American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

The Family Circle.

ANNIVERSARY MARRIAGE DAYS. Lord, living here are we,

As fast united yet
As when our hands and hearts by Thee Pogether first were knit And in a thankful song
Now sing we will Thy praise

Together we have now Begun another year; But how much time Thou wilt allow Thou make'st it not appear. We, therefore, do implore

Our loving as our days.

That live and love we may Still so as if but one day more Together we should stay. Let each of other's wealth Preserve a faithful care, And of each other's joy and health,

As if one soul we were. Such conscience let us make. Gach other not to grieve, The forwardness that springs

From our corrupted kind, Or from those troublous outward things Which may distract the mind, Permit thou not, O Lord, Our constant Love to shake; Or to disturb our true accord,

But let these frailties prove Affection's exercise; And that discretion teach our love Which wins the noblest prize. So time, which wears away And ruins all things else Shall fix our love on thee for aye, On whom perfection dwells.

MEGGIE, THE COVENANTER.

Nearly a hundred years ago, there stood the south shore of the bay of Cromarty a mill; and close by, the miller's cottage. The miller. "Johnie o' the shore," lived in the cottage alone with his sister; attending to his mill for business, and writing verses for recreation; and when he died, and the mill was torn down and rebuilt in another place, "Meggie of the shore" remained person to become;" for great gain, you know, comes with contentment and godliness, and Moggie had both. She was as neat, as clean, as poor cottage had even a sort of tasteful arrangecame from Cromarty one day, at noon; and in the said perhaps it was better for her to be poorer than she used to be: for now when she had finished one meal she could not forget that the Lord had pledged himself to give her the next

Meggie was a real old Covenanter, and thought that no new thing should be brought into the "kirk" service, and no thought of the world's business into the kirk itself. To her feeling, it was the highest desecration to read even an Act of Parliament in Church; for both "the gold, me." and the temple that sancifieth the gold," were sacred in her eyes. What she would have by sobs. "How could I be in the house with own favourite minister came down from the pulpit after his sermon, and began to read an "Act" or since.

day a friend on a journey called in to see her. and bring them to the "city of habitation," The little cottage, and her own dress, were as neat and in order as possible but Meggie looked

"Are you unwell, Meggie?" said her friend.

The gentleman did not refuse, for well he knew what a charm it was to sit at Meggie's whom she loved. table; but this morning she did not talk much, she would expect them in heaven. And they nor eat. When the meal was over, she put both followed after. Infidelity could not survive away what was left, saying, "God has been so good to me! There has been no one but himself that attack. It was the work of the Holy Spirit to provide for me, but I have never wanted a meal since my brother died. Are you coming back this way sir, this evening?" And her friend said was friend said yes.

"Then stop and see me," said Meggie.

am net well now, but I feel yes I am sure—
that you will find me quite well then. Will you
come?" Her friend promised, and went away.
It was already twilight when he came back,
and lifting the latch of Meggie's door he went
in. The tire was dying out on the hearth, the
room was very sileat. Meggie sat by the window
that leoked out to the west tend to be went that leoked out to the west tend leoked out to the leoked out to the leoked out to the west tend leoked out to the leoked out to the west tend leoked out to the leoked out to the west tend leoked leoke that looked out to the west, and the last evening light shope on her calm face, which was looking

up, and showed the peace and joy that rested

with him?"-Little Americau.

THE CHILD OF OUR SABBATH SCHOOL. of her answers. She was glways cressed with very great care—too great I used to think, and evinoing in those early days of my acquaintance with her, some of that vanity which is often found the quarry. The visitors maturally expressed a mich terminal to the property of intellect.

could help it, miss her teacher's lesson. grew more in faith than the man grew in unbelief. It never occurred to her to argue with her father. Happy for both that it did not; but she learned her hymns in his presence, and repeated her verses of Scripture, and often he could hear her praying in her litte room; and she prayed for him, of that he could be sure. She never told him ses of Scripture, and often he could hear her praying in her litte room; and she prayed for him, of that he could be sure. She never told him amusing creature I ever met with. He would get that his face wore as she came down stairs.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

No. 1408 CHARKE.

