ABOVE THE STORM.

BY REV. C. H. RICHARDS.

A little bird, caught unaware, flew o'er the tempest path,
And, suffering rainy, found itself the victim of storm;
In vain it buffeted the winds, and beat against the cloud,
The storm forced buffeted it back again with angry threatening loud.

O foolish, foolish bird, said I, the raging storm
To strive against such fearful foes to reach thy quiet nest,
When high above the drifting clouds no tempest mars the serene,
But winds are hushed, and heavens are fair, and sunlight falls serene.

Clear through the clouds thine upward way, and wing thy flight aloft,
When then shapest thy course in azure blue, and float on breezes soft.
For though on Earth the tempest raves as though 'twould never cease,
Heaven invades that upper realm, nor breaks its Sabbath peace.

Ah! so my Soul when tossed by stormy doubts and trials strong,
Flies close to Earth, and hopes for peace by fighting hard and long.
Low through the gloom it struggles on, and signs for light and day,
While sighs, and passion buffet hard, and clouds beset its way.

Fly higher, Soul, and rise above into Faith's sunlight region,
Where are no winds, no fogs of fear, no rain of bitter tears,
And there, O'er all the storms of Life, your course shall be unstayed
Where God smiles and shine through all the quiet He hath made.

For storm and tempest chug to Earth, but o'er them is a zone
Where Heaven's own peace forever dwells, and clouds are all unknown,
Where souls that weary of their strife, and dare to sear above,
May sing their songs of triumph in the sunlight of God's love.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Seventh Day—Morning Session.

CEDARVILLE, O., May 26.—The Synod assembled at 9 o'clock A. M., and was opened with prayer by the Moderator. Rev. S. Boyd presiding.

Rev. H. H. Blair, a delegate from the United Presbyterian Church, being present, took part in the devotional exercises.

At 9½ o'clock the Synod resumed business. The roll was called, and the minutes read and approved.

The Trustees of the Theological Seminary presented their report. It was resolved that the report be referred to the Committee on the Theological Seminary. The Committee on the Theological Seminary reported. The report was accepted and adopted.

The cards of Rev. H. H. Blair, a delegate from the U. P. Church, were read. On motion, Mr. Blair was invited to a seat as a consultative member.

J. Smyth, Esq., presented a communication from Dr. Wylie, purporting to be a report of the Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

It was resolved that the communication be read, and after being read it was laid on the table.

The Auditing Committee reported. The report was accepted and approved.

It was resolved that the Board of Foreign Missions be directed to prepare a report.

It was resolved that a recess be taken for half an hour to afford time to the Board to prepare a report.

The recess having expired, the delegate from the United Presbyterian Church addressed the Synod. He said that "the church which he represented congratulated the Synod upon its peace and unity. He hoped that a glorious future was before us. The time has come when the hope of Zion's friends is realized. It is not always proper to chronicle sentiments of union on the people. If you are in danger of dividing yourselves on the questions connected with union, we say press forward together. I am sorry that some names are off your roll, but I am glad to find the name of McLeod here, not in one generation, but in two, and a third is coming forward. I have great pleasure in presenting to you the congratulations of the United Presbyterian Church."

The Moderator responded in suitable terms: "He hoped that we were at last free of all. We are all pressing forward under one glorious banner. The churches have, in many respects, a common history. We may hope for that time when the divided tribes shall be united. He might be permitted to say that the time has about arrived."

Three propositions were made in regard to the next place of meeting. Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Brooklyn were named. Cincinnati was chosen. The time of meeting was fixed by the third Wednesday of May, 1870, at 7 o'clock P. M.

It was resolved that a committee be appointed to procure facilities for travelling on the railroads.

The committee: Rev. George Gibson, Esq., D. McLeod and J. S. Marlin.

It was resolved that the next meeting of the Synod be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, and that his alternate be Rev. N. Woodside.

It was resolved that the thanks of the Synod be returned to the Moderator for his sermon at the opening of the Synod.

It was resolved that the thanks of the Synod be returned to the citizens of Cedarville and neighborhood, for their liberality and generous entertainment.

It was resolved that negotiations be opened with the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

It was resolved that Rev. Dr. Clark be appointed to open these negotiations.

