

The Family Circle.

PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF CARL THEODOR KORNER.

FATHER. I call on thee, Through the dim smoke and the clangor of battle, The lightning and dread thunders a rattle; War's great dispenser, I call on thee, Thou, Father, lead me.

Thou, Father, lead me; Lead me to glory, or lead me to death, Lord, in thy hand is my breath; Lord, as thou wilt, so lead me, God, I would know thee.

When, like the autumn leaves driven together, Hosts meet in war's thunderous weather, Source of my faith, I would know thee, Thou, Father, bless me.

Thou, Father, bless me; Into thy hands would my free spirit go; Recall it, for thou didst bestow, In life and death, do thou bless me, Father, I praise thee.

Father, I praise thee, This is the field for the fight of the Lord; Guard our faith with the sword, In fall or in triumph I praise thee, God, I give all to thee.

God, I give all to thee, When on the battle-field death sends me greeting, When my warm life-blood is fleeing, Take me, for thou hast redeemed me, Father, I call on thee.

\*This celebrated soldier-poet was killed on the 29th of August, 1813, in battle with the French. The German words of this hymn are set to beautiful music, and the translation adheres closely to the original, in measure, rhyme, etc., which are peculiar.

Mary went to a friend of hers, Mrs. Captain Carroll. "Mrs. Carroll," she said, "I want you to adopt a little girl."

"Oh, Mary Reed! are you crazy?" cried Mrs. Carroll lifting up her hands. "Not at all, Mrs. Carroll, but there is a little girl, a widow's only child. The mother is dying, and I wish to make her last hours happy by finding another mother for her little one."

"Oh, I can't think of such a thing, Mary," said Mrs. Carroll. "Why, madam, who has a better opportunity? You are rich, and childless. I have never seen any one better fitted to train up a child for happiness and usefulness than you. I really think it is your duty to take a child to adopt," said Mary.

"Oh what would the captain say? I'm sure he would never consent. Then grandfather and grandmother you know, I feel just as if they were my own parents, as I have always lived with them, and they wouldn't fancy the idea at all. Really, Mary, you must find some one else."

Mary departed, but in a day or two, called again. "Come, Mrs. Carroll," she said, "I am going to visit a sick friend, a poor person, and I wish you would come with me, and take my little girl with you. I have a very benevolent, at once consented. 'Have you found any one to adopt that child yet?'" asked Mrs. Carroll.

"No, every one had some good excuse," replied Mary. "Every one?" said Mrs. Carroll. "Every one except one lady, Mrs. Captain Carroll," answered Mary, smiling. "Oh, you are too bad to say that," said her friend. "Mrs. Carroll will not let me go until her companion resumed. 'Well, Mary, what are you thinking about now? You have been in a brown study for two minutes.'"

"I was thinking of this, 'inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me.' If we feed, clothe, love, and shelter one poor child, Christ graciously receives it as done unto himself. Before Mrs. Carroll could reply, she entered the German widow's little dwelling. Mrs. Carroll was so absorbed in thoughts, called up by Mary's last remark, that she did not think of its being the house of the child she desired to take. After a while she began to notice the extreme beauty of little Henrietta, and the refinement and Christian humility, and patience under suffering of the mother. She was finally startled by hearing the woman say, 'And, does the lady you spoke of, still refuse to take my little girl?'"

"Yes, she thinks she cannot," replied Mary. "And have you found any other place?" she inquired. "None, I have done my best," replied Mary. "Oh, this is very hard. God help me to bear it. I have only a few days or hours to live, and I had hoped to see my little one provided for. God help thee, poor little Henrietta!" and she said this, she turned away her face to hide her grief from those about her. Mrs. Carroll could no longer refuse; coming up to the bed, she said, "Take courage, I will help you. I am the lady asked to adopt your child; I cannot refuse it now. I will take her for my own, and love her as my own."

