Here is my heart-surely the gift, though poor My God will not despise; Vainly and long I sought to make it pure, To meet thy searching eyes; Corrupted once in Adam's fall. The stains of sin pollute it all-My guilty heart!

Here is my heart!

Here is my heart-my heart so sad before, Now by thy grace made meet; Yet bruised and wearied, it can only pour Its anguish at thy feet; It groans against the weight of sin, It sighs salvation's joy to win-My mourning heart!

Here is my heart-in Christ its longings end, Near to the cross it draws: It says, "Thou art my portion, O my Friend! Thy blood my ransom was." And in the Saviour it has found What blessedness and peace abound-

My trusting heart!

Here is my heart-ah! Holy Spirit, come, Its nature to renew, And consecrate it wholly as thy home. A temple fair and true. Teach it to love and serve thee more, To fear thee, trust thee, and adore-My cleansed heart!

Here is my heart-it trembles to draw near The glory of thy throne; Give it the shining robe thy servants wear, Of righteousness thine own: Its pride and folly chase away, And thou art wise, and just, and true-My waiting heart!

Here is my heart-O Friend of friends, be near To make the tempter fly; And when my latest foe I wait with fear. Give me the victory! Gladly on thy love reposing, Let me say, when life is closing,

Literary Hotices.

"Here is my heart!"

MUSIC OF THE BIBLE; or, EXPLANATORY Nores upon those Passages in the Sacred Scriptures which Relate to Music, including a Brief View of Hebrew Poetry. By Enoch Hutchinson. 8vo., pp. 513. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. For sale by R. S. Davis, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

There is much in the work before us that will prove attractive to those who delight in music. chiefly as an art. Aside from all sacred associations, it is valuable for its historical information respecting music, musical instruments and entertainments not only among the Hebrews, but also among the Babylonians, Chaldwans, Assyrians, Eyptians, and other ancient nations. To those whose interest in the music of the Bible is intensified and hallowed by religious considerations. Mr. Hutchinson's work will be in a greatly enhanced degree acceptable. The characteristics of Hebrew poetry are herein happily unfolded, and all the passages of Scripture which relate to music are so elucidated by judicious explanations, that the poetical portions of the Sacred Word shine forth with increased beauty and lustre.

The introductory remarks to the books of Scripture from which extracts are taken, convey much important information respecting their general scope and character. The numerous pictorial illustrations add to the value of the work, and its copious index renders it especially serviceable as a book of reference.

JERRY; or, THE SAILOR BOY ASHORE. Being the Seventh—A Fragment—in the Series of the "Aimwell Stories." By Walter Aimwell. To which is added a Memoir of the Author, with a Likeness. 16mo., pp. 224. Boston: Gould & Dincoln. For sale in Pittsburgh by

The young, who have been so agreeably entertained as well as instructed by the "Aimwell Stories," will read with melancholy pleasure the fragmentary narrative with which, owing to the death of Mr. Simonds, the attractive series now terminates. We commend to the attention of youthful readers the Memoir of the lamenter author. It is fraught with important lessons to those who are soon to enter upon the duties and responsibilities of manhood.

DIAMONDS RESET. By Nellie Grahame, Author of "Whispers from Dreamland," "First Thoughts about God," etc. 16mo., pp. 192. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publica-tion., For sale, with the Board's other publications, at the Presbyterian Book-Rooms Rittsburgh.

This attractive volume is especially adapted to the circumstances of young Christians, though i may be read with advantage by all. It consists of three choice stories, to which the title " Diamonds" is, with much appropriateness, applied. In the first of these stories, the incompatibility of a life of worldly gaiety with spiritual enjoyment and growth in grace, is forcibly and beautifully illustrated. The second inculcates the important lesson that no earthly friends, however near, should usurp in our hearts that chief place of affection which belongs alone to God. In "Fanny Ellesmere's Winter in the City"-the concluding narrative—the reader is shown that the third Commandment may be broken in other ways than by outspoken profanity, and the necessity of sincere and complete consecration of soul to God, is faithfully and admirably presented. Teast manin

THE WOND FUL STONE; or, THE CURSE Tuened into Blessing. 18mo., pp. 284. LESSONS IN FLYING, FOR OUR HOME BIRDS By Rev. William P. Breed. 18mo., pp. 164.

