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Poetry.

EVENING.

"Abide with us; for it is towards evening, and day is far spent."-LUKE XXIV. 29.

'Tis gone, that bright and orbed blaze Fast fading from our wistful gaze ; Yon mantling cloud has hid from sight The last faint pulse of quivering night.

Sun of my soul! Thou Saviour dear, It is not night if Thou art near : Oh! may no earth-born cloud arise To hide Thee from Thy servant's eyes.

When the soft dews of kindly sleep My wearied eyelids gently steep, Be my last thought, how sweet to rest Forever on my Saviour's breast.

Abide with me from morn till eve, For without Thee I cannot live : Abide with me when night is nigh, For without Thee I dare not die.

If some poor wandering child of Thine, Have spurned to-day, the voice divine, Now Lord, the gracious work begin: Let him lie down no more in sin.

Watch by the sick : enrich the poor With blessings from Thy boundless store: Be every mourner's sleep to-night, Like infant slumbers pure and light.

Come near and bless us when we wake, Ere through the world our way we take ; Till in the ocean of Thy love, We lose ourselves in heaven above.

-KEBLE.

JOHN Q. ADAMS AS A STATESMAN. BY WM. M. CORNELL, M. D. - READ BEFORE THE NEW

ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. SOMETIME since we published a sketch of the private life of Mr. Adams by Dr. Cor-

nell, read to the "Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia." That address said nothing of the public career of this eminent statesman. He was well called "the the South Carolina nullifiers, which would Sage of Quincy." No man in our country | make of slavery the corner-stone of the Temever had a more thorough training in diplo- ple of Liberty. He saw the gross inconsismacy than Mr. Adams, and we are now hap-py to present to our readers a sketch of his

him up again in the estimation of all the Northern Whigs.

The appearance of Mr. A. was peculiar. He was below the medium stature, compact and firmly built, with the tears always overflowing from his eyes, on account of the lachrymal ducts being obstructed. To remedy this infirmity, he wore a style for many years, but on account of the irritation produced by it, he laid it aside several years before his death. There has been an anecdote connected with the subject of his tears, as follows: "Mr. Adams and Henry Clay boarded at the same house, and there was a beautiful maid servant there, whom Mr. Clay, jocosely, one day attempted to kiss. She firmly refused. And said to Mr. Clay, "how can I allow you to do such a thing when I have just refused Mr. A. with tears in his eyes?" Our remarks will be confined to the public career of Mr. A. after he left the Presidential chair, in March, 1829. He retired, as he then supposed, forever from public life. He directed his attention to studying the works of Cicero, translating the Psalms of David, writing commentaries upon the Scriptures, making astronomical observations, collecting and planting seeds, and recording their growth and development. But he was not permitted to remain long as a private citizen, for before two months of the Administration of President Jackson had elapsed, a citizen of Washington spoke to him with great severity of the course pursued by the President in reference to his removals from office. Mr. A. ascribed very much of the course pursued by the Executive to Mr. Van Buren, who was then Secretary of State. He considered Mr. Van Buren as the mover of all the wheels of the Administration.

At the same time he wrote as follows on the subject of slavery: "It is possible that the danger of the Abolition doctrines, when brought home to Southern statesmen, may teach them the value of the Union, as the only thing that can maintain their system of slavery.

Of Mr. Jefferson's expressions and feelings on the subject of slavery, Mr. A. said: "His love of liberty was sincere and ardent. He was above that execrable sophistry of and to Tientsin, the seaport of the capital, powerful mind as a statesman from a reliable slavery, and he could not, or would not, prostitute the faculties of

between the drinking of tea and prayer for the success of missionary labor, may not seen very intimate and evident, still will you allow the mitter to win the favor of the allow the writer to ask pious tea-drinkers in an enjoyment of their blessings; merely queen, and hoping to obtain a great reward, his native land, while they are enjoying their delicious beverage, not to forget to pray fer-vently and frequently for the blessing from on High to rest on the labors of their rela-

