# American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

## The Family Circle.

#### WEARINESS.

O Little feet, that such long years Must wander on through doubts and fears, Must ache and bleed beneath your load; I. nearer to the wayside inn Where toil shall cease and rest begin. Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little hands, that, weak or strong, Have still to serve or rule so long,

Have still so long to give or ask!

I. who so much with book and pen Have toiled among my fellow men, Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts, that throb and heat With such impatient, feverish heat, Such limitless and strong desires! Mine, that so long has glowed and burned, With passions into ashes turned, Now covers and conceals its fires.

O little souls, as pure and white 'And crystalline as rays of light Direct from heaven, their source divine! Refracted through the mist of years, How red my setting sun appears, How lurid looks this soul of mine!

#### LUCIUS STREET.

"Look out, Ellen, right across the street," said Mr. Walden, laying his paper on his knee, and speaking to his wife, who sat at the opposite Yes, Henry I happen to know him—one of your clerks," and the lady turned her face, most ago. And the young man wept like a child sweet, most fair, from the beautiful child, to again. whom she was tossing up and down a cluster of silver-voiced bells, and listening to its crow of den so kind to me," he said; "I understand its crow of den so kind to me," he sa

"Was one of my clerks, you mean." Ellen. That's the very young man we turned off last

"Yes, but I never suspected, that he was the one. You know he brought me messages several employes! And here, at their very doors, open times from the store, and I was always pleased out great avenues, through which they may walk with his bright, pleasant, courteous manner. He like ministering angels, speaking good; true had'nt the face of a rogue, Harry."

"No; this was his first offence. I believe the boy was as honest when he came up from the country as ever one was; but he fell into bad gifts of frankincense and myrrh, pleasant and accompany, and there was an end of him. There's no trusting boy or man after the first theft," and

Mr. Walden took up his paper.
His wife glanced sadly across the street to the slight young figure which was slowly passing out of her range of vision. She remembered its rap, id, alert step, which had struck her a little while before, and fancied there was remorse and depression in the altered bearing. Then her glance dropped on the sweet face with the wide bloom in its cheeks, and the childish wonder and joy in its eyes, and her heart grew pitiful, and reached out with a half mother yearning after the

She thought of him, friendless, disgraced, desolate, this youth, in the great city, so full of all temptation and enticement; and she thought, too, of the mother he must once have had, and who was just as proud and fond of him as she was of her hands with a quick gesture of alarm and protection to her child.

The gentleman opposite her, with his pleasant face and portly figure, and hair a little sifted with gray, caught the movement, and looked up from his paper.

"What is the matter Ellen?"

She smiled, half apologetically. "I was thinking, dear, what if that boy were

"Mr. Walden looked down on his small heir little touched. "I shall never place him in the midst of such

temptations as my warehouse." "But this boy had to meet them, and because he failed once, it seems to me that it was hard to turn him right out into the cold and dark of the my visit; farewell," and returned to his home. he failed once, it seems to me that it was hard to Mr. Walden smiled a little.

"O, Ellen," he said, "that would sound very pretty in a story, and sentiment of this sort is very attractive in a woman like you; but it don't do for us business men. We've got to be up to the mark, hard, and straightforward, and prac-"And yet, Harry, you business men have had

mothers to love you, and have sons in your turn to love. That is the hard, straight, practical When she paused, her husband said, "Why, Ellen, what makes you take such an interest in this clerk, whom you've never seen half a dozen

times?" "I don't know, Harry. Perhaps it's because I look at my own boy and yours." "Well, to please you, I'll promise to take him

back once more, and give him a trial" And Mrs. Walden rose, up, went over to her husband, pushed away the black hair sifted with gray from his forehead, and the kiss which fell there was the warm, sweet, fragrant kiss of a

Half an hour later, Lucius Street was retracing his steps through the wide street flanked with its stately homes, down which he had wandered unconsciously, for some spirit of unrestand unhappiness had taken possession of him that day, from which he vainly tried to deliver himself. Suddenly a voice called him on the opposite side-"Lucius! Lucius Street!"

He turned, and there standing on the broad stone steps of his dwelling, was Mr. Walden beckening to him. A blush burned up into the boy's check; he hesitated. And again Mr. Walden's voice came over to

him kindly, but authoritatively - "Lucius! Lucius Street!" And it compelled his steps to the theirs the Kingdom of heaven." gentleman's side. Mr. Walden looked on his former clerk with kindly eyes, which were not to be mistaken.

