Joshua and Judges sway the land, Ruth gleans a sheaf with trembling hand; Samuel and numerous Kings appear, Whose Chronicles we wondering hear.

Ezra and Nehemiah now, Esther the beauteous mourner show: Job speaks in sighs, David in Psalms, The Proverbs teach to scatter alms.

Ecclesiastes then comes on. And the sweet Songs of Solomon, Issiah; Jeremiah then. With Lamentations takes his pen;

Kzekiel, Daniel, Hosea's lyres, Swell Joel, Amos, Obadiah's; Next Jonah, Micah, Nahum come,

While Zephaniah Haggai calls, Wrapt Zechariah builds his walls; And Malachai, with garments rent, Concludes the ancient Testament.

And lofty Habakkuk finds room;

For the Presbyterian Bannet Striking Passages Illustrative of Various Scriptures. NO. VIII.

[Selected.

Go not in the way of evil men .- Prov. iv: 14. "Those that would be kept from ill courses, must keep from ill company.' It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God .- Heb. x: 31. "What is hell but that?"

I will be honored upon Pharaoh.—Ex. xiv: 4. "Those whom God is not honored by, he will be 'honored upon.'"

The triumphing of the wicked is short. -Job xx: 5. "The triumphing of the wicked may be quick, but it is short; soon ripe, and as soon rotten."

I am not worthy of the least of all thy mercies.—Gen. xxxii: 10. "Those are best prepared for the greatest mercies, that see themselves unworthy of the least." Every one that findeth me shall slay me.

-Gen. iv: 14. "Those that would be fear-

less must keep themselves guiltless." The wicked flee when no man pursueth. -Prov. xxviii: 1. "They that fear will soon flee."

All is vanity and vexation of spirit.-Eccl. ii: 17. "What is always vain may soon become vexations."

What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits?—Luke xii: 17. "Wealth sometimes brings as much care along with it as want does, and more too." MAC.

The Lessons of Men's Lives.

George Brummell entered the fashionable world at the age of twenty-one, with a princely fortune at command. He gave himself wholly and entirely to the cultivation of the highest tastes of fashionable life. He spent £800 a year on dress alone, and so refined was he in his manners and grace, that he came to be admitted to the highest circles of the nobility; and the "Prince Regent," says his biographer, "would occasionally attend his dressingroom for an hour in the morning, to watch the mysterious grace with which he discharged the duties of his toilet." Years passed away, and this man's fortune was spent. His friends then deserted him; he fled to the Continent-begged for his bread in the streets of Paris, and died in a lunatic asylum. He had sown the wind-he reaped the whirlwind; and with him the fash-

of vanities and vexation of spirit." The great Duke of Marlborough accumulated a million of money, and died in wretchedness of mind, while his property went to enrich a family who were looked upon by him during his lifetime as his greatest enemies.

ions of this life were found to be "vanity

A Scottish nobleman took a friend to the summit of a hill on his property, and told him that all he could look on was his

"Surely, your lordship must be a happy man," said this friend; to which he re-

"I do not believe that there is in all this vast circuit a more unhappy man than my-The wealthy Col. Charteris, when dying,

said he would give £30,000 to any one who could prove to his satisfaction that there! was no such place as hell.

Elwes, the miser, when dying, was found weeping with anxiety and grief, because he had mislaid a five-pound note.