Mistake second is the failure "to be betives, or their countrymen, who are dwellers

tives, or their countrymen, who are dwellers in the country whence comes the missionary leaf? The secession troubles in the United States have already had a very distressing influence on the export of tea in China. This may be seen from the fact that not a single vessel has sailed from this port for America with teas during the past month (July), while in July of the last tea season three ships left having on board more than 2,200,000 pounds. July of the last tea season three ships left having on board more than 2,200,000 pounds. Two ships are reported as having sailed for England from Fuh Chau during July of this year with 1,381,800 pounds; while six left in July, 1861, for England, with more than 3,874,000 pounds; two ships, with 1,078,500 pounds of tea, are reported as having left Canton for America in July this year, but not one for England; whereas, in July, 1860, seven ships sailed from Canton for England with cargoes amounting to more than 5,301,000 pounds. How much the political disturbances have to do with the diminished exportation of teas to England, I am unable sent to Europe. precisely to say. They have, however, very much to do with the diminished exportation

It can be otherwise arranged. Finish up the work of the week before Thursday, in-stead of indulging in a feeling of "Monday-ishness" until Wednesday. Do your work of teas to America from Fuh Chau. Shippers hesitate to send to America in consequence of the impossibility of effecting infirst, and then play or rest afterwards, and surances on their cargoes on satisfactory terms. The prospect then is that few teas it will add twenty years to your life. Mistake the third ;--- "Not holding on to will be sent this year, or, if sent at all, they will be started very late in the season. War the calling which you first choose." And here Prof. Hart wisely remarks that no ab-solute rule is possible. As we are circum-stanced, especially in the present times of in that land will have the inevitable ten-The treaties negotiated three years since fluctuation, men may have to make changes, at Tientsin have had the result to open up at Tientsin have had the result to open up several places in the North of China and in the centre of the empire, on the banks of the Yang-tsze-Kiang, which bid Tair to become soon the rendezvous of a very extensive fo-reign trade in Western imported articles, unless the long-haired insurgents prevent it. I refer particularly to Hankon, on that river, I refer particularly to Hankon, on that river, has been a failure.

Educated men mistake, fourthly, in thinkabout seventy miles from Peking, situated ing that their education is finished, and through the recipients, these at least could therefore ceasing to strive for further intel-be seized. The unhappy people were toron the White river, which runs into the Gulf of Pechele. One or the other ports, on the Yang-tsze-Kiang, and one or two lying still further north, on or near the Gulf of Pechele, one add by these transferred by the function of the second by the like a finished city; no progress, no im-provement; no growth. Fortunately, edu-tion to induce them to give up the names of cated men of this class are not by any means the Christians they knew, and the governthe majority. A liftle steady industry, a ment succeeded in capturing a tolerable little determined perseverance, will keep most men from thus becoming fossilized * monuments of fogyism. Fifth ;-The mistake of exclusivism. The theologian who studies only theology; the lawyer who knows only law; the physician or discovered in the few days that have lawyer who knows only law; the physician who carefully confines his reading to medi-cine;—these may be useful men in their own peculiar ways, but when thrown into the rough and tumble of the world, are as help-less as the poor sea-cetter when the surf throws him over on his back. The merchant who converses only with merchants, the moment, owing to the sudden successes, or the ther who sees nothing beyond the care of her "July 8. Our slaves tell us that more than sudden reverses, of the insurgent forces, or children and household, fail to develop their eight hundred soldiers are employed in character to the extent to which it might be searching for Christians; they not only devolped did they but antigle freely with search the whole town, but scour the counothers whose thoughts and pursuits are dif-

thus giving the queen an opportunity of anforehand in whatever you madertake." Many nihilating them at one blow. He had really

year, pastor breaks down, and has to be they can hide themselves, without a roof to shelter them, without food to eat, how many of these poor people must fall victims to hunger and misery !

> "To increase their misfortune, an English nissionary, Mr. Lebrun, had come from the Mauritius to Tamatave for a few days, shortly before Ratsimandisa's treason, and had written letters from Tamatave to several Christians in Tananariva, exhorting them to be firm in their faith, and seeking to strengthen their courage with the assurance that the day of persecution would not last much longer, and that better times would soon come for them. The poor among them also received promises of aid, and some money was, it is said, distributed among them. Unhappily, a few of these letters fell into the hands of the government, and others were found during the search instituted in the houses of those suspected of Christiani-ty; and as the names of several Christians were mentioned in these letters, to whom the missionary sent messages or greeting

"Now of a lasting Home possest, He goes to seek a deeper rest. The Lord brought here; He calls away, Make no delay, This home was for a passing day.—

The golden-winged butterfly soars aloft from its broken chrysalis home. Death, like the angel in Peter's dungeon, breaks the fetters t as such-the exodus of life-the outmarching of the soul from its chains and its bondage to the land of rest and liberty and peace !- MacDuff's Sunsets.

