American Presbyterim and Genesee Evangelist.

The Family Circle.

Lo! at noon 'tis sudden night, Darkness covers all the sky Rocks are rending at the sight! Children, can you tell me why? What can all these wonders be? Jesus dies at Calvary.

Nail'd upon the cross, behold How his tender limbs are torn ! For a royal crown of gold, They have made him one of thorns: Cruel hands, that dare to bind Thorns upon a brow so kind.

See I the blood is falling fast From his forehead and his side. Hark! he now has breathed his last; With a mighty groan he died! Children shall I tell you why Jesus condescends to die?

He who was a king above, Left his kingdom for a grave, Out of pity and of love, That the guilty he might save: Down to this sad world he flew For such little ones as you.

You were wretched, weak, and vile, You deserved his holy frown; But he saw you with a smile, And to save you hasten'd down, Listen, children I this is why Jesus condescends to die.

Come, then, children, come and see, Lift your little hands to pray: Blessed Jesus, pardon me,
Help a guilty infant, say;
Since it was for such as I Thou didst condescend to die.

ONE OF GRACE PALMER'S DAYS.

-Jane Taylor.

A WORD TO THE GIRLS. "What's the matter, Eddie?" asked Grace Palmer in a pleasant voice as she enface and muttering impatiently. "What tion. troubles you, Eddie?"

"Why, this old sum plagues me'so! I gentle wav. "No, I wouldn't, brother. Let me see it.

Perhaps I can help you."

The book and slate were taken up again, and a few words of explanation brought Eddie out of his troubles and lighted up his tle sister, appeared, and she too sought sym- or peace in the household.

pathy from sister Grace. she started for school.

mates. They were full of glee about some- bers. queer sight." She had appeared that morn- points of resemblance ceased. ing for the first time in this winter outfit, the hand of the poor child and led her for-

forward,—"Why, girls, you didn't think.
I'm sure you didn't mean to grieve Martha." harmony.
"I wish The laugh was hushed. The girls, evidently self-condemned, seemed anxious now more called to her appearance.

School was opened and the lessens comevery lesson, was about to fail in a question put to her. A sign from one of her classmates told her the answer. One failure now appeal pleasantly but frankly as follows. would perhaps cause her to lose the credit mark of a whole week. The temptation was strong, but Grace was not overcome; she let the question pass to the next, and received my children in as nicely as your mother does an "imperfect" mark. At the close of the hers?" school, as she left the room, her teacher said approvingly, "I saw Julia's offered aid on that question, Grace, and I am glad that you were enabled to be honest." "Ah," thought the diference.—Congregationalist. Grace, "I should not have been honest if I | had not been helped to overcome.'

She did not get through the day without other troubles. Little mischievous Madge came by the table where she was writing "composition," and joggled her so that a bad blot was made in the centre of the sheet. An angry word sprang to her lips, and indearly, she's always kind."

all the day, but it was so hard they felt dis- street. This sink of iniquity, where infidelicouraged. Grace had to struggle very hard sometimes against selfishness, and pride, and a quick temper; and these are just the things that trouble some little girls that I upon this graceless village, the wild Indians and laws a the reason is that every morning she asks stout men hid themselves in cellars, wells' Christ to give her strength to do what pleases stables, and wherever they fancied they could him; and every night she thanks him for all find protection. A few, braver than their

Dear Grace! She will one day walk "in elegance, and well-furnished-were razed to white raiment," for Jesus is guiding her in the ground. New Ulm was made a desolathe path that leads to "the place where the tion. angels dwell." How many of you have The dance-hall escaped the general wreck, -Uncle Paul in the Child at Home.

THE TWO MOTHERS.

"I declare, Sarah Bell," said Mrs. Howard to her niece. "I don't know how your mother can get along as she does, with six children. I have only half as many; and they almost worry the life out of me. It seems as if they grew more troublesome every day. The only happy moment I have, is when they are all in bed: then I know they are not in mischief. How hard it must be for your mother to manage six."