The woman clasped her thin hands and whispered a prayer, before she spoke, "With all my heart I thank you, let the blessing of a dying mother follow you! Come, you have my little girl, and I will give her to you. Henrietta, say good-bye to me. He is taking me from you, but he gives you another mother in this good lady. Love her, Henrietta, and obey her, and try all your life to be a blessing to her."

Mrs. Carroll took the child in her arms. The little creature bent over and kissed her mother, and then overcame by her excited feeling, turned away and hid her face from Mrs. Carroll's shoulder. The sick mother died, and Henrietta was taken from the grave, to her new mother's home. Mrs. Carroll was about to leave town for a week, and as Mary was going to Mr. Lytton's she begged her to take Henrietta there until her return, when she would take possession of her. She left money for Mary to provide an ample wardrobe for Henrietta, and when the child's wants had been attended to, she accompanied Mary to Mr. Lytton's.

Mary Reed. Mary Reed gathered from the woman that she had some four years before, to America. After remaining a year in New York they came to Chicago, where her husband died shortly after. The widow had toiled bravely for herself and only child, but grief and hard labour had thrown her into a consumption, in which she had lingered five months. Her money had been spent, her clothing and furniture pawned, and but for the kindness of a neighbour, a poor Irish washerwoman, she and her child might have starved. Mary having learned these particulars, took her leave, promising to return in two or three days, and encouraging the little girl to hope for the best. She went to the benevolent washerwoman and made some enquiries. The woman was loud in her eulogies of her afflicted neighbours, enlarging on their goodness and poverty, but modestly abstaining from mentioning her charities towards them.

"Indeed," she said, in conclusion, "after what I have been in there have I thought that I'd change places with your dear creature, sick as she is, for the sake of being such a good holy woman, so well prepared to die."

Mary was not one of those who having discovered a case of great necessity, go home and spend a day or two considering what course they had better take for relieving the misery they compassionate; leaving the sufferers meanwhile to suffer or die of despair. Mary decided quickly, and was careful not to overstep a measure, and was ready to be bound of prudence. She now hastened to an adjacent street, filled with shops, and having bought a basket put into it some sugar, tea, oranges and bread. She then stopped at a butcher's, and bought a fowl and some beef, and having directed a boy to bring her some coal and kindling wood, she returned to the widow's. Her busy hands soon made a fire, and prepared some tea, while the bread was being made ready for the mother, and a piece of the meat for the half-famished child. Mary was a most skillful nurse, and she arranged the sick woman's bed, in so comfortable a way that for the time a visible change for the better appeared. The pain that had racked the poor woman's worn-out frame, was alleviated for a few hours, and she lay refreshed and strengthened, in whispered words thanking and blessing Mary. The little room now called for Mary's attention. She restored it to its wonted order, and placed a little stand by the bed, the sole relic besides the Bible of former and happier days; and upon it the Bible, a few flowers in a glass, and the oranges she had brought. It was the middle of the afternoon before Mary departed, having promised to call the next day on her return from the mission-school. She continued her visits to her new proteges for several days. The mother grew feeble, and it was evident she had not many days to live. Mary saw that the thoughts of leaving her child alone friendless in the world, were filling her last hours with grief. She said to her, "Would you be willing to have me find a home for your little Henrietta? can you trust me to find one where she will be happy and under good influences?"

"Oh my kind friend," replied the widow, "if you will but promise to do this, I will die in peace. I can trust you with all I have, with my child."

THE SOLDIER AND HIS OFFICER.

THE heart-sustaining and soul-comforting influence of the precious truths of the Holy Bible at a dying hour, was manifested in the case of a poor soldier who was mortally wounded in the battle of Waterloo.