"Come in, Lucius, come in," he said. And the youth followed him into the great | the road, and cried out: "Welcome servant of parlor, whose gorgeousness fairly dazzled his God, who has brought the light into this land of eyes, and seating him in one chair, took another darkness; to thee we owe the news of redempby his side, and looking at him, said in a kindly tion." Upon Williams' asking what he knew voice, "Lucius, you have an honest face, and you of the word Redemption, he replied: "I know had an honest name till that time, and because of about Jesus Christ who has come into the world

given and kept you." The tears strained themselves into the boy's

"Tell me the truth now, Lucius," he said; "you shall not be sorry for it." The boy looked up; his face was white, and worked fearfully. At last the half-coherent words

but I s pose I did take the money, although I him what he said in his prayer. He answered:

bad company, my boy," he said.
"It was the first time, the very first time in

my life," speaking steady and fervent this time. we take you back once more to your old place, will you promise, for your own sake, not to fail again, to avoid all temptations of evil wine and wrong companions, for they have made you fall remember ever having seen you at any of our

"I will promise you, sir." Then be back, Lucius, to your old place tomorrow morning."

The boy buried his face in his hands, and burst into tear's-tears which, in his case, were burst into tears—tears which, in his case, were the blessed "latter rain," in which dwelt repent-volved them in my mind and prayed to God for more on the boy's shoulder, and spoke to him many words of counsel and encouragement, which ware simost fatherly in their tone, and even in them from darkness to light, and from the power of the power

vited him to remain to supper with his family; but the reinstated clerk declined doing this. And when Lucius Street went out on the sidewalk once more, it was not as he went in. That night, at "Spark's saloon," half a dozen

young men and boys, bent on what they called "mischief" and "fun," waited vainly for another to join their company. The barn was fired; the flames spread beyond the original intentions of the incendiaries. Much valuable property was destroyed, but Lucius Street was not there to see He was faithful to his new covenant. He with stood the jeers and persuasions of his old companions, the temptations and enticements of his As his years grew into manhood, he arose

new positions of trust and responsibility in the great warehouse, and always filled these to the satisfaction of the proprietors, and at last became head clerk in the establishment. And it was not till the evening of his appointment, which transpired ten years after his reinstatement in the warehouse, that he related to Mr Walden the evil into which he had fallen at that time. "I was on the brink of an awful precipice, sir, he said, with emotion which fairly choked his words. "My ruin was inevitable, and it was you. under God, who saved me."

"Not I," interrupted Mr. Walden, almost as much moved as his clerk, "it was Elten, my wife, who did it all. 'You owe the thanks to her." And then the senior partner, whose hair was not now sifted, but crusted with silver, related front window. "Do you see that young man?" all which had transpired between himself and

> "I never knew before what made Mrs. Wal all now. A same a first "Come up to supper to night, and tell her

with your own lips," said Mr. Walden. And Lucius went, and hearing it, Mrs. Walweek for helping himself to a ten dollar bill out of our drawer. You remember I told you about! den wept for joy, and thanked God in her heart. How few women take any interest in the life moral or physical, of their husband's clerks and words, doing their sweet, noble, most womanly deeds, which shall be counted blessed and honceptable in the sight of God the Father .- Ladies

# Miscellaueons.

GLEANINGS FROM THE FOREIGN MIS-SIONARY FIELD.

VISIT OF KORANNAS TO THE HOUSE OF THE Isa. 2:3. "And many people shall come and ed out with a half mother yearning after the say: Come ye and let us go up to the mountain slight, half-drooping figure, which had just pass of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us his ways and we will walk

