

American Presbyterian

GENESEE EVANGELIST.

JOHNS W. MEARS, Editor

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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PREMIUMS.

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Religious Intelligence.

Presbyterian.

Rev. John McNair, D.D., of Clinton, N. J., has been appointed Chaplain of the 31st Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers...

The Regiment, says the Standard, is happy in securing the services of so able and faithful a Divine.

Minister's Son Killed.—Among the sons of Presbyterian clergymen killed in the late battles in Maryland...

Dr. Plumer offered his resignation as Professor in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, September 18th, and it was unanimously accepted...

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge.—We have just received information from what we deem an authentic source...

Where do our Communicants Come from? A correspondent of the N. Y. Christian Times says: "Curiously the Rector of the oldest and most populous parish in one of our smaller New-England Dioceses, to inquire of his communicants, during the past year, in connection with other statistical queries, on what forms of belief they had severally received the religious training..."

Episcopal.

The Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church commenced its session on Wednesday morning, October 1st, in St. John's Church, New York. Says the Ledger:

The sermon was preached by Bishop McCrook, of Michigan, from the fifth verse of the forty-sixth Psalm:

"God is in the midst of her, therefore shall she not be removed."

The Bishop opened by a reference to the fact that at the last meeting the Convention, separated with only the faint hope that the Convention of the church might be compelled to meet the troubles of a dissolution of the nation, and that the brethren of the South would not be present. He then went on to speak as follows:

"This is a sad meeting. We look around and see so many of our brethren who we took sweet counsel, some gone to their reward—others kept away by causes which threaten to undermine and destroy the most favored nation on the earth, and which, I trust, has only for a short time separated brother from brother, who have lived together in unity and peace."

"How different the scene presented, 49 days from that which filled our joy and gladness at the last meeting of the general council of the Church! It was one of the great festive days in her history. We met as brethren and as members of the household of faith, without any distinction of country, or without any reference to the peculiarities of our social organization. Hundreds left their homes and their companions to join this happy meeting, to welcome brethren from the North and the South, and we trust we can say with safety that there never was stronger evidence presented that God was in his Church in the spirit of love and peace. Oh, we never can forget those happy days of prayer and praise—those daily interchanges of Christian affection—those glorious results in unitedly seeking forth so many Chief Pastors to gather in the fold of Christ; and, last of all, those fearful anxieties when we separated, that it might possibly be the last meeting of the United Church Convention. This was the only dark shading in the beautiful picture drawn. I trust, by the pencil of Divine love, of a happy, united and holy Church. Alas! our brethren have been fearfully realized."

"Our anxieties are not with us. We are in the midst of one of the most desolating revolutions that has ever been written in the history of a nation on this earth. My object to-day, first, is to direct your attention to some of the causes which have brought God's anger upon us at this time; and secondly, to the ground of our confidence in God. With the

political causes of the sad event, I have nothing to do."

"The speaker summed up the evils into which the people of this country had wandered, and believed that the country had fallen in this than in any civilized nation—that the country had become demoralized."

"Our people have come to believe what best suits their tastes and least interferes with their wishes. The restraints of piety are thrown off, and the whole object is their own personal interest. The deflections in high places are looked upon as matters of course."

"The dissensions and strifes of churches, the want of reverence for the sacredness of the Church of Christ, have brought strifes and divisions of churches and communions."

"He knew no remedy but to return to the church and doctrine of Christ, and to pray for the civil laws. The creed of the Church prays against all evil laws, conspiracy and rebellion, and now the loyal strength of the country, led by the religion of Christ, must bring back the erring brethren."

"He believed the firmness of the Church and its devotion long kept down this spirit of rebellion. The Church was the last resort of the people. He believed there were some Christians honest, sincerely in rebellion, praying for a reunion and communion of the Church. There is one Church here, however, rights and political discussions are not necessary for the favor of Christ. The Church must now devote its energies to the young, to keeping them from the evils of life and direct them to the truth of first principles of religion and a more rigid observance. They must be kept from the popular religious philosophy of the day, from the popular religion of the day, from the influence of the religion of Christ. The Church stands before the country as the mainstay of religion, and to ward off the judgments of God."

"He hoped every attempt to reduce the Church to a level with those which have brought the nation to its present condition, would be carefully discarded, and that all efforts would be made to bring harmony to the Church and nation."

