# American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

#### Begin with God.

BEGIN the day with God! He is thy sun and day; His is the radiance of thy dawn, To him address thy lay.

Sing a new song at morn! Join the glad woods and hills; Join the fresh winds and seas and plains, Join the bright flowers and rills.

Sing thy first song to God I Not to thy fellow-man; Not to the creatures of his hand, But to the glorious One.

Awake, cold lips, and sing!

Arise, dull knees, and pray Lift up, O man, thy heart and eyes; Brush slothfulness away.

Look up, beyond these clouds! Thither thy pathway lies; Mount up, away, and linger not, Thy goal is youder skies.

Cast every weight aside! Do battle with each sin; Hight with the faithless world without, The faithless heart within.

He is thy heavenly food; Feed with and on him; he with thee Will feast in brotherhood. Take thy first walk with God!

Let him go forth with thee;

Take thy first meal with God!

By stream or sea or mountain-path, Seek still his company. Thy first transaction be With God himself above;

And all the day be love.

TIM'S TRIAL AND VICTORY.

[From "Steps up the Ladder" just issued by the American Tract Society, New York and Phila.] THE winter was over, and the bright spring weather had dried the streets and crossings, so that Tim's sweeping was for the time at an end. At such intervals he had more leisure than he knew what to do with.

His parents had brought him up without the least idea of industry, but they expected him to pick up a living under all circumstances. As we said before, Tim had been used to beg, and occasionally to steal, and the rest of the time he had loitered away in idle games with his companions. But this vagrant life had become intolerable to him. He longed for regular employment, and would thankfully have learned a trade, however humble; but as Ned told him, he must have decent clothes, for who would take a twenty-five, having at the age of fifteen com-

One day his mother sent him to a grocer's shop at a little distance. The shop happened to be full, for it was market-day and the shopman was in an unusual bustle. Tim the most unlucky thing in the world. My apprentice has gone home ill, and I've no

one at hand just now to send with the goods." Tim stood a moment on the door-step as if struck with a sudden idea. He first ran home, and then returned almost directly. He waited till the customers had cleared off a little, and then went up to the master of the shop. "Can I take the goods out for

Mr. Mason, for that was the shopkeeper's name, looked at him with surprise, and no great satisfaction.

"You! You are so-you are not decent enough, my lad," said he at length; "where | Greece to Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Tim told him him.

"Ah, a bad neighborhood-a very bad neighborhood indeed," said Mr. Mason, sha-

"I would not take a pennyworth of your goods," said he presently; "and as to my abilities,—but he is totally inexperienced, rags, there is no one would get rid of them

will you?"

Without it, he must give up all hopes of being noticed by any one respectable. Tim had pilfered on a small scale before, This "It is a difficult question where a King is

The family Circle. hastily back, and fled, not with it, but from it. His lips trembled. He felt half suffocated. He seemed as if snatched from the very verge of a precipice. He fled on, in his haste and agitation, till the last house in the city was past, and he had-reached the green fields, where all was peace and serenity. Here he threw himself on the ground, and burst into tears.

The principles of good and evil had been at war, and evil had all but triumphed. Tim loathed himself for half consenting to the deed. His wretched condition was forgotten in his dread of God's anger. He knelt down and prayed for forgiveness. He resolved, rather to starve than to become a thief.

As he walked back to the city he felt more composed and cheerful. He made up his mind to seek employment incessantly till he should find it. And, as if unconsciously, he retraced his steps to the grocer's shop. Mr. Mason was standing at the door, looking up and down the street. Tim had no idea that he was looking for him, and would rather have kept out of signt, remembering the harsh treatment he had received an hour ago. But the shopkeeper beckoned for him to come on, and as soon as he was near enough, called out, "Here, my lad, you make a great show of wanting a job, and then take yourself off just when you could have one."
Tim quickened his pace, and soon reached

the shop. "Here's a gentleman wants his goods to go to the carrier's, and can't find any one to take them. So I suppose I must trust you. If you do play me a trick, remember, I shall

set the police after you." Tim made the utmost haste he could over his errand, and was back sooner than his employer expected. By this time the business of the day was so pressing, that Mr. Mason was glad enough to send Tim here

and there without further parley.

Tim's happiness was great indeed. It is true he had to undergo the suspicious glances of the shopkeeper, who made him feel that he was only employed on sufferance. But still he was employed; and Tim, with all the sanguineness of youth, hoped that one thing would lead to another, and that he was on the high road to bettering his condition.