Having received the wound that was to cause his death, his companion conveyed him to some distance, and laid him down under a tree. Before he left him, the dying soldier asked him to open his knapsack and take from it his Pocket Bible, and read to him a small portion of it before he died. When asked what portion of it he should select, he desired him to read John xiv: 27—"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

"Now," said he, "I die happy. I desire to have peace with God; and I possess the peace of God which passeth all understanding. The little while after, one of the officers passed him, and seeing him in such an exhausted state, asked him how he did. He said, "I die happy, for I enjoy peace with God which passeth all understanding," and then expired.

The officer left him and went into the battle, where he was soon after mortally wounded. When surrounded by his brother officers, and in the agonies of death, he cried out, "Oh! I would give ten thousand worlds, if I had them, if I but possessed that peace which gladdened the heart of a dying soldier, whom I saw lying under a tree; for he declared that he possessed the peace of God which passeth all understanding. I know nothing of this peace! I die miserable! for I die in despair!"—*Examiner.*

"NEVER BROUGHT A TEAR TO HIS MOTHER'S EYE." A PARAGRAPH, in substance as follows, has been journeying through the newspapers for three months past— "My son is now twenty-five years old."

said a mother to a friend, at the same time wiping tears of gratitude from her face, "and he always remembered what I told him in childhood. He has been a good boy. *He has never brought a tear to his mother's eye.*"

There are some valuable lessons in these lines, not the least important of which is that every boy and girl can do things which shall keep the tears out of their mothers' eyes. The youngest reader who catches these lines knows how he can put a knife to the heart of his father or his mother, and he knows how he can keep the knife away and send joy there instead. Who will try the great work of being thoughtful and kind to his mother? and what mother is there who will not be kind and thoughtful to all her little boys? The dark days, if they are not ours now, will be ours in the future; and what means it will be in the hour of sad dened gloom to go back to that spot and hour in boyhood or girlhood, when the great gleam of sunshine from a mother's heart made us feel that we were not of earth, but citizens of the skies.

AN HONEST BOY. "You have dropped your pocket-book, sir!" said a boy to Mr. Reid, as he walked along the sidewalk of the park. Mr. Reid turned round. "I have indeed, my boy! I supposed it fell when I pulled my handkerchief just now."

"Yes, sir," said the boy. "You are an honest boy," said Mr. Reid; "what shall I give you for your honesty?" "I don't want pay for being honest," said the boy; "but I would like to—"

"What?" said Mr. Reid, seeing he hesitated. "I should like to please God, and my mother."

"You have pleased both," said the gentleman; "and me, too."

And then Mr. Reid inquired where he lived; and having learned, he visited his mother. He found that Samuel (for that was his name) went to a Sabbath school that he sometimes visited. He kept watch of the boy, intending when he was old enough to get him a good situation. And soon he began to think that Samuel was an honest boy before he found his pocket-book, although he did not know it, and that there were a great many other good boys that ought to have a little help forward, as well as Samuel. And so Samuel's honesty was the means of a great deal of good being done by Mr. Reid. Honesty is generally rewarded in this world and is always pleasing in the sight of God.

SCIENTIFIC. MINERAL WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—The annual product of the principal minerals alone is eight millions tons of coals consumed and exported; eight million tons of iron ore; 2,828,000 tons of pig iron; 236,696 tons of copper ore; yielding 15,968 tons of metallic copper; 6695 tons of tin; 68,525 tons of lead; and 457 tons of zinc. The total annual value of minerals and coal is estimated at £26,938,573, and that of the metals the produce of the minerals, and coal at £27,121,318.

RAILROAD TUNNELING.—The longest tunnel in England is the London and North Western line at Standedge. It is 3 miles and 66 yards long, and its construction required but two years. This was accomplished by working a number of faces, protected by sinking shafts from the surface above, and making lateral drifts from the sides of the shafts.

The tunnel through the Alps (Mount Cenis) will be about 8 miles long (7 miles 1566 yards). If worked from both ends only, and without machinery, it would require ninety years to complete it. In this tunnel, drilling machines worked by compressed air are now used; they are said to work satisfactorily; but with an expenditure of over \$300,000 for machinery, and with as large a number of men as can be worked, but from 8 to 10 feet can be excavated from each in 24 hours, or 1 mile a year.