THE BIBLE.

WHAT a crowd of witnesses could be sumlows and tell of their obligations to its soothdeath-beds could send their occupants with pallid lips to tell of the staff which upheld them in the dark valley! How many, in the hour of bereavement, could lay their fin-rom their eye, and brought back the smile to their saddened countenances! How many ovagers in life's tempestnous ocean, now anded on the heavenly shore, would be ready hush their golden harps and descend to

earth with the testimony, that this was the blessed beacon-light which enabled them to woid the treacherous reefs, and guided them o their desired haven !

Ah, Philosophy ! thou hast never yet as his Book, taught a man how to die! Reason! with thy flickering torch, thou hast never of the liberal enlightened and energetic provith thy flickering torch, thou hast never ceedings which, on his complaint, you have comforting truths as these 1 Science / thou adopted in bringing to speedy and condign omforting truths as these ! Science ! thou hast penetrated the arcana of nature, sunk thy shafts into earth's recesses, unburied its stores, counted its strata, measured the height of its massive pillars, down to the eight of its massive pillars, down to the very pedestals of primeval granite. Thou hast tracked the lightning, traced the path I pray your highness

must I do to be saved?"

No, no: this antiquated volume is still the ducted. Wishing you great prosperity and suc-BOOK of books," the oracle of oracles, the cess, I am your good friend, beacon of beacons; the poor man's treasury; ABRAHAM LINCOLN. the child's companion; the sick man's health; Washington, Oct. 9, 1861. the dying man's life; shallows for the infant By the President-William H. Seward to walk in,-depths for giant intellect to explore and adore! Philosophy, if she would Secretary of State. but own it, is indebted here for the noblest "July 6. More than two hundred Chrisbut own it, is indebted here for the noblest of her maxims: Poetry for the loftiest of her themes.» Painting has gathered her noblest inspiration. Music has ransacked these golden stores for the grandest of her strains. And if there be life in the Church of Christ, —if her ministers and missionaries are car rying the torch of salvation through the world,—where is that torch lighted, but at these same undying altar-fires? When a philosophy, "falsely so called," shall become dominant, and seek, with its profound dogtians are said to have been either denounced THE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS ASSOCIATION .--lominant, and seek, with its profound dog-nas to supersede this drain philosophy. mas, to supersede this *divine* philosophy;— when the old Bible of Joshua, and David, benevolent activity to the various branches of Protestantism in the different parts of and Timothy, and Paul, is clasped and closed, Germany. One of the most gratifying earth. Dagon will have taken the place of of a branch society in Austria for admission into membership. It is but eighty years God's ark-the world's funeral pile may be since Protestant churches were first tolerated kindled !-- Ibid. in the Sclavonic parts of Germany. Since the 8th of April the Emperor of Austria has given them equal (?) rights with those of the "July 9. To-day we received fresh news CHARACTER OF SAMUEL. of the persecution against the Christians. Catholic Church. As the fruit of these liberal laws an Austrian Gustavus Adolphus IF there be a character which we would, few prisoners, comparatively, have been Society has been organized, under encouragnore than another,-like the enchantress at the cave of Endor-conjure up from the in-visible world, as a grand pattern for the brought in; she is stated to be extremely enraged at this, and to have exclaimed in times, it is this great Aristides* of the Hebrew Commonwealth,—this venerable impersionation of old world honor and integrity. Would none cower in guilty shame at his apparition? Would no knees tremble if the shade appeared in the shop the membresion of the shop t great anger that the bowels of the earth must be searched, and the rivers and lakes These inflamed expressions, and the new and strict orders she has issued to the officers and parition? Would no knees tremble if the shade appeared in the shop, the warehouse, the market place the exchange? We have soldiers charged with the duty of pursuing the market-place, the exchange? We have Prussian dollars, and the sum total contriplenty of Sauls now-a-days; ---men of brave heart, and fiery impulse, and warrior-spirit, buted amounts to 151,628. During the year 529 congregations received aid (26 more will doubtless be enraged when she hears of iron. We need more of the Samuels; who, with the moral armor of probity and honor will be at the samuels of that the inhabitants of whole villages have succeeded in escaping from her vengeance by flight. Thus it happened, a few days nonor, will save their country from a sadder ago, in the village of Ambohitra-Biby, nine invasion than that of sword and bayonet, and THE SWISS PASTORAL CONFERENCE.-This miles from Tananariva, that when the from a more humiliating and debasing ruin. Association held its annual meeting in the soldiers arrived they found nothing but the Avoid-and young men especially-avoid ancient city of Bern on the 13th and 14th all base, servile, underhand, sneaking ways. of August, at which 335 members were pre-Part with anything sooner than your inte- sent. This is a voluntary association, emgrity and "conscious rectitude;" flee from bracing pastors from all the Cantons of njustice as you would from a viper's fangs; Switzerland. The meetings are chiefly of a avoid a lie as you would the gates of hell. discursive and devotional caste. The battle Some there are who are callous as to this. | between Evangelical orthodoxy and Ration-Some there are who, in stooping to mercan- alism, which at least in the sphere of scientile dishonor and baseness, in driving the tific theology has already been successfully immoral bargain, think they have done a fought in Northern Germany, is just being clever action. Things are often called by waged in Reformed Switzerland. The electhe wrong names-duplicity is called shrewd-tion of Strauss, the famous author of "The ness, and wrong-heartedness is called long-Life of Jesus," and of the mythical theology, headedness, evil is called good, and good to a professorship in the University of Zuevil, and darkness is put for light, and light rich some years ago, was a sad indication of for darkness. Well! be it so. You may be certain dangerous theological tendencies. prosperous in your own eyes; you may have Had not the native pious good sense of the realized an envied fortune; you may have Zurich peasantry resorted to their ancient your carriage, and plate, and servants, and method of settling mooted questions, and pageantry; but rather the shieling and the driven this foe of their faith from their city crust of bread with a good conscience, than | with scythes and pitchforks, he might have the stately dwelling or palace without it. injected his theological poison into the par-Rather than the marble mausoleum, which ishes of Switzerland through his students, gilds and smothers tales of heartless villainy and made her condition infinitely worse even and fraud-rather, far rather, that lowly than it is now. The two wings of the Swiss heap of grass we were wont often to gaze Reformed Church again warmly contested upon in an old village churchyard, with the their ground at the late Pastoral Conference. simple stone that bore record of a cottar's The first subject of discussion, "The influvirtues, "Here lies an honest man!"-Mac- ence of the theological standpoint of the duff's Sunsets. Church upon the practical efficiency of ministerial activity," at once brought the vital question before the body. Dr. Riggenbait, * Called so by Grotius. a leading orthodox member of the Conference, and Professor of the University of Foreign Summary. Basle, is said to have reached his present

