" Watch Thou in All Things." Be patient life is very brief; It passes quickly by, And if it prove a troubled scene. Beneath a stormy sky, It is but like a shaded night, That brings a morn of radiance bright.

Be hopeful—cheerful faith will bring A living joy to thee, And make thy life a hymn of praise, From doubt and murmurs free: Whilst, like the sunbeam, thou wilt bless, And bring to others happiness.

Be earnest-an immortal soul Should be a worker true; Employ this talents for thy God, And ever keep in view The judgment scene, the last great day, When heaven and earth shall pass away.

Be holy-let not sin's dark stain Thy spirit's whiteness dim: And trust alone in him. So, 'midst thy business and thy rest,

Thou wilt be comforted and blest. Be prayerful—ask, and thou wilt have Strength equal to thy day; Prayer clasps the hand that guides the world O, make it then thy stay! Ask largely, and thy God will be

Our loved ones disappear; We know not when our call may come, . Ballowe wait in fear; nelfiready, we can calmly rest; 4 seliving toridying; two are blest: at his debis-bee

Miscellaneous.

est bien done "Grace Before Meat." Thomas Jefferson was not overstocked with pious habits, and yet he said Grace before meat, as a custom called for by the 'usage of refined society. Washington was so regular in the discharge of this duty, that he once, at a dinner at the Capital, asked a blessing when a clergyman was present. Being reminded of this afterwards, he pleasantly remarked, "Well, the reverend gentleman will see that we are not

altogether a graceless set!" In the families of the English clergy is quite common for Grace to be said by one of the little boys of the family. There is so much of propriety in the cus-

tom of asking a blessing before our meals that it must commend itself to the good sense of all reasonable beings; and yet, it is sad to think how many Christian people sit down to partake of the bounties of a kind Providence, day after day, without even breathing a silent thanksgiving. The Jews are worthy of imitation in their scrupulous attention to this custom. It is a beautiful saying of the Talmud, "He that enjoys aught without thanksgiving, is as though he robbed God." Observe our Saviour's practice in this regard. Before the miracle of feeding the multitudes, we are told that "he gave thanks" (St. Mark viii: 6.) "What a scandalous thing it is (remarks Bishop Wilson,) "to take our food without heing mindful who bestows it on us! St. Paul gave thanks in the presence of the heathen" (Acts xxvii 35); yet Christians are ashamed to do it before Uhristians. "How unworthy is he of the crumbs that fall from his own table," says Burkitt, "who, with the swine, looks not up unto, and takes no thankful notice of, the hand that feeds him" (Commentary, Vol. I., p. 201.)
The reader will please refer to these pas

sages: 1. Thess. v. 18; 1. Cor. x: 31; and 1. Timothy iv: 4, 5.

The king of one of the Friendly Islands became a Christian, and once went on board of a British vessel, where he was invited to

dine with the officers. Observing that he did not taste his food, the captain inquired the cause, when the simple native replied that he was waiting for the blessing to be asked. All felt rebuked, and the king was desired to say Grace, which he did with becoming solemnity. What could be more touching than the

following, which Mrs. Sigourney relates, in Lucy Howard's Journal, (p. 34, 35,): "I heard a nice story about one of my schoolmates, from her aunt. She had been accustomed to hear her father ask a blessing at the table, and to be still and reverent during the exercise. When scarcely three years old she was taken abroad to spend the day, where they sat down at a table loaded with many nice things, and began to eat. She was bountifully helped, but did not touch the food, and looked wonderingly and sorrowfully around. Something had been omitted which she thought necessary to every repast. Then she said to the master of the house, "Peaze, sir, peaze pay," meaning please to pray." Perhaps he did not understand her broken language, so he took no notice. Then she folded her little hands, and bowed her head till the bright curls fell over her plate, and said distinctly the prayer that her mother had taught her:

or year let Now I day me down to sleep?" The same There was silence for a few minutes after the baby-chaplain had done speaking. Then a gray-haired man who was in the company said: " Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast Thou ordained praise." Some persons who are conscientious enough in regard to this matter, make a mistake in offering a long and rambling prayer at the table instead of a short and appropriate form confined to the single point of thanking our heavenly Father for his bounties. As we hope that this article may be the means of inducing at least one head of a family-to begin to practice so plain a duty, we venture to recommend such a blessing, from Bishop's Hobart's Companion for the Altar

"Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, this "Bless, U Loru, wo refreshment to our use, and us to thy service, for Christ's sake. Amen."