in his paths." One evening the missionary R. Moffat, who labored among the Bechupas was sitting in his cottage, when a company of individuals rode up and halted before he got to the door. They her own boy, and involuntarily this lady whom were four in number. From his seat on his ox, wealth and luxury, and all that is good and to one of them called out, "Where shall we find Moschen, a chief of the Korannas, with friendly mien and wise expression of countenance." What has brought you hither?" inquired Moffat. "I have come to see you," answered Moschen look. ing at Moffat. They now dismounted and examined the cottage and all that was in it most thoroughly. "Now I will sleep." He had brought food for himself and his company, which says not a little for such a South-African heathen The next day Moffat had an earnest and friendly conversation with the attentive heathen, teaching him the saving truths of the Gospel, repentance towards God and faith in Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. But Moschen did not seem particularly moved. Seizing Moffat's hand It is one hundred and fifty miles to the Yellow river. Six months passed. Suddenly one day Moschen made his appearance again. Several of his people were with him. Seven days, and hights through dark wastes and paths beset with terrors they had journeyed. But how altered was the appearance of Moschen! The distress of an unquiet mind was depicted on his countenance. What has befallen you, what is the matter?" asked the missionary in a sympathizing manner, "O," said the Koranna, "when ] visited you the first time, I had but one heart; now I have come with two hearts. I cannot rest for the great things you have told me. The word of divine love had taken root in his heart. Two passages in particular had struck him, " God so loved the world," John 3: 16. and "Jesus Christ came into the world to save

sinners," 1. Tim. 1:15. He could not cease thinking and speaking of this love. And it had penetrated the heart of many a one who heard him. Again they must visit the white man. They were hungry for his words, they wished to be filled. The Spirit of the Lord drew the poor sinners. So they came and remained a long time. At length they took their departure with many wishes that Moffat would visit both them and the many who were not able to go after the saying word, but who nevertheless hungered after it just as much. "Look at me," said Moschen," " deny me if you can !" Who could resist such entreaty? Moffat did go and preached the Gospel among them with the happiest effort. Moschen became a truly devoted Christian, and in the severe trial of the last Caffree war stood

THE BEGGAR OF RARATONGA. Matt. 5: 3. "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for

On Raratonga there lived a poor, man named Butexa, lamed by disease both in the hands and feet. He once crept to Williams on his knees as he was passing his residence, in the middle of it, if you had told the truth, we would have for- to save sinners." Upon further inquiry he answered: "I know that he is the Son of God, and that he died on the cross as the lamb of eyes, his breast heaved, every limb shook. Mr. God, to pay a ransom for the sins of all men Walden was touched. He laid his hand on the that their souls might be saved and go to heaven." Williams asked him whether all people went to heaven after death "O no!" he answered. "Only they who believe in Jesus Christ, who put away their sins to pray to God." "Then do you pray?" "Yes indeed! I pray very often ruggled out.

"It's all dim and blurred to me, Mr. Walden; with my wife and child." The missionary asked can't remember very well; the wine had got into I say, O Lord! I am a great sinner, may Jesus Mr. Walden shook his head. "Bad company, Give me the righteousness of Christ that it may adorn me, and give me the Holy Spirit that he may guide me, and make my heart good, and I "I believe you; and now if, because of this, when I die." "But whence did you gain your knowledge?" asked Williams. "Only from may become a man of God and go to heaven you. Who else but you lias brought us the message of salvation?" "Yes, but I do not once, and they will inevitably drift you to your stations, where you might have heard the word of God from me." Well! I will tell you. I sat down by the road on my bench and begged a word of them as they passed by. One would

give me one portion, another, another; then I

sanctified by faith that is in me."

An old idolater upon Hu. h ne, the last priest stood the Gospel and refused to acknowledge the sanctity of the Sabbath, even after the former had been received by his countrymen, and the latter had been enjoined by the authorities for the whole island. Upon a certain Sabbath, in utter contempt of the day, he went forth into his garden to work. As he returned home he became suddenly blind. Distracted with fear he cried out, "I am a dead man-a dead man!" His neighbors came running in great confusion to his aid, but human help was unwailing. An invisible hand lay upon him and had forever closed his eyes to the light. But the same hand which had deprived him of the light of the body opened the eyes of the understanding. His conscience convinced him that this misfortune was a judgement of God, for his stubborn opposition, to the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. He bowed himself to the earth, lamented his sins, confessed them, renounced idolatry and received the gospel of Christ with joy.

PREACHING THE JUDGEMENT. Heb. 4: 12. "For the word of God is quick and powerful and sharper than any two edged." sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the beart."