No. 1408 CH

All this was silently telling. The citadel of doubt was being undermined by the simplest means: The edifice he had built up with such care was crumbling away under this quiet influence. With his former associates he tried to be still the man he had been, but even before them his heart

began to fail him. A year passed away, and Maria grew greatly in grace. She was anxious to become a communicant, and to commemorate the death of her Lord. She attended with deep interest the classes which were held for the instruction of those who wished to become communicants. A week before the time appointed she was taken ill. She feared that she would not be able to be present; but she was so desirous of receiving the communion in the house of God, that I believe the mind supported the body, and for a few days repressed the disease. It was a solemn sight to see the poor fragile form of Maria approach the table, supported by her former Sabbath school teacher. She ate and drank in remembrance of her Lord and then went home to yield to the sickness and to die! But while the body grew more feeble, faith and hope and love grew stronger and brighter every day. They were too strong for the darkness, and drove it from the house. They appealed to the love in the father's heart appealed, too, to his sense of what was lovely and great and heroic .- "The strong man armed trembled in his palace." That constant forget-

fulness of self, that meekness and patience, that sympathy and strong hope and triumphant expectation—these things were constantly assailing with irresistible force, the bulwarks of unbelief, which crumbled before them. One evening his work was finished, and he came into the inner room in which Maria was. She was sitting up in bed, reading,-He saw that it was an effort to her and said, "Dont tire your self with reading—I will read to you. What is your book?" The next moment his eye recognized it. She handed it to him with a look of thankfulness, and in silence he took it. He held it open in his hands, as if he scarcely knew what to do with it. At last making an effort he said,

'Where shall I read to you, Maria?" "I was just going to read the fourteent chapter of John. Will you read it to me?"
He read it slowly and thoughtfully. It was long since he had read the Bible.—He had indeed sometimes read it, but how and why? To find something against which he might object; -the sins of good men, plainly told in the Bible, in the little cottage by herself. "She was as poor," says one, "as it is possible for a contented The accounts of miraculous occurrences. But now he is reading the words of love and sympathy spoken by the Saviour: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe hospitable as could be; and the inside of her poor cottage had even a sort of tasteful arrange, mansions; if it were not so I would have told ment. You might think that she would be afraid to live there alone,—but no: she was never afraid. Even though she believed in ghosts and witches and a great many such things, as people did in those old times, they caused her no fear. "I have been taught," she said, "that God is shearer to me than any other spirit can be and the said. "Shall I read any more?" so have learned not to be afraid." The wildest In answer the little thin wasted hand was placed storm, that came howling among the cliffs; the loudest thunder of the waves upon the beach, full of love and triumph were turned upon him.

never disturbed her. And it was worth while to take a long walk to Meggie's cottage, for she could talk wonderfully about those heavenly things that kept her in peace. A gentleman came from Cromarty one day at near that the second state of the se pleasure of her words and society he sat talking will bid an angel prepare a place, or 'a place Meggie liesitated a little but asked him if he

Salt taking shall be ready, but he himself prepares it.

Father, when I am gone you must let him be Meggie liestated a little, but asked him if he would not eat with her. "It was the feast of your Saviour as he is mine. I have never venthe promise," she said-". Thy bread shall be tured to speak to you before, but I have prayed given thee, and thy water shall be sure;" for all she had to set before him, was a pitcher of mother might love the Saviour has been the water and half a cake of bread. Yet Meggie earnest cry of my heart. I feel that I could not die without telling you this. Father, before I die, will you promise me to pray to Jesus?"

The citadel was crumbling now, no doubt of that! The tears were falling hot and fast-his tears—upon her poor worn hand. Just then her mother came in and wondered at the stillness. "Mother," said she, as she stretched out her other hand, "I want father and you to love Jesus, and to follow me to that home to which he is calling

"I do love him a little," was the reply, broken thought to see concerts and lectures and speeches permitted in the house of God, I cannot even guess. But one Sabbath, it chanced that her own favourity military military and speeches has told me was wonderful. Such love and awe

pit after his serimon, and began to read an "Act" concerding some merely public business. Perhaps if she had esteemed the minister less, Meggie would have been quiet; but as it was, she jumped up, caught the paper from his hand, and tramped it under her feet. Of course the town authorities would not permit such doings, and Meggie was sent to prison for three days; but as all the best people in the country, as well as the minister himself, came there to visit her, I fancy they, did not think Meggie's zeal was much out of the way.

Meggie lived to be very, very old. One day a friend on a journey called in to see her.

whither she was going.
Exhausted she lay back on her pillow, but her lips were moving in prayer. That night she died. Calmly and without a struggle her spirit passed "Perhaps I am not quite well," she answered, away! Her work was done and the Master had but I shall be very soon. You must take called ner to come up inguity, no sufferings to harrass her, she dwells with the Lord

and humbly followed in the steps of his deformed but lovely child "the child of our Sabbath

ANECDOTES OF BIRDS. There is much more intellect in birds than there. Before her lay an open Bible.

"I have come, Meggie," said her friend. But Meggie did not speak. "I have come back"

—he repeated,—but Meggie was gone,—gone to see Him, "whom not having seen she loved."

