The Family Circle.

(For the American Presbyterian.) Recast the Old Bell.

BY MRS. EMILY B. HOWARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout the land to all t inhabitants thereof This inscription encircles the Old Bell, which announced the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th 1776. Not long afterwards, the bell became cracked, and was taken down, but preserved in Laborators. in Independence Hall, as a sacred momento of that

Recast the "Old Bell!" Let its echoes swell Over the land, and over the sea: In Jehovah's name, Throughout all the land a Liberty ! Recast the "Old Bell I

In silence, long Hath its trumpet tongue Been sadly mute, in the ancient hall. On the nation's ear, That would not hear Its prophet tones no longer fall.

Recast the "Old Bell!"

Give it voice again ! Send its loud acclaim (lver the land, on the lightning & Then shall Freedom hear. Though laid on his bier. Wounded and scarred, in his winding sheet. Recast the "Old Bell!"

Unto God they cry, The souls that lie Under the altar, How long, How long? And sad wails rise. Of blood, O Lord, How long, How long?

Blood for vengeance cries! Mercy shuts her eyes, While people and rulers ignore God's plan. From the tempest of wrath, Safety find, in the path Of duty to God, and our brother man! Recast the "Old Bell!"

Oh, Chief in power, This is the hour; Follow the star that to Bethlehem guides. For the angel stands With uplifted hands By the golden censer's o'erflowing tides! Recast the "Old Bell!"

Spare us. O God. From the three-fold rod The famine and pestilence with the sword. May our nation show We have learned to know Thou art the Lord! Thou art the Lord! We will hear the "Old Bell!" Philadelphia, Sept. 1862.

CATCHING THE SQUIRREL.

loved that place. It was a home for a great | made his appearance, in great joy. many families of them. Johnny thought he would like one of the sprightly little things to see if all was well, he came back to his dropped a few of the bright grains of corn search. about it for "decoys," as he called them, left | Strangers, whether in other regiments or quietly, now and then, to see if his trap was objects of his search.

trap. They approached it very carefully, ment of a bursting shell. It was a fearful keeping behind the rock, and then Johnny, wound, rendering the captain completely taking off his cap, peeped cautiously through helpless—unable even to move a limb, though a crevice. An exclamation of joy almost not depriving him of life, or rendering him escaped him; but he checked it, and with a insensible to his condition. motion of his hand hushed his sister and Cap. W. noticed the approach of the dog, head, looked around. They could see his lain from 10 A.M. until that time. bright eyes. He gave a hop or two toward But the dog only came to keep vigil with the trap, and again looked about him. Then him during that long, cold, fearful night. he looked in; then around again, seemingly Seeming to comprehend the sufferings of in doubt whether it was safe to venture far- one whom he loved, this sympathetic, faithful ther. But at last he walked into the trap, little creature would caress the wounded capnibbled at the ear of corn, the cover fell, and tain in every way he could—now lying down he was a prisoner!

afterwards, I wish to say that I have seen a most affectionate manner, lapping his hand, more than one boy or girl who seemed to me as if he would soothe and comfort him in very much like that squirrel. When I see a such an hour. In this way, and in such a child beginning to be a little disobedient to battle-field vigil, our faithful dog passed the parents, because he thinks it pleasanter to night with the wounded captain. have his own way than to obey them; when In the morning, when his master was re-I hear a boy using words which, though not the worst, perhaps, that might be spoken, are such as he would feel unwilling his parents mitted to engage,) and his wound was cared I think—that girl, that boy, is picking up customed quiet habits.
the decoys which have been dropped by a being very different from little Johnny Ray, for | dent. he did not wish to harm the squirrel; they are picking up the shining grains which the great trap-setter, who is the Evil One, has made to look very inviting to the young and thoughtless, and strown about the entrance to a place where he hopes to make those dear children his prisoners forever.

for he could not think, as you can, and the fields near the centre and most exposed porcorn was sweet to his taste. So the begin- tion of the battle-ground. Rabbits are wont nings of sin may be sweet to you, but you to spend the day almost motionless, and in know to what they lead.