A paper on the subject of Psalmody was presented. The paper was received and the petitioners referred to the minutes of the Synod for 1866 and 1868 for information.

The Board of Foreign Missions reported. The report was accepted, amended and adopted.

The minutes of the sessions of the Synod were read throughout.

It was resolved that Mr. James C. Milligan receive contributions from the congregations for the delegates to the Union Convention.

It was resolved that special thanks be rendered to Almighty God for His goodness to us during the sessions of the Synod.

Dr. McLeod offered an impressive prayer.

It was resolved that the Synod adjourn to the time and place appointed.

The Moderator adjourned the Synod by prayer. After singing the 133d Psalm and pronouncing the benediction, the Moderator declared the court adjourned.

—The opening of the Suez Canal will be attended by the Grand Dukes Constantine and Vladimir, the Austrian Archduke, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern, Count Bernstorff, and probably by the Empress of France.

—A story has been going the rounds of the papers of Admiral Farragut having married a Spanish or a French lady and an ancestor of his family. The truth of the matter is that while Admiral Farragut was introduced to the Admiral, he was not married, but was married by his education and prescription, with his 50,000, the tradition in the Farragut family pointing to a remote connection with the Port Mahon branch of the same name.

—Our among the misses Madame Methua Scheller plays "Jean d'Arc" in a silver antique.

PEOPLE OF PROSE.

[From the Saturday Review.]

When people who possess fine feelings are poor their sensitiveness is indeed a cross both for themselves and their friends to bear. If you try to show them a kindness or do them a service, they fly out at you for obtruding them, and say you humiliate them by treating them as paupers. You may do to your rich acquaintances a hundred things which you dare not attempt with your poor friends cursed with fine feelings; and little offices of kindness, which are as current coin, through society, are misinterpreted into insults with them. Difficult to deal with in every phase, they are in none more dangerous to meddle with than when they They are as bad if they have become successful after a period of struggle. Then your attention to them is time-serving, bowing to the rising sun, worshiping the golden calf, &c. Else why did you not seek them out when they were poor? Why were you not cap in hand when they went into business? Why have you waited until they were successful before you recognized their value? It is funny to hear how bitter these sensitive folks are when they have come out into the sunlight of success after the dark passage of poverty, as if it had been possible to dig them out of their obscurity when their name was still to make—as if the world could recognize its prophets before they had spoken. But this recognition after success is a very delicate point with people of fine feelings, supposing always the poverty struggle to have been hard; and even if there has been no struggle to speak of, then their doubts and misgivings as to whether they are liked for themselves or not, and morbid speculations on the stability and absolute value of the attentions they hold and the attentions they receive, and endless suspicions of what would be the result if they lost their fame or wealth or political power or social standing—or whatever may be the hook on which their success hangs—make their fine feelings an impaled. The act of giving has been impossible to be performed by these self-torturers is the philosophic acceptance of life as it is and of things as they fall naturally to their share.