Dr. Johnson used to thank God for the

food set before bim, and then, in his gruff way, he would find fault with the cooking, &c. His wife stopped him one day, in the midst of his complainings, by remarking that it was a mere farce to pretend to be grateful for dishes which, in two minutes. he would pronounce to be as worthless as the worst of Jeremiah's figs May not some other persons take a hint from this ?- Calendar.

Religion in the Army.

Of all wars, it is most important that those of a civil nature should be most controlled by religion; for the simple reason, that there is the greatest danger of their becoming vindictive and tried. With the exception of servile was five wars have ever been the wors of religion can do widerful hind. In the way of mitigating the ferocipated wickedness of even civil war. Let us dife a case or two from the history of modern times.

The manufacture of the minister sate and the list of modern times.

The mext day, a dense fog covered the fishing an instant, and everything was wrapped in gloomy uncertainty. An officer rode out to gloomy uncertainty. An officer rode out to gloomy uncertainty. An officer rode out to and fishermen, dressed in their blue jackets, hard yand weather-proof, fresh and full of spirits. There were several skirmishes through the day, but a drenching rain drove the English to their tents.

The next day, a dense fog covered the island, and everything was wrapped in gloomy uncertainty. An officer rode out to and fishermen, dressed in their blue jackets, hardy and weather-proof, fresh and full of spirits. There were several skirmishes through the day, but a drenching rain drove the English to their tents.

The next day, a dense fog covered the island, and everything was wrapped in gloomy uncertainty. An officer rode out to and cornsowthistle nineteen hundred. trolled by religion; for the simple reason.

Thirty Years' War in Germany commenced. It was a war between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of that country. For almost a century the current of events had been setting in that direction, and mee ar twice there had been serious outbreaks, amounting almost to regular civilence; but they weremoned a very extensive character or long duration, in com-parison with that of which we are about to speak the thin Thirty Jetis War, or Healt ons War, as it is sometimes called the Protestants fought for their different

Romanists, to recover the ground they lost up into the minister's room. in the great Reformation of the sixteenth gary, Bohemia, Moravia, and other provinces. During the first twelve years, the Protestants, unsustained by any foreign prince, save Christian IV. of Denmark for four years of that period, proved to be unable to resist the great Imperial Generals. and the more so as their case seemed to grow more desperate, the war became more and more terrific, until at last the most deplorable excesses were committed on both sides, and the demoralization of the armies

and the people appeared to be complete.

At this critical juncture, Gustavus Adolphus, the King of Sweden, the greatest and best of modern princes, came from his distant hyperborean kingdom, at their earnest solicitation, to aid the Protestants, bringing with him fifteen thousand troops, (half of whom were Protestant Scotchmen,) armed with their light muskets and flintlocks, and with bayonets attached to the side of the gun, their portable cannon, etc. In a few months he overcame, by his prudence and perseverence, the distrust and jealousy of the Protestant princes whom he battle-field of Lützen in 1632, (November peror of that country. As it was, the great prived of its light and truth.—The. Books Generals whom he had trained, with his and its Mission. minister Oxenstiern, brought the Protestants triumphantly out of the struggle, which was ended sixteen years afterwards (1648) by the Treaty of Westphalia.

But Gustavus Adolphus was a sincere and active Christian, enforced rigid discipline in his armies, and promoted religion in all his regiments, and inculcated sentiments of justice, humanity, forbearance, and Christian kindness among the Germans as well as his own troops. The consequences were most happy. Of some of the religious practices which he introduced into his army among them that of morning and evening prayer after the "inspection traces have come down to our days. Nothing could have been more fortunate for the interests of Protestantism, and we may add, of humanity itself, than the advent of Gustavus Adolphus among the Germans in the war of which we have

Take another instance: Whilst the Thirty Years' War in Germany was drawing to a close, a civil war broke out in England which lasted less than half of thirty years. Religion formed a most important element in this war, which at the outset threatened to be barbarous enough. But there arose a republican army under Cromwell and the other Parliamentary leaders, which for many long years exerted a most extraordinary influence. Wherever it went victory perched on its standards, and the people were secure in person and to whom the flavor of the first wine is deproperty. There may have been no small amount of hypocrisy and cant among the officers, but there was a great deal of true religion among both officers and men in this army, and hence its superior discipline. No army in modern times can be compared with that of Oliver Cromwell and his Generals for good morals and strict discipline. unless it be that of Gustavus Adolphus. And most happy was the influence which both exerted wherever they moved.

