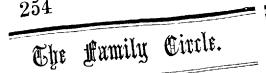
THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.



CHRIST ALL IN ALL. "As we have borne the image of the earthly. we shall also bear the image of the Heavenly." O mean may seem this house of clay, Yet 'twas the Lord's abode; Our feet may mourn their thorny way, Yet here Emmanuel trod.

This fleshly robe the Lord did wear; This watch the Lord did keep; These burdens sore the Lord did bear; These tears the Lord did weep.

This world the Master overcame; This world the Master overcame, This death the Lord did die: O vanquished world! Oglorio O hallowed agony!

O vale of tears, no long Wherein the Lord O holy robe of fleet Our own Empehr.

Our very in the solution of th To evel Lord, to thee; car the tear and groan dear kindred be.

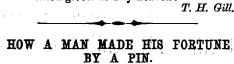
not, Lord, to thee belong, chuse Thy robes we wear, ause Thy fulness makes us strong, Thy glory makes us fair?

Thou to our woe who down didst come Who one with us wouldst be, Will lift us to Thy heavenly home, Wilt make us one with Thee.

Thou who didst die our very death, Our very sins didst bear, Wilt give us Thine one Life the breathe. Thy Righteousness to wear.

O mighty grace our life to live, To make our earth divine; O mighty grace, Thy heaven to give, And lift our life to Thine!

O strange the gift, and marvellous, By Thee received and given ; Thou tookest woe and death from us Thou givest us Thy heaven !



"Many people have inherited a great name from their parents and friends; why cannot I make a great repuation by my own industry and perseverance?" These words were spoken by a young man

of respectable appearance, yet really in want, as he walked, one autumn morning, in the 1787, up Antin street, in Paris, and approached the stately house of a great banker. On ringing the door-bell, his heart beat with fear and anxiety when he was met by a servant in livery, who asked him rather bluntly what he wanted.

"I wish to speak to Mr. Perregaux," replied the young man. "Is he at home?"

The answer was affirmative, and the porter led him up the broad, marble stairway to the upper story, where the young man was admitted into a splendid anteroom, ornamented with paintings and statues. He uietly took a seat in a corner, and had hardly the courage to face the great men who went in and out of the great banker's room. He thought of his home in the country, of his departure from his beloved parents, of their prayers and their blessings. He recalled his mother's last words : "What will you do in Paris, my son? Stay here. You have your home, though it is a poor one." And then he thought of his own answer: "Let me try my fortune, dear mother, in order that I may share it with you and my dear friends." "But," answered she, "fortune does not always visit those who seek it." To this he replied : "But it never seeks those who never seek it." "Well, go," said the tender-hearted mother, "go, and if you don't succeed, do not be ashamed to return to us. Your father's house and the arms of your mother will always be open to you.'

see the reack it in the left breast of his up, and hker though it was a pin. Men small actions go toward the interpreta on of character. So he said to himself: "The man who will not refuse to pick up a

pin must certainly have some habits that jects. This church was dedicated in 804, crack at the present day. will be of great use if he ever has an oppor- and to do the thing right, two bishops who tunity to employ them." He quickly opened the window and called

young Jacques. The young man quickly returned, hasten ed up-stairs, and was soon again in the presence of the banker.

"Do you have the goodness," said Jacques, "to comply with my request ?" "What makes you so decided?" replied

the banker. "From the fact that you have recalled me," was the answer. "I believe you would not have done it, if you had not

wished to accept my application." "Quick powers of observation, love of order, and economy," replied Mr. Perregaux, in a friendly way, "will make a good busi-ness man. Go into my counting house; I will descend as soon as possible, and give you a little business to attend to." From this hour, young Laffitte was in

ble co-laborer. He took Laffitte in as his gomasters was consternated. partner, and as the sphere of the latter was now larger, he had more opportunity to exhibit his business tact and energy. In the last years of the empire, a new sphere of life opened to him. In 1809, he was ap-pointed Director of the Bank of France. After that he was made President of the Chamber of Commerce, and thus he came into intimate relations with the most influ-

ential people of the country. The decline of Napoleon's power brought him into honorable political positions. He acquired the confidence of the entire city, and indeed of the entire country, in consequence of his wise and judicious counsel for the government of the city. His dear par-ents in Bayonne were still living, and he supported them all the time in the most handsome way possible; and after his mother became a widow, he took her to his house in Paris. Many young men of talent owed their prosperity to him, as he had started them in business. He supported a