Missionary.

Rev. J. E. Ford, American Missionary writing from Sidon May 27th.—"A native brother coming from a village of Lebanon, east of us, tells me of 2500 persons old and young, having lately enrolled themselves as Protestants, and a school has been opened. His spirit last Sabbath among them, and found them most interested in hearing God's word expounded. I intend to visit and spend the Sabbath evening with them."

"A very strong prejudice exists in many quarters against England, as having been the cause of hindering the execution of justice, and of keeping the country in its present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. This feeling, which is not altogether without foundation, operates quite unfavorably for the cause of the Gospel, as no mission is made by the common people between the political and religious influence of the English; and all Protestants are called 'English.'"

"The state of Syria is anything but hopeful. The late excesses of the Moslems and Druses not having been punished with anything like even-handed justice, there has been no salutary influence exerted to repress crime, or dispel the anxieties of the more peaceful inhabitants. It is scarcely possible to avoid a foreboding of future disturbances more serious than the last. Our hope is that a kind and merciful Providence will keep this country quiet until a change is effected in the character of the people, and they become capable of self-control and self-political action."

Tinnevely India, occupied by English Missionary Societies, which, two years ago, was the scene of an extraordinary awakening, gives most delightful evidence of the reality of that awakening; work of grace upon the natives. A North Indian Missionary who made a visit to the mission lately, reports a number of interesting and cheering facts upon the present state of the people, from which we extract the following:

"One of the striking features of Tinnevely is the liberality of the people; who, it must be remembered, are nearly all poor. In the Dohannur district there is now an endowment sufficient to support a native pastor; for which pastor the missionary is now looking out. This was contributed as follows:—One village was a law in gain possession of some of its lands; of which the missionary told me they had been unlawfully deprived, because they had become Christians; on gaining the suit, they made one-seventh of the lands to the endowment. Another village, containing 4000 of its land; and the two together, along with a few other villages already belonging to the fund, formed sufficient for the purpose."

"The total amount of contributions to charitable objects by the Tinnevely Christians for the year, 1860 was 10,471 rupees; more than \$2600. No inconsiderable sum to be given by 33,000 people (including children), nearly all of the poorer classes (very interesting station, at the extreme south of the continent, is that of De. Cattel, of the Propagation Society's Mission, named Edyankudi; where there is a beautiful model Christian village, laid out in regular streets with avenues of trees, and what is still better for an Indian village, neat and clean. At the end of one of the streets stand the boys' and girls' schoolhouses facing each other."

"Sometimes whole villages, often large numbers of people, come over at once to Christianity; they are usually all received, but none are baptized, without very great care. There appears to be on the average an interval of about two years before baptism is administered. They are struck off the list for improper conduct; and one of the most frequent causes of this discipline being used is marriage between a Christian and a heathen."

"Although the prospects appeared most hopeful; and a missionary, not one of the most sanguine, expressed his opinion that the whole of the Shanar castes (numbering about 175,000) would very probably be Christianized before ten years had passed. Another view of the subject, however, for the whole of the province to be Christianized; but he was sanguine."

The Burning of Lahataluna Seminary.—What a scene! On the 12th inst., we received the intelligence of the burning of the Seminary building at Lahataluna. The first impression upon the mind was, of course, one of sadness. The loss to the institution was very great. The building and fixtures cannot be replaced for ten thousand dollars, but probably cost the American Board of Missions twice that sum, if not more. This institution has been in operation about thirty years, and some of the ablest teachers connected with the mission have been engaged in teaching Hawaiian youth. Messrs. Dibble, L. Andrews, C. B. Andrews, Emerson, Alexander, Pope, Clark, Parker, etc., have labored in connection with this institution. Most of the best educated Hawaiians, of this and the former generation, have there been educated. About ten years ago, the institution was transferred from the American Board to the patronage of the Hawaiian Government. We are glad to learn that the Board of Education has already taken the initiative measure of re-educating the Seminary. A portion of the public money of the nation could not be better expended.—S. I. Friend

Miscellaneous.