He could hear the imprisoned squirrel think-when choosing its place of retreat at scratching and struggling in his fright at early dawn, that ere it was eventide there heing shut up in that strange, dark place, would be such an unwonted and ruthless disand before he reached home he began to feel turbance. tle fellow there. "I almost wish he was back around its lair throughout the forenoon, it

happy all day long.

from here?"

sprang out, and was off in a twinkling, never stopping to look back till he was safely up in a walnut tree, and then he perched on one of the branches, giving his tail a whisk, as if he would say, "I will never be caught so

But the great trap-setter, of whom I have told you, is not so willing to let precious souls go out of his snare, when he has once caught them. Look out, carefully and prayerfully, for his decoys. He tries to make little sins appear quite harmless; he makes them very attractive, and thus he tempts one to go nearer and nearer destruction. Our Lord has taught us to pray, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." And the voice of wisdom to every child is, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." _Uncle Paul's Stories.

A DOG ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A TRUE STORY.

LET me tell the children a story of a faithful dog whose head I have patted. This dog belonged to one of the companies of the 8th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. His early puppyhood was spent at Bird's Point, Missouri, where, at a very early age, he became a great favorite with the regiment -not on account of his beauty, for he is a homely little fellow, but by reason of the loving and kind disposition manifested toward all into whose society he was permitted to

When the (8th) regiment, with other Union forces, left Bird's Point on their expedition up the Tennessee, this dog, "Marshall," for that is his name, left with them. Wherever the regiment moved—in pitching or in striking tents, on drill, or in preparing meals, on march or on board transports, from one point to another-Marshall was a constant attend-

Marshall, after supper, would go the rounds of each company, to see if everything was right, and would then come to his master's tent and quietly lie down there for the

During the earlier part of the battle, at the siege of Fort Donelson, he seemed very much excited by what was passing around him, and would run from one point to another. apparently in the deepest anxiety, as if to inquire what all the noise meant.

During the nights of Thursday and Friday, when the regiment slept on their arms, amid rain, snow, and ice, this little creature could not sleep or be quiet, because those whom he loved were suffering. His sympathetic nature seemed in perfect accord with the feelings which, during that stirring scene, filled every human breast.

On Saturday morning, when the battle was at its fiercest point—a time when grape, and canister, shells, Minie balls, and buckshot filled the air with their sharp, quick, hissing, whizzing, fearful sound, and when the ranks on both sides were terribly cut JOHNNY Ray had set a trap in the wood- down, our little dog, either frightened by some passing cannon-ball or by the bursting The "woodland" was a large lot, of many of a stray shell near by, took himself during acres of land, covered with beautiful trees, the day away from the scene. At very late most of which were walnut. The squirrels however, when the firing ceased, Marshall

for his own; and as it was in the spring, master's tent very uneasy, and much troubled when there were no nuts on the trees, and about something. Not finding any relief in when it might be supposed that the squirrels his home-tent, round the regiment he again had eaten up all, or nearly all, their winter's ran, and returned as before, excited and in store of provisions, he thought one of them trouble. But, without any stay there, off he might be tempted by a nice, yellow ear of ran again, and this time to the battle-field. corn, to go into his box-trap. He set it in the woodland one fine afternoon, and having dying, and dead, to find the object of his

it there. A large rock stood not far from in the ranks of the enemy, received no atthe place, and behind it he could creep up tention from the dog, intent upon finding the

In his faithful search for such among the Two days passed, but no squirrel was many wounded, and slain lying there, little caught. On the third day, Johnny asked his Marshall found the body of Capt. W. of Comsister Maud to go with him to look at his pany I, wounded in the left side by the frag-

beckoned her to come and look. A bushy-just as the shades of evening were gathering tailed little fellow was nibbling the scattered around him. He thought it a harbinger of grains near the open mouth of the trap, good—evidence of the coming of some one to They watched him almost breathlessly. He remove him from that scene of agony and finished eating the decoys, and lifting up his suffering, where, by a sad oversight, he had

close by him, now roused up again by the Now, before I tell you what became of him groans of the suffering soldier, and then, in

should hear; when I learn that a girl does for, the little watcher who had been his only or says things, when out of sight of her mother, | companion during the past night, sought which would grieve that mother's heart, then again the regiment, and reassumed his ac-Such is the fidelity of a dog!—Indepen-

A RABBIT IN A BATTLE.