"Say ye unto the rightgons of the loved." people suppose. An instance of that occurred "Say ye unto the righteous, it shall be well ly blasting the rock. At first she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rang Maria was deformed—her poor body was sadly at the notice, the workmen retired to safe poswhenever a train was about to be fired, and that, twisted; but God was reducing all to order and itions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, beauty in her soul, and quiet joy and peace look-ed out from her eyes. When I first visited the to where the workmen sheltered themselves. Sabbath school she attracted my attention at dropping close to their feet. There sile would once, both by her deformity and by the quickness remain until the explosion had taken place, and of her answers. She was always dressed with then she returned to her nest. The workmen in deformed persons. But this, with other de- wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect, feets, was removed as she slowly ripened for heaven. She was the only child of her infidel father, blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung who doted upon her. Her heart was so set upon instead, and for a few times answered the same purattending the Sabbath school, that he could not pose. The thrush flew down close to where they bear to grieve her by refusing his permission. stood; but she perceived that she was trifled with, Though assailed at home by the infidel scoffs of her father's shop-board, she would never, if she the consequence was that afterwards, when the Every week she drank in truth, and the child ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they

fast,) the raven would just keep clear of the rake or hoe in his hand, dancing back before him, and singing as plain as a man could, "Tol de rol de rol! tol de rol de rol!" with all kinds of mimicking gestures. The bird is alive now and continues the same meritorious practice whenever he can find an opportunity. - Maryatt.

OVERTAKING A THUNDER STORM.

OVERTAKING A THUNDER STORM:

Mr. Willis, writing to the Home Journal, from the West, says:—

To overtake a thunder shower, whirl through it, and outrun it, was the first of the day's exciting novelties. We saw it ahead of us on the prairie, as you see a single black cloud in the sky, with the subshine all around it. It was moving in the same direction as ourselves, probably at about twenty miles an hour, and we soon began to overtake it with our better harnessed thunder and lightning. The conductor pointed the dark masses out to me some ten or fifteen minutes before we entered the outshine and peals of thunder, for perhaps ten minutes emerging in fair weather on the other side, and leaving the storm to lag after us like the 'slow coach' that it was late, the storm to lag after us like the 'slow coach' that it was late, and lightning, it was very queer, thus to give thunder and lightning from the other side, and leaving the storm to lag after us like the 'slow coach' that it was late, and leaving the storm to lag after us like the 'slow coach' that it was late, and leaving the storm to lag after us like the 'slow coach' that it was late, the slow of the indication of the land.

So ares. Some time are toops along here, people got almost cray to have their wheat early sown; some, and king afficit and splicit of some until we tried your Sarsarani. And afficit powers, some, indeed dray some in late are root some and suggestion. August; but I never began earlier than the 11th of September, I will also win about the late of Debugs and had no failures.

Thave proof positive, that if I had sown about the 20th of September, I would have had fine looking wheat now. By some imperfection the same direction as ourselves, probably at about twenty miles.

The conductor of the field for several times; these rows ir as a healthy look. The solution of the whole length of the field for several times; these rows ir as a healthy look. In the field for several times, with a series of the field for several times; the whole length of t But, certainly, it was very queer thus to give: thunder and lightning the go-by.

But it is to the wild animal of the prairie

that the swiftness of the rail-train is inexplicable. Ages upon ages have established certain relative rates of speed between man and the subject races of creation—the mountain hunter being the fastest pursuer for which the elk and reindeer, the bear and prairie wolf, the fox and the wild, cat, the skunk, otter, and martin, are at all prepared. The small line of the rail track, nearly hidden in grass, is not recognized by these wanderers over the vast plains of the West; and, while thinking themselves safe in their own horizon-edged wilderness, they suddenly see the coming of the new monster. It is a daily experience of the trains on this road across Illinois, to overtake some one or more of them, and it is curious—so the different conductors and brakesmen all tell me—how none of them seem to have the sagacity to escape by running off at right angles. Almost invariably they flee before the pursuer, and are run down at last, to fall fainting with terror and exhaustion in the neighborhood of the track.

LOOKING OUT FOR SLIGHTS.

THERE are some people always looking out for slights. They cannot pay a visit, they cannot exert would not answer in this country. It is, however the daily intercourse of the family, without suspecting some offence is designed. They are as soil it is best to sow wheat — Genesce Farmer. touchy as hair-triggers. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his selves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their own irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in everybody they come in contact with. Innocent persons, who never dreamed of giving offence, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or some momentary taci turnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of sour fellowbeings, and not suppose a slight intended, unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hue, in a great degree, from the color of our own mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly. If, on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be

cold and cautious to us. Let the person get the reputation of being touchy, and everybody is under more or less restraint; and in this way the chances of an imaginary offence are vastly increased. Your people who fire up easily miss a deal of happiness. Their jaundiced tempers destroy their own comfort, as well as that of their friends. They have forever some fancied slight to brood over. The sunny, serene contentment of less selfish dispositions never visits them.