"Why auntie, it never seems to be hard; though dear mamma has a great care, I know. I don't believe she thinks there are too many of us; she never tells us so, if she does. I am sure we are all very happy together; and I think mamma is happy too. I heard her say last week, that the best part of the day for her, was when we came home from school at night, and she could have us all together

*Well, her children cannot be much like mine, if she can say that; I am positively dreading to see my George and Willie open the gate. It is time for them now."

A loud outcry, and the din of many childtered the sitting-room one bright winter into the presence of his cousin, made him morning, and found her brother with a flushed too sullen and resentful to offer any justifica-

"Where is George?" said Mrs., Howard. The question was answered as soon as mean to give it up!" and he laid his slate and arithmetic upon the table in no very gentle way. But his injuries secured his mother's pity, and she petted him as the victim of his comrade's violence while he was really the un-

provoked aggressor of the fray. Before the house was quiet, the thrid child face once more. Grace was not much older came in, little Lucy Howard, who had been than her brother, but she was somewhat spending the day abroad. She was a child

Sarah Bell was as much relieved as her "I did bump my head," she sobbed, as aunt, when bedtime came. Yet it was not Grace took her in her arms and kissed away the happy retiring which she was accustomed to at home. The children were cross, and she pointed out as the "bump," till Madge threw off their garments in disorder. This was comforted. Then Grace set her to playing again; and after her usual preparations she started for school.

fretted the impatient mother, and though with the maternal instinct, she carefully covered and tucked them up in bed, no word of love

thing, and greeted her with a shout that explained their mirth. "Oh, Grace Palmer, do look here! Did you ever!" and her attention was directed to the central figure of the group. It was little Martha Dade. On her head was a strange old-fashioned bood, from which looked out a kind of half.

Mrs. Howard accompanied her home, and spent a day or two with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bell. They had very seldom met before; Sarah's mother haying but just moved from a distant part of the country into the town adjoining the Howards. Both the ladies ashamed, half-sorrowful face; an old cloak were widowed, their husbands having been which somebody had doubtless given to her killed by a railroad casualty while traveling mother, and which was by far too long for together about five years previous to the date her small form, hung from her shoulders; of our story. Each of these mothers was a and altogether she was, as the girls said, "a professing Christian also; but there alas! all

Mrs. Howard seemed greatly struck by the and the girls, who had forgotten for the mo- contrast between her sister-in-law's household ment that she was a child of poverty, had and her own. The children of Mrs. Bell aurrounded her, and were making merry at were obedient and affectionate. There seemed her expense. But Grace, more thoughtful to be a hidden influence, an undercurrent of than the others, did not see any "fun" in moral power operating to check irritation, this, and she only said, kindly, as she took curb any approach to waywardness, and bring

"I wish I knew your mother's secret for managing children" said Sarah's aunt as they were alone together on the morning after her to make reparation by their kindness to Mar- arrival. "I don't see what should make such tha, and through that day attention was no a difference between hers and mine." Now Sarah was a thoughtful and observing child, though only twelve years old. She had almenced. Grace, who generally mastered ready seen one strong point of difference between her mother's way of family training and her aunt's. So she answered the latter's

as mamma does us." "What do you mean, child? Don't I tuck

"Oh, auntie, I mean-I mean, mamma always tucks us in with a prayer.' Mrs. Howard's conscience smote her with

Miscellaneous.

RETRIBUTION.