acter. In the latter part of the succeeding ruin; could he see my fevered eye, fevercentury (1789-99,) the great Revolution in ish with the last night's drinking, and fe-France took place and lasted ten years; or until the "Man of Destiny" crushed it out with the tread of his armed legions. Is with the last night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of the death out of which I cry hourly with In those ten years more than one million of people lost their lives, or were driven into cruel exile. No pen has ever yet adequately described the horrors of the "Reign its mantling temptation." of Terror" in France, during which the altar and the throne disappeared, and protection of life and property was nowhere assured from month to month. But France was ripe for the heavy judgments of the Almighty. Both Protestantism and Jan-senism had succumbed to unrelenting persecution; and the superstitions and intol erance of Rome had prepared the way for the spread of infidelity throughout the higher classes in all parts of the kingdom. There was no religion left either among Protestants or Roman Catholics. No wonder, then, that such dreadful scenes took place. Similar scenes in spirit and character are ever likely to occur in countries where civil war finds no restraining influence from an effective Christianity. - Christian World.

The Shoemaker in Spain, and the Bible.

A minister of the Gospel, who resided for some time in Gibraltar, made several excursions ioto the Spanish territory for all under brave old Gen. Putnam, fought can with safety be left unguarded in any the purpose of distributing a few Bibles and Testaments in that unhappy country where the power of the apostate Church of Rome is so great that the poor priest-ridden peo-ple dare not read God's Word. At one time he visited the house of a shoemaker. with whom he held very pleasing conversation. He found this poor man of an inquiring mind, greatly dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and yet unable to see any door of hope, or any prospect of remedy for the wrongs and woes of his country. He stated that he and a number diate danger, crossed the ferry, and gallopof his friends were in the habit of meeting ed to the scene of action. A terrible contogether every week and discussing public flict was going on. The little army was ataffairs, when politics were talked over; but tacked on three sides, and was fighting desthey generally left off as they began, such perately: Washington gained a rise of discussions seldom proving very profitable.
"Why do you not get the Bible and read that?" said the minister.

"Well, now," said the minister, "I know the risk I am running, and that if the priests learn that I am here distributing copies of God's Word, I shall be stilettoed before I get back to Gibraltar; but I think I can trust you. Would you really like a Bible to read?"

"There is nothing I should like so much," was the reply. A copy was then given to him, which he received with evident delight, and with a stone's throw from the American lines, many expressions of gratitude. On being By dawn, Washington went the rounds asked if his friends who met with him with words of sympathy and encourageduring the week would also like copies, he ment. The skies were lowering. Both declared that they would be highly prized soldiers and officers were fatigued and number of seeds each plant produces. and diligently read, and he received several more books for their use. The minister gave him a few parting words of exhorta-

day, however, a Spanish peasant, dressed gloomy uncertainty. An officer rode out to and cornsowthistle-pineteen hundred. house and asked to see the minister. He a great stir was discovered among the enwas told he could not be seen, as he had emy's ships. What did it betoken? The given orders that he was not to be dis- little army was in a most perilous position, an turbed.

if you tell him that a man to whom he gave | ington despatched a trusty messenger to | Magazine: a Bible has come a long distance to see impress every boat, water craft of every him, he will not deny me.' Struck with the earnestness of the man.

a message to his master, and said that a friend

"Don't you remember me, sir?" was the or preceding century. The Emperor took part with the Romanists, bringing to bear upon the struggle the resources of his vast member, sir, calling at the house of a shoepersonal and hereditary domains—Hun- maker, a few weeks ago, and leaving him the rallying spot, a stand made, and if atsome Bibles?" "Yes," replied the minister: "but I

really did not recognize you again in your from the camp, as aregiment after regiment smart holiday dress." able to resist the great Imperial Generals, Bibles had caused to himself and his loaded to the gunwale, pushed from the Tilly and Wallenstein. From year to year, friends, and that now, instead of meeting shore. The Massachusetts fishermen were

"Well," said the good minister, "it is very kind of you, but I fear your good in-

the shoes will probably not fit me:"