These little volumes are additions to our Board's excellent "Series for Youth," In the first, faith in Jesus Christ is well represented as the true Philosopher's Stone which is capable of turning everything into a source of happiness In the second, the author seeks to encourage the young in flying from sin and sorrow to holiness and bliss. Faith and repentance are represented as the wings with which, under Christ, we fly

WALTER'S TOUR IN THE EAST. By Daniel C. Eddy, D.D., Author of "The Percy Family." "Walten in Samaria." 16mo, 3pp. 2234 New-York: Sheldon & Company. For sale by

R. S. Davis, Pittsburgh. Dr. Eddy's juvenile, series entitled "Walter's Tour in the East," is deserving of extensive circulation among the young. All the volumes useful information pertaining to Eastern counwith a keen, calm, grey eye. After he
tries and Eastern people. Some of the places found himself a captive, he was cool and
and scenes to which the reader's attention is apparently unconcerned. He neither flutof which scattered fragments only remain; called in the present volume are hallowed by tered, nor fought, nor bit, nor complained, is variously estimated at from 1,500 to "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; reminiscences of our Saviour's presence; teachings, and displays of miraculous power.

The normal number of the poor; and stone pillars, in the manthe that he was a gentleman, and expected to ner of European mile stones, were creeked trouble."

the **Poung**.

Have Patience. Mother, mother, do come here just as

quick as you can, and get this hateful old knot out for me Freddy's mother went to the door and said, in a quieting tone, "I'd be glad to do it for you, my son, but I think it better for mean ?" you to do it yourself; you'd always have without jerking your shoe-string into a

knot, if you'd get up when I call you." "But I'm sleepy, and I can't." "That's a foolish excuse, Freddy. You know I never call you while you are sleepy, for I wan't you to sleep as long as you can; so I always wait until you are wide awake.

can't wait to get it out." morning," said his mother, in her kind, I could bite your finger off!"

quiet way. "You shall have your breakfast kept warm for you, but you must get with a calm, disdainful look, as much as to

The streams on the coast road, being this knot out yourself, if it takes you an

"I can't wait to get it out, said Freddy again; "I want to eat with the rest: There, now, the bell rings, and I'll bet any thing Susan knew my shoe-string was in a hard knot, and rung it earlier than usual she's hatefuler than this knot, and I'll tell

her so." "I can't listen to you any longer," said his mother, "and I don't want to talk with you while you are so angry. As soon as you are dressed, and feel pleasantly again, you can come to breakfast.

It took Freddy some time to untie his shoe-string and get dressed, and get his face and slowly flew away, as if it was just what smoothed out; but before we had finished breakfast, he made his appearance. I didn't really look at him; I only glanced at him, for I knew that when a boy

had been acting badly, and felt ashamed of it, he did n't like to be stared at. Freddy ate his breakfast in silence, and no notice was taken of him, or his bad behavior. In the course of the morning I proposed going out to walk; for I was a stranger, and wanted to see the town.

"You can't find your way about alone," said Freddy, "for you've never been here before. I'll go with you, if you want me to; I can show you everything, for I've been everywhere, and seen everything my-

Freddy was in his pleasantest mood, and I gladly accepted him as a guide, and I found him just the guide I wanted, and very good company too.

After showing me all the public buildings and the most beautiful residences in town, he turned into a quiet, shady street. "This street," said he, "I call my street,

for I always come here and walk all alone

by myself, when I get tired." "I suppose," said I, "that you mean when you get tired of hard knots." Freddy laughed a little, and put his hand into his pockets, and didn't say much, until I said a little more and drew him out; and then he told me what hard work it was to untie a hard knot, and how he'd rather go barefooted than have so

much trouble with his shoe-strings, and

how his patience was tried. "Now, Freddy," I said, "I want to give vou a little advice. I'm not a very old woman, but then, you know, I'm grown up, and you are not; and I, of course know great deal that you do n't. I really think, great deal to you."

Freddy's eyes suddenly opened very wide, and he looked as if he wanted to say, What can the woman mean?"

"Yes, I really think so," said I. "Those hard knots are worth everything to you. unless it is tried."

have my shoe-strings get into a hard knot, eific quite beyond the Andes. and it always seems to me I can't stand it sticks me right to it."

"And you think she does right, do n't "Yes, I guess so," said Freddy, good-na-

"I've no doubt of it, Freddy," said I, remember that people who try to live in the present day. this world without patience have a very hard time of it. Shoe-strings will get into a knot sometimes, even when we get up very early in the morning, and have plenty of time to get ready for breakfast.

always be in shoe-strings, either. We'll find them everywhere, in almost everything; and if we jerk and twitch and pull. yourself, 'have patience, Freddy Esmond, have patience.'