But of all men who have sought for enjoyment in riches, perhaps the case of the late William Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, in England, is the most remarkable. Inheriting a large fortune, he first resided in Portugal, where he lived in a monastery, "the ceiling of which was gilded and painted, the floor spread with Persian carpets of the finest texture; the tables decked with superb ewers and basins of chased silver. A stream of water flowed through his kitchen, from which were formed reservoirs containing every kind of river fish. On one side were heaped up loads of game and venison; on the other side were vegetables and fruit in endless variety. Beyond a long line of stores extended a row of ovens, and close to them, hillocks of the finest wheaten flour, rocks of sugar, jars of the purest oil, and pastry in various abundance." The magnificent saloon in which he dined, was covered with pictures, and lighted up with a profusion of wax tapers, in services of silver, and the banquet usually consisted of rarities and delicacies of every season, from different countries. When in England, he pulled down a splendid man-sion, erected by his father, at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million of money, to build an abbey, whose towers, like the tower of Babel, might reach to heaven. A wall nearly twenty miles in circumference inclosed his mansion and grounds, and so costly were the furnishings of the place, that the glories transcended those of oriental splendor. One who saw the abbey and ground says:

"Gold and silver vases and cups are so numerous here that they dazzle the eye; and when one looks around at the cabinets, candelabra and ornaments which decorate the rooms, we may almost imagine that we stand in the treasury of some oriental prince, whose riches consist entirely in vessels of gold and silver, enriched with precious stones of every sort, from the

ruby to the diamond."
Such was Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey with his princely mansion, and an income of £100,000 a year. But was he happy? No. He was wretched; and a reverse of fortune having unexpectedly come upon him, he was driven from his mansion, spent the last of his days in misery, and died, another painful example of the folly of setting the heart on earthly enjoyments, and proving again the truth of the wise man's words, "Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

four, was Prime Minister of England.

The mightiest intellects," says one who knew him well, "bent before him, and the highest offices were in his patronage. Each morning when he rose he was entitled to assert that, in all the vast empire of England, the sun shone on none who was in was always wretched, miserable, unhappy." Oh, what a difference there was between eyes of the one sparkled a long vista of political enjoyments and honors; before the eyes of the other were the anxieties and cares which had attended them when grasped. He had followed, as his object in life, unsanctified ambition, and he found it vanity and vexation of spirit;" "and died," says Wilbeforce, "of a broken heart."

Robert Clive was a mercantile clerk in India. He had a passion for the life of a soldier, and obtained an ensigncy in the army of the East. Here he rose until he became the conqueror of India, and had the treasures of the East poured at his feet. "The whole kingdom," wrote his father to him, "is in transport at the glory and success you have gained; come away, and let us rejoice together." He returned, was impeached by the House of Commons, and was so chagrined and disappointed that he took his own life.

Among those who have sought for happiness in the honors and excitement of public life, Richard Brinsley Sheriden. the orator, is a melancholy instance of the folly of such a course. In the House of Commons, so powerful was the impression produced by his speeches, that members could not trust themselves to vote on any question on which he spoke, until the excitement had subsided." Yet this man died in wretchedness and want. His last words were, "I am absolutely undone."

Turn we now to the field of literature. There we have in the foremost rank, Sir with the boundaries of civilization. In slave." one year, too, his literary productions yielded him £15,000. The King conferred on him a baronetcy, and wherever he appeared, at home or abroad, he was the lion of the day. All the good things of life were his. His mansion at Abbotsford realised the highest conception of a poet's imagination, and seemed like 'a poem in honorable of the land, and his domestic journals which have undertaken to defend enjoyments all that his heart could desire. Yet he was not happy. Ambitious to found done the matter, and placed him politically a family, he got into debt, and in old age in a false position. he was a ruined man. When about to leave Abbotsford for the last time, he said, 'When I think on what this place now is, with what it was not long ago, I feel as if my heart would break. Lonely, aged, deived of all my family, I am an impoverished and embarrassed man.' At another time he writes, 'Death has closed the dark avenue of love and friendships. I look at them as through the grated door of a burial place filled with monuments of those who once were dear to me, and with no other wish than that it may open for me at no distant period.' And again-' Some new object of complaint comes every moment. Sicknesses come thicker and thicker; friends are fewer and fewer. The recollection of youth, health, and powers of activity, neither improved nor enjoyed, is a poor ground of comfort. The best is, the long halt will arrive at length, and close all. And the long halt did arrive. Not long before he died, Sir Walter requested his daughter to wheel him to his desk. She then put a pen into his hand, but his fingers refused to do their office. Silent tears rolled down his cheeks. 'Take me back to my own room,' he said: 'there is no rest for Sir Walter but in his grave." A few days after, he died, realizing in reference to all his fame, honor, and renown, the truth