Out in Minnesota, some Infidels builded a deed half leaped out, but she cut it short, town. The original proprietors stipulated quietly took Madge out of the way, and be that no church should ever be placed upon gan enew. Eddie too made frequent calls the town-plot, on pain of its reversion to the upon her, but if you had asked him at the original owner. The settlers threatened that day's close what he thought of sister Grace, any preachers who should dare to come there I am sure he would have said, "I love her to disturb them with the Gospel, should be hanged or thrown into the river. They danc-Grace does not find it easy to go through ed and got drunk on the Sabbath, and reveled a day so as to feel happy at night. Little in all manner of ungodliness. On one Sabgirls have told me more than once that they bath a few weeks ago, they made an effigy of tried to be good and to make others happy Jesus Christ, and burned it on the public

know and love. But such happy days as assaulted it. The people fied from their this are not strange or unusual with her, and dwellings in the greatest consternation, and success, asks forgiveness for all failures, and comrades, attempted some defense, and even prayerfully, and with humble trust in her women, it is said, tried to shame the majority best Friend, makes a resolve that if spared to of cowards into some degree of strength and salvation. see a new day she will try again, and harder courage. But all availed little. The redthan ever, to have sunshine in her heart for skin flood swept over the doomed territory. herself, and sunshine in her face for every- From one hundred and fifty to two hundred houses--many of them of some pretension to

joined the same company of happy travelers? to be used as a place of public worship, by

there to hold the place; and within its walls the cooperation confidence of the pastors there to hold the place; and within its walls the cooperation that Christ was preached, who so short a that Christ was preached, who so short a those already wribed. A short visit to time before, had been scorned and insulted those already time before, had been scorned and insulted plants, was made the occasion of there, by the men whose scalped carcasses Plymouth, Mars was made the occasion of a powerful rev

were now fertilizing their own soil. The weakness of God is stronger than men.

COMPULSORY INTRODUCTION AND EAR-

LY REPUDIATION OF SLAVERY IN REV. F. STARR, Jr., of Pen Yan, in his exceedingly valuable and vigorous discourse on the "People of Color in the United States," thus states the significant facts of

the early history of slavery in this country: Slaves were imported into this country by London, Can raders and companies, and by national Brit- Sabbath has sh patronage. In 1620, the same year our byterian Chui pilgrim fathers stepped on Plymouth rock, a the Evangelist Dutch ship landed and sold at Jamestown, Virginia, twenty slaves: these were the first laves in the United States. The trade once commenced, competition between buyers and importers sprang up, and the evil began to spread, until it was soon found scattered useful purpos long the whole coast. But the work of sup- | be applied. plying slaves to this country was not left plications rece sholly to individual enterprise. Four com- stance is that panies, to trade in slaves, were chartered by horses' feet. the English government, and two of the kings been resorted at attain this result, but the of England were members of two of those adoption of gu companies! They brought many slaves; persede all others soon as its efficacy be-

but the influences we have mentioned were comes recogni constantly operating to keep the community veterinary sur from becoming demoralized, so much so, that | the consistence more than fifty years had passed by and the shoe; that here were comparatively few. The opposi- as to mould it ato the required form : that tion was such that several of the colonies it be indissolupetitioned the English government to prevent | horse's hoof their further importation. The government moisture; and refused to grant their prayer, being influ- uniting perfect enced by the companies by whom it was sub- substance pos sidized. Slaves and slavery were thus forced gutta-percha. upon an unwilling people, and they were sideration, it purchased by those having the most means fragments the and the least moral principle; and thus, the hot water; the avarice of the trader and the cupidity of the half their we buyer, with a corrupted distant government, and melted t set up a small minority, in the democratic over a gentle colonies of America, as a privileged class, stirred; the against the pecuniary interest, the natural late color.

the great majority of the citizens. . . .

the men who led the world in the abolition may be facil of the slave trade. In 1776 the commence-knife warme nent of our liberties, the old colonial con- the artificial gress forbade the further importation of polished. I slaves. 1788 such efforts were made by horse may be dered seful, which otherthose interested in the importation of slaves, wise would of that congress was prohibited from interdict- the score of l ing the traffic until 1808. . . Seizing upon of gutta-perc the remaining period before the termination office Report of the slave trade in 1808, "Charleston alone in the four years of 1804-5-6 and 7 imported 39,975. While the nobler State of Georgia, by her own enactment, terminated the slave trade in 1798, ten years before the