The Hawk and the Blue Jay.

BY REV. JOHN TODD, D.D. foot seemed to lift itself up from the ground, and sought by agriculturists of this day. and the fresh, pure air seemed to thrill the

neither would nor could separate. The cut for leagues through the living rock; hawk was trying to carry off the jay, and rivers were crossed by means of bridges the jay was refusing to be carried off. The that swung suspended in the air; precia long time before I could separate them so were filled up with solid masonry; in short, as to hold one in each hand. I then began all the difficulties that beset a wild and civilization of the Gospel. They fell un-

body wanted to rob and murder him!

you to his rescue." save you from a hard Winter.

breakfast bell will ring in a minute, and I my coat. He would ruin my looks! Yah! with wood and guarded on each edge by a "Never mind the breakfast bell this I'll bite you again! Yah! I wish chasms two hundred feet broad, covering a

hardly fit for my breakfast." gathered around to see what was going on just to plague me. Susan is a hateful girl; hawk sat silent and calm, not manifesting with barracks and fortifications, evidently the least fear or anxiety.

"What shall be done with them?"

inquired of the company. "O; let the hawk go by all means. His courage and good behaviour deserve it. He's a noble little fellow." I opened my hand. The hawk poised himself a moment, then spread his wings

he had expected. "What shall be done with this screamer?" "Let him go-he's too mean to keep or

his company.' Again I opened my hand, and he stopped to bite and yell once more, and then went eighteen wide, and six thick, cut from the off screaming and screeching, as it by sav-ing him from the hawk I had done him an outrageous wrong. I have never seen either of them since. But I have not forgotten the lessons they taught me: 1. That patience when in trouble, commands respect. The hawk uttered no com-

plaint. 2. That good behaviour always gains friends. We are not loved for anything so much as kind, conciliating and gentle manners.

3. That no gaudiness of dress, and no beauty of person, can make people love us, if we are vain, noisy or demanding. A mean spirit is despised, however beautiful may be the outside. The poor jay could not gain one friend, though he clamored, and fumed, and demanded the aid of all .-S. S. Times.

Hliscellaneous.

The early history of the American Continent is hidden in impenetrable darkness. The inquisitive gather a few facts; the fanciful make conjectures. And the condition of the various tribes, when the continent was first discovered, was not duly Freddy, that those hard knots are worth a investigated and recorded. Some things, however, of much interest, were noted.

The Christian World, for January, thus speaks of Peru, in its heathenism:

Peru under the Incas was vastly greater in extent of territory than the present re-You'll never make a man, unless you have public of that name. While this compatience among your virtues. You'll never prises in length less than nineteen degrees be good for much without patience, and of latitude, that stretched over nearly forty The Cacques of the conquered were adyour patience will never be good for much degrees, extending from two or three degrees north of the equator to thirty-seven "Well, do n't you like to have things go south. In breadth, the limit cannot now right along smooth?" said Freddy, looking be accurately traced. It is only known at me earnestly. "It 'most kills me to that it spread from the shores of the Pa-

When invaded by Pizarro, 1524, the Peanother minute. But I have to, for my ruvians were found possessed of a degree mother won't ever let me off. She always of comfort, culture and orderly government which we, at this day, contemplate with amazement, and can, with difficulty, even credit. Indeed we should look upon the accounts of the earlier historians as turedly; "but it's awful hard work to largely fanciful, were they not corroborated by remains of their civilized achievements which still exist, and by similar facts "for I feel pretty badly myself; but just among the Pagans of China and Japan of much after the "tything system" of King AGRICULTURE.

Their coast border was a rainless, sandy tract, with an average breadth of thirty miles. From this the country rose rapidly into the steep rocky. Cordilleras. But not-"And all along through the day, and all withstanding all these disadvantages, this along through our lives, we'll find hard people had invented and carried into pracknots to be untied, and these knots won't tical operation such a system of artificial agriculture, as furnished an abundant supply for a large population. Irrigation was secured by canals and subterraneous acqueand scowl up our faces, and get out of ducts distributing the mountain streams in breath in a hurry, it will only make bad all directions. With immense labor earth worse, and everything will go wrong as was transported and terraces built on the long as we live. Now, Freddy, whenever steep mountain sides, where flourished the you have a hard knot to untie, just say to fruits of both temperate and tropical climes. The remains of these artificial water-courses still exist in all parts of Peru-palpable records of what would otherwise seem to us incredible progress. These conduits were formed of large slabs of freestone, exactly fitted together, and somewell remember the bright October times extending hundreds of miles, carried morning. It was a long, long while ago, through rivers and marshes and even tunbut even now I can see the sunbeams as neling the solid rock. The sand of the they glinted through the trees silvered with plains was frequently removed to reach a white frost, and hear the crisp of the foot better soil below; various manures were as it trod on the half-frozen grass. I was employed and their properties well undera student, then, lithe and elastic, and the stood, especially the guano, so much prized ROADS.