act, since the firman of the late Sultan guarantees religious toleration to all in the Turkish Empire. The citizens of Oseut, however, thought otherwise, and with the the consent of their Pasha had the physician angel in Peter's dungeon, preass the returns of mortality, throws open the prison doors; the soles of his feet until the blood came. and from the gloom of night, and the crash of the earthquake, leads the spirit out to our Consul General at Alexandria, for redress. He applied to the Viceroy or Pasha of Egypt, who, after considerable parleying, punished the Pasha of Oseut and all the ringleaders with one year's imprisonment, and paid the Consul General \$5,000 in gold as an atonement for the offence. Besides this, the woman is allowed to return to Christianity without molestation. In the present sensitive and jealous condition of Mohammedanism, this act of toleration tomoned to give personal evidence of its pre-ciousness and value. How many aching the christian is highly significant, espe-heads would raise themselves from their pil-cially since it happened in connection with cially since it happened in connection with lows and tell of their obligations to its sooth-ing messages of love and power! How many death-beds could send their occupants with rance. The following autographic letter was sent to the Viceroy of Egypt by the President, approving of and applauding the act in the name of the Government of the United

physician acted as her attorney. According

to the laws of Turkey this was an innocent

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA.

To his Highness Mohammed Said Pacha Viceroy of Egypt and its Dependencies, etc. etc.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND :--- I have received from Mr. Thayer, Consul General of United States at Alexandria, a full account

I pray your highness to be assured that of the tornado, uncurtained the distant these proceedings, at once so prompt and so planet, foretold the coming of the comet, and just, will be regarded as a new and unmisthe return of the eclipse. But thou hast takable proof equally of your highness's never been able to guage the depths of man's friendship for the United States, and of the soul; or 'to answer the question, "What firmness, integrity and wisdom with which the government of your highness is con-

