The Family Circle.

THE TEACHER TAUGHT.

DAILY, to my froward little child. Am I pointing out the better way, Teaching to be humble, patient, mild, Ever for a heart renewed to pray.

But how often, even while I speak, Conscience echoes back the warning word Do I for myself these graces seek? Is my ceaseless prayer, ascending, heard?

In the very faults that I reprove, Angrily, perchance, with look severe. Mingling harsh rebuke with little love, Mine own errors, imaged forth, appear.

And if they the infant breast defile, Odious in their least confirmed degree, How much more the measure of their guile Shows matured and fully ripe in me!

Oh, I am unworthy to fulfil This exalted trust, to me assigned; Who am I to curb the rebel will? Who to re-illume the darkened mind?

Yet I may not lay this trust aside, Nor refuse these souls who claim my care; Though more guilty, their guilt I must chide; Hurt myself, their wounds I must repair.

But how should it calm each angry thought, And lend meekness to parental sway, That, while these to me for stripes are brought I deserve to suffer more than they! -HYMNS AND MEDITATIONS.

ONLY ONCE.

"Stop a minute, James; we're making up a skating-party to go down the river to-night We shall build a fire on the island and have

a grand time. Come; go with us." 'No, George, I can't. Father says I must skate on the canal. It isn't so wide, nor quite so good skating I know, but it's safe." "Nonsense! The ice is at least two inches thick, anywhere, even in the thinnest places.' "No matter. I can't skate on the river." "Well, then, come to the canal. You can skate out to the fork, where it joins the river, and see us all. Will you do that?'

"All right. Be there at seven." James was ready with his skates at the time appointed, and about to leave the house. "Where now, James?" asked his father. "I'm going to skate awhile on the canal.

father.' "Well, its a bright evening; but don't

stay late, and don't go on the river."

Just then James's little sister Marion, who "Stop, Jamie; give me a kiss," and holding cough and pain in your chest?" was ready to go to bed, shouted after him, up her rosebud mouth, in a plump face from halfpenny-worth of tea-leaves, and that which the laughing eyes were shining, she received his good-night kiss and he went out. As he passed the window, he saw, through the half-drawn curtains, little Marion kneeling by their mother, at prayer; the father had laid his paper down, and sat, reverently to heaven. It was a beautiful picture. Poor Jamie! With what different feelings would he have looked upon it had he then known what was to happen within the next two

He crossed the field before the house, and was soon on the capal and gliding swiftly toward the river, from which the sound of merry voices already reached his ear. And as he wheeled splendidly, just at the entrance of the canal, the boys saw him and came bearing down upon him like a fleet of swift ships before the wind. "Hurrah! Jamie?" cried a dozen of them as they joined company in the canal. There they amused themselves awhile, racing, leaping, skating backwarks, and cutting all sorts of fanciful figures on the ice, until George gave the word, "Now for the island!" and with loud shouts they shot out together upon the river. All but James. "I must leave you now," he

"Oh, James, don't!" cried several, at "Now see here, James," said George,

with us this time.' "Father said, Von't go on the river.'" rushed out of the canal quite across the the boys. He didn't really think there was much danger, and the discovery that he had already unwittingly broken his father's com-mand, did not help him in this hour of weakness and temptation. The boys all clamored for him to join them. James slowly glided out of the canal-stood still a moment-and

the tempter prevailed. "Well, I'll go down this once; mind you, the front, for he was the best skater in the company, and soon was far in advance of

Alas! None of the boys knew of the murthat day in the ice in the channel, and now cheerily, "Hold on, Jamie! I'll help you the habits and character of the coming geneout," broke off the limb of a tree as large ration. and long as he could handle, brought it on, current was strong; the water was bitterly with which the high officers of state are recold. and James, who had been urging his friend to make haste, now began to lose his there is no deep feeling amongst us of restrength and become benumbed, and before the limb came within his grasp he said, faintly, "Oh, George, I can't hold on any longer -ask father-to forgive -- " and went

down with the tide. An hour later, the men at the mill below. who had broken the ice above the barred outlet of the dam, and were watching and waiting in expectation of their mournful work. lifted James's body out of the water, and tenderly carried it to his home.