An Incident on the Battle-Field of Malvern

A FULL GROWN rabbit had hid itself away The little squirrel could hardly be blamed, in the copse of a fence, which separated two now to what they lead. seeming dreaming meditation. This one Johnny took up his trap to carry it home. could have had but little thought—if rabbits

some misgivings about keeping that poor lit- During all the preparations for battle made in the woodland," said Johnny to his sister neverthless remained quiet. Early however, in the afternoon, when the rage of battle had "Well, so do I; I'm sorry that he should fairly begun, and shot and shell were falling be there in that box, when he has been so thick and fast in all directions, a shell chanc-"I mean to let him go!" said Johnny.
"Oh, that will be nice!" cried Maud. ry longer. So, frightened almost to death. "Oh, that will be nice!" cried Maud. ry longer. So, frightened almost to death, floated, to the thickness of three or four in- frequently filled the room. Finally, the But do you think he could find the way out he springs into the open field, and ran hither and thither with the vain hope of find-"I'm afraid not; but we can go back to ing a safe retreat.—Whichever way it ran, the woodland gate." And back again they cannons were thundering out their smoke and went. Johnny set the trap down on the fire, regiments of men were advancing or grass; then he lifted the cover a little way changing position, horses galloping here and and looked in. The squirrel put his nose to there, shells bursting, and solid shot tearing the opening, and thrust out one of his pretty, up the ground. Sometimes it would squat slender paws, as if begging to be let out. down and lie perfectly still, when some new Johnny opened the trap wide. The squirrel and sudden danger would again start it into

motion. Once more it would stop and raise | 200 miles beyond the Stony Desert, without | usual, sat Cæsar, writhing sympathetically itself as high as possible on its hind legs, and meeting any indications of a permanent with the emotion which he could not repress

Thither it accordingly ran with its all remaining speed. Unobserved by it, however, a regiment was in that direction, held in reserve, and like Wellington's at Waterloo, the continent, in the present condition, would was lying flat on the ground, in order to estain both horse and man; and should the cape the flying bullets. Ere the rabbit centre of the continent be found a desert. seemed aware it had jumped into the midst their destruction would be certain. * * of these men. It could go no further, but presently nestled down beside a soldier, and ed, and the most protracted effort yet wit tried to hide itself under his arm. As the nessed to reach the centre of the continent man spread the skirts of his coat over the was finally abandoned. The party now has trembling fugitive, in order to insure it of all | tened to throw themselves back on Cooper's the protection in his power to bestow, he no Creek, some 200 miles listant, and the near doubt feelingly remembered how much him-self then needed some higher protection, un-death. The horses wilch refused to proceed der the shadow of whose arm might be hid- were abandoned on the way. When a horse den his own defenceless head from the fast fell, his light baggage was hastily distributmultiplying missiles of death scattered in all ed among the rest, and he retreat continued. In was not long, however, before the regi-

ment was ordered up and forward. From the protection and safety granted, the timid creature had evidently acquired confidence n man—as boys are wont to say, "had been As the regiment moved forward in the front of the battle it hopped along, tame, cmingly as a kitten, close at the feet of the soldier who had bestowed the needed protection. Wherever the regiment went during the remaining part of that bloody day and terrible battle, the rabbit kept close beside the leaves of trees along the creek became its new friend. When night came on, and the crisp in a few moments, and fell like a snow

Miscellaneous.

EXPLORATION OF AUSTRALIA IN 1844.

brown sand. Gradually, as they advanced, this sand swelled into long parallel ridges, running from east to west, and rising higher and higher until at length our explorers found themselves toiling over a very ocean of solid billows, some 50 or 60 feet high, and succeeding each other in endless uniformity.

This formation here no traces of the estion This formation bore no traces of the action of water, and must have been the slow result of a prevailing wind accumulating its solid waves in the gradual course of ages. At the or movement could be heard or seen all round | colored. If the average ratio be continued them, and the dray-wheels and hoofs of the until the year 1900, only 88 years longer, horses left not the least impression on the the population of the United States would exsurface of the plain. All that could attract | ceed one hundred millions, of which only or sustain animal and vegetable life Nature nine millions would be collect. Our popuseemed to have rigidly excluded from this lation in 1860 was two million in excess of scene of desolation. Thus the sun went the total in the United Lingdom of Great down, and Captain Sturt and his men encamp- Britain and Ireland; by there were many