Campbell, the author of the "Pleasures force was 15,000. of Hope," in his old age wrote: "I am alone in the world. My wife and the child of my hopes, are dead; my only surviving beautiful streets, to-day, the bare and blacktic asylum)—my old friends, brothers, sisters, are dead, all but one, and she, too, is dying; my last hopes are blighted. As for fame, it is a bubble that must soon burst. Earned for others, shared with others, it was sweet; but at my age, to my own solitary experience, it is bitter. Left in my chamber alone, by myself, is it wonderful my philosophy at times takes flight; that I rush into company; resort to that which blunts but heals no pang; and then, sick of the world, and dissatisfied with myself, shrink back into solitude?" And

in this state of mind he died. Charles the Fifth resigned the crown in despair of getting happiness on the throne. Catherine of Russia, an empress of the most ambitious character, sought for happiness in earthly glory, yet could not get rest ing into a cruel rebellion. How emblemain sleep, from the torments of a guilty contic of Gen. Walker's fortunes are these, adduced to show how true it is, as the poet | Gazette.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." These are examples of the vanity of pursuing the mirage of life. The objects of pursuit, had they been sanctified and good, would have yielded happiness, if rightly realized; for Divine Providence has so constituted man that, even as a mundane being, he may possess much real enjoy. being, he may possess much real enjoyment. Be it ours, then, to "set the affections on things above, and not on things below, that perish in the using," to lay up treasures in heaven, where "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break not through nor steal;" so to run that we may obtain, and so to struggle for the crown that, like Paul, we may be enabled to say, "I have fought a good fight, I war, and the men proved themselves have finished the course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of sighteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but to all them also that love his appearing."—Rev. J. H.

General Washington's Orders.

Wilson, London.

men of his regiment are very profane and always a work of time. The necessary in the cleft-grafting of fruit trees, and then reprobate. He takes this opportunity to time has elapsed; and now three or four cover up a few inches, leaving one or two inform them of his great displeasure at such hundred thousand of the most powerful buds above the ground; where the stalk is practices, and assures them that if they do and determined soldiers, commanded by very large, and inconvenient to split, a gimnot leave them off they shall be severely skillful and enterprising officers, are quell- blet hole, so made as to bring the two barks punished. The officers are desired, if they ing a gigantic rebellion with a rapidity and, together, answers. The sprouts of the old

William Pitt, son of the great Earl of | hear any man swear or make use of an oath | a success which has seldom been paralleled. Chatham, was endowed with the rarest gifts or execration, to order the offender twentyof nature, and, at the early age of twenty- five lashes immediately, without a Courtmartial. For the second offence he will be

more severely punished."

Again, from the orderly book, Aug. 3, "The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretoreality, however he might be in name, fore little known in an American army, is more powerful than himself. And yet growing into fashion. He hopes the offithis great man, during his public career, cers will, by example as well as influence. endeavor to check it, and both they and "He died," says a biographer, "in his for- the men will reflect that we can have little ty-seventh year, on the anniversary of the hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms very day on which he entered Parliament. if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and the buoyant youth of twenty, and the care- low, without any temptation, that every worn statesman of forty-seven! Before the man of sense and character detests and despises it."

> The following were his instructions to Brigadier-Generals, May 26, 1777: "Let vice and immorality of every kind be discouraged as much as possible in your Brigade; and, as a chaplain is allowed to each regiment, see that the men regularly attend Divine worship. Gambling of every kind is expressly forbidden, as being the foundation of evil, and the cause of many a brave and gallant officer's ruin."