Boys, I have seldom told you a very sad o parents so deeply that it shall never be Jenkins Fast-Day Discourse. forgotten. If you are ever tempted to disreard a kind father's commands, or his advice, even though it be "only once"-while you pray for strength to resist the temptation, remember Jamie. It is true that disobedience to parents is not always nor in-deed often followed so speedily by such sad consequences, but we know that the smile

LEAPING FROM JOY TO JOY.

THE following touching instance of the power of grace to cheer and soothe in the most trying circumstances is taken from the recent volume, entitled "The Link and the Rivet," published in this country by R. Carter & Brothers. It gives a vivid picture of the extreme degradation and ignorance of the very lowest classes of London poor, and of the appropriateness and efficiency of the "Bible-women" movement in meeting their wants. It seems as if this extremely simple Christian agency, in which the poor are enlisted in the rescue and elevation of the poor, were about to solve one of the most perplexed and threatening social problems of the age, and to show that the foolishness of God is wiser than men:-

Listen to the story of a poor widow, who had once crept out to a mothers' meeting. A visit was paid to her by the lady superintendent one bitterly cold afternoon in February,

and the portrait is sketched by her:
"I found her in a back kitchen, which once was used for a wash-house. The pavement of the back yard came nearly to the top of the window, and so obscured the light that I could at first see nothing but a speck of fire in one corner of the room. A large bedstead filled the tiny place so that it was hardly possible to get in. I groped my way towards the fire, and when near enough to hear the feeble tones of the inhabitant of this dark abode, I only recognised her voice, for I could not distinguish her features. She was sadly bent with pain from rheumatism, and had also bronchitis, which hardly allowed her to speak; but I will give you the substance of her answers to my questions, spoken in

short, interrupted sentences. "It is Miss — 's voice—I know it; oh, how good God is! I have only the bit of fire you see in the grate, and I was just praying to Him to send me help; for you see the damp on the walls.'

"I looked, and the walls were damp, and in places wet to the touch, from the ground, nearly up to the ceiling. I asked how she

"'They wont allow me anything from the House, because I'm not old enough, but they will take me in; and I would go, as far as I am concerned, but what would become of my three little children? The youngest depends on me, he is only seven; the two others have each got a little place; the little girl (only nine) nurses a baby, and her mistress likes her so much that she has taken her into her house altogether, but I wash and mend her bits of things every week. And the little boy is gone to a greengrocer's to run errands, and they heard of my situation, and have given him his meals. So you see I leap from

"I have not had anything to-day but a seems to soothe my cough and chest.'

"Only a handful of firing saved from the day before, and only one halfpenny to spend for herself and little child, the whole of that bitter cold winter day; and yet not one murlistening while the child's petition went up thing He did, and exclaiming at the end, 'I mur, but all thanksgiving to God for everyleap from joy to joy!' Oh, well might I learn a lesson from this humble, bright Christian! Shall we, surrounded with all our comforts and luxuries, ever murmur or complain? As I walked home that afternoon, I was humbled to think that, with all my superior privileges and comforts, I could not feel such faith as this widow, hidden in her damp, dark, back-kitchen, resting so peacefully on her Saviour's love, that the deepest poverty could not shake her faith in Him. I was filled with joy to witness the strength and reality of vital religion. How rejoiced I should be if all who do not know what true Cristianity really is could see such a picture as this."

WANT OF RESPECT TO SUPERIORS.