general government. Thus while our nation led all the modern nations in the closing of impossibility the slave trade, to Georgia belongs the honor of having anticipated by ten years the action of our nation. . Virginia would not nify. It is cede to the United States the northwest territory, now the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illithis favorite nois, Wisconsin and Michigan, without the pathizers. express stipulation, in the words and hand- is quoted, the writing of the immortal Jefferson, that in any people 'all that territory east of the Mississippi and dependence north of the Ohio, slavery and involuntary and it is conservitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and hereby is forever prohibited." The United States accepted that territory upon that prohibition, and passing it in the very words of Jefferson, made those shall be subject to by the south. No one five noble States forever free. That was the reat ordinance of 1787! and is the true ex- pose in view onent of the intentions of the founders of garrisons, b this republic, respecting the institution of support upon slavery, and the true interpeter of the meanare based,

layery, and the true interpeter of the mean-ng and spirit of the constitution: They kil-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the mean-gone, what the slave trade to structure of the slave trade to slave trade tra the slave trade to stop slavery coming remaining, he is there any hope of per-om abroad. They refused in the constitu- manent per and safety to us? For what Sunday-School, Theological and Tract. to acknowledge that so loathsome a is all war thing existed in a free nation; and they took | questions of every foot of land then belonging to the gene-ral government and forever prohibited slave-an army,

EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND.

peen born at Ellington, Tolland county, Ct., as full of Sept. 1, 1831. His boyhood and youth were Prussia, S assed mostly at the adjacent town of Ver- nasty, and on. He owes much to a pious mother's amples of r aithful prayers and counsels. He became dence, and faithful prayers and counsels. He became a subject of converting grace at the age of 17, while attending school at Southington, Hartford county, Conn. He studied at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and enterplies Academy, Andover, Mass., and enterplies a converting grace at the age of maintaining which the South possesses; yet the cap of Warsaw, the surrender of Villagos, to ttles of Novara, of Jena, of Salamanca of Waterloo respectively, settled as tely the fate of the inhabiting future contracts of the public in general with 1854. Completing his collegiate course in 1858, he entered Union Theological Seminary, in this city, the same year. In the Autumn of 1859 he visited Scotland, expecting after a few months to return and resume his of the people studies in this city. Circumstances occasion in like ma can any one doubt, looking ed a change of his plans, and he connected at the pression resources of the himself with the senior classes of the Free comparative resources of the at the pression of his plans, and he connected himself with the senior classes of the Free College of Edinburgh, completing his course of theological study in the Spring of 1860.

His whole course, according to the testimony of his instructors, from the time of commencing his studies for the ministry, has been marked by an ardent zeal for the conversion of souls to Christ. His efforts in college, and in the vicinity, were crowned with much success. During his abode in the pression of he is the progress of exhaustion to the first progress of exhaustion the conversion of he is the progress of exhaustion to the first progress of exhaustion the conversion of his instructors, from the time of commencing his studies for the ministry, has been marked by an ardent zeal for the conversion of souls to Christ. His efforts in college, and in the vicinity, were crowned with much success. During his abode in the progress of exhaustion the east and the other in the west, which all the other in the total disorganization to two rebel armies, and thus enable us errose an impassable barrier between the we should gain two decisive battles, or the east and the other in the west, which all result in the total disorganization to two rebel armies, and thus enable us errose an impassable barrier between the west, which all result in the total disorganization to two rebel armies, and thus enable us errose an impassable barrier between the west and the other in the west, which all result in the total disorganization to two rebel armies, and thus enable us errose an impassable barrier between the west, which all result in the total disorganization to two decisive battles, or the east and the other in the west, which all result is the total disorganization to the east and the other in the other in the west, which all result is the total disorganization to the east and the other in the o version on sours to corrise. His choices in college, and in the vicinity, were crowned with much success. During his abode in Edinburgh, he visited considerably in the neighborhood, and his labors were much blessed, especially at Musselburgh, about five miles to the east of the city. In January, 1861; he visited the town of Annan, in the extreme south of Scotland, continuing there for a fortnight in labors, night and, day, for the good of souls. A wonderful work of divine grace followed, pervading the whole town and country round about. In February, he visited Dumfries with a like result—the work extending to every village and hamlet within a circuit of twenty miles, and resulting in according to the judgment of the pastors of the churches, in the genuine conversion of large numbers of souls. Having been invited to Glasgow, he labored there incessantly of from Feb. 24th to April 9th. preaching and