Missionary Crowther had preached to a number of his hearers in Abbeokuta upon the day of Judgement. Some of them had assembled together at midnight in their sacred grove to perform the customary heathen rites for a deceased friend. Their feelings had been much, excited by the sermon. One said to the other, "Begin," and the word "Begin" went around the whole circle, but no one would begin. At last said one. "What will we have to say on the day of judgment when God judges all men! Can we say the earth called us to worship, or the stones called us to worship, or the woods called us to worship? What shall we have to answer before the sight of God on the last day?" With that they left the sacred grove; left the ceremomies andone, went to the missiopary and called him at midnight from his bed, to receive instructions in the truth.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE BATTLE OF GET-

TYSBURG. This battle of three days will compare, in magwitude and far reaching consequences, with any of the great battles of modern times. In the battle of Waterloo, the Allies had 72,000, the French 80,000 men; in this the Rebels had 90,000, the Federals about 60,000 men. The British had 186 cannon, the French 252; the mation of the lungs), and deadly fevers of the Rebels had upwards of 200, and we an equal number. The Allies lost 20,000 in killed and wounded: the French 40,000 in killed and wounded, prisoners and deserters; the Federals lost about 4,000 killed, 12,000, wounded, and 4,000 prisoners, or, in all about 20,000; whilst the Rebels lost 5,500 killed, 21,000 wounded, 9,000 prisoners, and 4000 stragglers and deserters, or a total of about 40,000. The proportion of men and of losses, in both battles, is nearly the same. The battle of Waterloo resulted in effectually crushing the power of Napoleon and the despositism that he was exercising over Europe It broke to pieces that army in whose track followed desolation and famine, and whose final triumph must have resulted in the destruction of all the then existing governments of the civil-ized world. The battle of Gettysburg resulted, first, in checking the progress and then in destroying the power of a well-disciplined and defiant army, which had come to the North for the express purpose of robbery and of spreading terror and desolation in its track, and, by the capture of Baltimore and Washington, of dictating to us the most humiliating terms of peace. The sway of Napoleon over subject Lurope would not have been more tyrannical and destructive of the vital interests of the people, than would have been the establishment, by a decisive victory of Lee, of an everbearing slave-power as a controlling influence | Which are now selling rapidly, and new issues are in our country. The fall of Vicksburg and of continually being added. Port Hudson, which followed immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, though of the highest importance to the country, is, nevertheless, not equal in its influence to the breaking of the power. of an army which was striking a blow at the heart of the nation. In the defeat, therefore, of Lee the corner-stone of that fabric, which the rebellion sought to erect on human bondage and the distinction of the races of men, which God has made of one blood, is crushed to pieces, and the bright days of a happy future loom up before our vision, when we shall once more be a united and prosperous people.—Prof. Jacobs.

### HEAT AND WATER.

In winter the surface of masses of water, such as lakes and rivers, are acted upon by the cool air resting upon them, and are gradually, and in very frosty nights, of course, very rapidly cooled. As the water is cooled on the surface the particles become denser, and the particles go down below, and abstract the heat from the portions below. If this went on, the cooling would be a very rapid process—as rapid as the process of heating, in which the heat is conveyed throughout the fluid: but the moment the water has cooled to 39 20 (about 7° above the freezing point), it is no longer capable of contracting by the cold, but the water at the surface becomes lighter than the water below, and floating, forms a sort of blanket of water, which protects the water below from the cold: water being a very bad conductor of heat.

At the temperature of 39 20 Fah. water expands both by heat and cold. Water requires more heat than the same weight of any other. liquid or solid to raise its temperature through a given number of degrees. One cubic mile of water in cooling through one degree warms 3076 cubic miles of air through 4°; hence the effect of water surrounding portions of landsurrounding islands -the effect of the sea upon the climate of islands. The air passing over the surface of the ocean in summer is cooled by the water which absorbs heat without becoming much cooler. "One cubic yard of ice in melting cools 21,000 cubic yards of air from 52° to 32°;" hence we can understand the effect upon climates of dense masses of ice surrounding any

Water gives off a larger quantity of heat than any other substance, in order to have its temperature reduced from one point to another. This property is called its specific heat. Water. is therefore endowed with peculiar properties whereby it retains its fluid condition for a long period when exposed to cold. If it were not for this provision of nature, our climate would be uninhabitable, owing to the vast masses of ice which would be formed during winter, and the frequent frosts that would vist our fields in cool' summer evenings.

SLEEP. There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from Importer, of French Anatomical Preparations and sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is, also, that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are

of Satan unto God, that may receive forgiveness | vants-give all that are under you, the fullest I of sins and inheritance among them that are amount of sleep they will take, compelling them to retire at some regular hour, and to rise the moment they wake; and within a of the fearful god of war, Oro, had long with- fortnight, nature, with almost the regularity of the sun, will unclose the bands of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must.

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