Does it ever strike you how little respect is shown by the young to superiors? You see it in our seminaries and colleges, you see it in our Sabbath schools, you see it in the social circle and at the dress party; you ob-"What's the use of heing so set. Go down serve it in the familiar and even flippant mode in which age is addressed, or more frequently perhaps, in the contempt with which river two or three times. Look at your both the better classes and the lower as you marks;" and James now saw that in the ex- walk the streets; you observe no shrinking citement of their sport, he had repeatedly from the presence of age and superiority, they rather bear themselves with the greater channel of the river. He wanted to go with pride; you mark it in families, where oftentimes the mother or the father is set aside and voted "a bore," when a young friend drops in to make a call. The results of this negligence are met on every hand, in every form, and in all the grades of society; so often indeed, that the exceptions strike you with so much surprise as to call forth acknowledged commendation. And this is not the fault alone of these unhappy and ruined only once," and he darted like an arrow to creatures; they are the victims of parental indolence and inattention. Can you expect aught else from those who from early youth have been consulted about their dress and derous "breathing-hole" which had opened catted on to state their presented for a semiseldom or never checked, who have been allay right in James's path, waiting to receive lowed free intercourse with irreligious and him; and the first notice they had of its excompanions whose language and habits would plunged in. All was confusion among the suit the lowest taverns? This is no exaggeboys. But George, more self-possessed than rated picture of the character and bearing the others, hurried to the shore and shouting of a large number of those who are to mould

and tried by carefully creeping towards this want of parental restraint in our fami-The nation is suffering from the result of James to put it within his reach. But the lies; suffering from the general disrespect garded. Hide it from ourselves as we may, spect and honor, much less veneration and love, for those who, in the providence of God, are set up as the governors and chiefs of, not a petty kingdom, but of one of the grandest empires, as to its resources, which the God of nations ever set apart under one government. There is not, I repeat, a deference to authority anywhere. The tone, the general tone, is low, wretchedly low, in this respect. How should it be otherwise? I myself lately heard one of the leaders of popular thought in the land profess that man story, but I am hoping now to impress upon needs no government, for the reason that your young hearts, the lesson of obedience God has made him to govern himself. Dr.

Miscellaneous.

JUSTICE AND FORBEARANCE OF WASHINGTON.

protection. The account of Washington's lemeanor, on hearing the news of General St. Clair's surprise in Ohio, by the Indians, lightens up, as by a sudden flash, the mysterious depths of his profound character, both bringing into relief the justice and fairness which made his soldiers and his often murmuring officers rely on him in his adversity; and also showing that the apparent equability of his temper was a carefully trained this declaration:—"To give up a position on

It was while at dinner on a winter's day, that he was called out to read the despatch. He soon returned, apologized for his absence, and attended to his wife's evening visitors with his customary courtesy. At last, he was left alone with his secretary, Mr. Lear. For some minutes, he walked up and down in silence; at length: 'Yes,' he burst forth, here, on this very spot, I took leave of him wished him success and honor. I said, 'I will add but one word; beware of a surprise.' He went off with that as my last solemn warning thrown into his ears. And yet, to

by a surprise—the very thing I guarded him against! O God! O God! he is worse than a murderer! How can he answer it to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him—the curse of widows and orphans!'
This torrent came forth in tone appalling. His very frame shook. He sat down on the

nate general, worn down by age, disease, forts three times, keeping up a terrific canand the hardships of a frontier campaign nonade, and was about to pass the fourth popular opinion setting hard against himfury of so many elements. Washington ex- manner. tended his hand to one who appeared in no

him for her own, 'Poor old St. Clair hobbled all the points which great commanders have up, seized the offered hand in both of his, and gave vent to his feelings in an audible manner. He was subsequently tried by a forces, with surprise, derangement of plans have been unfortunate." The world, in this This attack and its successful results is forbearance to an unsuccessful lieutenant American. was the issue.—Christian Remembrancer.

NAVAL ASSAULTS UPON LAND FORTS.

THE New York Evening Post abridges, rom Captain Halleck's work on Military what is styled "dress parade;" the day had

of numbers and strength did not allow to the cate. British military and naval commanders the slightest apprehension "that four British ships, carrying ininety-two guns, and a land force somewhat exceeding seven hundred combatants, could fail in reducing a small work mounting only twenty short carronades, and defended by a little more than a hundred men, unprovided alike with furnaces for heating shot, or casemates to cover themselves from rockets and shells." Nevertheof his largest ships was entirely destroyed, and eighty-five men were killed and wounded