Gen: McClellan and Slavery.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York Evening Post, says:

"I was yesterday informed by one of Gen. McClellan's most intimate friends that he approves most heartily the President's emancipation proclamation, and that he has been very much misunderstood by the country generally, as to his views on the Slavery ruestion, as it connects itself with the war. This friend asserts that Gen. McClellan believes that the country will see no lasting. peace till slavery is destroyed, and that he is not a pro-slavery man, as some persons have stated. It is further said of him, that as a soldier he has been careful of his speech on all such matters, but that he has intended that no officer of the Potomac army shall ever return a fugitive slave, and that the few isolated cases which have occurred, have not met with his approbation. That he ordered the arrest of Gen. Stone, is a well-known fact, and that it is further Walter Scott. "Never, perhaps, in any known that when his attention has been reperiod of the world's history," says a con-temporary of Scott, "did literary talent slaves were in the camps of the Governreceive a homage so universal as that of ment troops, across the river, he has re-Scott. His reputation was coextensive plied that the Commander of the army not only with the English language, but

The Evening Post, commenting on the above, says: "Our correspondent at Washington states that the distinguished General at the head of the army, cordially approves the late message of the President, and he furthermore observes that McClellan is not as some people appear to have understood, a prostone. His company was of the most slavery man in sentiment. The zealous him where he was not assailed, have over-

War Items.

THE LOSS AT SHILOH.—The official report of Gen. Beauregard of the battle of Shiloh having been received, we present statement of killed, wounded and missing, compared with the official statement of cas ualties in the Federal army during the en-Federal Loss.

gagement, as published a few weeks since 1,735 Wounded, 7,8823,956 959 Totals. 13,573 10,699

We question if, in the whole range of istory, there can be found the record of a battle of such magnitude as that of Shiloh, in which there is so little disparity in the losses of the respective armies in killed and wounded. according to the official reports. The difference of but 7 in killed and 130 in wounded, looks very much as if M. Beauregard had arranged his figures after he had seen those of Gen. Grant.—Chicago

THE REBEL LOSS AT HANOVER COURT-House.-There is said to be well authenticated information in Baltimore that the of Solomon, Vanity of vanities, saith the rebels lost, in the late battle at Hanover preacher, all is vanity and vexation of Court-House, 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 1,200 taken prisoners. Their entire

FATE OF A TRAITOR.—Walking through one of the most pleasant of Huntsville's ened walls of a once splendid house presented themselves to my view. The gen- will tell you. I merely keep the soil tleman at my side remarked, there is a sad history connected with those ruins. The man who owned the property was, a few weeks since, second in influence to no one in the South; with a lovely family, a thorough education, and great wealth. It seemed that nothing was lacking to complete his earthly happiness. In one short month he was hurled from his pious position of influence in Jeff. Davis' Cabinet: his two young sons were lying dangerously cendiary torch; an exile from his home, houseless, wifeless, Pope Walker is turned adrift upon the cold charities of a people whom he has been instrumental in deceivscience. And many other cases might be desolate walls.—Huntsville Cor. Cincinnati

A FRIENDLY WORD, FOR THE NORTH. It is curious to observe the straits to which the Southern sympathizers are reduced, in order to account for the late successes of the Federalists. The task which a few weeks pliant sympathizers, become possible, because this Southern chivalry has forgotten how to fight. New Orleans fell without the loss of a man; Yorktown has been evacuated with the same pusillanimous cowardice; the lists of killed and wounded are lamentably small; in short, the Confederate Generals know nothing of cowards. All this is the merest delusion. At Pittsburgh, the Southerners, we know, fought with a desperate resolution not often witnessed; and the Southern officers have generally proved themselves men of ability. But the self-sufficient critics of Europevictims of their own shallow propheciesconsider it their paramount duty to ignore new varieties, should especially take care the obvious facts of the case. From the of their old roots and insert scions of the beginning, those who knew anything of the new. No clay or covering of the grafted How we succeded at the Revolution, the following extracts from General Washing-riority in numbers and in wealth must, below which the graft is to be inserted. ton's orderly book will show: "Col. Washington has observed that the was organization and discipline. That is with two or three buds, wedge fashion, as