He was by profession a lawyer. As such he gloried in his profession. Only five years

before his decease he said, in an address to the bar in Cincinnati. "I have been a memher of your profession more than fifty years. I chose this under the impression, which I first received from my mother, that every one in this country should have a trade. After having completed an education, in which, perhaps, more than any other citizen at that

time, I had advantages, and which, of course, brought with it the incumbent duty of manifesting by my life that these critecordinary tious customs of the Chinese, I have thought advantages had not been worthlessly be stowed, I chose the profession of the law." hear something on the commercial import-He was versed in history beyond almost any of his cotemporaries, and his opinion new marts of trade, connected with the fulupon any controverted point was almost always well founded. It is well known that four Western Powers-England, France. the authorship of the Letters of Junius has Russia, and United States. I venture to never been settled. Upon this disputed sub- send you a few statistics of facts. ject, Mr. Adams expressed himself as follows:--"Junius was essentially a sophist. tation of teas to Western lands only in llis religion was infidelity; his abstract 1853, though it had been occupied by mis-ethics depraved; his temper bitterly malig- sionaries since 1847. Its facilities for the nant, and his nervous system timid and cowardly. The concealment of his name, at the time he wrote, was the effect of dishonest tear. He magnified mole hills into mountains; I quote the following comparative statement inflamed pin scratches into deadly wounds; from a circular prepared by one of the Engand, at last, abandoned his cause in despair, lish firms engaged in business here. The when he might have pursued it with the most figures refer to the number of pounds exeffect. Sir Philip Francis was, undoubted- ported for the three tea seasons specified :---

ly, the author of these Letters.'

Perhaps it is but justice to say that, as a political man, Mr. Adams had very strong feelings; and it is not surprising if, upon Colonies. some exciting subjects, and towards some of his opponents, he should have said some Hong Kong, an account of the entire export and manifested some feelings which had bet- 01 tea to the Onited Succession 10, 1859, from ter have been concealed. Andrew Jackson, the different ports of China :--From Canton, dent of the United States, was never a fa-vorite of Mr. Adams: and when he came to Fuh Chau, 11,293,600, and from Shanghai, vorite of Mr. Adams; and when he came to the Presidency the latter did not disguise pounds.

Henry A. Wise, the late Governor of Virginia, was another political opponent never deed so frequently was this the case that a than 4,500,000 pounds compared with the statesman of considerable eminence said, season 1859-60. when Mr. Wise was appointed Minister to France, that "the Administration sent him out of the country as much to get him ending the first of July of this year Fuh ending the first of July of this year Fuh other purpose." Probably the man has never lived who had such power of sarcasm as Mr. Adams possessed. There was more scorn and biting irony conveyed by the twirl amount sent from China to that land, and of his head and the accompanying twirl of more than from any other port. his finger than ever any other man could convey. No person who has not seen and land only about 5,000,000 pounds less than heard him can form any just idea of his power in this particular. Heaven seems to 1840-41, used to send all the teas exported have raised him up to fill an important place from China to Western countries,) Fuh Chau in advocating the right of petition on the sent to England about three times as much four of Congress. He was, undoubtedly, in as Shanghai did. Of the whole amount the right in so doing, and the whole North sent to Great Britain, it sent considerably and West sustained him in it. Like many more than one-third.