Again, in 1814, a barbette battery of one dred and thirty-four guns. During the engagement, the Americans exhausted their ammunition, and spiked their 18-pounders. and only one of them was afterwards used. Two of the enemy's ships, carrying one hundred and twelve guns, were engaged during the whole time of attack, and during much of this time bombarded the town from a position beyond reach of the land battery. They were entirely too far off for the 4-pounder gun to be of any use. Supposing the two 18-pounders to have been employed during the whole action, and also all the guns of the fleet, one 18-pounder on land must have been more than equivalent to sixty-seven guns affoat, for the ships were so much injured as to render it necessary for them to withdraw. The British loss was twenty

killed, and more than fifty wounded. Ours was only two killed and six wounded. The fleet sent to the attack of Baltimore. in 1814, consisted of forty sail, the largest of which were ships of the line, carrying an army of over six thousand combatants. The troops were landed at North Point, while sixteen of the bomb-vessels and frigates approached within reach of Fort McHenry, and commenced a bombardment which lasted

In 1815, a squadron of British ships, stationed off the mouth of the Mississippi for as high as Fort St. Philip, which is a small guns in all. A heavy fire of shot and and discouraging to Africa. shells was continued, with but few and short

OUR NAVY AND ITS GALLANT COMMO-MODORE DUPONT.

successful bombardment of Forts Walker and Beauregard at the entrance to Port Royal has yet been made of these metals. harbor. It is accounted a dangerous experiment for wooden-walled ships to attack forts or earthworks, as it is generally conceded that one gun on land is equal to five on ship-board. The Confederate General Ripley in his orders, summed up his instructions with and fostered virtue, not a defect of nature. shore while the enemy is affoat, is totally and

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

absolutely inexcusable." In spite of all the disadvantages attending such attacks, the brave Dupont went reso lutely to work to bombard the enemy's works, and in his letter to Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, modestly declares that he "thought his plan a clever one." We have no doubt the enemy thought so too, when the terrific shower of exploding shells fell upon them, knocking their guns about in the wildest confusion. Instead of anchoring his fleet and blazing away at the works, he kept his ships in motion, thus securing the use of both suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked his broadsides, which kept the guns from heating by the alternate fire, and enabled the men to work to greater advantage in their quarters. A fort on shore is a large stationary object, and may be hit anywhere, while a ship is comparatively a small-mark, and by keepingiit moving, the enemy's gunners were prevented from getting an accurate range. sofa once more. He was silent. He at thus disappointing Gen. Ripley, who ordered

assailed by the press, and with the current of time, without showing signs of exhaustion or defeat, the Confederates thought it time to repaired to his chief, as to a shelter from the leave, and they did so in a most precipitate

Dupont's plan of the engagement was laid new character; for, during the whole of a down after a careful reconnoissance of the long life, misfortune seemed to have marked enemy's works and position. It combined endeavored to secure, viz., security and su-perior destructive opportunities for their own ommission of government, and proved to and inferior destructive opportunities to the

nessed the results of Washington's delibera- one of the most brilliant, victories ever tion; it was merely by an accident that we achieved by our navy, and must tend to eleknow of how severe a struggle this generous vate in the eyes of all nations.—Scientific

DRESS PARADE.

Art and Science, the following facts, which will help our readers to appreciate the nature of the late victories obtained at Hatteras and Port Royal:

In 1814 a British fleet of four vessels, carrying ninety-two guns, attacked Fort Bowyer, a small redoubt, located on a point of land commanding the passage from the Gulf

what is styled "dress parade;" the day had been cloudy; just at this moment the sun looked brightly through a rift in the clouds, and threw a flood of brightness over the scene. Each regiment was formed in two lines, drawn with military precision; as the light fell upon their thousand glittering bayonets, they presented above their heads a line of the most spotless white; then, as of the follow movement which electrified the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defect the institutions; it did not follow in the wake of opinion, or slowly shift with the 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 continuous movement which electrified the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet the nation, and marshalled it as one man in defet th and commanding the passage from the Gulf a line of the most spotless white; then, as into the bay of Mobile. This redoubt was garrisoned by only one hundred and twenty combatants, officers included; and its armadark mass of men to their front, the rays of the ment was but twenty small pieces of cannon, the am in the meanting glancing from each some of which were almost entirely useless, and most of them poorly mounted "in batteries hastily thrown up, and leaving the gun- tled again into one long bright line of spotners uncovered from the knee upward," less white, the whole forming one of the while the enemy's land force, acting in con- most fairy scenes on which the eye could cert with the ships, consisted of twenty artil- rest. One finds it hard to believe that such erists, with a battery of two guns, and seven a scene, so much like the moving of the hundred and thirty marines, Indians and ne- wing of that angel who is clothed in light, is groes. His ships carried five hundred and really the solemn waving of the wing of the ninety men in all. This immense disparity angel of death .- Northern Christian Advo-