thirty miles from its commencement, the Stony Desert was found to come to an equaling the year 1860 the deaths in the United States numbered 392,821, ir 1.27 per cent. of clay, or dried mud, now lay before them, entirely destitute of vegetation, and resembling as Captain Sturt describes it, 'a boundless ploughed field, on which floods had set-physical infirmities in the United States, tled and subsided.' No water, however could be found, and the earth, cracked by the heat of the sun, abounded in immense fissures, and this difference is ascribed, in a great of the sun, abounded in immense fissures, which were avoided only by extreme watchfulness and care. Still maintaining their original course, our party arrived at the termination of this plain also, and found the tall sand ridges re-appear precisely as they had left them on the eastern shore of the Stony Desert. In fact the whole district seemed merely interrupted by the course of the Stony Desert and Mud Plain from north to south, and again resumed its former appearance without any disturbance whatever. Again our explorers toiled over this solid ocean of red billows-an ocean seen, as it were, under the glare of some great conflagration,* lashed into waves running mountains high, and then suddenly frozen all round from centre to horizon. From want of food and water, the horses were now almost exhausted; and the men, who could bring nothing with them from Park Depot but some tea and a little flour, were scarcely better able to encounter the difficulties of this most

At length a small creek appeared ahead, and revived the hopes of the party. It received the name of the Eyre's Creek. It contained some good water, and communicated sufficient fertility to its neighbourhood to it down, however, it soon died out on the desert, leaving merely a few incrustations of vegetation as that they had already traversed. Resuming their original course, from the slight deviation along Eyre's Creek, the party again proceeded on their way, and pene-trated to lat. 25° 50' without meeting any further signs of vegetation, and only a creek —whether a continuation of Eyre's Creek was not ascertained—which afforded no relief to man or horse. 'Its channel was glitter- excelled in the fervor and unction of his ing white, and thickly encrusted with salt, prayers. In his congregation was an aged nor was any water visible; but, on going down to examine it, in several places, where the salt had the appearance of broken and rotwas put up which touched his feelings. This

look all round for some place of possible re-treat. change in the nature of the country, or any and would not utter. More and more fer-encouragement whatever to proceed further. vent waxed the prayer—deeper and deeper At length that part of the field seemed Both men and horses were so weak that any grew Cæsar's emotions—more and more vioopen which lay in the direction opposite further advance would greatly endanger their lent his struggles to avoid giving vocal utterfrom where the battle raged most fiercely. retreat on Eyre's Creek. Under these cirance to them. Nature at last could hold out

Reluctantly the hories' heads were turn

fore them with a lanten, and thus assisted in their course over thee vast sand ridges, and through the unbriken solitude of the Stony Desert, our exporers safely reached Cooper's Creek. Over these regions, the hot winds, so disagreetly felt even on the coast settlements, blow fith unusual violence. On the morning of theil arrival at Cooper's Creek, one of these hotwinds began to blow. and towards midday reed with great fury. rage of the battle had ceased, it finally un-shower around us.' The vastes of sand ridges, molested and quietly hopped away, in order from which they had just escaped, seemed to find some one of its old and familiar now a very ocean. The crests of the sand billows were cut off, and whirled on high in thick spray. Blinding orrents of fine sand, driven before the wind, vere poured over the Cooper's Creek district smarting and blistering the feverish skin. Towards the horizon, sea and sky were mingled in one red mass. Every living thing turned from the ACCOMPANIED by Mr. Brown and three man and beast. The horses were unable to men, Captain Stuart started from Park De- bear the weight of their own heads. Prop

pot, maintaining a course 25 degrees west of north, or, in other words, bearing right down on the centre of the centinent. In a short time, the country assumed all the appearance ed. A thermometer, graduated to 127°, burst of a desert. Neither grass nor water was any from the excessive heat, though placed in the longer visible, and the eye rested on nothing, to the brink of the horizon, but reddishty, had this tempest overtaken our party in

THE LATE CENSUS. The official census of 180, now made pubdistance of about two hundred miles from lie, communicates some intresting facts, some Park Depot, this singular country came to of which have not been heretofore given. an abrupt termination, and our explorer stood | The cost of collecting the etails was \$1,292,before what is now known as Sturt's Stony 206, of which \$247,000, deein the Southern Desert. The parallel sand ridges, running from east to west, were suddenly chopped off at right angles, and, in their stead, stretched

