

Poetry.

The Pure in Heart. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. - Matt. v. 8.

Literary Notices.

BOOKS sent to us for notice, will be duly attended to. These from publishers in Philadelphia, New York, etc., may be left at our Philadelphia Office, 111 South 10th St., below Chestnut, in care of Joseph M. Wilson, Esq.

CAUSES OF THE STRONG DOOR. Christ Stricken for His People. The Duty of the Church in the Instruction and Discipline of her Baptized Children.

AVOLIO, or Directions to Persons Just Commencing a Christian Life. This is a very small pamphlet, in primer form, containing some excellent practical remarks.

MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN M. M. HAMMOND, Rifle Brigade, 12mo., pp. 120. New York: Robert Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway. For sale by J. S. Davidson, Pittsburgh.

THE SHADOW OF THE HEARTH, OR OUR FATHER'S VOICE IN TAKING AWAY OUR LITTLE ONE. BY A BEREAVED PARENT. With an Introduction, by N. L. Rice, D.D. Chicago, Ill., 18mo., pp. 288. New York: J. S. Davidson, 1888.

THE CHURCH OF VINTON PRESENTED A CALL FOR THE MINISTERIAL LABOR OF MR. JAMES KIRK, which was accepted by the Presbytery of Vinton, and he was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Vinton, on the 18th of May, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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For the Ladies.

Maiden Ladies Not a Novelty. And it is also true, and a fact worth remembering, that the maiden lady is not an invention of these times. There was an unmarried woman ago, before civilization had made such progress; while all the heroines in all novels were still married at eighteen—before the life of Charlotte Brontë had ever begun, or there was a woman in existence qualified to write it—unmarried ladies existed in this world, where nothing is ever new.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ZANESVILLE. The Presbytery of Zanesville met in the First Presbyterian Church of Zanesville, on the 6th inst., and was opened with a sermon by Rev. John Kelly, from John v. 39, "Search the Scriptures."

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Miscellaneous.

From the London Bazaar School Magazine. An English Anti-Reformatory. BY REV. J. WEBB, D.D. The questions of juvenile crime and juvenile reformation have occupied public attention of late years to an extent altogether unprecedented, and with large and cumulative results.

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breeding purposes alone, that the milking quality has been measurably neglected for the greater benefit of obtaining a better calf in the sacrifice of a large proportion of her milk. That is to say: If the cow is milked for her utmost capacity in quantity, and time in yielding it, it must be to a considerable extent at the expense of the growth and development of the fetus, or embryo calf within her. She cannot do two things in the best manner at one and the same time—give a great yield of milk, and produce the best developed calf together. One or the other must suffer, and the best breeder considers, and the calf being of most consequence, the milk is sacrificed. There are good physiological reasons for this opinion which might be given; but as we are not discussing the science of breeding, it need not be referred to, where Short Horn cows have the natural capacity, and when reared and managed for that object, the tendency to produce milk equal to any other breed whatever, there can be no question. Numerous recorded instances in this country, as in England, attest that fact. The several volumes of the American Herd Book may be referred to, where Short Horn cows have produced thirty to over forty quarts per day, for weeks together, of the richest milk, making a corresponding weight of butter.

Longevity, continuous breeding to an advanced age, and a final profitable termination of her career at the shambles, the Short Horn Cow has no superior, and few equals.

Flowers that bloom to winter fast; Light when buds are soon opened; Friendship warm, but not to last—Such by Earth are given. Seek the flowers that ne'er shall fade; Find the light that never glows; Trust a friend that's never betrayed—These are found in Heaven.

At a late exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, some very fine plums were exhibited by Mr. Walker, of Kentucky. And all wondered how he had succeeded so well in keeping off the depredations of the curculio.

The plan adopted by Mr. Walker was as follows: As soon as the fruit began to be worked upon by the curculio, he took a tin pan, into which soap suds had been placed, to the depth of an inch or so, and after immersing this pan in a level position in the tree, he set a small globe lamp in the middle of the pan. Early in the evening this lamp was lighted and permitted to burn all night. The consequence was, that every morning a large number of the curculio insects were found dead. In darting toward the light, they would strike the glass globe, which was two inches or so in diameter, and be precipitated into the liquid, from which they were unable to escape.

It is well known that the curculio does its mischief mostly in the night. We have heard of no remedy that strikes us so favorably as this. And if it shall really prove as effective as Mr. Walker represents it, we may soon hope to have not only an abundance of plums, but peaches also that are smooth and fair. Even our thin-skinned apples are greatly injured from the attacks of this ugly insect—Ohio Valley Farmer.

From the American Agriculturist. Short Horn Cattle. This animal, in its best estate in size, color, and appearance, stands peerless among the bovine race. Its history, in England, dates back, by well authenticated testimony, to the fourteenth century.