When Louis XVIII. was compelled to flee before the advance of Napoleon at the beginning of the "Hundred Days," he com-mitted his entire private fortune to Laffitte; and Napoleon too plead he to the south has retarded when Louis XVIII. was compelled to field and silver. But my tastes are very simple. I am very melancholy; I spend my time very strangely—but, but, here's your million. Do you want it?" and Napoleon, too, placed his fortune in Laffitte's hands. Thus the great banker had for some time in his own keeping the property of both rivals to the French throne. tion." After Paris was captured, in the year 1815, he advanced two millions of francs to the State, which was compelled to give that much to the allied hosts. One hundred thousand francs were appropriated to him as Director of the Bank of France, but Laffitte refused to receive it during the laborious years of his administration. Nearly the whole time of the Restoration he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and one of the most worthy of the number. His parliamentary activity was distinguished by his warm patriotism, nobility of character, and acute understanding. He always subjected his own interests to the general good. In spite of the displeasure in which the family of Marshal Ney were, he permitted his only daughter to marry Ney's son, the Prince of Modena. He reached the climax of his political prominence in the July revolution. Without him, Louis Philippe would never have ascended the throne. His political opinions were very decided, and if we cannot approve of some of them, we certainly cannot help | the church was built. admiring his honor and integrity. He was a member of Louis Philippe's ministry, and had charge of the finances of France; yet | body, and I need not say, that before next this lasted but for a short time, as his views morning every one of them had told it to did not agree with those of the king. He | his wife. That seems to be a law. And offered his resignation and retired with dig- when the church was finished, thanks to nity as a simple citizen of the country. Laffitte died on Easter-day, 1844, amid knew the secret, and no one would enter the universal regret. The French people had church. found in him a true friend, and his name Now, will ever be held by them in great respect. -Methodist

something shining in the sandonly a pin, but answer him as Jesus did—"Get thee be-first to enter? Not I; nor I; neither I."

and to do the thing right, two bishops who had been dead and buried for some years, make the 365 Archbishops and Bishops present, correspond with the days of the year. | soul! I will not youch for the truth of this story. I wish to tell another tale, which you will

hear there, if you have patience to listen, like .- PATAPSCO, in Lutheran Observer. and a little money to give the pious old priest, who shows the curiosities.

At the right of the great brazen door there is a granite pillar, on which is mounted a bronze wolf of terrific aspect and threatening mien. You will naturally ask the meaning of this lupine image at a church door, and you will be told the following legend, if you do not express too much incredulity.

A long, long time ago, the people of Aix-la-Chapelle wished to build a church. Money was subscribed, and they began. The foun-dations were dug, the walls built up, the Perregaux's counting-house. His industry timber was brought, and for six months and fidelity helped him in every respect. there was a deafening racket of saws, and timber was brought, and for six months His punctuality won him the confidence of hammers, and axes. But the money gave sea board States, resulting from the unpropi-His punctuality won him the confidence of his employer. His zeal and progress in-creased from day to day, so that he soon excited the attention and admiration of his companions. In a few years he became book-keeper, and afterwards cashier. The French revolution broke out, and the new order of things which called Perregaux to the Senate compelled him to commit his business largely to the hands of some relia-ble collaborer. He took Laffitte in as his compariones. In a few years he became to receive contributions, but very little done? The Senate assembled, consulted, advised and quarreled. The mechanics re-abandoned building. Must the church be given up? The magnificent Senate of Bur-ble collaborer. He took Laffitte in as his comparison was consternated.

During their deliberations, a stranger, of tall size and handsome bearing, entered.

"Good day, citizens. What's the matter

want money, eh ?" "Stranger," said the Senate, "you may go to purgatory. We want a million of monev?'

"Here it is," said the gentleman, and opening a window he showed them a large chariot standing in the street, which was drawn by ten yoke of oxen and guarded by twenty armed Africans.