"O yes, sir, I think they will, if you will ry them. The trial was made, and the shoes were found an excellent fit; on the man being came to aid, and repeatedly defeated and routed Tilly and the Imperial troops in Northern Germany. And such were the extraordinary abilities of this wonderful soft clay, so I followed you, and from your man, that although he was slain on the footprints I took the size of your foot, which enabled me to make you the shoes, 6,) at the early age of thirty-eight, yet he so completely turned the scale of events in my gratitude for the book you gave me." Germany during the thirty months he Surely there is hope for poor Spain, lived after his arrival, that if he had sur- when it is thus that her sons appreciate the vived he would probably have become Em- Word of God, though for centuries de-

A an point : 827 For the Presbyterian Be

Lizzie's Grave. Friend and brothers, lightly tread Round our sister's lowly bed; She is sleeping sweetly now, Calm and pulseless is her brow, And her folded hands are press'd Gently on her quiet breast. Nevermore will she awake

Till the final morn shall break Till the Saviour's voice shall call From their graves the slumberers all Then in gladness she will rise

To that world beyond the skies, Where, afar from earth's dark gloom, In immortal youth she'll bloom-Robed in beauty, wondrous bright, Fairer than the stars of light.

J. P. J. Warnings to: the Intemperate. Alica A

Charles Lamb tells his sad experience, as a warning to young men, in the follow-

ing language: \disperse over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth, to whom the flavor of the first wine is de-licious as the opening scenes of life, or the ed to do anything which we know to be entering upon some newly discovered para- wrong, if we pause a moment and consider, dise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is "Right about face." If our companions when he shall feel himself going down a tease us to smoke, to swear, to tell falseprecipice, with open eyes and a passive hoods, or to go into barrooms with them, will, to his destruction, and have no power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself; to see all godliness emptied out of him, and yet not able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to Now take an instance of a contrary char- bear about the piteous spectacle of his own feebler outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling

> A Perilous Night. THE BATTLE OF BROOKLYN.

Have you visited New-York, or Brooklyn. the beautiful city across the river, where tens of thousands of the business men of New-York, have their homes? It is called the City of Churches. Eighty-five years of the Revolution The battle of Brooklyn, or battle of Long

the hardest fought of the Revolutionary battles, and the most disastrous. Col. Hazlet's well armed and well disciplined Delaware regiment; Lord Sterling's brigade of Southrons; Smallwood's gallant Marylanders, in scarlet and buff; the bold yeomanry of Connecticut, in their homespun jerkins, side by side, heart and hand with each other, in their love of country and freedom. Washington's camp was at New-York. On the 27th of August, 1776, the booming of cannon and volleys of musketry were heard in the direction of Brooklyn. The enemy had landed on Long Island. Five ships-of-the-line hove in sight, trying to beat up the bay. Were they to cannonade or capture the city? New-York was filled land, and saw, at a glance, the perils of his make beds three feet wide, and two men. Some were trampled down by the feet alleys, set the most thrifty young plants

English cavalry; others bayoneted by the "Ah!" replied the shoemaker, "I wish bloody Hessians; some made a stand be-I could get it; but the priests take care we hind rocks and trees; others were cutting poor Spaniards shall not have the Bible." a retreat beset by foes. At the sight, Washington wrung his hands in agony, "Good God," he cried, "what brave fellows I must lose this day!" Two thousand were killed and taken prisoners. The wounded and dying were brought within the entrenchments, but they

had neither tents nor shelter. Night set in (gloomily on the American camp. The victorious army pitched their tents close by, and their sentries were but

a great stir was discovered among the en-emy's ships. What did it betoken? The little army was in a most perilous position, an easy prey to the victors. What was to be daguerreotyped in the effew words, from an easy prey to the victors. What was to be aguerreotyped in designed words, from an "Oh, but," said the Spaniard, "I think done? Effect a retreat, if possible. Wash article in the last number of the Cornhill kind, far and near, and have them by even-ing at the ferry-ways. The utmost secrecy Gardens and villas, built long since by dead

poor soldier made his will. Sentries were posted round the camp as usual. When tacked, "to arms!".