The tunnel through the mountain in Massachusetts will also be long. It is now being worked by two years' construction, and if worked by manual labor, without the assistance of machinery, and from the two ends only, it will require about fifty years to finish it. Machinery has been used with but partial success.

The tunnel on the Virginia Central Railroad is 4240 feet long, was worked from the two ends only, and required seven years to execute it.

THE GREAT EASTERN SAVED BY THE SKILL OF AN AMERICAN ENGINEER.

In our issue of Oct. 13, (says the *Scientific American*) we published a graphic account of the disaster to the monster steamship Great Eastern. It is a fact worthy to be widely circulated, that the ship was saved by the timely skill and ingenuity of an American engineer—Hamilton E. Towle, of Boston.

It will be recalled that in consequence of the backing of the rudder, the ship became wholly unmanageable, and was thus left to the mercy of the restless sea. In this terrible emergency, when the vessel seemed unavailing to save the ship and her precious freight of eight hundred human beings from destruction, Mr. Towle devised an ingenious arrangement, which was adopted by the officers in command, and the vessel was soon put on her way back to the port of Cork, Ireland, where she arrived on the 17th of September, after a most terrible experience and narrow escape from destruction. It is gratifying also to know that the timely aid of Mr. Towle has been duly acknowledged by the English press. Mr. Towle was for three years and a half superintending engineer of the Austria dry dock works, constructed upon the plan of Gilbert, who is also an American. Over one million dollars were expended on these docks, and they have given the highest satisfaction to the Austrian government. We have much pleasure in recording these facts, as they are highly creditable to Mr. Towle, who is a young man.

CLAY'S OPINION OF SLAVERY.

DR. DAVIDSON was formerly President of Transylvania University in Kentucky, and in this sermon he vigorously and fearlessly advocates the more thorough and every-day application of the Christian principle of the country to the concerns and relations of social life, of business and of politics. On the question of slavery, it will unquestionably maintain the position of the whole Presbyterian Church in this country.

It will contain the latest intelligence, carefully and systematically arranged, giving prominence to the affairs of our own Church, while endeavoring to convey correct information of the progress of Christ's Kingdom in every branch of His Church, and in every part of the world. The issue of the week before the Monthly Concert, will contain a summary view of the great anti-slavery struggle, and the proceedings of the meetings ever held, was held about that date, in the city of Lexington, Ky., in the spacious Methodist Church, at which Mr. Clay and Robert Wickliffe, Senafor, the two great men of the vicinity, made speeches. In Mr. Clay's speech occurred the following memorable sentiment, which I give in his very words, uttered, and uttered without rebuke, in the ears of all Lexingtonians: "Slavery is a curse to the Master, and a wrong, a grievous wrong to the Slave." In those days such was the feeling of the people, and the Rev. Robt. J. Brockenridge, President Young and others of the wise and good of Kentucky, stood and labored in the same cause, shoulder to shoulder."—*N. Y. Observer.*

CUT OFF THE BACK LEGS OF YOUR CHAIRS.

I will tell you a secret worth knowing. A thousand things worth knowing have been patented and elevated into a business. It is this. If you cut off the back legs of your chairs so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape.

The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward, and thus straining the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of the sitting posture.

