondence with one of his sisters, then a mere child, in the following manner:

Boston, 1807. These ideas must have exercised an important influence on the projects which South Carolina has begun to carry into effect. The slavery question has, however, siways held the foremost place in the present crisis. It is to preserve this cherished "peculiar institution," and to provide for the security of the masters in the midst of their slaves that the South proclaims itself a rebel to the federal Constitution. Slavery, therefore, must be regarded as the chief cause of the catastrophe we now witness a catastrophe which so many eminent men hall predicted as inevitable,

sooner or later. Will the North resign itself to a capitulation of its conscience—to a sacrifice of its self-love—and submit in exchange for the maintenance of the confederation to all the exigencies of the South? Will it accept the evasion proposed to it under the form of remonstrance and wise advice? According to Mr. Buchanin, that would be the only means of saving the Union. Or will the North, irritated in its turn by the reproaches of the President, who throws on it the whole responsibility of the crisis; persist in its victory, and allow the South, which it has meither threatened nor provoked, to act as it likes? That is what a not distant future will inform us. For our part, our wishes are at the same time for the safety of the wisnes are at the same time for the salety of the great American republic and for the gradual diminution of slavery. We much fear, however, that the North will say in the late message propositions offensive to it, while the South will find there an encouragement to its projects of rupture. Mr. Buchanan would thus have failed in his attempt at pacification, and will have bequeathed to his fellow countrymen only an incoherent commen-tary on the Constitution of the republic.

The Debats represent the moderate opposition party. I take the following citation, part of many utterances from its pages, to the same effect:
"In two months Mr. Lincoln will take posses sion of the presidentship. It would appear from the language of the journals of his party, that the President and Congress will then call upon Carolina to obey. Should var ensue, and the whole South take part with Carolina, what will become of all the deplorable interests created by slavery? is it not easy to imagine a conjuncture of circumstances, in which, even if catastrophes from which the imagination shrinks with horror, are avoided, the fortunes of the slaveholders will be a thousand times more endangered by their rupture with the North, than they possibly could have been by the maintenance of the Union?"

The Monde (Ultramontane Roman Catholic,) treats the question from the ecclesiastical point of "When the Apostle Paul orders slaves to be faithful to their masters, he only speaks of a slave as a servant, for he at the same time recommends Christian masters to treat their slaves as brethren. It is the Greco-Roman slavery which is in vigor in the United States. There the slave is juridically a brute; he cannot appeal to justice, contract marriages, or acquire any property whatever. The American law gives the following definition of slavery: "The slave is not ranged among persons, but among things; he is an object, an article of property. As such he has no family, cannot possess anything, and enjoys no right."
(Stroud's Law of Slavery.) This is the whole arture he received from his brother and senior a theory of the Roman Law. It was in the sixteenth century, the age of religious innovations and of the triumph of the Roman law, that slavery acquired an immense extension in the new world. In proportion as the Roman law developed itself, tyranny increased and liberty diminished. Never could a Christian head have conceived the idea of Roman or American slavery: it required the Renaissance to realize it. If Southern America should become really Christian, slavery would de-

crease by degrees, and a sume another character. A sudden emancipation spears to be as impossi-ble as it would be daughous. Force and selfishness will decide this question. All that we have sought to establish is that slavery, such as it has been practised in Greece, at Rome, and in the United States, is a particular fact which could not have taken root except in certain republics delivered up to atheism and rationalism.'

The Opinione Nationale (democratic,) has had a number of long articles on the President's message, and on the whole question at issue in the United States. I extract a few lines, which are specimens of whole columns:

"Mr. Buchanan sees but one means of averting rreparable disasters. It is, that the North shall give up the fruits of its recent victory, make the amende honorable to the party it has defeated at the polls, and proclaim slavery a holy and stainless institution. Perhaps, after this, if the repentance of the North is sincere, and it conducts itself as a faithful subject, the South, in its magnanimity, will continue to sell cotton to the North. Mr. Buchanan has encouraged South Carolina and the states disposed to join her in rebellion." The same journal has a long article on the pos-