The New York Shakers.—The people known as Shakers are exempt from all military duty, and, in general, they are, however, earnest friends of liberty, and anxious for the success of the Union Army. As they form a considerable portion of the population of the town of New Lebanon, New York State, a practical difficulty has arisen which was never anticipated by those who make our laws. In making out the quota of men that each town should furnish, these noncombatants are not considered as

except, and the quota is allotted to the town upon returns of population, including the Shakers. Under this state of things the other portion of the town has respectfully asked the Shaker Society to contribute money to hire substitutes, and the Society have carefully considered the matter, and conclude that they cannot, without violating their principles, hire men to kill. In the mean time, they contribute to the relief of our sick and wounded. As the Shakers derive all of their comfort and safety from the existence and maintenance of the laws, we do not know why they should be exempt, nor why they can make any decent claim to exemption. If somebody does not preserve the honor of the Government, Shakers and all others will go very soon to the bottom of a whirlpool that is immeasurably deep and vast. Let us keep the howling savages from breaking down the doors of our dwellings, and talk of peace and conscience when we have secured the victory.—Western Christian Advocate.

Ministers in the War.—The East Geneva Conference has decided not to locate its members who have gone to the war as officers or privates, but to give them nominal appointments. This, says the Northern Christian Advocate, would hardly appear to be an unusual thing for an annual time. It would be a great pity to drive men from the Conference because they step forward in defence of the nation at this critical juncture.—Ibid.

The New York Congregational Association at a recent meeting adopted the following new article:—"This Association shall be composed of delegates from District Ministers' Associations, and from District organizations representing Congregational churches assenting to its Confession of Faith, in the ratio of one delegate for every five ministers, and one delegate for every five churches in such organization; and any Congregational church assenting to the Confession of this body, shall be entitled to a direct representation by its minister and one delegate." The changes in the last part of the article, allowing every church to be directly represented.

Domestic News.

The Revenue Stamps and their Uses.—The Internal Revenue Stamp act went into effect the 1st of October. The Postmaster is the source from which the public will derive their supply. As the Stamp law is backed by heavy penalties, and as ignorance now-a-days is a sin, people generally should bear in mind that infringement of the act is likely to occasion trouble. Every business and legal instrument requires a stamp. Receipts, checks, drafts, bills, insurance policies, articles of agreement, bonds, mortgages, leases, custom house papers, and even passage tickets to foreign ports, are among the instruments of writing that will bear no validity without a stamp.

A two-cent stamp must be affixed to every check or draft exceeding \$20 in amount. Without this stamp, the note has legal value whatever. Powers of attorney and certificates of stock need a 25 cent stamp. Deeds will require from 50 cents upwards, and leases ditto. A ticket to London or Paris must be stamped at a cost of from 50 cents to one dollar.

So on bills of lading, manifests, and on telegrams, must be stamps of from one to three cents. Even an express company's receipt calls for a stamp. The act so covers the whole ground that not only are unstamped instruments of writing worthless, but heavy penalties are inflicted for making, issuing, or signing any instrument, unless duly stamped. Business men, therefore, should secure a pamphlet copy of the act, and "read up" for future action.

Messrs. Peterson & Bros., 300 Chestnut street, publish a very complete directory which can be hung up in the counting room and readily referred to; containing full lists of stamp duties, price in 10 cents, as there is yet considerable delay in getting into the stamps, penalties against unavoidable omission of them are not to be immediately enforced.

The Address of the Local Governors.—(12 of them, namely: Curtin of Pa.; Andrews of Mass.; Yates of Ill.; Washburn, Solomon, Kirkwood, Morton of Ind.; Sprague of R. I.; Pierpont of Va.; Fox of Ohio; Berry of N. H.; and Blair) contains the following on the emancipation proclamation:—"We hail in the heartfelt gratitude of encouraged hope the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d inst., declaring emancipated from their slaves the whole of the rebel States, who rebelled against the first day of January next ensuing. The rights of every man to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the 'National Government' to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed possession of such authority the right to rebel themselves; and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to appropriate the means of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations; and assurances of protection to all who take up arms, and to all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience; may not be forced into treason, the willing tools of rebellious traitors. 'No one has continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism—would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband—against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battle. If the rebel masters were permitted to retain their slaves, it would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against the sacredness of the national flag. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people."