#### PERILS OF PRECOCITY.

Baillet mentions one hundred and sixtythree children endowed with extraordinary talents, among whom few arrived at an advanced age. The two sons of Quintilian so vaunted by their father, did not reach their tenth year. Hermogenes, who at the age of fifteen, taught rhetoric to Marcus Aurelius, who triumphed over the most celebrated rhetoricians of Greece, did not die, but at twenty-four lost his faculties, and forgot all he Tim often felt discouraged at his forlorn become profoundly versed in jurisprudence posed admirable Greek and Latin verses, and condition; but at such seasons he would take his sorrows to his heavenly Father, and pray for help and guidance in the up-hill path he third of a century. In 1791, a child was born third of a century. In 1791, a child was born at Lubeck, named Henri Heinneken, whose precocity was miraculous. At ten months of age, he spoke distinctly, at twelve learnt the Pentateuch by rote, and at fourteen months was perfectly acquainted with the Old and waited some time before he could be served, and when at last he got what he was sent familiar with Ancient History as the most for, and was leaving the shop, he heard the erudite authors of antiquity. Sauson and master say to one of the customers, "It is Danville only could compete with him in geographical knowledge. In the ancient and modern languages he was a proficient. This wonderful child was unfortunately carried off in his fourth year.

# Miscellaneous.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE CROWN OF

THE London Weekly Review speaks as follows of the probable offer of the Crown of

"But is his acceptance of the glittering prize of a crown to be seriously contemplated? We do not believe there is one sober-minded; king his head; "and at your age to be in good-hearted, fatherly Briton in these realms rags and out of work: no, I dare not trust who would answer in the affirmative. And, you on any account," and with a very in- in behalf of Prince Alfred also, he puts the flexible face he began to weigh some sugar. simple question, in reference to the Greek crown, 'What would he do with it?' He more gladly than I. It would be the best powers. Is it that young brow, never yet thing you ever did in your life, sir, to give clouded with an anxious thought, which we are to burden with the weight of sovereignty, "Yes, and I should have you run away and furrow with the cares of government? with everything—a likely matter: no, no, I The Greeks are in good humor; they would am a trifle too old for that. So move off, give Prince Alfred a hearty welcome; they would honestly endeavor to turn for him the Tim's heart swelled almost to bursting business of reigning into a pleasure. But He went outside the shop, and still waited, they may take our word for it, that they are in hopes the man would relent. His case far too clever a people to be easily governed. was very hard that day. He had eaten All the constitutions that were ever devised nothing but a crust, and had no prospect of by Whigs, with the strictest observance of earning anything. He had the keenest desire to be respectable, and yet was compelled to be in rags. For many-counselled, who will know how to give the moment Ned's policy seemed to be the way when that is the best means of gaining best, and he begun to fear he must get on by the end in view, who will know when to stand every means, lawful or unlawful, if he would on his dignity, who will be ready when necessary to draw the sword, and who will always As he was thinking this in his heart, he be able to deal a smashing blow at assuming moved slowly away, and took the direction and insolent beggars. They want a chief, to his own home. He had to pass down a this is quite sure, though they prudently say narrow and badly paved street, one of the nothing about it, who will glow with enthu-worst in the city. The houses on either side siasm for the Hellenic race, and who will be were large and lofty, and had once been oc- able and willing to head that rising in Albacupied by wealthy merchants; but they had nia, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the other long since deserted them, and the houses European provinces of Turkey, by which were now tenanted by pawnbrokers, and sec- every Greek patriot expects that the yoke endchand clothes were hanging in every dis of the Moslem is to be thrown off. Prince rection. Tim stopped before the last shop in Alfred may combine the genius for war and the street. It was a corner shop, and a boy's administration of a Napoleon, with the devojacket was swinging about outside. Tim tion to freedom of a Washington; but it stood looking at it as if fascinated. To would be silly to proceed on such an hyposnatch it down, and dodge round the corper thesis; and unless he is one man among ten and up the next alley, would be easy and quite practicable. He had not the least doubt but Ned had so come by his finery. If he personally aspires to the place, the Once possessed of the jacket, Tim might state of the case may be different. No better make a better figure and get employment. proof of this could be given that he is fit for

would be a more daring theft than he had to be found for Greece; and we decline its yet attempted, but it might be done with a full discussion. But we own that the two little dexterity. These thoughts passed likeliest men we can think of for the situaquick as lightning through Tim's brain. He tion are the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, stood looking at the jacket as if his eyes were | brother of Prince Albert, and Prince Naporiveted upon it. He even took hold of it, to leon. The sincere liberalism of the Duke of feel its texture. It came off its peg, and was | Saxe Coburg is beyond question, and he is a actually in his hand. Tim's heart gave a man of no mean talents. What he has seemed to want hitherto has been an adequate sphere. whispered the voice that was tempting him. It would be an advantage in him that he But Tim did not stir. Another voice drowned the other, and seemed to say to him, "Thou shalt not steal." Tim put the jacket as pirations of Greece. Against Prince National aspirations of Greece. Against Prince National Superscript State of the control of the co

would be the crowned client of the French Emperor. It is a serious but not a fatal objection. Possibly the Prince might sink

but we believe it to be the fact, that the split between the Emperor and the Prince is real. The circumstance mentioned by our French correspondent last week, that the Empress Eugenie is rudely reflected on in the Prince's last pamphlet, is, we hold, conclusive on this point. There is no reason to doubt that the Prince is sincerely attached to constitutional institutions, and a belief in his great ability is entertained by thinking men throughout Europe. The likelihood is that, as King of Greece, he would ally himself with United Italy, lend his influence to the work of gain-