ity, the most flattering testimonials were koned near given him at a public meeting held in that producing f city the last week in May, shortly after his oats are an return from Italy. Early in January, 1861, he returned to America, and for more than a year pursued a similar course of labor,

from Feb. 24th to April 9th, preaching and

exhorting in their largest churches, and suc-

Thus far, Malammond had labored as a approbation of the pastors layman, with Early in October last, he whom he assist was licensed to each by the Third Presbytery of New Yit, by whom he is to be ordained to the ordained sion. Since the middle of mon on that co October, with a exception of a few day's service in Belont Wisconsin, he has been lasuccess in Hamilton and boring with West, and since the last with the American Presof Montreal. E. F. H. in

HOORS FOR HORSES.

alculate the various It is impos which gutta-percha may of the most ingenious apmade of this valuable sub-taking artificial hoofs for ny ingenious devices have percha will, doubtless, su-What is required by the a is a substance possessing chorn, to retain the nails of readily soften by heat, so in water, seeing that the enerally in contact with tly, that it be capable of with the hoof. No known s all these qualities except r the purpose under conepared by being cut into of a nut and softened in rces are then mixed with of povilered sal ammoniac er in a tinned saucepan , keeping the mass well re shilld assume a chocorequired for use it should be melted in the perpot; the surface of the hoof must be sped clean and the guttasentiment, and the religious convictoins of be melted in The men who made the constitution were percha applie equired. The application by the use of a glazier's which also the surface of of may be smoothed and manna many a valuable main fi for slaughter. On inity, also, this application to be welcomed.—Patent

VHO CAN POUND THE

conquering or subjugating

is based upon very vague

nquest and subjugation sig-

rising to find how even in-

tve been imposed upon by et of rebels and their symetended saying of Napoleon it is impossible to prevent mined on achieving its inaccomplishing its purpose; atly asked whether any one occupy the whole south with amply to destroy the only ich its arrogant pretensions n appeal to force to settle onal interest which peaceful sailed to settle; and what is only another argument, the sch if successful in other deultima rate must give the law to the cisive bat conquered in ancient hr day were just as deter-Lombardy MR. HAMMOND is yet quite young, having mined to e as the south is, and quite tial ardor; and certainly under the Bonaparte dy-French Empire, are all exis which valued their indepenh tenfold the resources for

exhorting in their largest churches, and succeeding, by the blessing of God, in stirring up multitudes of adults, and especially of children and youth, to the work of securing their salvation.

Having succeeded in obtaining the confidence of Glasgow and vision

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Oat stray if t too ripe when cut, is reconded near each to the best hay as a milksoned near each to the best hay as a milksep:3 ly

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Advertisements.



incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impire air, filth and filthy habits,

skin, eruptive and cutaneous anections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous

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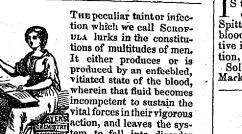
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PHILADELPHIA,

Soul's ship to tough it, so the world is beautiful when ining through it of God.



the depressing vices, and, above all, by the vene-real infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hered itary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same rem-

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It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a value ble addition to their Medicine Chests. t is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bot

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Circulars specifying terms, &c., will be sent, and additional information given, on application to the

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Catalogues can be had at the Music stores of J. E. Gould, and Lee & Walker, Chestnut street; or at the office of the "American Presbyterian." july31 tf The West Chester Academy, AT WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA. Within Two Hours Ride from Philadelphia.