SCIENTIFIC.

An ASIATIC FIREARM.—An American entleman, W. S. Livingston, residing in Shanghae, China, after the capture of the Peiho forts by the English troops, went out to visit the battle field and brought away with him a very curious relic. It is a Chinese ess, the enemy was completely repulsed; one musket, or, as they call it, a jingall. A large of his largest ships was entirely destroyed. Chinese to form a conduroy road, and Mr. on board the other; while our loss was only him. The barrel is 8 feet long and weighs him. The barrel is 8 feet long and weighs 28 lbs. It is a matchlock, the cock carrying

eight or nine. Here a naval force of five to eight or nine. Here a naval force of five to 223 flbs., the whole weight of the gun being 224 flbs., the whole weight of the gun being -pounder and two 18-pounder guns at Ston- a slow match which is thrown down into the ngton, repelled a British fleet of one hun- pan of powder on pulling the trigger, the match being lighted before the aim is taken. It is carried by two men and fired by a third. The Chinese doubtless used these muskets for hundreds of years, while English and French armies were fighting with bows and arrows; but western civilization in this as in so many other respects, has passed by that most conservative of all nations, and a Chinese jingall is a primitive and very inefficient weapon when compared with the arms now manufactured and used in the United States and all European countries. The Chinese were the first who constructed cannon with iron bands shrunk upon them for the purpose of strengthening them at the breech. The Chinese built vessels with water-tight bulkheads, hundreds of years ago. This has been considered by most persons quite a modern invention.

EFFORTS FOR COTTON.—Immense exertions are made in England to extend the area of cotton cultivation. Ships laden with cotton machinery have been despatched to Western Africa, and Canadian colored people are sought to be removed thither as cultivators. A Consulship has been established by the authorities at Abeokuta, and T. C. Taylor, Esq., has been commissioned to the position. twenty-five hours. During this attack, the The celebrated traveler, Captain Richard F. enemy threw "fifteen hundred shells, four Burton, has been appointed British Consulhundred of which exploded within the walls at Fernando Po. The isle and port of Lagos of the fort, but without making any impres- have been acquired by the British govern- good work by the above rates. sion on either the stength of the work or the ment. These movements may prove Africa's garrison," and the British were compelled to opportunity, while they exhibit strong eviopportunity, while they exhibit strong evidence of the sagacity and energy of our trans-Atlantic neighbors to develop and profit by the commerce which the western and central the purpose of a blockade, ascended the river as high as Fort St. Philip which is a small portions of the continent are destined to popular risk of the publishers, and receipts will be returned in into the lap of civilization. The United work capable of an armament of only twenty States pursues a policy which is repelling

shells was continued, with but few and short pauses, for nine days and nights, but making no impression either on the fort or garrison, they retreated to their former position at the mouth of the river.

The New Metals Rubidium and Casium.

The New Metals Rubidium and Casium.

The American Preserverian 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 apper, generally used by the household, and circulates is 85.36 (H=), which is more than double that of potassium. It is more electro-positive than and West. potassium, and it decomposes cold water. Six cents a line will be charged for the first inser-Caesium is named from caesius (sky-blue) on tion, and roun can't for each subsequent insertion. Cæsium is named from cæsius (say-min) account of the ray which it produces in the spectrum. Its equivalent is 128.4, ranking or on business, should be directed to JOHN W. MEARS, of God will rest only upon those children of Commodore Dupont will by the side of that of iodine and gold, and is who obey their parents "in the Lord."— glow of their occasional triumphs, be tempted into caballing and sneering; but, in the day ant worthies who have made our navy glo abundant than rubidium; but it is generally philadelphia, Pa.