sible advent of commissioners from the South to seek French assistance or French alliance: "These men have the audacity to pretend that slavery is a divine institution." In the full light of the nineteenth century, there live men depraved enough to excite in insurrection, to try to revolutionize a government, to expose their country to civil war and ruin, in the name of that social eper called slavery. Oh shame. And yet these men dare to address an appeal to France; in the hope, it seems, that France will give them her hand, and become an accomplice in their criminal projects. No. The France of 1789, of 1830, of 1848, will not take these merchants of human flesh under her protection. She will do nothing for them, unless it be to urge them to follow Russia in getting rid of slavery." The Espérance (Protestant journal of the Re-

formed church) has the following: "The election of the new President of the United States has excited on the other side of the Atlantic feelings both of enthusiasm and of indignation, which we would vainly attempt to portray. was a spectacle to convince the skeptic and to ani. The daring plans of some of the southern states for the disruption of the federal bond would, if successful, have results which no merely human forethought can imagined. The friends of civili-zation and progress would have cause to mourn such a catastrophe. One war would probably be the only remedy; but our any reasonable man propose to cure the evil by such a remedy? To emancipate the slaves were difficult; and to give them the necessary knowledge to enable them rightly to use their freedom seems almost equally so. Under such circumstances great prudence becomes necessary; and we can but rejoice to hear that the future President of the American BROWN'S | "That trouble in my Throat, (for which Union is as distinguished for his moderation as

The Evangélist (Protestant religious journal) ends a long article as follows: "European Christendom must speak out. Slavery, in common with other forms of injustice, Granier de Cassagnac, who wrote a book in favor must come to an end. The partisans of this anti-Christian institution fear that its end is near; and TROCHES. hence their recent appeal to arms. The election of Mr. Lincoln has brought joy to the hearts of lievers in the Gospel, while it has brought terror

for the firmness of his principles."

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resume the duties of the Winter Session on the first of November.

The school is in session during the summer months, the scholastic year being divided into two sessions, of five months each, which commence respectively on the first of May and November. The range of studies pursued is extensive, and the system of instruction thorough—designed and calculated to prepare boys and young men for our best colleges, or for the requirements of business life in its various ramifications. The French, German, and Spanish languages are taught by native resident teachers, of ability and tried experience. A German gentleman of acknowledged skill has charge of the departments of Music, Drawing, and Painting.

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AVE YOU A COUGH? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief. HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmadic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucus or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration, remove all difficulty of breathung.

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HAVE YOU CROUP, OR HIVES? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT freely, according to directions, and you will cure the disease in a few minutes. And finally,

Have you BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC PLEURISY, SPITTING OF BLOOD, or any other PULMONARY AFFECTION? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a remedy for the above diseases which cannot be equalled, as the evidence of thousands who have been cured by it will testify.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS. BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.
Armsviller, Va., Jan. 1st, 1858.
Dn. D. Jayne—Dear Sir; In the year 1840, I was in very bad health, which I attributed to teaching school in the previous year. I was attacked with hemorenace (bleeding of the lungs,) but after using one bottle of your expectorant, I was relieved, and have not had an attack since. I have also given the same required to shill the for the whole was could and have medicine to children for the whooring cough, and have always found it to be of great advantage in mitigating the disease, and finally effecting a cure.

THOS. H. ROLLINS.

From W. W. Winters, M. D., Milledgeville, Ill.
DR. D. JANNE & SON—Gentlemen: It is with great
pleasure that I can recommend your expectorant to
those suffering with Bronchial affections. Also, your
atterative, for eruptions, or any disease arising from
an inactive or disordered liver, having used these remedies for the above mentioned diseases with satisfactory
results.

Very respectfully yours,
W. W. WINTERS, M. D.

DROPSY AND CANCER CURED. DROPSY AND CANCER CURED.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Jan 24, 1857.

DR. D. JAYNE—Bear Sir: 14 with pleasure that I make known to you the invaluable efficacy of your expectorant, and alterative and sanative pills. Gen. W. P. Orton, one of my neighbors, was cured of Bronchitis, by the use of your Expectorant and Alterative, after having lain, sick for forty days, at the point of death, and three eminent physicians having exhausted their skill upon him. Several cases of Dropsy and Cancer have been cured in my neighborhood. My little daughter was taken last November with an Enlargement on her neck, which grew very fast I My little daughter was taken last November with an Enlargement on her neck, which grew very fast I immediately commenced giving her your Alterative, and she is now nearly well. Gratitude toward you, and a desire to benefit the public, have induced me to write this, and although I am a stranger to you, you are more than welcome to publish this if you wish. Yours, in friendship, THOMAS L. TUNNEL.