casionally from the standard of the party to that tea-drinkers, both in America and in knew how much she hated and detested this and his opportunities for observation of their time as we think not !" It may be in smil. which he belonged. This was first mani- England, have a kind of interest in the Port sect, and how strictly she had forbidden the ing spring, or in radiant summer, or hoary habits after entering on their various spheres fested in his forsaking the old Federalists, of Fuh Chau; for a large proportion of the practice of their religion. As her commands of duty, entitle him to be heard and heeded were so little regarded, she should use every is fair and lovely and beauteous, --rooting up of which John Adams, his father, was to the leaves, which they so gladly purchase, with on these things which so intimately concern ish them with the greatest severity. The tender flowers, budding blossoms, trellised end of his life a staunch advocate. This which to prepare their favorite beverage, happiness and usefulness. was said to be the reason why the father comes from Fuh Chau. Let the American vines, primeval forests,---overwhelming "the Six "mistakes of educated men" are produration of the kabar was fixed for fifteen said, when it was announced to him that his tea-drinker remember that probably about days, and it was announced to the people, in it a mass of dilapidated walls and shattered house of the earthly tabernacle," and leaving minently alluded to, although we are dison, John Quincy, had been elected by the one-half of the tea which he uses was extinctly given to understand that these six are position and faith through the bleak desert tinctly given to understand that these six are by no means all the mistakes into which the educated are apt to fall. Minimum distribution in the second should have their lives spared, but that all who were the number of the immortal inhabitant? The house is is spared, but that all who were the number of the immortal inhabitant? The house is dissolved, but the tenant is safe. A new House of Representatives, "That is no plea- ported from the Chinese port, where it is the sure to me." So about the time that the great privilege of your correspondent to re-subject of petition came up Mr. A. had side. The christian tea-drinkers of Ameriin which his antagonists are still lingering. FROM the German Reformed Messenger At one time his mental conflicts drove him we cull some items of interest. It thus re-to the verge of scepticism, but by the grace Mistake No. 1, is, that the educated man others might be prepared to die a terrible dissolved, but the tenant is safe. A new vereil somewhat from the Whig party, of ca have also another and a better ground of home is reared for it. The soul quits the which he had formerly been an active mem-her. About that period he wrote the famous that some of their sons and daught rs, and ports an encouraging incident in Egypt, in and light of Christ he was led out of darknot sufficiently careful of his bodily health. death. wrecked bodily frame-work, and seeks the How many men do we see laid aside from labor, from this cause! Men of mighty inwhich our countrymen and President Lin- ness and doubt into the clear light of a child-About that period he wrote the famous better to Hon. Dutty J. Pierce, of Rhode Island, in which he used the graphic expres-sion that "The Whigs had always been ready to sacrifice any man who had more principle than they had," or words to that effect. This had had more principle that some of their brethern and sisters, are en-gaged in the missionary work in this city, to the support of whom some of the money they annually contribute to the American Board, and to the Methodist Episcopal Mis-light of the support is appropriated by the offi-" building of God," "eternal in the hea-vens." The same idea is beautifully excoln performed an honorable part: Messrs. like faith. "Who would believe that the traitor, the tellect, with mental vigor sufficient to adorn denouncer of the Christians, was a Christian Lansing and Barnet, two missionaries of the pressed by a Christian poet of the land of United Presbyterian Church of America, at pulpit or bar, but groaning under the weight | himself, and half a priest into the bargain, the support of whom some of the money than they had," or words to that effect. This had led many of the Whig party to support of desert him at that time. But his championship of the right of petition brought Luther in one of their funeral Hymns-Alexandria, had a Syrian physician as their How stands it with us? Are God's glory agent. to distribute the Bible in Upper and honor paramount? or are we content Egypt. In Oseut, a Christian woman had with seeking our own glory, our own projects ".Here in an inn a stranger dwelt, Here joy and grief by turns he felt; Poor dwelling, now we close thy door, The task is o'er, been compelled to profess Mohammedanism. of self-aggrandisement and worldly ambi-Wishing to return to her original faith, the tion? The sojourner returns no more !

vindication of that slavery which, trym his soul, he abhorred."

(To be continued.) [FOR THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.] FUH CHAU AND THE TEA TRADE.

FUH CHAU, August 3d, 1861. Mr. Editor : - Having sent you quite a number of letters from this port, relating to the missionary work here and the superstiance of this place, and on the opening up of filling of the new treaties made with the

Fuh Chau became a port of direct exporfurnishing of teas were never developed till eight years ago. Since then its commercial importance has been constantly increasing.

1860-61. 1855-60. 1858-59. Great Britain, 38,560,700 25,652.300 23.364,000 11;293,600 9,076,800 6,353.800 11,953,500 5,856,600 5,374,300

The following is the amount of tea sent to England for the same period, taken from the beloved by Mr. Adams. They frequently eame in collision in the House of Represen-Shanghai, 12,331,000, making in all to the latter usually came off conqueror. In- 89,902,000 pounds, being an increase of more

> From the above it will be seen that of the teas exported to America during the season Chau sent more than three times as much as Canton, and nearly twice as much as Shanghai, though not quite, half of the whole

It will also be seen that while it sent to Eng-

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horror that several thousands of this sect their dwellings anew. other politicians, Mr. A. had vacillated oc- From these facts, it is readily inferred dwelt in and around Tananariya. Every one in fitting young men for usefulness in life, Death is that avalanche! "At such a

ened by these treaties to foreign trade and | missionary labors, are more or less threatened by the rebels from Nanking, or by hordes of predatory or local robhers. This state of things renders commercial enterprises unsafe. Were it not that Ningpo and Shang-hai are protected by English vessels of war or gun-boats, they would doubtless before this-during the present year-have been visited by the insurgents, who are prowling about the country not far distant from them. Their presence interferes with trade seriously, and, I am very sorry to add, also with he prepagation of the Cospel in the conn-

dency to make tea both scarce and dear.