## MR. GLADSTONE AND PROFESSOR NEW-MAN ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE following letter from Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Professor Newman, is published in the London Star:

"11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, December 1, 1862. "My dear Sir: I am sure you will receive

ndulgently a comment I have to make on a statement in your recent letter on American affairs, published in the Star, touching a matter not of opinion but of fact. "I have never to my knowledge expressed ny sympathy with the Southern cause, in

any speech at Newcastle or elsewhere, nor nave I passed any eulogium on President Davis. In dealings, whether with South or North, I have thought it out of my province o touch in any way the complicated question of praise or blame.

"Perhaps I should end here; but I cannot woid adding, that I think myself a much better friend to the Northern Americans, if it is not presumptuous to use the phrase, than those who have encouraged and are encouraging them to persevere in their hopeless and destructive enterprise. Among these I, of course, assign to you the prominent place, merited alike by your distinguished powers and, your undoubted sincerity.

"Believe me, my dear sir, faithfully yours, "W. E. GLADSTONE.

"To Professor NEWMAN."

A SHARP REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE. Professor Newman replies to Mr. Gladstone, lamenting that the policy of the Engsh Government appears to be the encourage ment of rebellion, and to foster a party of States south of of insurgents without moral claims, and arguing that England has been actuated by an

English statesmen for which you have been represented as claiming high moral credit is at this moment goading both North and South into hatred against us. I see no chance of allaying the malignant elements which the upper class of England have stirred. up, without much plain speaking, with little care whom we offend. The seeds of an unto noble Hungary, shows no signs of activity, when succor in the most odious form, and most damaging to the fair fame of England, is to be sent to that slave power in compari-

desire to see the destruction of the Union, and kindness. that every other pretext is hypocrisy. We have to clear burselves of the dreadfully plauthat, of four scknowledged is st-class powers, while importation of having desired an owner. have to clear burselves of the dreadfully plausible imputation of having desired an opportunity of war at the time of the outrage on the Trent. In the letter with which you now honor me you say that you count yourself a better friend to the North than I am, in that you do not 'encourage it to a hopeless and destructive enterprise.' To proess and destructive enterprise.' To pronounce it hopeless and destructive is to encourage and almost to justify the rebels. On no previous occasion have English statesmen

poleon the ready objection will be that he MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON RECOG-

MR. W. E. BAX lately addressed his objection. Possibly the Prince might sink into a vassal of France, but far more probably he would assert Greek independence. It is not generally known by the English public, but we believe it to be the fact, that the split tion of Belgium and Greece was accompanied

Greece, he would ally himself with United Italy, lend his influence to the work of gaining Rome and Venetia for the Italians, and initiate a policy in accordance with which both Italy and Greece would regard constitutional England as their natural ally. Unless the Greeks can get a man of experience and ability to reign over them, their best plan will be to try a republic."

MR. GLADSTONE AND PROFESSOR NEW-MAN ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Peru was exempted from the catalogue by all European countries, because a vestige of a struggle was there still being carried on. The true and clearly laid down principle of national law is, for one country never to recognize the claim of any portion of the subjects of another wildered contests being waged. France virtually broke through this time-honoured rule when she negotated a treaty of commerce with our ray deed colonies in North America; and we mive ed that act, not by a remonstrance, by by an immediate declar. a remonstrance, but by an immediate declaration of war. Wel, then, at this moment there are at least helf a dozen Federal armies in the Southern territory; they hold New Orleans; and, except at Vicksburg, command the Missippi. What, in these circumstances, are the limits of the Confederacy? Are we repared to lay these limits down—to arrange the boundary of the slave-power—to as whether it is to be permitted to extend or to exist at all? This is a far more difficult and knotty question, gentlemen, you may depend upon it, than most of us suppose; and, even if all these queries could be satisfictorily answered, there remains the one, harder still—granting that we have programme, have we the power to act upon and enforce it, as in the case of Belgium and Gre ce?

"Hungary, however, if 1848, is a case in point. The brave Magya's in that year had not only swept their dwn territories of Austrian troops—which the Confederates have not yet done—but their vitorious army was, a remonstrance, but by an immediate decla-

trian troops—which the not yet done—but their torious army was, when the Russians cross the Carpathian Mountains, at the gates of Vienna. But not a single European Power ontemplated their recognition."