Garibaldi and America.—Liverpool, Sept. 25th.—The American consul at Vienna writes to Garibaldi, asking him, if he had failed in his patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valiant arm in the American struggle for liberty and unity, and promising him an enthusiastic reception.

Garibaldi's Letter.—"I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded. It is consequently impossible for me to dispose of myself."

However, as soon as I am restored to liberty, and my wounds are healed, I shall take the first favorable opportunity to satisfy my desire to be in the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty."

The above correspondence appeared in the Wanderer of Vienna.

LATEST.

Things wear a decidedly cheering look for our cause in every quarter. A double victory is officially announced near Corinth on Saturday the 4th, and Sunday the 5th inst., won by Rosecrans and our forces over the rebel army of Bragg, in which we captured over 20,000 prisoners and two batteries of artillery. The rebels are retreating from Central Kentucky, our forces under Rosecrans, being in close pursuit.—The President made a "prolonged visit" to the Army of the Potomac last week, returning home on Saturday.—An English Iron Steamer "The Sunbeam," built originally for Dr. Livingston's African Expedition, 300 tons burthen, was captured off New Inlet, North Carolina, Sept. 25th. She is loaded with gun powder and brimstone. The Governor of Minnesota has been formed, by the authorities at Washington, that all ministers of the Gospel, in actual charge of a congregation, are exempt from draft for the military service of the country.

New Orleans dates to September 23rd, show that much excitement prevailed upon the Confiscation Act, the sixty days' grace allowed by its provisions having expired. Gen. Butler was expected to execute his provisions to the letter, but nearly the whole population would take the oath to save their property. Gen. Butler was fully maintained in the city. A dispatch dated Sept. 23rd, says:—"The Provost-Marshal has been obliged to open a large number of subordinate offices, at which those who, at length, have made up their minds that it is better to come into the arrangement, can be accommodated; and, to-day, the last day of grace save one, has witnessed a scene that no pen can adequately describe. The City Hall and the Custom House, the Headquarters of all the Military authorities, have been literally besieged throughout the day, and will continue so to be, during the whole of tomorrow by persons male and female, white and black, high and low, rich and poor, native and foreign, naturalized and unnaturalized, devout in the language of that inevitable 'sixth section' of 'returning to their allegiance.' As the Delta, this afternoon truly says, 'the bench and the bar, physicians, gentlemen of property, and leisure, and ladies of the highest circles of respectability have freely subscribed; to that important document.' Nearly 200 full regiments have been raised among the Creoles, and this is proof that we have friends here, notwithstanding the denial of Union men South. There would be more of them if the Government could make their rights more secure."

By latest advices to learn that General Butler had ordered all the citizens of New Orleans, male and female, to take the oath of allegiance by the 1st of October, on pain of imprisonment and the confiscation of their property if they refused or neglected to do so.

The Army of Kentucky has been thoroughly reorganized and strengthened, and now consists of 100,000 men, respectively, under the command of Gen. McCook, General Grant, and General Fremont, the whole commanded by Gen. George W. Morgan; the distinguished officer who captured the Cumberland Gap and held it for more than four months, although at the time entirely surrounded by the enemy. Major General Don Carlos Buell has been relieved of command in Kentucky and ordered to report himself at Indianapolis, to take charge of the camp disorganization near that city; and to attend to the reorganization and disposition of the rebel prisoners. Gen. Buell has evidently failed as a general field officer.—The Press.

The Proclamation in the Army.—Occasional "G. O. P."s are written, many of the most distinguished officers in the Army and Navy are known either to have endorsed it since its appearance, or have expected and read for it. Of these, I feel free to name General Hooker, Banks, Wadsworth, Heintzelman, Sigel, Jno. A. M'Clernand, Jno. A. Logan, Sickles, Meade, and, of course, General Hunter, Butler, and Phelps. In the Navy, Admiral Dupont is authoritatively quoted among the earnest advocates of the policy of Emancipation; and so also of the gallant old seaman, now in command of the United States Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, Commander J. S. Meade.

Among the Volunteers from the country who tendered their services to Gen. Wallace, at Cincinnati, was James B. Mitchell, the distinguished actor, reader, and orator, who is now in the army, and equipped, his son in arms, and eager for the fray. Both of Mr. Mitchell's sons are in the army, and he feels qualified to serve his country by the business of a rifleman.