try. The central and the northern portions of the empire are in a state of constant ferof the imperial forces. Christians in the West will be glad to

learn that several of the new ports have been already occupied by Protestant missionaries, principally removing from Shanghai. Probably twelve or fifteen families are already at Tientsin, Chefoo, Tung Chau, missionaries may not have yet removed their families to their new fields of labor. quite as valuable a gift as popular eloquence. are put to fight. The ablest administrators of affairs have "July 9. To-d families to their new fields of labor. In view of these new ports where mission-

aries may reside, and whence they may itinerate in the neighboring country, taken in connection with the fact that the old consular ports are not adequately supplied with missionaries, there is great burden and responsibility thrown on Western Christians at this time when many probably feel they can bear no more and do no more. After many years of incessant prayer to the God. of Missions, China is now in a great measure open to missionary effort, as well as to foreign commercial enterprise. The merchant is on the alert to secure all the possible advantages of this wonderful opening, and shall the Church falter and draw back?

Shall she misinterpret or fail to improve to the glory of God these providences? Many more servants of Christ are imperatively needed in this vast and most populous land. While the human prospect is that scarcely

will those on the ground be sustained by the Church. May God come to the rescue of received with great interest. A brief sketch his people and encourage them to "go for- of her life precedes the diary, from which ward" in the great and glorious enterprise we learn that this remarkable woman exhibited decidedly masculine traits in early commenced by Morison fifty-four years life, which were encouraged by the fact that

· Especially let not the pious tea-drinkers forget to pray for the land whence they obtain this favorite and refreshing beverage. Rather let them drink less tea than pray less for China, or than give less to sustain the work in this heathen land. And if they can give many of their sons to fight with carnal weapons in the cause of Liberty, can they do less than give a few of them to enlist in the cause of saving these dark-minded peo-

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

SINIM.

In an address recently delivered by Pro fessor John S Hart, on this subject, we find some thoughts well worthy of the careful attention of every professional man, and of every student. Prof. Hart's long experience

ferent from their own. thirty miles; but, happily, it is said they do The last mistake to which Prof. H. calls not take many prisoners. All flee to the attention, is the neglect of habits of conver- mountains and forests, and in such numbers sation. And here we quote his own re- that small detachments of soldiers, who purand Hankow, though, in some instances, the marks: "To be able to converse well is sue the fugitives and seek to capture them,

> been celebrated for their skill in this line. . . . The mere possession of knowledge The queen has heard that until now very does not make a good talker. The most learned men are often the very dullest in society. Their learning is of no more use in ordinary conversation than is the antiquated lumber stowed away in your grandmother's garret. Yet these men of learning are the garret. Yet these men of learning are the dragged with nets, so that not, one of the very ones who have it most in their power to traitors may escape his just punishment. redeem conversation from its too common insipidity.'

> We wish this address were published in small pocket-book form, that every student the Christians, have, however, I am thank and professional man might have opportunity | ful to say, had no great result. Her majesty to learn its valuable lessons.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN MADAGASCAR.

IDA PFEIFFER'S "Last Travels," just pubished by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, will be empty huts.

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Not long ago, a group of Alpine villagers were engaged, in early summer, weeding until she was nine years old, she was the only girl in a party of six children. We their crops close to their native hamlet. also learn that her travels extended over Above them rose mountain piled on mounnearly 150,000 miles of sea and 20,000 nearly 150,000 miles of sea and 20,000 miles of land. We are sorry that the book is marred by very unkind and unhandsome statements in regard to the Protestant mis-sionaries of Madagascar. She herself was been by experienced ears. It was the awful messenger of wrath and destruction. A her testimony as to the persecution of the fragment of rock, loomed in the topmost Christian converts by Queen Ranavola, and crags, became the nucleus and feeder of the their admirable and heroic behaviour, is vaavalanche. Down came the terrible invader, sweeping all before it, and burying the handluable and interesting. We quote from her diary, begining with the substance of Queen ful of huts in a common ruin. The villagers Ranavola's proclamation of July 6d, 1859: "The Queen had long suspected that there were many Christians among her people. Within the last few days she had become certain of the fact, and had heard with themselves escaped unhurt. Disentangling

try within a circuit of between twenty and