A muffled tramp, a stifled murmur rose

moved off, which gradually died away in The man then began to tell what joy the the direction of the ferry. Boat after boat, to talk politics, they met to read the Word in their element. They manned the boats, of God together, and that in the volume of plied the oars, unfurled the sails, and made ruth they saw the true remedy for all the the most of every passing breeze. Artilills that afflicted their country. After the heartfelt expression of many thanks, the shoemaker concluded by saying, "As a mark withdrawn from the face of a large and vicof my gratitude for your coming, at the torious army, encamped so near, that every risk of your own life, to bring me the pre- stroke of the pickaxe in the trenches could cious Bible, I have brought you, sir, a be plainly heard, and a river three-quarters pair of shoes, which I hope you will ac- of a mile, swept by rapid tides, was to be crossed. The least alarm might bring the enemy upon them, and produce a terrible scene of carnage and confusion.

Everything was staked on a muffled and tentions may not be of much service, for burried night march. Washington was at the ferry superintending every movement. For forty-eight hours, he had never closed his eyes, and was most of the time on horse-back. Night were away. The English army slept soundly in the fog. At last, ev ery picket and sentinel was called in, and by day-dawn, Washington, the last man to enter the boat, crossed the river in safety. The astonishment of the English may be well conceived. A man living by the fer ry, traitorous to his country, determined to alarm the English. But the guard proved to be a Hessian, who, not understanding our language, seized the man for a spy. He was kept close till daybreak, when an English officer, visiting the spot, was astonished at shearing the story. ... An alarma wast instantly given, and the troops called to arms. A body of soldiers climbing cautiously up the breastwork of the patriot army, found the camp indeed deserted. Advance parties hurried to the ferry, where the friendly fog having done its service, cleared away and showed the rear boats of the retreating patriots already beyond the musket-shot of their foes.—Child's Paper.

"Right About Face."

I was sitting at my window, one morning, when I heard Frank's clear, boyish voice, shouting; "Right about face!"; I looked out and saw; in the yard below; five dirty little boys, drawn up in battle array, with Captain Frank at their head. He was drilling his company, and had got them into "something of a fix." A grapevine trellis was on one side of them, and a cluster of lilac bushes on the other, while a fence, directly in front of them, obstructed their father progress in that direction But Frank, drawing himself up to the last inch of his height, and putting on a stern countenance, gave the word, "Right about —Right, about "—(and instantly, each little bare right foot is drawn back "sin position," each little, dirty right hand is placed on the side, liberally displaying ragged el-bows)—"Face! and lo! we had in full view their dirty faces and buttonless jack-

ets.

It is often a wise move to come to a we may see the safety of coming to the ed words, but just come to the "Right about face" at once, and leave them. For if we yield to their entreaties, and forward march, we may soon find ourselves in a narrow place, where it will be no easy matter to turn about. Do not stop and stand still, either, but come to the "Right about face," and march away. Not only "cease to do evil." but "learn to do well." Child's World

Agricultural.

Oriental Crows. Cevion has upwards of three hundred and wenty species of birds; and their prodigious numbers, particularly the myriads of water fowl, form one of the marvels of the island. The melody of their song bears no comparison with that of the warblers of ago, Brooklyn was woods, hills, swamps, Europe; and in beauty of plumage they creeks, and corn-fields; a cluster of rude are surpassed by the birds of South Amerihouses, with but one church. This church | ca and Northern India; but they have Washington appointed as the rallying place | singular grace of form, and utter clear and of his broken army in the darkest night musical calls in rich and melodious tones. Of all the Ceylon birds in the same order, the small, glossy crows are the most fa-Island, as it is called in history, was one of miliar and notorious. The Dutch, during their sovereignty, enforced severe penaltics against any killer of crows, thinking them useful; and they now frequent the towns in companies, and domesticate themselves in the close vicinity of every house. They are the flying thieves of the place; and no article, however unpromising its quality, apartment accessible to them. They despoil ladies' work-baskets, open paper parcels to ascertain their contents, will undo the knot of a napkin if it inclose anything eatable, and have been known to remove a peg which fastened the lid of a basket, in order to plunder the provender therein.

> A Lady's Method of Cultivating Strawberries Mrs. Baker, of Manchester, N. H., gives her method of cultivating strawberries in a recent number of the New-Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, as follows: " Late in the Hall, after all the harvest ing is done, I dig up my old vines, and throw them into the hog-pen. Then I spade the ground six or eight inches deep across the bed, ten plants in a row, and rows about six inches apart. Then cover them with leaves from the forest, and the work is done until Spring. In the Spring I sprinkle ashes over them, not disturbing

them at all. As soon as the crowns begin

berries from a small patch of about one rod and a quarter." Increase of Weeds.