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WILL commence the Summer Term, of full Five months,—the Seventeenth Session, under the direction of its present Principal,—on the First of May next. Boys and Young Men are thoroughly prepared for College or Business. Eight gentlemen of tried ability and experience, constitute the corps of Instructors. The French, German and Spanish languages are taught by pairs resident teachers. The Instructors. Ine FRENCH, CHERMAN and SPANISH IANguages are taught by native resident teachers. The
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Family Boarding School, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania THIS School was established Eleven years since, by the Rev. M. Meigs, formerly President of Dela-

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The Rev. M. Meigs, formerly President of Delaware College.
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The Principal gives his undivided personal attention
to the School, and is aided by experienced assistants,
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in all the departments.

The ensuing Summer Session will commence on Wednesday, May 6th, and continue Twenty-one weeks. Circulars, containing references, names of patrons, and full particulars, will be sent by mail, on application to the Principal, REV. M. MEIGS, A.M. Pottstown, April 2d, 1862. ap3 1y

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TO accommodate a few friends, who have sons to educate, I have now ten Boys most of whom are educate, I have now ten Boys most of whom are fitting for College. It has been my good fortune to prepare for West Point and for College, several now prominent men in the Legal profession, and in the Army General Lyon—the most lamented Lyon; Col. H. A. Wood; John C. Dodge, etc.,—were among my former pupils for the Military Academy. When I had a similar school in Quincy, Mass., I had pupils from Mobile to New Brunswick. The Hon. John Quincy Adams, who was then a resident of that town, and who visited my school, and examined the pupils for West Point and for Harvard College, gave me the Vest Point and for Harvard College, following certificate:
"I have examined Mr. Cornell's School, and have

never visited one, in my judgment, more thorough or better conducted, and I think it well worthy the pa-tronage of all who have sons to educate: John Quincy Adams." Three boarding boys and two more day pupils will Those who wish, may inquire of the following cler-gymen, who have sons in the School:

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The sizes are, Nos. 2, 8, 4, 5 and 5.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

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The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the Points are warranted for six months, except against accident. The numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk. Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

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For \$2 25, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality. THE SAME GOLD PENS IN SILVER EXTEN-SION CASES, WITH PENCILS. For \$1 50, a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality. For \$1 75, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, For \$1 75, a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$2, a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$3, a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$3 50, a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality. GOLD PENS, ALL 1ST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS. MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.
For \$2, a No. 4 Pen, for \$2 25, a No. 5 Pen, for \$2.75, a No. 6 Pen, for \$3.50, a No. 7 Pen.
For \$4, a No. 8 Pen, for \$5, a No. 9 Pen, and for \$6, a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which

quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

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In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously

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EALER in Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes and Specie. Drafts on New York, Boston, Baltimore, etc., for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission, at the Board of Brokers. Business Paper, Loans on Collaterals, etc., negotiated. Deposits received and interest allowed.

The Crucifixion.

ish voices drew the speaker to the window. There was evidently a row among the crowd of boys who were on their way home from the village school. Willie Howard was running as if for life; and too much in haste to stop for trifles, sprang over the fence instead of stopping to untie the gate which was fastened with a string. A rent in his trowsers was the consequence of his escapade; and the wrath of his tidy mother met him at the threshold. "Another job for my tired fingers, you naughty boy, you plague me almost to death. A pretty sight you are for company, but come along and let your cousin see what work you make me." Willie was about to deprecate his mother's anger by telling what was indeed the truth that a very quarrelsome comrade was pursuing him to make him stand and fight, while he was following his mother's repeated direction to run home and get away from him. But the furious outbreak with which she greeted him, and the mortification of being dragged as a culprit

than her brother, but she was somewhat ahead of him in her studies, and was never unwilling to aid when it was necessary. Just as she had made sunshine for Eddie, a mournful cry came from under the table, and soon after the curly head of Madge, her little sistern anneared and the table and soon after the curly head of Madge, her little sistern anneared and the table and table and

On the way she overtook several of her or voice of prayer soothed them to their slum-

each member of the family into relations of

"Auntie, you do not put my cousins to bed,

the vo inteers who afterward were stationed