The front edge of a chair should not be more than fifteen inches high, for the average man, nor more than fourteen for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches high for all, which no amount of stanching in the seat can make comfortable.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRENCHMAN ON AMERICA. ONE of the suite of Prince Napoleon is giving his impressions of the country and the crisis in a French paper, remarkable at once for their breadth of view, their sharp insight into the character of our people and institutions, and their singular candor. We make a few selections: "I declare to you that, arrived in America with prepossessions extremely favorable to the United States, the reality has proved to be far beyond these prepossessions, at sight of those immense Cyclopean cities and those magnificent workshops, proportioned to a condition of things where everything has been found in the United States that which, despite my inclination to admire everything, I did not expect to meet with, and of even the most favorably-disposed travelers, and that is perfect order, honesty, eagerness to be of service, if not urbanity, life comfortable, easy and regular; in fine, an habitual intercontact by all classes of society, which neither soils, wounds, nor chills any one. I will add that I have never seen in any country, by the ardor, in some sort chivalrous, with the people of the North, contrary to their most immediate and most imperious material interests have thrown themselves into a war in which they have but one end—that of vindicating the honor of the flag of the common country, which they believe to have been outraged by the South. This is what I have seen, and what I am very happy to say and repeat. I do not doubt that the

Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESSEE EVANGELIST. A Weekly Religious and Family Newspaper, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT NO. 1334 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Devoted to the Promotion of Sound Doctrine, Correct and Elevated Moral Principles, and Pure Religion, as Taught in the Constitutional Presbyterian Church in the United States.

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN was commenced five years ago by the Religious and Literary Association of Philadelphia, and is still in their hands. One year afterwards, THE GENESSEE EVANGELIST, for ten years published in Rochester, N. Y., was united with, and merged in, THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN. The Synod of Genesee published and cordially endorsed this union, and the united paper continues to circulate in the former field of the Presbyterian Church. This part part harmonious and more deeply interested than ever in promoting its circulation among their congregations. In proportion as these measures are successful, the substantial value and usefulness of the services of some of the best religious writers in the church have been secured to columns, and a foreign correspondence of character and interest will shortly be engaged.

The external appearance of the paper has been greatly improved by the substitution of new fonts of type for the entire sheet, thus securing legibility and beauty in a very high degree.

As a Religious Teacher, THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN will inculcate pure moral and scriptural doctrine, particularly a true and firm adherence to the Standards of the Presbyterian Church as being in all the essential and necessary articles of doctrine, and the sound words and systems of Christian doctrine; this it will endeavor to do in a catholic and kindly spirit towards all, with a view to the edification of the church, and the promotion of the Kingdom of Christ in every one of its branches of His Church, in every one of its departments, and in every one of its members.

It is impossible, and would be contrary to the spirit of Scripture, to divorce religion from citizenship and the social relations of life. The Editor of this paper has endeavored firmly, consistently and carefully to bring home to every citizen his obligations, as laid down in Scripture, to the State; and to stimulate and stimulate the flame of patriotism towards our excellent Government; the best temporal gift of God to man, and has aided to the utmost of his power, and with his own exertions, to bring about the side of law, order, and human rights, against the assaults of traitors.

With our Church, it claims to be in the van of all the great and noble movements which are now agitating the nation, and marshaling it as one man in defence of its imperilled institutions; it did not follow in the wake of opinion and fashion, but it was changing and irresistible current. Those who are in the slightest degree acquainted with its columns, need not be informed of the consistent loyalty of its position, and it will continue earnestly and fearlessly to advocate the more thorough and every-day application of the Christian principle of the country to the concerns and relations of social life, of business and of politics. On the question of slavery, it will unquestionably maintain the position of the whole Presbyterian Church in this country.

As a Religious Newspaper, It will contain the latest intelligence, carefully and systematically arranged, giving prominence to the affairs of our own Church, while endeavoring to convey correct information of the progress of Christ's Kingdom in every branch of His Church, and in every part of the world. The issue of the week before the Monthly Concert, will contain a summary view of the great anti-slavery struggle, and the proceedings of the meetings ever held, was held about that date, in the city of Lexington, Ky., in the spacious Methodist Church, at which Mr. Clay and Robert Wickliffe, Senafor, the two great men of the vicinity, made speeches. In Mr. Clay's speech occurred the following memorable sentiment, which I give in his very words, uttered, and uttered without rebuke, in the ears of all Lexingtonians: "Slavery is a curse to the Master, and a wrong, a grievous wrong to the Slave." In those days such was the feeling of the people, and the Rev. Robt. J. Brockenridge, President Young and others of the wise and good of Kentucky, stood and labored in the same cause, shoulder to shoulder."—*N. Y. Observer.*

As a Family Paper, It will present every week a fresh and pleasing variety of instructive matter, and selected the main feature of which will be, a narrative illustrating effectively some moral principle or religious truth or duty, for the benefit of the younger members of the family. What is related by them, will not fail to please those of all ages.