-London News, May 17. KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The number

of killed and wounded in battle, during the present war is not so great as many have imagined. We have gone over the records commencing with the breaking out of the rebellion, and we believe the following figures embrace the whole number on the Union side, with the exception of the loss sustained in the late engagement near Richmond: Killed. Wounded

Bull Run, - - - - 481 1,011 Davis Creek Mo., - -223 721 Lexington, Mo., - - - 39 120 Ball's Bluff, - - - - - 223 288 Fort Henry, ----- 17 Roanoke Island, ---- 50 31 Fort Donelson, ---- 446 FortCraig, New Mexico, - 62 Pea Ridge, - - - - - 203 Attack of the Merrimac. 201 Newbern, - - - - 91 466 Winchester, - - - - 132 Pittsburg Landing, - - - 1,735 Yorktown, - - - - -120 Fts. Jackson and St. Philip, 30 119 Williamsburg, ---- 455 West Point, ---- 44 1,411 McDowell, - - - - - 37 225 Near Corinth, ---- 21 Banks' retreat, estimated, 100 300 Hanover Court-House, - 53 Skirmishes, - - - - 690 1,740

Total, - - - - - 5,791 At the Battle of Waterloo, alone, the loss on the side of the victors, in killed and wounded, was nearly four thousand more than our entire loss thus far in the present war.-New-York Herald.

The Light-House.

The scene was more beautiful far to my eye Than if day in its pride had arrayed it; The land-breeze blew mild, and the azure-arch

Looked pure as the Spirit that made it. The murmur rose soft as I silently gazed On the shadowy wave's playful motion, From the dim distant hill, till the Light-hous

fire blazed Like a star in the midst of the ocean.

No longer the joy in the sailor-boy's breast. Was heard in his wildly-breathed numbers; The sea-bird had flown to her wave-girded nes The fisherman sunk to his slumbers.

One moment I looked from the hill's gentle slope-All hushed was the billow's commotion-

And thought that the Light-house looked lovely as Hope, That star of life's tremulous ocean.

The time is long past, and the scene is afar, Yet, when my head rests on its pillow. Will memory sometimes rekindle the star That blazed on the breast of the billow.

In life's closing hour, when the trembling son flies, And Death stills the heart's last emotion-

O, then may the scraph of mercy arise, Like a star on eternity's ocean.

Agricultural.

The Fruit-Tree Borer. We recently called on a friend who is amous for the success of his apple crop.

He is no believer in the generally received opinions about changes of climate since the days of our forefathers, wearing out of soil, degeneracy of varieties, and the theories that are satisfactory to most people for their Il success, and we asked him for his recipe that we might add it to the number we have already on file. My plan, said he, is simply to keep away the borer. The borer, he continued, weakens trees, and once weakened, the fruit drops before it is matured; or it cannot recover from the slightest injury that any insect inflicts on it moreover, the tree becomes sickly, and then insects prey on it; for they do not like healthy trees. Insects have an office n nature to perform, which is to hasten to decay what nature has intended to remove from living families, just as worms soon take away the life of a sickly pig. Easy enough talking, observed a friend with us, but how do you keep away the borer? Tobacco stems? No. Lime? No. Ashes? No, none of these. Pray, what then! Now you give it ap, scraped away from the trunk down to the bare roots all the year round—Summer and Winter. My companion laughed incredulously, if not contemptuously; and, said he, friend C., I have given you credit for better understanding, than to suppose any amount of freezing or roasting will kill a borer once domiciled within the trunk of the tree. I do not suppose it will, he replied, I have no such object. If I can ever find one in, I trust to my jacknife or wire wounded in the Corinth hospitals; his city for his destruction, and not to heat or frost, and country mansions laid waste by an inect? was the next inquiry. It is to keep

the borer out. Did you ever see the borer enter in the stem of a tree, at any hight above the ground? No. And why? It requires soft, moist bark for the purpose; and whenever you remove the soil and ren der the bark hard and firm to the collar the borer instictively goes to other more favorable places for the secure raising of its young. But will they not go into the main cading roots? I have found them to avoid these roots as if they were unfit to rear their young; in fact I have never known them to attack, mine.