It is not wonderful that weeds multiply so fast, as all farmers know to their cost they do, when we consider the enormous

"All around about Rome there are anthe servant at length consented to go with was necessary, and the fog was their best Cardinals and Popes; terraces with glitterferences ingrahadows, with honey-suckle clambering person was at the door who would not be Meantime, orders were issued to prepare in desolate luxurance; roses flowering, and

rights of conscience and worship; the denied. The peasant was therefore shown | for a night attack on the enemy. Many a | failing in showers on the pathways; and terraces and marble steps yellow with age. Lonely fountains plash in their basins, statues of fame and slender nymphs stand out against the solemn horizon of blue hills and crimson-streaked sky; of cypress trees and cedars, with the sunset sliowing through their stems At home, I lead a very busy, auxious life; and the beauty and peace of these Italian villas fill me with inexpressible satisfaction and gratitude toward those mouldering Pontiffs, whose magnificent liberality has secuted such placed resting places for generations of weary men."

Component Parts of Hay.

The mean of twenty-five analysis of meadow hay gave the following: - Water, in 100 parts, 14-61; flesh formers, 8:44; respiratory and fat producing materials, 43. 63; woody fibres, 27.16; ash, 6.16.

Insect Appetite. The man who wished he had a throat a mile long, and a palate all the way, might envy the feats performed in the world of insignificance. Some insects are endowed with an appetite so keen, and a digestion so rapid, that they can eat incessantly throughout the whole of their lives. They begin as soon as they are born, and eat steadily on till they die. Their existence is a feast, without a change of plates, or a pause between the course. Morning, noon and night their mouths are full, and an endess procession of favorite food gratifies the unwearied palate. They know not the names of meals. Breakfast commences with infancy, and their only after-dinner nap is a passage to another state of exist-

Cure for Bee-Stings.

Three years ago, says a foreign writer, one of my little ones poked his spade into a bee-bive. You may suppose he was severely stung. I immediately mixed with water some ipecacuanha powder and applied it to the places stung, (of course extracting the stings where visible,) and in ten minutes he was playing about and all irritation was gone. The nurse was stung too, in several places, and the same remedy was applied with equal success. The Indians uses this remedy for the sting of scorpions, and a friend has (since my publication of the cure in the West Sussex Gazette, at the period,) called my attention to the fact that Dr. Livingstone states in his Journal, that the African tribes use ipecacuanha for snake-bites. T have not the book to refer to, but I think they mix the powder with oil.....

Hints for February. 278 Agricultural Associations should be

formed if not already done : Apples examined, and all affected by rot, speedily removed. Keep ashes safely housed from the rain. Transplant asparagus beds in Southern localities. Buildings need attending to loose boards fastened snow swept from the roof, eave-troughs cleaned out, window glass put in, and the cracks stopped up. Study the changes in your barometer. Feed beans to stock. Examine bee-hives, seeing that their occupants comfortable. Beets need protection from the frost. Warm bridle-bits before placing them in horses months. Cattle need attention this month. Frequent change of diet, including roots, bran, grain, and cracked food, is essential to their thrift. Cows, about to be delivered of their young, should be confined in separate stalls ... Cellars should be well protected against the attacks of "Jack Frost." Corn-stalles in open fields, to be plowed in next Spring, can be levelled during the warm days of February, to advantage. Cions can be cut any time this month. Should be properly labelled. Cuttings of currants, gooseberries, and other fruits, can be made when the wood is not frozen. Increase the stocks of carnations by making layers and cuttings. See that the cat has frequent access to your grana ries. Chestnuts need attention, lest they become mouldy. Check fermentation in cider, by adding a handful of powdered clay to each barrel. Crib-biting in horses proceeds from derangement of the stomach, diseases of the teeth, or from roughness in the person who curry-combs them. See that it is remedied. If the weather is very severe, currant busics may need some protection : Clear out the drains. Keep des cayed branches and litter of every description swept from ather door yard no Devote your leisure time to hunting up a good dog. The best breeds for the farm are shepherd, mastiff, and bull-dogs. Shake snow from evergreen branches. Prepare fence materials. Finish dressing flax and hemp. Look out for fires, insuring buildings against loss thereby. Supply fouls with warm quarters, feeding meat to them freely. Obtain a good supply of fuel for the coming season. Do not allow stock to graze on grain-fields not covered with snow. Grafting may be performed in the extreme Southern portions of the United States. Hot-house grape-vines require considerable attention during February. Secure help for the approaching season. * Keep hogs well supplied with warm bedding, and cooked food. See to the comfort of your horses. Their hoofs particularly need to be examined. Horse-radish can be dug for family use a If you desire early vegetables, make hot-beds at the latter part of the month ... Protect hay with hay caps. Build ice-houses, and fill with ice. Implements should be safely housed. Good ice cream can be made by sweetening cream and allowing it to freeze, . Keep good watch of hot-house insects. Exterminate lice on animals. Get everything ready for maplesugar making. Keep manure covered. Mice and rats should be hunted out of their nice quarters. Select best potatoes for seed, removing decayed ones, and keeping varieties separate. Pruning can be performed in some cases with advantage. Rhubarbs planted in boxes, which are set in warm places, will come forward early. Sheep should have a frequent feed of roots, and breeding ewes a little grain. "Soil in flower-pots should be frequently stirred, to prevent crusting. Keep children at school