Women remarkable for fine feelings are also remarkable for their uneasy distrust, their irritable craving, which continually requires reassuring and allaying. As wives or lovers they never take a man's love, once expressed and fairly acted upon, as a certainty, unless constantly repeated. Women they are always pouting for, meaning their loveless condition, getting up jealousies scenes of tender accusation or sorrow for imaginary coldness and deadness, which at the first may have a certain charm to a man as flattering to his vanity, but which soon palls upon him after a short time, and end by annoying and alienating him; thus bringing about the very catastrophe which they hoped by deprecating before it existed. Another characteristic with women of fine feelings is their inability to bear the genuine remonstrance, the most shadowy fault-finding. A choke of any gravity throws them into hysterics on the spot; but even a request to do what they have not been in the habit of doing, or to abstain from doing that which they have used themselves to do, is more than they can endure with dry-eyed equanimity. You have to live with them in the fool's paradise of perfectness, or you are made to feel yourself an unmitigated brute. You have between you two alternatives of suffering many things that are disagreeable and that might be easily remedied, or of having your wife sulkily in her own room, or going about the house with red eyes and an expression of exasperated patience that is infinitely worse to bear than the most passionate retaliation. Indeed, women may be divided broadly into those who cry, and those who retort, when they are found fault with; which, with a little sorting of those wooden women who "don't care," leaves a very small percentage indeed of those who can accept a reliable good temper, and simply try to amend a failing or break off—an impleasant—habit, without a parade of submission and sweet Griselda patience unjustly claimed, but without the soul which ought to accompany it. For there are women who can make their weakness a more potent weapon of offence than any passion or violence could give. They do not go in for doing, but complain, but they exaggerate their submission till you are forced to put your hand to the torture they inflict. They look at you so humbly; they speak to you in so subdued a voice, and they speak to you at all, which is so rare, and never unless first addressed; they avoid you so pointedly, hurrying away if you are going to meet them about the house, on the pretext of being late—fly to your sight and doing you a service, ridding you of their presence they are so exceptionally conscious that the thing of which you mildly complained under some circumstances shall never happen again under any circumstances, that, you are forced at the sacrifice of your entrenchments, and obliged to come to an explanation. You ask them what is amiss, or what do they mean by their absurd conduct; and they answer you—"Nothing," with an injured air, or an afflicted surprise at your question. What have they done that you should speak to them so harshly? They are sure they have done all they could to please you, and they did not know what right you have to be vexed with them again. They have kept out of your way and not said a word to annoy you; they have only tried to obey you, and to do as you ordered, and yet you are not satisfied! What can they do to please you? and why is it that they never can please you, whatever they do? You get no nearer your end by this kind of thing; and the only way to bring your Griselda to reason is by facing a row, and saying she will cry bitterly, but finally end by kissing and making up. You too go through a process. Nothing else, save a sudden disaster or an unexpected pleasure of large dimensions, will save you from the bitter sting, cannot always communal catalysous or gobsmoth, and as the first are dangerous and the last costly, the short and easy method remaining is to have a decisive "understanding," which means a scene and a disaster to the object of passion, which ending till the next time.

Sometimes the fine feelings are hurt by no greater barbarity than that which they call joking in a joke. Women with fine feelings are seldom able to take a joke; and you will hear them relating, with an injured accent and as a serious accusation, the merest bit of nonsense you may call at random, in the mere intention of wounding them than had the merchant prince the intention of putting on the Effects eye when he flung his date-stones in the desert. As you cannot deny what you have said, they have the whip-hand of you for the moment, and all you can hope for is that the friend to whom they detail their grievance will side with them and it, and understand the joke "as a joke," cannot, then there are fine feelings which very seriously interfere with giving irritation at moral and intellectual differences of opinion, the feelings brought up in questions of faith and soundness of doctrine, having taken certain moral and theological ideas under their especial patronage, and holding all diversity of judgment therefrom a personal offence. The people among affinity are exceedingly uncomfortable folks to deal with, and manage to make every one else uncomfortable too. You hurt their feelings so continually, and so unconsciously, that you might as well be living in a region of scorpions and spring-guns, and set to walk barefoot among pitfalls and water-holes. You fling your date-stone here too, quite carelessly and thinking no evil, and up starts the Effect who swears you have injured him intentionally; you express an opinion without attaching any particular importance to it, but you hurt the fine feelings which opinion, and unless you wish to have a quarrel you must retract or apologize. As the worst-tempered always carries the day, and as fine feelings are only loud and tempers under another name, you very probably do apologize, and so the matter ends. Other people have their fineness of feeling in their impatience of pain, and the tremendous grievance they think it that they should suffer at the hands of others—say, so much more than others. These are the people who are great on the theory of nervous differences, and who maintain that their cowardice and impatience of pain means an organization like an Zolian harp for sensibility. The oldest part of the business is the sublime contempt these sensitives have for other people's patience and endurance, and how much more refined and touching they think their own puerile sensibility. But this is a characteristic of humanity all through: the unspreading of evil under the name of good being one of the oldest facts of an imperfect nature and a confused system of morals. If all things showed their fine feelings without disguise, and if spades were always called spades and not softened down to agricultural implements, we should have fine feelings placed in a different category from that in which they stand at this moment, and the world would be the richer by just so much addition of truth.

Wedding Presents.