Secular News. Great pains will be taken to sift out the truth from the accumulated mass of despatches and letters upon the various topics of the day. Every event of importance in the great struggle, now making its deep mark in history, will be noted; important documents, speeches and sermons bearing upon the issues before us, will be reproduced in whole or in part. So that a file of our paper will be found to contain a brief and reliable history of the rebellion of 1861.

Endorsements of Religious Bodies. Our paper is growing rapidly in favor with the ministers and lay members of our Church. We are constantly receiving the most cordial expressions of approval of our course. We quote the action of three Religious bodies to the same effect.

SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1860. "Resolved, That we cordially commend the course of the Rev. JOHN W. MEARS to the Editorial department of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN."

Resolved, That we cordially commend the course of the Rev. JOHN W. MEARS to the Editorial department of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, as a Religious paper, advocating the principles, and tending to promote the welfare of our denomination, and would cordially recommend it to the patronage of our Churches."

PASTORS' ASSOCIATION, 1861. "Resolved, That this Association regards it as a matter of the highest importance, that the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN should be sustained, and its circulation increased in our churches, and that it will cordially co-operate in any proper measures to that end."

WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY, 1861. "Resolved, That this Presbytery express its entire confidence in the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, and sympathize with it, as conducted by Rev. JOHN W. MEARS, and to most cordially commend it to the families of our churches."

TERMS. To Mail Subscribers, \$2 per year, in advance. Club Subscribers, reduced rates, and by express, a carrier, will be charged 50 cents additional.

Four copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year for SEVEN DOLLARS. Ten copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Twenty copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year, for THIRTY DOLLARS.

Foreign copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year, for FIFTY DOLLARS. To secure the reduction, the money must invariably be paid in advance.

Church Sessions desirous of introducing the paper generally among their congregations, and others wishing to supply their own families, will be facilitated in their good work by the above rates.

All papers will be continued after the expiration of the year, unless expressly ordered to be discontinued, and such orders should be by letter, and not by returning a paper. To secure a discontinuance, all arrears must be paid.

Remittances may be made directly by mail at the risk of the publishers, and receipts will be returned in the papers.

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

SIX CENTS a line will be charged for the first insertion, and FOUR CENTS for each subsequent insertion. Annual advertisements ONE DOLLAR a line per annum. All communications intended for this paper, or on business, should be directed to

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor of AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS. KEANE and RICE, Publishers, 1334 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WORK. McGOUGH & CO., No. 58 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESSEE EVANGELIST, PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. MEARS, No. 1334 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Have You Provided for your Family an Insurance on your Life?

DUTY MADE EASY.



INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES: NO. 16 COURT STREET, Brooklyn, N. Y. NO. 18 WALL STREET, New York.

MUTUAL. WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF \$125,000. Invested in Stocks of the State of New York and First-Class Bonds and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS: A. A. FLETCHER, President. J. H. BROTHINGHAM, Treasurer. GEORGE C. RICE, Secretary.

Dividends of profits declared annually and applied immediately to reduce the amount of annual premium. The amount payable one-half in cash and one-half in a 12 months annuity, which is not in any case subject to assessment, but is a permanent loan on the policy to be paid only on the expiration of profits, or after the death of the insured, when the policy becomes payable. The cash part of the premium is paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, in five, ten, or any other number of payments, at the option of the insured. Policies, the premium on which is payable in five annual payments, may be surrendered at the expiration of two years, and the policy will issue for a paid up policy for two-fifths of the original sum. If at three years for three-fifths, etc. And on the same principle where the premium is payable in ten or any other number of payments.