One of the Senate descended with the stranger, took at hazard one of the sacks with which the wagon was loaded, went up stairs again and emptied it on the table before them, and it was, in fact, pure gold. They opened their eyes and said, "Who

something shining is the sam only a pin, something shining is the sam only a pin, lected near the steps. It t in his coat. lected near the steps. It t in his coat. lected near the steps. It t in his coat. lected near the steps. It t in his coat. lected near the steps. It t in his coat. lected near the steps. It t in his coat. lettle act, appartecided his whole This little act, appartecided his whole This little act, appartecided the win-body else in the wix stood at the win-body else in the vix stood at the win-body else in the vix stood at the win-body what it was. When the see the react he react the same time. The frightened wolf saw in Prussia, you, of course, have visited that the church empty and rushed in. Urian in Prussia, you, of course, have visited that the church empty and rushed in. Urian grand old Cathedral, which contains the was waiting, his jaws wide open, and his mortal remains, (if any are remaining,) of eyes voluptuously closed. He uttered an your great knowledge of human nature co". Perregaux understand the mean-"seeming insignificant things, and how such as the robes of the Virgin, the blood of Mad with rage, he then rushed out, and as the information of the information of the information of the output of the information of the info the infant Jesus, the cloth on which John he passed the great brazen gate, he gave it the Baptist was beheaded, and many other such a tremendous kick, that it split from per cent. over last year, and Alabama, where equally authentic and edifying sacred ob- top to bottom, and they show you this

> wolf was placed near this door, to commemcame forth from their sepulchres in order to orate the trick that was played upon Urian in swallowing a wolf instead of a human

> > I have told you the tale as it was told me, and you may believe it or not, as you

> > > Rural Economy.

CONDITION OF THE OBOPS IN JULY.

The following is an abstract from "Condition of the Crops" in the official Monthly Report of Agriculture for July : CORN.—The most remarkable fact in con-

nection with the corn crop of the present year, is the great increase of its acreage in the South, the difference in number of acres between the present and the preceeding year being more than two millions and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the Eastern

Acres.

9,511

12,888

Acres.

127,215

13 131

207,307

407.942

63,411

236,683

25.500

32.861

48,146

178,897

100,626

366,692

8,818 8,204

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and the second of	A cres.	en tradição de la compositiva de la compo
Maine,	3,300	Connecticut,
New Hampshire,	3,184	New York,
Massachusetts,	1,985	New Jersey,
Rhode Island,	1,719	Maryland,
in the second	INCRI	LASE.
	Acres.	Sal De aber
Vermont.	1679	Tennessee,
Pennsylvania,	57,106	West Virginia,
Delaware,	6.697	Kentucky,
Virginia,	70,775	Missouri,
North Carolina,		Nebraska,
South Carolina,		Kansas,
Georgia,	255,987	
Florida,		Minnesota,
Alabama,		Wisconsin,
Mississippi,	£13,109	Michigan,
Louisiana,	397,291	
Texas,	132,229	Indiana,
Arkansas,	376,762	Illinois,
These figure	a show	an increase

tigures show an increase of over 3,000,000 of acres in corn, making about are you, sir?" "My dear old fogies, I am the man for the money. What more do you want? I live in the Black Forest, and possess mines 18. Minnesota 17. Iowa 15. Illinois and Ohio 36,000,000 in the United States, an advance

wheat just ripening have been destroyed by floods, and other crops suffered from the same cause. Other sections of the State were visited by destructive rains at the same time, and much injury resulted to wheat, corn, and other crops. With a successful harvesting of the spring wheat it may safely be declared, in summing up the local reports, that a larger number of bushels of wheat, by many thousands, will be grown than in any previous season.

COTTON.-Returns from the cotton districts indicate everywhere a reduction of the acreage in that crop with the exception of Texas, which shows an increase of 33 there appears to be no material change in the figures. The falling off in Mississippi appears to be 18 per cent., 24 in Louisiana, 12 in Georgia, 13 in Arkansas, 18 in South Carolina, 20 in Tennessee, and 32 in North Carolina. The average reduction in acreage is about 10 per cent. With this diminished breadth there is cleaner and better culture and a more general use of fertilizers, so that the yield may be quite equal to last year, the season being equally favorable, with a like experience as to insects and other causes of injury. It is yet too early to pre-dict the result, but the present status of the crop is fairly shown in this statement. One county in Arkansas (Desha) reports

less than a third of the acreage of last year, while the area in corn is three times as large. Such indications are hopeful. The correspondent, as might be expected, de-clares that the crops are all in splendid condition, and if not injured by a drought the finest yield for many years will be the re-sult. A want of rain has been apparent in the Gulf States and a severe drought has afflicted West Tennessee, but few complaints of its effects upon cotton are made. So far the plant enjoys a very general exemption from casualties and injuries.