Buchanan—Reply the poet—artist, and painter, were on duty on the staff of Gen. Wallace.

The Currency Troubles in retail business, are as yet unabated. Passage currency though issued in abundance by the Government is as yet rarely to be met with. Brokers are said to be asking 10 per cent premium for it, although it has been undervalued to a grave offence to depreciate it. Gold has recently been as high as 24 per cent premium, and silver 17 per cent.

George Francis Train spoke at the Town Hall, New York, on Friday evening last. He took special pains to show that the Emancipation Proclamation was a necessary measure, and that the Government should be supported in its policy. He was followed by three more for Fremont. Train declared, this reasonable, and the audience broke up. Mr. Train, it seems, is not popular at New York.

Three Precious Wounds.—One of the Massachusetts colonists, wounded fatally at Manassas, aged for pen and ink to write home; but his pen dropped from his pulsed hand; and he passed into the valley of shadows with the whisper on his lips: "My wife, my boy, my country!"—Buffalo Express.

General G. W. Morgan, with his whole force from the Cumberland Gap, has reached the Ohio river opposite Portsmouth.

Items.—Randolph, Tenn., on the Mississippi River, was reduced to ashes September 25th, a guerrilla party having attacked the passenger boat Eugene and fired many shots at her from that place on the 23rd.—The rebel conscript law has been pronounced unconstitutional by a Georgia judge of Superior Court, in a habeas corpus case.—Simon Draper, an old politician of higher respectable class, New York City, has been appointed Provost Marshal General of the War Department. The Government we think could have done better.

Foreign.

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Marriages.

MARRIED on the 30th ult., by Rev. W. W. Taylor, Mr. EDWARD WALLIS, to Miss CAROLINE ELIZABETH FINE, all of this city.

Special Notices.

Niagara Presbytery will meet at Somerset, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M.

Members of the 4th Presbytery of Philadelphia, are informed that a Special Synod will be held at Bethlehem on the arrival of the Train which leaves the North Penna. Depot, Third street, at 3 o'clock. Said Train will also stop at Allentown Junction, to take up members who may come by Train, leaving Reading about 3.30.

The comfort of all parties will be greatly promoted by acting on this arrangement.

The next stated meeting of the Presbytery of Maryland was appointed to be in the Presbyterian Church in Dupont, on the twentieth of October next, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. Thomas Street, at 7 o'clock. C. P. Wing, Stated Clerk.

Synod of Pennsylvania.—The Synod of Pennsylvania will meet in the Central Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Delaware, on the third Tuesday—the 21st of October, at 12 P.M. The following is the order of exercises:

1. The responsibility of the Church for its children and youth. Rev. E. J. Richards, alternate, Rev. G. Hamner, Moderator.

2. The relative position of marriage in the circle of Christian virtues. Rev. E. E. Adams, alternate, Rev. G. Hamner, Moderator.

3. The revival of the revival spirit in the Church. Rev. John McLeod, alternate, Rev. Wm. Sterling, Moderator.

4. A special field for the American Church—a lesson from the times. Rev. B. J. Wallace, D.D., alternate, Rev. C. P. Wing, D.D.

5. The appropriate sphere of the Pulpit. Rev. G. Hamner, Moderator.

6. The duty of the Church to create and conserve a denominational literature. Rev. T. H. Robinson, alternate, Rev. T. J. Shepley.

W. E. Moore, Stated Clerk.

Synod of Western Reserve.—The next meeting of the Synod will be held at Fremont, Ohio, October 10th, at 2 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Synod, XENOPHON BRUNS, Stated Clerk.

Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Catesaua First Church, Second Tuesday of October, (14th) 7 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Synod, J. S. MEADE, Stated Clerk.

Important Facts.—Constant writing for six months does not mean that our Gold Pen is not the most desirable pen in the market. The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable; while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of work and certainty of sale is the merit of the Gold Pen. The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable; while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of work and certainty of sale is the merit of the Gold Pen.

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand and arm; therefore, the nerves of the hand and arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of the Steel Pens.

"See" The Pen is mightier than the Sword." in our next column. mar20 6m

Advertisements.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE, a Boarding School for Boys, Nicotown Lane near Ridge Street, Philadelphia, will commence Nov. 3d. Boys are prepared for College or Business.

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