of reverse and general outcries, even a Horatio Gates turned, not in vain, to the justice of the man he had sought to supplant for of the man he had sought to supplant for which he has done in a signal manner in his mineral waters contain rubidium, in the conversation. dition of a chloride. No useful application

COLONEL GOWEN, our enterprising countryman, has now succeeded in raising eight war steamers, one fifty-gun frigate, three corvettes, twelve gun brigs and several smaller craft, in the harbor of Sebastopol. All these have been raised entire and floated. -Scientific American.

Advertisements.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

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 Geneses-Evangelist, for ten years published in Rochester, N. Y., was united with, and merged in, The American Presenterian. The Synod sofa once more. He was silent. He at length said, in an altered voice, 'This must not go beyond this room.' Another pause followed—a longer one—when he said, in a tone quite low, 'General St. Clair shall have justice. I will hear him without prejudice; he shall have full justice. And from Washington St. Clair had justice. "The unfortusome of the best religious writers in the church have been secured to its columns, and a Foreign corres-pondent, of character and ability, will shortly be en-

gaged.

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

morals and sound Scriptural doctrine; particularly a true and firm adherence to the Standards of the Presbyterian Church as being in all the essential and necessary articles, good forms of sound words and systems of Christian doctrine; this it will endeavor to do in a catholic and kindly spirit towards all, with a readiness to recognize the image of Christ in every one of the rent branches of his church, cultivating union in spirit, and prepared to welcome every safe and ho-norable movement towards union in form.

It is impossible, and would be unwise and contrary to the spirit of Scripture, to divorce religion from citizenship and the social relations of life. The AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN has endeavored firmly, consistently and carefully to bring home to every citizen his obligations, as laid down in Scripture, to the State; it has labored to revive and stimulate the flame of patriotism towards our excellent Government—the best temporal gift of God to man,—and has aided to develope that wholesome public opinion which is now arrayed with such power on the side of law, order, and An evening or two since, we saw several human rights, against the assaults of traitors.

With our Church, it claims to have been in the van regiments on their respective grounds, at

It will contain the latest intelligence, carefully and systematically arranged, giving prominence or 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 world before the of the world. The issue of the week before the of the world. The issue of the week before the Monthly Concert, will contain a summary view of the state of religion in foreign lands for the preceding month, so that our readers will be thoroughly informed and enabled to join intelligently in the great movements of the Church for the spread of the gospel.

As a Family Paper, It will present every week a fresh and pleasing va-riety of instructive matter, original 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 relished 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 absorbing topics of the day. Every event of im-

portance 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 eliable history of the rebellion of 1861. Endorsements of Religious Bodies

Our paper is growing rapidly in favor with the min-istry and intelligent laity of our Church. We are con-stantly receiving the most cordial expressions of ap-proval of our course. We quote the action of three Religious bodies to the same effect.

SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1860.
"Resolved, That Synod has heard with pleasure of the accession of Rev. John W. Mears to the Editorial department of the AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN.

Resolved, That Synod has entire confidence in the AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN, 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 matter of the highest importance, that the American Pressyrerian should be sustained, and its circulation increased in our churches, and that it will cordially operate in any proper measures to that end.'

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

TERMS. To Mail Subscribers, \$2 per year, in advance. City Subscribers, receiving their paper through a carrier, will be charged 50 cents additional.

FOUR copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year; or seven bollars. Ten copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a year, OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS TWENTY-FOUR copies will be sent to one Postoffice or a year, for THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS. FORTY copies will be sent to one Postoffice for a vear, 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 wish-a supply FOR THE ARMY, will be facilitated in their All papers will be continued after the expiration of

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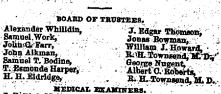
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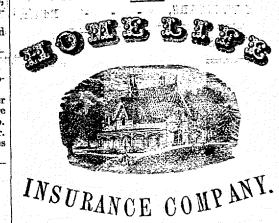
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