Rye, oats, barley promise abundant orops; no serious drawbacks are reported, and few complaints of bad condition are received. Potatoes, so exceptionably unproductive

last year, are in unusually fine condition, and the average is increased in every State except Rhode Island—the natural result of extremely high prices of last year's crop.

Fruit is variable; apples and peaches less promising than usual. Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Arkan-sas, Missuri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia, make a worse record than other States as to apples. Peaches will be less abundant than apples; New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware promising but half a crop, and Illinois and Michigan showing a considerable reduction. A fair 16,145 promise of grapes is indicated.

Tobacco covers as large an area as usual in Virginia, Kentucky, and Connecticut; somewhat less in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Its condition is good in Kentucky and Michigan; elsewhere a little below an average.

Sorghum is generally doing well in the West; not so well as usual in the middle belt of Southern States.

A DUTCH FARM HOUSE.

The farmers' boys and girls of America, I am confident, would like to go with me into a Dutch farm-house. Stable and house dairy are under the one roof. The which we visit stands on the bank of the cadition in that section is generally good, In | nal-the water in the canal almost on a level with the ridge pole. One of the dairy maids has been out to the canal to wash her pans and dishes; and now she is taking them back to the house, drawing them in a little cart. Look at her shoes-wooden ones, turning up at the toe like a skate-clump, clump, clump, they go as she steps. She has a bonnet so curious that I will not attempt to describe it, but of Vermont, Connecticut, the Carolinas, Geor- just such a pattern as those worn by her grandmother. Some of the cattle are in the fields, blanketed to keep them warm. A girl with red cheeks and bright eyes opens the door of the stable, and takes us along the stalls to see the cows-26 cows standing by their cribs, or lying down chewing their cuds, fastened with rope haltersand, funniest of all sights, each cow has her tail drawn up to the ceiling by a cord and for many years;" "the yield will be im-mense;" "the prospect was never better for a large crop;" "the weather has been re-markably seasonable;" "the universal opin-markably seasonable;" "the universal opin-markably seasonable;" "the universal opin-markably seasonable;" "the universal opinpulley, so that in time their tails grow straight ion is that the crop will be the largest ever milk, also the cheese-press. We enter a grown in the country ;" " crops all over the little room and see the pots of butter and rows of cheeses-not such great ones as the Vermont and New Hampshire girls turn out, but cheeses almost the size of a 64-pounder cannon ball, not quite round, but like the earth, flattened a trifle at the poles. They are kept for months and years even, and never lose their goodness, it is said. We go from the stable up a short flight of steps, into the kitchen, and say, "Good morning " to the farmer's wife, who curtseys like a little child. She shows us over the house, draws aside a curtain, and shows the beds in the recesses along the wall like a birth in a ship. An old clock-its brass weight and pendulum as bright as sand and soap can make them-ticks in one corner. The good woman is drinking a cup of coffee, but if you were to ask her to write out the word for you in Dutch, it would read "Kaffij," and she would call a railroad a 'Spoorweg." She takes great pleasure in showing us her treasures in the "front" room a bureau of the richest mahogany, set off with bed mountings, with carved feet like lion's claws-with rows of delft china dishes around the room just under the ceiling-old ware, cups and saucers which her grandmother used, which she will hand down to her daughters, and they to their children.-Everything is so clean and nice that you are almost afraid to be in the room .--

Mr. Perregaux was reading a letter when the young man was admitted to his presence, and he hardly noticed the unassuming stranger.

"Do you wish to speak to me, young man?" said the banker in a friendly way. "If so, tell me in what respect I can serve you."

"Mr. Perregaux," said the young man, looking plainly and calmly in his face, "I have neither name, nor rank, nor fortune, but industry, strength, and a strong will to work. Can you not give me a place in your great business house ?- even the most insignificant one would suit me."

"What is your name?" asked Mr. Perregaux, who could not keep his eyes from the attractive features of his young applicant, and read in his clear eye discretion and fidelity.

"Jacques Laffitte," was the answer.

"Your age?"

"Eighteen years," replied the young man. "I was born on the 29th of October, 1771." "Are you a Parisian?" inquired the banker further.

"No, sir; I am from Bayonne. My father is a carpenter and has ten children to care for. My object is to find a place where I shall be able to support my father's fami-

ly." "A noble undertaking, young man," re-plied the banker; "but I regret to say that I have no place vacant for you. I am sorry for this. Perhaps a later application would find me able to receive you.'