There was a time when the word "wedding present" had a charm in it. When it meant something fresh, spontaneous, representative of the giver's affection, and when the giver was permitted, without creating a scandal, to proportion his gift to his means. But that was a good while ago. Now it is become a regular piece of business. There is neither love nor feeling in the matter. Not but that there are love and feeling still in the world in plenty, only, it would seem, they have taken to sanctuary in other things than the wedding-gift. At present now is a forced contribution, or a means of gratifying the giver's vanity or ostentation, or an investment made for the sake of getting a peg higher in "society." All the feeling that is left goes to the gift of the bride. At the best, nothing more tender than "good wishes" is asked or looked for and given. That is, if the giver can forget it as easily. For it is to be disguised that the wedding present has become a serious tax, and is only tolerated by people with patience to bear on coming back the value of their gift when they themselves should be married.

MY WANTS.

I want to know who owns a dog,
When sick will physic drink;
Or where on where they live a hog,
A cow, or mule, or mink;
I want to find a whale-boat,
A monkey or a mouse;
I want to know if a cat has a beat,
That lives in the house;
That drinks a drug, or can be taught
To walk upon a rail;
And every human being ought
Where what is not good.
False education is the bane
Of all the human race;
Or we could know what we know,
But hates it in this town;
A million lives would be right;
A million live will fail;
And in this battle that we fight,
The truth it will prevail.
We need go no instinct at our birth,
That instinct comes from years;
Or else we change in the fourth,
As stated in dark Leviticus.
Men die when doctors do attend,
They can but die without;
Then you are sure no poisons send,
Why then? Is no doubt.
Haverboby only knew,
Haverboby knows not;
The victim now wouldn't be few,
Short collins longer grow.
Folks will learn music, Greek or French,
And all the arts of life,
Or profit by the blacksmith wench,
May save that man or wife.
Then wouldn't people marry young,
Then wouldn't people be old,
Then upper Ten, who like an Ass,
Will stand, like an ass.
The time will come, the child shall know,
Before his A, B, C,
The laws of health and useful grow,
And better man will be.
What is your know-how, silly strut?
Where is your know-what, fool?
Why don't you know what you know,
Have more of mother wit,
Than upper Ten, who like an Ass,
Will stupid be out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT TEMPERANCE LECTURE AT CONCERT HALL.

Under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,

The Eloquent Temperance Orator of England,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7th.

Admission ..... 25 cents.
Reserved number of reserved seats ..... 50 cents.

Tickets will be for sale at ASHMEAD'S Book Store, 724 Chestnut, and at the Hall, on Monday, June 7th, at 7 o'clock P. M. 6t

OFFICE RESOLUTE MINING COMPANY, No. 23 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27th, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that all Stock of the Resolute Mining Company, which shall not be transferred on the books, on Monday, June 7th, shall be subject to the assessment of Twenty Cents per share, payable at 10 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Secretary, in Philadelphia (according to the Charter and By-Laws), unless previously paid.

By order of the Directors.

D. A. HOOPES, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Company claims the right to bid on said Stock. may29 2t*

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOMS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 1107 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1869.

In conformity with Rule 3d of the Rules for Government of the Union Republican party, the registering officers of our Republican wards will meet the Judges, or the candidates, and the Inspectors of Election each in their respective wards, for the purpose of making such registry, on the following days and hours, viz:

FIRST and SECOND Days—From 7 o'clock, noon, to 9 o'clock, P. M.

THIRD Day—From 7 o'clock, noon, to 10 o'clock, noon, of the Republican Voters, under the provisions of Section 4, and of Section 5 of the act of assembly, a registry of the Republican voters, under the provisions of said Rule.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.
W. B. WELSH, Secretary.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR RED BUGS. Warranted to Kill. Price 25 Cents. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and Druggists generally. may29 3t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—A special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 4th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of authorizing a mortgage to be offered stock. may27 m w6t

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Keystone Mutual Benefit Association, will be held at their office, No. 234 Walnut street, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for other business that may legally come before the meeting.

B. A. HOOPES, Secretary.

EMPIRE COPPER COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Empire Copper Company, will be held at No. 234 Walnut Company, No. 234 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, on MONDAY, June 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

B. A. HOOPES, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Keystone Copper Company, will be held at their office, No. 234 Walnut street, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

B. A. HOOPES, Secretary.

AMYGDALOID MINING COMPANY, OFFICE 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

M. H. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METALLINE LAND COMPANY, No. 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7th, 1869.