Policies issued for life or for any term of years, and on the participating or non-participating scale, at rates low as any sound matter or stock company. Premiums on short term and non-participating policies are payable in cash.

Representatives of the Society, the sum payable to the representatives of the policy at death, or to him or her on attaining 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, or 70 year of age.—Also all forms of Children's endowments and annuity policies on the most favorable terms.

This Company has adopted a principle intended to prevent the lapse of any policy, and to secure to the assured the full amount of the policy, and their payments will provide for. Our members need not apprehend, therefore, that their inability to pay the premium at the time will involve the loss of what they have paid.

Our prospects and other publications will be sent gratuitously to all who require it. Agents, in every city, and will be treated with on the most liberal terms. 708 N. O. W. 17.

TARRANTS SELTZER APERIENT.

THIS valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the medical profession and the public, as the most efficient and agreeable.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers, by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, Sick Headaches, Catarrhs of the Vessels, and Plasters will find a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is sold by all Druggists, and is particularly recommended to the patronage of our Churches."

Resolved, That this Association regards it as a matter of the highest importance, that the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN should be sustained, and its circulation increased in our churches, and that it will cordially co-operate in any proper measures to that end."

WILMINGTON PRESBYTERY, 1861. "Resolved, That this Presbytery express its entire confidence in the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, and sympathize with it, as conducted by Rev. JOHN W. MEARS, and to most cordially commend it to the families of our churches."

TERMS. To Mail Subscribers, \$2 per year, in advance. Club Subscribers, reduced rates, and by express, a carrier, will be charged 50 cents additional.

Four copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year for SEVEN DOLLARS. Ten copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Twenty copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year, for THIRTY DOLLARS.

Foreign copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year, for FIFTY DOLLARS. To secure the reduction, the money must invariably be paid in advance.

Church Sessions desirous of introducing the paper generally among their congregations, and others wishing to supply their own families, will be facilitated in their good work by the above rates.

All papers will be continued after the expiration of the year, unless expressly ordered to be discontinued, and such orders should be by letter, and not by returning a paper. To secure a discontinuance, all arrears must be paid.

Remittances may be made directly by mail at the risk of the publishers, and receipts will be returned in the papers.

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

SIX CENTS a line will be charged for the first insertion, and FOUR CENTS for each subsequent insertion. Annual advertisements ONE DOLLAR a line per annum. All communications intended for this paper, or on business, should be directed to

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor of AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS. KEANE and RICE, Publishers, 1334 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WORK. McGOUGH & CO., No. 58 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESSEE EVANGELIST, PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. MEARS, No. 1334 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1861. THE 1861. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

260 Miles Double Track. THE capacity of this road is now equal to any in the country. Trains Through Passengers are connected between PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH, connecting direct at Philadelphia with Through trains to and from Boston, New York, and all points East, and in the Union depot at Pittsburgh, with Through trains to and from all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest—thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers, unassisted for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Pittsburgh without changing cars. All Through Passenger trains provided with Langbridge's Patent Brake-speed, under perfect control of the engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Smoking cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping cars to Express and Fast trains. The Express runs daily; Mail and Fast Line, the Sabbath excepted.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M. Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 10:15 P. M. Express Train leaves Philadelphia at 11:20 A. M. Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M. Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 10:15 P. M. Express Train leaves Philadelphia at 11:20 A. M.

WESTCHESTER PASSENGERS will take the Mail, Parkersburg and Columbia trains. Passengers for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., go directly through to Buffalo, and are not required to change cars.

Tickets may be obtained at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, and any of the important Railroad offices in the West; also, on board of any of the regular line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers.

For further information, apply at the Passenger Station, Southeast corner of Eleventh and Market streets. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.