States, is not yet paid. The increase of the population from 1850 to 1860 was 8,225,—Choristers or Pastors, according to the control of the population from 1850 to 1860 was 8,225,—Choristers or Pastors, according to the control of the population from 1850 to 1860 was 8,225,—Choristers or Pastors, according to the control of the population from 1850 to 1860 was 8,225,—Choristers or Pastors, according to the control of the parallel sand ridges, running to the population from 1850 to 1860 was 8,225,—Choristers or Pastors, according to the population from 1850 to 1860 was 8,225,—Choristers or Pastors, according to the parallel sand ridges, and the parallel sand ridges, running to the population from 1850 to 1860 was 8,225,—Choristers or Pastors, according to the parallel sand ridges, and the parallel sand ridges, and the parallel sand ridges, according to the parallel sand ridges, and the parallel sand ridges, an immense level plain, uninterrupted all tained, according to this ensus, a population round the horizon from south to north, and thickly strewn with small fragments of quartz, whites, 251,000 free colord, and 3,950,000 firmly packed together, and rounded as if slaves. The nineteen nonslaveholding states water-worn. Still adhering to their course, and seven territories contained a population 25 degrees west of north, our party descend- of 19,201,546, of whom 18,936,579 were ed into this singular plain, and proceeded on whites, 237,218 were colored, 27,749 were their way over its natural pavement. Nei- Indians. The ratio of increase of population ther herb or shrub protruded through the during the last ten years is \$7,97 per cent, firmly-wedged quartz fragments. No sound of white, 23.39 of slaves, and 12.33 of free

ed for the night in the Stony Desert.

With the morning, our party was again under weigh; and, at the distance of about about 877,000, while in the United States of the population, a great comparative again

such as deaf mutes, blind, etc., is much less measure, to the increased opportunities for a wide range in the admixture of blood.-N.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN ACTUAL USE.

IT is a curious thing that, with some 125, 000 English words, people can get on with very few. Mr. D'Orsey, a philologist of ability, records that a country elergyman in England told him that some of the laborers in his parts had not 300 words in their vocabulary. On the average, the children of persons with ordinary education do not use persons with ordinary education do not use more than 200 words, until the age of ten.

Max Muller says: "A well-educated person in England, who has been at a public school and at the University, who reads his Bible. and at the University, who reads his Bible, his Shakespeare, the Times, and all the books of Mudie's Library (i. e. nineteen-twentieths of all the books published in England,) seldom uses more than 3,000 or 4,000 words in conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait till/they find the word that exactly fits their/meaning, employ a larger stock; and elequent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shakespeare, furnish a meal for the horses. On following who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any lansert, leaving merely a few incrustations of guage, produced all his plays with about salt, and leading to a country as destitute of 15,000 words. Milton's works are built up with 8,000; and the Old/Testament says all that it has to say with 5,642 words.

HAD TO SAY IT. THE late eloquent and learned Dr. Rice ches.' They were now more than 400 miles Doctor told him that his shouts disturbed the from Park Depot, and, with the exception of congregation, who were not accustomed to the head of Eyre's Creek, some fifty miles them; and if he could restrain them it would behind, had nothing in the intermediate re- be a great favor. The good negro was shockgion to fall back upon. They had advanced ed to learn that he had disturbed any one, * Even the lower surface of the clouds assuming a lurid tinge, from the reflection of the bare surface of red sand. (Dispatch of Mr. A. C. Gregory, published in proceedings of Royal Geographical Society for 1857.)

* Even the lower surface of the clouds assuming a lurid tinge, from the reflection of the bare surface to the Doctor was unusually earnest in his suppublished in proceedings of Royal Geographical Walnut. Blinds for Churches, Halls, and Libraries, weekled in prayer." In the gallery, as made in the most substantial manner. and faithfully promised silence in future.

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Dr. C. has also a Department for Boys, in separate rooms, where they are fitted for Business, or College, or Military, or Naval Schools. Miss Clara F. Sherman, of Boston, is assistant teacher in the School for Boys. Both Schools have a PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, in which pupils are received at a reduced price. In-strumental Music, Latin, Greek, French, and German strumental Music, Latin, Greek, French, and German are taught by competent instructors.

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