to show themselves above the leaves, I water them every morning for a while; then again in bloom, and at graining of the Shakespeare's Description of a Horse. fruit. I picked eighty quarts of big straw-There is not, probably, in the English language a better description of a "wellproportioned steed," condensed into so few words, than the following, from the pen of the immortal Shakespeare "Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and

> Broad-breast, full eyes, small head, and nostril High-crest, short cars, straight legs, and passing Thin made, thick tail, broad buttock, tender

resolve of the year 1859, chapter 93 has just been completed. This edition of a work, of which the first was published in the year 1841, has been enlarged by suitable additions and illustrations and is nearly ready for delivery. Extensive collections of insects were made, in order to have fresh which were supervised by Prof. Agazziz, by
which were supervised by Prof. Agazziz, by
comparison with the original specimens before engraving. This is a work of great
beauty and careful learning; and is fitted
for much, usefulness, if properly and wisely
distributed.

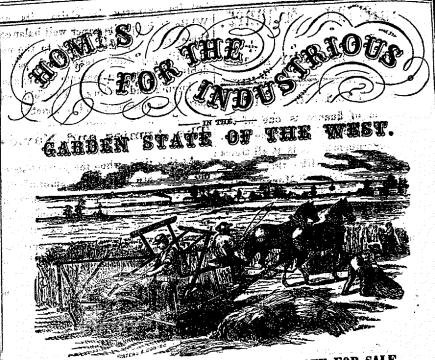
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There is no portion of the work of the solutions of climate and soil so admirably combine to pro-tions of climate and soil so admirably combine to pro-duce those two great staples, Corn and Wheat, as the they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility THE SOUTHERN PART we le the soil is admirably adapted to the growth of the soil only to actual cultivators, and every contract tobacco and hemp; and the wheat is worth from fitteen contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has

to twenty cents more per bushel than that raised been constructed through these lands at an expense of RICH BOLLING PRAIRIE LANDS. The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with whole population \$14,891—a gain of 143 per cent arch wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great num

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nunication with the Eastern and Southern markets." APPLICATION OF CAPITAL. Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to dein the State of Elinois in various manufacturing em-lands will be

THE STATE DEST. The State Debtis only \$10,106,398 14, and within the TWENTY, PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State i Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and from are almost unbouched. The invariable rule that the incohanical arts flourish best where food and from a coording to location, quality, &c. First-class functions chequest, will following an early day in Illinois, function of subduing artains land as comand in the course of the next ten years the natural the relative expense of subduing prairie land as comat thest five hundred thousand people will be engaged of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of thes

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\$30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the forty-nine

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anded over the line last year.

orest out priseducation.

ounties through which it passes was only 335,538, ince which 479,233 have been added, making the

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may b

stated that 600,000 tops of freight, including \$,600,000 bushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were for-

large revenue for the support of schools. Their chil-

dren can live in sight of the church and schoolhouse,

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. Payable in one, two; three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal to the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State Expenses, the rates are light, and must, consequently every day decrease.

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last three years has been reduced \$2,959,746.80; and from the valuation for cash, except the same should we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will be be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars. moderne and a characteristic lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had

J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, For the names of the Towns, Villages and Cities stinated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189 & 190 APPLETON'S HAILWAY

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