In size they are the largest cattle known. Their shape, when in perfection of growth and condition, is long, round, and full. Short Horns have but two colors, red and white. Occasionally, they are almost, and in rare instances fully, red. They are often times purely white. But in most cases these two colors, either in patches, one or the other more or less prevailing by themselves in agreeable alternation, or mixed in deeper or lighter tones, predominate, giving a beautiful and picturesque effect to the face, neck, and imposing size of the animal. A red nose is the most fashionable, and the most desirable color of any other; and other points of quality being equal, will command the highest price.

The two chief merits claimed by the advocates of the Short Horns, are for the production of beef and milk. Their superiority for beef is claimed in their rapid growth, early maturity, and aptitude for taking on flesh at any age. In these qualities they are not over-rated; let the merits of other breeds be what they may, even in these particulars, the Short Horn, in his rapid preparation for the shambles, has no superior. At three years and four in age, with good feed, the steer has arrived at his most profitable condition for market; and although he will grow and improve until his sixth, or even seventh year, taking on flesh to the extreme of obesity, his profitable age is attained at four years. Even at two years they make surprising returns in beef, when the common stock of the country are made up of nothing but lean muscle, and cannot be brought to a profitable condition until five or six years of age; and then at far less weight than the Short Horn, or at anything of the inferior quality of meat, and the larger or proportional quantity of offal in the native beast.

From the American Agriculturist. Short Horns as Milkers. As a milk and dairy producing cow, properly bred, and educated for that object, the Short Horn has no superior. In England, before they were in so great demand as of late years, for breeding and feeding purposes, their feet at the stall were triumphantly set forth by her breeders; but of late years, so much more profitable have been her returns,

to the deeply interested audience present. On the day of our visit we found that the governor had just returned from Gravesend, where he had left on board a good ship, bound for Philadelphia, several of his pupils, full of hope and courage, and like most of them who had gone previously, full of gratitude for the loving kindness and care which had been bestowed upon them.

But are such persons really grateful? May not their professions of thankfulness be but mere "gammon"? Well, let us see. What is this book which the governor opens? Nay, here is a second. Each is the repository of a series of letters received from emigrants from the Brixton Refuge who have gone to the United States. Here is one letter placed before us with a view of the city of Cincinnati, "the Queen of the West," written by one of the young men who has emigrated. Here is another, with a view of "Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham"—the emporiums of Pennsylvania industry, with the hills behind stretching away in the distance. Each youth gives a description of the city where he dwells—points out where he lives—what he is doing—and writes with an honest earnestness which charms you of all suspicion of hypocrisy. These letters are the utterances of hearts full of kindly remembrances of the past and of honorable and ennobling hopes for the future. When, too, a man has regained his position in society, self-respect, that powerful motive to well-doing, is brought into action again, and he longs to share his gladness with one—such as the governor of a Reformatory generally is when he regards as a true friend, a fellow sufferer in his own affliction.

Attention for relatives is often manifested in the letters sent home to the governor. Of this, the result is generally so far troublesome, as to entail much toil in endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of home friends, especially in London. This one young man, who had gone to the United States, asks Mr. Metcalf to call on his mother, and gives her address. It turns out, however, that he has been long since returned to the emigrant. He still cherishes a longing desire to know about a parent whose heart he had often grieved, and whom, now, he could make glad. He sends home "a lot of addresses," and one curious result is the discovery that by the death of a grandfather, he has become heir to £150. The high moral influence of keeping up communication and correspondence with the friends of the Reformatory—even though it involves much trouble—must be obvious to every thoughtful mind.

But now for a tour of inspection. Leaving the governor's office, we pass out to a room in which is a library of two hundred and ninety-eight volumes, all well adapted to the instruction and reformation of the inmates, and duly prized and perused by them. We then take a stroll in connection with the different trades pursued on the premises. These trades are now to be examined in order.

1. We enter the bookbinders' room. Music books, and ordinary volumes of all sizes, some in plain, others in elegant bindings, are submitted to us. In this department, four thousand thick pamphlets and two thousand volumes were bound in the space of two months.

The principle is free trade here as well as in the other departments. There is no attempt made in the prices charged, to extort more than an article is worth, because that article has been made at the Reformatory; nor is there any countenance given to the false political economy, which would undersell the poor hardworking, honest tradesman out of doors. Opportunity for fair competition is afforded to all who are so received and executed for wholesale houses, on the usual terms of trade.

2. The carpenters' shop presents itself. On the work done here our space forbids us to dwell; it is sufficient to say, that it is similar to what we have seen and described at Redhill, Wandsworth, and other Reformatories. We took occasion to inquire from the intelligent master carpenter, as to the structure of those places, and he has already acquired a European reputation, and meets with an annual importation of orders from all parts of the world. He gives a very favorable account, stating that the occasions were rare when discipline of any kind was required. Indeed, with the exception of separation and solitude in a few cases for a few days, where there has been obstinacy or idleness, the "law of love" is found sufficient in the establishment. The gates of the Reformatory grounds are always open by day, and the "runaway" spirit could at any time take his own way. But for the most part, it is felt that it is the oasis in the world's wide desert to the outcast thief; and on asking leave from the governor to go out for a little time, invariably he returns to it as his home and refuge; toiling on, with the star of hope in the horizon of the future, and fighting him along the pathway that leads to independence.