NEWS FROM SWEDEN. [Extract of a letter from the Rev. A. Wiberg, dated tockholm, Sweden, March 10, 1857.]
"Your invaluable medicine, the Expectorant, has been of very essential service to my throat and breast, and I can scarcely do without it a single day. Several of our friends, to whom we have occasionally given some, express themselves as being much benefited."

ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c.
STOCKTON, Owen Co., Ind., Sept. 4,1857.
Dr. Jayne: My wife has been severely afflicted some years with Bronchitis, and having heard of the wonyears with BRONGHITIS, and having heard of the wonderful efficacy of your expectorant for COUGHS, ASTHMA,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, SPITTING OF DLOOP, and other
diseases of the lungs, I purchased one bottle of it, and
one box of sanature fills, and am happy to inform you
that, after using the Expectorant, her cough was immediately suppressed, removed the difficulty of breathing
and pain, produced a free and easy expectoration, and
in one month effected a complete cure.

J. P. SMITH.

BRONCHITIS AND SPITTING BLOOD. MILLVILLE, Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1857.
Dr. D. Javne: I certify that during harvest, in July last, I was taken with the BRONCHITIS, and spit up quite a quantity of blood. I had also a severe cough. I first took one bottle of the ALTERATIVE, and then three bottles of the EXPECTORANT, which cured me.

JAMES E. VAN HORN.

EPIDEMIC CATARRH AND INFLUENZA. WM. LLOYD, Lisburn, Pa., writes:— January 6, 1858. I am just recovering from a severe attack of influenza, or epidemic catarrh, in which disease I found your Expectorant to be an inestimable medicine.

COLDS, COUGHS, AND PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST. DEAR SIR: In the Fall of 1848, I was attacked with a most violent racking in my left side, immediately under my heart, giving me the most excruciating agony, and at times rendering me entirely speechless. I tried for nearly a year all the remedies which were recommended for my disease, under the most skitful physicians, but unfortunately without success. I was at last about to give up in despair, when a kind friend thought of your expectorant. I procured a bottle of it, and before I had entirely used the whole of it. I feit manifest symptoms of a change for the better. I continued on using it, and by the time I had taken five bottles, I found myself completely cured by means of your invaluable medicine completely cured by means of your invaluable medicine

Yours, very respectfully, T. W. M. HARVEY. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Terre Haute, Ind., May 8, 1848. CROUP. John Harriman, Esc., Stewartstown, N. H., writes:—
"Not long since; a child of mine had a very violent and distressing attack of Cronp, which must have proved fatal had not immediate relief been obtained. I com-

menced giving your expectorant, and within three-quarters of an hour, the child, having taken six tea-spoonfuls, breathed with perfect ease, a cure within that time having been effected. The Rev. James W. Daniel, Blackwater, Morgan Co.

Ky., writes:—
"I have used your expectorant and carminative PALSAM in my family with the most happy effect. I rode eight miles to-day for some of your expectorant, to give one of my children threatened with Croup."

ABSALOM FLIPPEN, Long Point, Washington County, October 24, 1855. October 24, 1855.

Dr. D. Jayne & Son—Dear Sirs: Another singular case of the remarkable effects of your medicine. I have been afflicted with a very severe cough, and racked with the gravel, and this, too, for a number of years. I procured one bottle of your expectorant, and two boxes of sanative files, and after using them my. Cough left me. I also used one or two bottles of alternive, and I have not been troubled with either disease since.

Very truly yours. Very truly yours,
ABSALOM FLIPPEN.

Twenty pages of certificates might be given from persons of character and veracity, if necessary. Rend Jaynes Medical Almanac for 1860.