Everything seemed to swim before Laffitte's eyes He scarcely knew how to reach the door. His knees trembled as he descended the marble staircase, and with a slow step he went down into the street. The refusal was almost more than he could bear. Yet he summoned courage and started off. Just as he reached the street, he saw

SAYING "NO" EASY.

"How it is you never go with bad body, or get into bad scrapes?" asked one little fellow of his playmate. "Oh," said the other, "that's 'cause I

don't say 'no' easy."

We thank that boy for his secret. It is worth a great deal more than a bag of money. We have no doubt saying "no" easy has ruined many a child, and man, and it should be. Urian is a fool, I tell you. woman too-saying "no" as if you did not quite mean it.

When a bad boy or girl tries to coax you to do doubtful things, say "no" as if you meant "no" and nothing but "no."

When sin whispers an excuse for doing wrong, say "no," and no mistake. When Satan asks you to serve him, and makes as great promises as he did to the Lord Jesus "What !" said the citizens, "is the church

"Yes, oh ! yes !" they exclaimed. "We

will now finish our church." "All right, take it, but upon one condi-

"What's that, my lord?"

"Finish your church—take all this money, but promise in exchange, to let me have the first soul that will cross the threshold on the day of its consecration."

"You must be the devil!" they cried out. "And you are all old fools!" replied Urian. The burgomasters were dreadfully alarmed, and crossed themselves devoutly, but Urian laughed to split his sides, and making his money clink, he restored their tranquility and business was resumed. "After all." said he, "I am the loser in this bargain. You will have your million and your church and I shall have only a soul. And which soul, if you please? the first comer-a soul at hazard. Some rascal of a hypocrite who will feign devotion, and will wish from false zeal, to enter first. Such a soul is not worth having. You have the best of the bargain." It was concluded, and the money was paid down. Urian disappeared through a trap door, from, which arose a small blue flame, as was proper, and two years after,

I need not say, that all the Senators swore they would not tell the secret to any the Senator's wives, everybody in the city

Now, here was a new dilemma, not less completed, but no person will put his foot in it. Of what use is an empty or unoccupied church? The Senate assembled, but they could devise no remedy. The bishops and canons were called in, but they were of no avail. The monks of the convent were appealed to. One astute old shaven-head among them, said: "Gentlemen, it appears to me that you are confounded by a very small affair. You owe to Urian the first soul, who will enter the church. All right, but you did not stipulate what sort of a soul Gentlemen, this morning a wolf was captured alive in the neighborhood, and compel it to enter the church. Urian must be satisfied. True, it is only the soul of a wolf, but still it is some soul ! "Bravo !" exclaimed the Senate. "Here's a monk of some brains, at last !"

the West the average is high, with the exception of Ohio and Indiana, where the weather has been somewhat unpropitious, and worms destructive. In the East, on the last of June, the growth was small, but the hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crop into splendid condition.

WHEAT.-The condition of wheat, as shown in the July returns, is above the average for last year in all the States except gia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Nebraska. The season has been peculiarly favorable to the growth and ripening of this great bread crop in all except the Southern States.

The favorable reports are so numerous, in the Western States especially, that it is unnecessary to give them in detail. The general tenor of reports is that "winter wheat bids fair to be the largest crop we have had country were never in a more flourishing condition." Our Lafayette, Wisconsin, correspondent says he has never seen, in a residence of 40 years, a finer prospect for wheat, as well all other crops, and that the same might be said of several adjoining counties. In Highland county, Ohio, the acreage of winter wheat is estimated at three times that of last year, and in Monroe county, Missouri, the acreage of wheat is thought to be three-fold of that of 1867. In Kalamazoo county, Michigan, an unusual embarrassing than the first. The church | yield is reported, the best fields being estimated at 40 bushels per acre; and in Bourbon county, Kansas, it is claimed that many farmers will show a similar yield.

Exceptions to this showing are frequent in the South, where rust was more or less prevalent. Some loss from this cause resulted in Maryland and in the similar latitudes in the West. In a few localities loss from odging is reported. Unusual exemption from winter killing is manifest, reports of damage from freezing coming only from Northern Vermont, some portions of the Ohio valley, and a still more Southern belt. Very few accounts of destruction by the midge are received. In Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, this insect is charged with taking one-third of the crop. In Clinton, Indiana, some loss is also sustained from insects. In Queen Anne county, Maryland, the extreme heat shriveled the grain in ripening, leaving it light and poor. In the Miami valley thousands of acres of Boston Journal.