In the carpenters' shop we found that the youngest person employed was eighteen, and the oldest forty years old. Crossing the yard, we came to the shoemaking department. It is here that those handsome boots and shoes, for ladies and gentlemen, already examined in the committee-room, have been manufactured, and "orders" from the trade are extensively executed. As to the aspect of the young "Christians," as well as of the inmates generally, whether to the humanizing effect of industry and religious instruction, we somehow fail to recognize in their faces the type of the hardened London "rough" and criminal. The truth is, that many who enter here, had but a short time pursued a career in crime, and are glad to find a chance and opportunity of recovering their position.

For example, we see in one of the rooms three applicants for admission, who have been awaiting the return of the governor from Gravesend. One of them is in militia uniform. He had come up to town and enlisted; he lodged at a low house in the neighborhood of Smithfield, where he met an old "coiner," who tempted him to join him in passing bad money; and sorely had he entered on that business when he was detected and sent to prison for the same offence.

4. The gardening department embraces the cultivation of the extensive grounds, which we see at a glance have been most productive this year; and after having seen many good fruits to market, have still fresh loads in plenty for that useful van of the carpenters' Grove House have contracted with their own hands. And then to enter and pass through the various glass-covered houses, is quite a treat. Here is the "Propagating House," or, as it is humorously described to us, "The Infant School of the Nursery." The little plants in pots are not, like some little folks who know in certain "nurseries," the least noisy; and sometimes reaching one hundred and twenty degrees in the Summer time, it is no wonder if they thrive and grow fast. Always attended a goodly number of the friends of the institution as well as of the general public. The first is the annual meeting, which, as Mr. Metcalf informed us, "directly and indirectly brings into the treasury contributions to the extent of £100." Next, before they were in so great demand as of late years, for breeding and feeding purposes, their feet at the stall were triumphantly set forth by her breeders; but of late years, so much more profitable have been her returns,

to the deeply interested audience present. On the day of our visit we found that the governor had just returned from Gravesend, where he had left on board a good ship, bound for Philadelphia, several of his pupils, full of hope and courage, and like most of them who had gone previously, full of gratitude for the loving kindness and care which had been bestowed upon them.

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them to maturity. And how beautiful this collection in the next glass-house of the Chinese primula, or primrose? This having two compartments of plants, all thriving and ready for Covent Garden Market. It is eighty feet long and forty-eight feet wide. It is, both for its amplitude and contents, the chef d'œuvre of the establishment, and is open to the department of the morning of the Lord's day, there is an evening exposition and devotional service by the master, as well as daily morning and evening prayer, all of which seem to be much prized.

The food of the establishment is cooked by steam, by means of the Sayer's patent cooking-stove. The health of the inmates has always been good. At the time of our visit, there were forty-eight inmates in the house, and all contribute something to their own maintenance. The governor is sanguine enough to believe that such establishments can be made self-supporting all over the land. Here there are difficulties arising from old and dilapidated premises requiring frequent and expensive repairs. The expense of each for a year is £25, and emigrants' outfit and the Emigration Fund, as well as for the general expenses of Grove House, generous help is needed from all who would wish to see the beneficent design of the institution fully developed. Of the dangers incurred by young men leaving the establishment to settle in London again, we have seen painful illustrations. At the same time there are cases, not a few, where young men going out, have received employment at home, and in spite of many temptations, are doing well. Still we believe that the emigration movement should here, as at Redhill, be constantly kept in view, as the grand ultimate, and the best assurance of permanent reform.

The following are the statistics to this time. In the first four and a half years from the establishment, out of 718 applications, there were admitted 278 cases, which have been thus disposed of:

Table with 2 columns: Disposition and Number. Emigrated: 60; Sent to situations: 36; Banished: 85; Sent to sea: 11; Restored to friends: 6; Sent to other reformatories: 6; Sent to hospital: 2; Died: 2; Left of their own accord: 38; Dismissed: 26; Now in the institution: 65.

This showing that out of the entire number admitted, 278, 50 leave or are dismissed, while 214 are apparently benefited by the institution; but, making allowance for a few who are known to go back, there are left at least three fourths who may be considered, humanly speaking, to be reclaimed from a life of crime.

ADVERTISEMENTS. GOLD AND LINCOLN. BOSTON, 50 WASHINGTON STREET. ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; OR, YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART, FOR 1859. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M. With a Portrait of H. D. Rogers. 12mo., cloth. 18mo., pp. 600.

THE PRINCIPLE IS FREE TRADE HERE AS WELL AS IN THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS. THERE IS NO ATTEMPT MADE IN THE PRICES CHARGED, TO EXTRACT MORE THAN AN ARTICLE IS WORTH, BECAUSE THAT ARTICLE HAS BEEN MADE AT THE REFORMATORY; NOR IS THERE ANY COUNTERTENANCE GIVEN TO THE FALSE POLITICAL ECONOMY, WHICH WOULD UNDERSSELL THE POOR HARDWORKING, HONEST TRADESMAN OUT OF DOORS.

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