The stated annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Metalline Land Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon.

M. H. HOFFMAN, Clerk.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1869.

A stock dividend of twelve dollars and fifty cents on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank has been paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives since the 10th day of June, 1868.

JOSEPH W. ALLEN, Cashier and Trustee.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
CHEMISTS TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON,
25 RUE DE RICHELIEU,
PARIS.

DR. BURON DU BUISSON'S DIGESTIVE PILLS, OR LACTEO-LACTATE OF MAGNESIA.

The Alkaline Lactates form the most efficacious aperient medicine. Unlike other aperients, they do not specifically act on the mucous membrane of the intestines, but act on the whole system, through the medium of the blood, as powerful antiseptics, analogous to lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be the most powerful antiseptic medication. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, the following cases in which they have been prescribed with the most beneficial results, viz., Dyspepsia, bronchitis, gastralgia, gastralgia, hypochondriasis, hysteria, gravel, gout, and under the gastric-intestinal affections, &c.

Agents in Philadelphia,

JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1 Tenth street, Philadelphia.

OAL DEFRANCHI, RICHARDS & CO., N. W. cor. Tenth and Market sts.

OAL DEFRANCHI'S A SUPERIOR article for cleansing the teeth, purifying the breath, and imparting a pearl like whiteness and lasting affection of fragrance and perfect cleanliness to the gums. It may be used daily, and will in the strengthen weak and bleeding gums, while the aroma of the ingredients is pronounced by the fashionable to be an agreeable and refreshing perfume. Prepared only by the proprietors, Oal Defranchi & Richards, and for sale by all druggists and fashionable dealers in toilet articles throughout the vogue.

Patent Dentists, acquainted with the constituents of the Oal Defranchi, are the only persons who have ever given it general its unrestricted employment. Made only by the proprietors, Oal Defranchi & Richards, N. W. cor. Tenth and Market sts., Philadelphia.

For sale by Druggists generally.

Hartman & Co.
Hance Bros. & White.
Jesse H. Kay.
Geo. D. Stetson & Co.
Jas. L. Bispham.
Wm. B. Webb.
Jas. Wood & Sons.
Hughes & Conlon.
Geo. A. Kelly.
Robert V. Davis.
Geo. W. Hill & Co.
Chas. Shivers.
Geo. H. Bunting.
J. Hunkins.
Chas. Shivers.
Chas. Rhoads.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.
E. Bringhurst & Co.
Geo. H. Bell.
C. Shivers.
Wm. H. Hall.
Geo. Sweitzer.

MACHINERY, IRON, &c.

FOR SALE—FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

2 HARRISON STEAM BOILERS, 27 HORSE POWER.

ALSO—FITTINGS, COMPLETE.

All of which may be seen at the Aladdin Warehouse, No. 41 Market street, Philadelphia.

MACK & SONS,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURE
STEAM ENGINES, Plain and Tubular, Pressure, Horizontal, Vertical, Beam, Oscillating, Blast and Cornish Pumping.
BOILERS, Cylinder, Flue, Tubular, &c.
STEAM HAMMERS—Nasmyth and Davy styles, and of other patterns.
CASTINGS—Loam, Dry and Green Sand, Brass, &c.
HOISTS—Iron, Frames, for covering with Slate or Iron.
TANKS—Of Cast or Wrought Iron, for refineries, oil or water.
OIL MACHINERY—Such as Stills, Bends, Bench Castings, Tubbers and Frames, Purifiers, Nozzles and Charcoal Burners, Valves, Governors, &c.
SUGAR MACHINERY—Such as Vacuum Pans and Pumps, Defecators, Bone Black Filters, Burners, Filter Frames, Castings for Same, Steam Cocks, Gauges, Valves and Valve Cocks, &c.
Sole manufacturers of the following specialties:
WILLIAMSON'S Patent Adjustable Cut-off Valve, Patent Variable Cut-off Steam Engine.
WHITE'S Patent Steam Generator, Morrison's Patent Self-protecting Safety Valve, Morrison's Patent Steam Gauge, Lubricating Gauge, Patent Steam Trap, Patent Steam Packing, Patent Steam Packing, Patent Steam Packing