USEFUL HINTS.—Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

THE TIME OF SOWING WHEAT Robert J. Swan, Esq., whose thoroughly underdrained and beautiful farm near Geneva, N. Y, we have frequently alluded to in the Gene-

"Early sown wheat looks bad owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly last fall; late sown wheat, (not too late,) looks excellent." There is much in these few lines which merits the attention of our wheat growers. If we sow early, we run increased risk of injury from the Hessian fly; if we sow late, there is increased danger of damage from the midge. To hit the exact time—to strike the happy medium—requires great experience and close observation. Probably no particular date can be given that would be best at all seasons. Much must necessarily depend on the weather, the temperature of the soil, &c. On this point, the remarks of Mr. Spearing, given in another column, are worthy of consideration. He thinks that in England wheat should not be sown till the temperature of the soil is reduced to 50 deg. How far this remark is applicable to this country, we have no means of judging. The winters in England are far less severe than in this country, and it is not so essential to sow early. Mr. Spearing's remarks have already given rise to some discussion on this point, and the Mark Lane Express says: The general opinion is that the early sown wheats commonly yield the best, and are the least affected by the changes of temperature. Before the turnip husbandry was introduced, and the wheat was sown on the bare fallow, early sowing was the rule, and one of the most important sources of profit was the feeding of sheep upon it in the autumn, which was estimated at an average value of 20s. per acre, or five sheep for four weeks per acre, at one shilling per week each. And if we are to believe such writers as Miller and some others in the beginning and middle of the last century, the produce of those early sown wheats was at least as good as is obtained by the present system. We, of course, are not advocating a return to the ancient system of husbandry, but it is a question that will admit of much controversy, whether, where possible, it would not be desirable to get the wheat into the ground at least during the first week in September, by which it would be enabled to become well rooted to en-dure the winter's frosts, and, above all, to avoid the root fall, to which later sown wheats are pe culiarly liable, from the roots not having taken a sufficiently firm hold of the ground to prevent the earth from falling, away and, leaving them bare when the March winds succeed to the frosts John Johnston, who is a neighbor of Mr. Swan,

of winter. in a communication to the Country Gentleman

sticks put in the ground with labels, and then | tember, and many sowed earlier. I knew better he would amuse himself with pulling up every than to sow so early, as I had failures before from stick, and laying them in heaps of ten or twelve early sowing. For a few years after I came here, on the path. This used to irritate the old gar- I began sowing when my neighbors did, but as I dener very much, who would drive him away.

then did the plowing and sowing myself, I was often late in finishing, and I saw the wheat I would not have done it. He would soon return sowed from the 18th to the 25th of September, to his mischief, and when the gardener again chased him, (the old man could not walk very a loss by this same fly, and then determined to get all my land ready, and not commence sowing until the 20th of September, or thereabout. I continued that course for about 20 years, and had almost no failures, with the exception 1844. In September of 1843, as I intended going to the cers, Scores, and all Diseases of the Skin

State Agricultural Show at Rochester, I sowed early, in order to sow my wheat before I went and in consequence, lost at least half my crop of 80 acres. Some time after the midge commenced to destroy the wheat crops along here, people got

ripening, from that sowed on the 12th or 25th of September, if the condition of the land was equal; and I have no doubt if farmers generally will make notes of their sowing, and the ripening of the different fields, they will find

what I say is correct.

can be no doubt that early sowing greatly in-creases the risk of injury. The fly deposits its eggs on the young leaves early in the autumn, and if the wheat is sown late, it does not make its appearance till the season of the fly is passed.

correspondents.

The rule laid down by Mr. Spearing, that wheat should not be, sown until the temperature of the soil is at 50°, would require that we should not sow wheat to the last week of October. This may answer it in England (and we have seen there excellent wheat that was not sown till

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From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England. "Honly do mycduty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. "My daughter aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for

Erysipelas-General Debility-Purify the

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York. Dr. Aver. I seldom fail to remove Eruptions what I say is correct.

Mr. Johnston adds, "those who sow the end of September, and in October, should sow more seed to the acre than those sowing earlier,"

So far as the Hessian fly is concerned, there

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman. Ohio. "For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on ny right arm; during which time I tried all the cele-rated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds o and if the wheat is sown late, it does not make its appearance till the season of the fly is passed. But of late years the midge has proved so much more injurious than the Hessian fly, that farmers, in their laudable efforts to get, the wheat into flower before the appearance of the midge flies in the summer, have forgotten the Hessian fly, and sown too early.

The subject is one of great importance, and we should be glad to hear from our experienced correspondents.

The rule laid down by Mr. Spearing, that the cords became visible, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your late the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that the

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes. From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania

Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by primples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARLIA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other." The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die:"!

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Spring and Summer, 1863, Spring and Summer, 1863, S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market. S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market. S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market

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W. P. CLARK. HOES AND UMBRELLAS, 1626 Market Strret.

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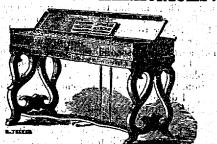
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