Mr. Foster, at Bradfor urged that slavery and nothing else we the real cause of the Southern retellion. He threw on the Slave States and slavery to onus of the sufferings of Lancishire, a who loved freedom are in argued that all ested in the success of the Republican pa ty; their success alone could end mone of the two desirable alternatives: the restora on of the Union its work g principle; or, limitate n of slavery to with freedom as failing that, the States south of the Borde States, and east of the Mississipp Those ho advocated intervention, he contended, and so in the hope that it would be if advantage to the slaveintense desire to see the destruction of the Union, and that every other pretext is hypocrisy. The following extracts from this letter are interesting:

"It is a terrible fact, that that conduct of the way favor such a result."

## GOOD FRELING RETURNING.

The meeting recently held in New York for the relief of the Lancashire operatives, is one of the most gratifying signs of the times; and the large heartedness displayed by our care whom we offend. The seeds of an unnatural and dreadful war have been sown. The plague is not yet stayed. Pirate ships are yet about to issue from Liverpool. The Government which was so active about Hale's rockets, and would not allow arms to be sent to noble Hungary, shows no signs of activity. position on the part of the religious press of the United States, rather to copy and commend what is friendly in English papers. son with which the late tyranny of Naples was respectable and endurable. You first earned honor with me by your denunciations than to cull out and censure what is initial ting. There is also a much better disposition apparent in England, to do justice to the motives, and efforts, and sacrifices, of the than to cull out and censure what is irritaearned honor with me by your denunciations of that tyranny when no other public man spoke. Much should I have rejoiced to see in you a strong heart of righteousness, able to stem the tide of contemptible national jealousy.

"I read your Newcastle speech with great pain—I will not say with surprise; for in a previous speech the papers had represented you as reiterating, after six months, Earl Russel's monstrously untrue epigram that 'the North is fighting for dominion, the South for independence.' This I supposed to be meant as an encouragement to the South; and a gratuitous display of sympathy with it. Your Newcastle speech was I had specificate, and sacrifices, of the motives, and efforts, and efforts, and efforts, and sacrifices, of the motives, and efforts, and efforts and efforts and efforts and efforts, and efforts, and efforts, and efforts, and efforts, and efforts and efforts, and efforts and South; and a gratuitous display of sympathy with it. Your Newcastle speech was, I believe, universally understood as intended to feel the way towards the recognition of the South by England.

and may have intelligent and conscientious of their casons for making such specifices of their blood and treasure. Happy would it have been for both countries, if this disposition to judge charitably had been shown sooner; but judge charitably had been shown sooner; but the public in general with The way towards the recognition of the South by England.

\* \* \* "No one will believe that it is the policy of an English ministry to encourage insurrection, as such. They must have some nigent reason for it. The party now fostered by them, (not, I thankfully add, at all to the extent which the elite of London would have desired, but still, as no insufrectionists in the very best cause were ever before fostered,) this party of insurgents as no moral claims, even if there were no North.

"All the world, therefore, inevitably believes they can, and rather to bring out prominently acts and words of mutual courtesy and desire, to see the destruction of the Union, and that the property and the prepared to furnish his, old friends and the toady-ing of France and had feeling towards England seed for the same of France and had feeling towards England seed for firendly relations; but the maintenance of friendly relations; but The Times, Tunch, Blackwood, and many other acknowledged organs of public opinion, have been even more offensive, in their comparisons between the North and the South. In fact, there is no lack of grounds and causes of irritation on either side. Dut the true way is, for all good men wignore them, as far as they can, and rather to bring out prominently acts and words of mutual courtesy and kindness.

## THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

courage and almost to justify the rebels. On no previous occasion have English statesmentaken on themselves to prejudge the ability of a friendly government to put down insurtation. I am in high hope that the right time is unconsisted that the right time is unconsisted by a righteous God, since its upholders are at length in earnest.

"I have the honor to be, sincerely, yours, "Francis W. Newman."

"December 4, 1862."

Hope writes the poetry of the boy, but Memory, that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The oup of life is sweetest at the brim; the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper; and the druggle are made bitter, that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

A Christian that lives here among his enemies, should never stir out without his guard.

The full IRE Triax

The full IRE Triax

The raising of flax raising of flax gain. This time is distable has come into disfavor, of late and it y little has been grown by agricultures in this vicinity with remember of late and it y little has been grown by agricultures in this vicinity with remember of the construction of the memory of the memory of the construction of the control of late and it y little has been grown by agricultures in this vicinity with remember of the construction of the constru

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tion which we call Scror-ULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disncompetent to sustain the

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