Nor had they, that was evident. A clean, healthy orchard—never cropped, annually top-dressed, grass kept away several feet from the stem, so that no insect could find a cool, moist harbor for its larvæ, and every success following. Certainly the borers did not attack these trees; and the novel reasoning struck us as so philosophical that we have thought it worth recording in our pages, for further observation, and for we want to be paid for the suggestion-report in these pages. - Gardener's Monthly.

Grafting the Grape Vine. We have met with many experienced persons who have never seem the grape vine grafted. The process is so easy, that thousands who are anxious to possess the stalk, as they spring up to rob the graft, must be pulled off. Grafts often bear some fine clusters the first season of growth, and many more the second. In this way the old stalk of wild grapes removed from the woods, are very useful with due care. We have lately seen an old Catawba vine that was wanted for shade forty feet off, laid down for one year till it had rooted well, and then was grafted with perfect success, and fruited the first year .- Horticulturist.

Feeding and Watering Horses. The following abridged observations of a French writer are deserving the attention of all who have horses under their care: The same quantity of oats given to a horse produce different effects according to the time they are administered. I have REV. CHAS. C. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D. made the experiments on my own horses, and always observed there is a quantity of matter not digested, when I purposely gave them water immediately after a feed of oats. There is decidedly, then, a great advantage in giving horses water before grain is fed them. There is another bad practice, I observe, that of giving grain and hay on their return to the stable immediately after hard work. Being very hungry they devour much food eagerly, and do not properly masticate it; the consequences is, that it is not well digested, and not nearly so nutritious.' When a horse returns from For Session of Five Months, Beginning May work perspiring and out of breath it work, perspiring and out of breath, it should be allowed to rest for a time, then give a little hay; half an hour afterward, water, and then oats or other grain. By this plan, water may be given without risk of cold, as the oats act as a stimulant.

Transplanting Tomatoes, etc.

If tomatoes, cabbage-plants, and the like, are "pricked out" several times in the hot bed or seed-bed, they will become more stocky, and will form a mass of roots which will make their final removal to the open ground an easy matter, and ensure their making a speedy and rapid growth. (By "pricking out," gardeners mean transplanting from a thick bed to give each plant more room to expand its tops and roots, and thus secure a more stocky habit. The roots of plants frequently transplanted are likely to grow in a more compact mass, and endure this final removal better.) While still under the glasses, they should have as much air as possible by day time, to inure them to the atmosphere of out doors. Just after a shower the ground is wet enough to refresh the roots, and the air is so moist that it does not exhaust the plants by rapid evaporation. But that good shower does not always come at just the desired time; the season is advancing, our plants are full grown, and ought to be in the garden; what shall we do? Do this: provide a number of old boxes, or a few dozen shingles, and have at hand a few pails of tepid water. Having stretched a line, make holes alongside of it, where the plants are to stand, and pour a pint or more of water into each, leaving it to soak away. Take up your plants carefully with a garden trowell, preserving as much dirt as possible around the roots, and then set them in the holes, drawing firm soil around them, and covering the stems a little higher than they stood before. Previous to finishing off, pour about half a pint of water into a hole, and then cover with common dry soil-though this last watering is not essential. Shield each plant with a box or with shingles from the heat of the sun. The leaves, will droop a little for a day or two, but they will revive again, for fifty copies to one address.

The leaves, will droop a little for the copies to one address.

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For one hundred copies to one address. method, one can transplant these, and many other plants, whenever he pleases.

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