This valuable EXPECTORANT is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 CHESTNUT ST., Phila-delphia, where all Dr. Jayne's valuable medicines may

BRONCHITIS. Westrill, Green Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1859.
DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir.: It affords me a great pleasure to add my feeble testimony in favor of your invalusure to add my feetile testimony in layor of your invaluable, medicines. Some eight years ago, 4-had a very severe attack of Acute Bronchitis, and I was considered by inteligent physicians a confirmed consumptive. By the very free use of your EXESCORANT I recovered. In using it, I surpassed the directions, as I took it in nauseating doses for several weeks: Since that time I have made every use of it and of your Augustatine I have made great use of it, and of your Alterative and Car-minative balsam, in my family, and prescribed it to others with the very best results. results.
Respectfully yours,
L. L. HILL.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF ASTHMA ASTHMA BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This unrivalled remedy for Pulmonary Diseases is equally successful in all countries and climates in subdning diseases. The Rev. Eugenia Kincaid, a Missionary in Burmah,

RANGON, March 29, 1853.

It is rare that we use any medicine except your preparations. About three months since, a Burman female of rand, who called on us, as we learned from her husband, had suffered for EIGHTY YEARS WITH ASTHEA, and often, for weeks together, had been unable to sleep, often, for weeks together, had been unable to steep, except in a sitting posture.

It was painful to look upon her emaciated frame and distressed countenance. Feeling quite satisfied that no medicine could restore her to health, we (i. e., Dr. Dawson and Mr. Kincaid) thought only of affording some temporary relief, and gave her about one-third of some temporary relief, and gave her about one-third of some temporary relief, and gave her about one-third of some temporary relief.

a bottle of your expectorant. One week after, her husband came for more, and informed us that, for the first time in eight years she had slept sweetly. In one month and a half she was entirely restored, and has Our sister, you regollect, took your alternative for a long standing Swelling on her neck. It has perfectly cured her.

DR: D. JAYNE.

DR: D. JAYNE.

DR: D. JAYNE. ncreased nearly one-fifth in weight. Prepared and Sold at JAYNE'S Building, No. 242 CHESTNUT ST.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE? It has cured GOITRE, or Swelled Neck. It has cured CANCER and SCIRRHOUS TUMORS. It has cured complicated Diseases.
It has cured BLINDNESS and WEAK EYES.
It has cured Disease of the HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS. It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.
It has removed ENLARGEMENT of the ABDOMEN,
and of the Bones and Joints.
It has cured ERYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
It has cured BOILS AND CARBUNCLES.
It has cured GOUT. RHEUMATISM. is cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and NEU-

RALGIA. It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES. It has cured FUNGUS HEMATURES.
It has cured MANIA and MELANCHOLY.
It has cured MILK or WHITE LEG.
It has cured SCALD HEAD.
It has cured ERUPTIONS on the Skin. It has cured SCROFULA, or King's Evil.
It has cured ULCERS of every kind.

It has cured every kind of Disease of the Skin, and of the Mucous Membrane.

It has cured CHOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many other Nervous Affectic It has cured LEPROSY, SALT RREUM, and TET-See. Dr. JAYNE'S ALMANAC for 1860. Prepared only by Dr. JAYNE & SUN, No. 242 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

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Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other
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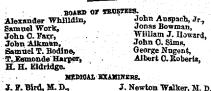
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THE FIRE IN CHESTNUT STREET. Letter from Theo. H. Peters & Co. Philadelphia, January 19, 1860. Messes. Farrel, Herring & Co.,

Messas. Farrel, Herring & Co.;
629 Chestnut Street.

Gentlemen:—We have recovered the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, of your make, which we bought from you nearly five years ago, from the ruins of our building, No. 716 Chestnut street, which was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst.

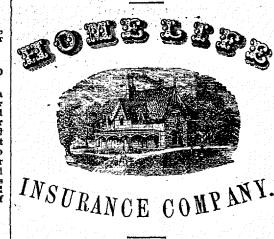
So rapid was the progress of the flames, before we could reach the store, the whole interior was one mass of fire. The Safe being in the back part of the store, and surrounded by the most combustible materials, was exposed to great heat. It fell with the walls of that part of the building into the cellar, and remained imbedded in the ruins for more than thirty hours.

The Safe was opened this morning in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and the contents, comprising our books, bills, receivable money, and a large amount of valuable papers, are all safe; not a thing was touched by fare.

Respectfully, yours, THEO. H. PETERS & CO. The above Safe can be seen at our store, where the ublic are invited to call and examine it. FARREL, HERRING & CO. No. 629 CHESTNUT ST.
(Jayne's Hall.) sep 29—1y

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Two works, valuable to the sick or well. Sent by mail, no pay expected until received, read and approved.

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