nerves with almost a burden of life. It was The remains of their public roads, interjust over the hill, down in old Mr. Foster's secting the country in various directions, lot, where I heard a terrible screaming of are still more remarkable testimonials to birds. Cats could not have awakened more their superior skill. Two of these extendechoes in the little grove of walnuts. Run- ed from Quito to the Capital, Cuzco, and ning was then a luxury, and I indulged thence southward, in divergent lines, tothe luxury without restraint. On reaching ward Chili. Of these Prescott says: der of their empire, the father of their the place of the noise I saw two birds ap- "One of these roads passed over the parently tied together, and one trying to grand plateau, and the other along the To the Sun rose temples in every city and fly and the other to resist him. They were a small, hungry pigeon hawk and a large blue jay. They had clinched achievement, from the character of the wind, rain, thunder, besides the gods of their feet and claws so closely together, country. It was conducted over pathless and had them so entangled, that they sierras, covered with snow; galleries were priesthood was great, and the ceremonies result was, they flew about as high as my pices were scaled by stairways hewn out of others deny it. Here was a people far adshoulders, and I caught them both. It was the native bed; ravines of hideous depth vanced in heathen civilization; we should to study their dispositions. The hawk was mountainous region and which might ap. der a Spanish which is a Roman Catholic small, but beautifully proportioned, pal the most courageous engineer of mod-्रा क्षेत्रकार के प्रशेषक कार्त जाताई एक्सि देखा है अवदान कार्यकार केर्न

be treated as one. The jay, on the other lat stated intervals of somewhat more than hand, would flutter, and yell, and twist, and a league, all along the route. Its breadth bite, and try to get away. His screeching scarcely exceeding twenty feet. It was was incessant. He was dressed in an ultra- built of heavy flags of freestone, and, in marine coat, spotted vest, yellow stockings, some parts, at least, covered with a bituand a blue crown on his head. He was a minous cement, which time has made harbeautiful fellow, and everything about him der than the stone itself. In some places showed that he was a real dandy. But where the ravines have been filled up with what a din he made! He acted as if every- masonry, the mountain torrents, wearing on it for ages, have gradually eaten a way "Well, Mr. Hawk, what does all this through the base and left the superincum-

bent mass-such is the cohesion of materi "Nothing, sir, only I wanted a little als-still spanning the valley like an arch." plenty of time to get ready for breakfast, breakfast, and was just about to eat that Humboldt says: "The great road of Incas dandy, when his cowardly screams brought was one of the greatest and most useful works ever executed by man." The fibres "What say you, Mr. Jay-why were of the maguey, the tough osier of the you so unwilling to be eaten up? It would country—twisted into cables as thick as a man's body, furnishes the material of their "Yah! yah! I did n't want to be eaten | bridges. Several of these great cables, I always wait until you are wide awake." up. He was going to spoil my clothes, and bound together and strongly fastened at the "But this is a hateful old knot, and the pull off my ruff from my neck, and tear off ends, formed the bridge which was covered yah! I don't like him or you either. So railing. Some of these bridges spanned

> say, "You are a contemptible fellow, and broad and tranquil, were crossed on rafts using sails—the only instance of their use So I carried my two captives back to the known among the American Indians. All seminary, and my fellow-students soon along these highways, at distances of ten or twelve miles, were erected caravansaries -for all the while the jay kept up the most to accommodate travelers, especially the hideous screaming. In the midst of all, the Inca and his suit. Some were supplied intended to accommodate the royal armies I in passing across the country. Posts for runners, to carry dispatches, well also built all along the roads, and messages were thus transmitted at the rate of one hundred and fifty miles a day. At that time (1524) no nation of Europe had any "internal improvements which would compare with

these roads of the Incas ARCHITECTURE. The remains of Reruyian architecture are but little less surprising. Their temples to kill. He makes one feel cheap to be in and other public edifices were low, but very spacious, and built of immense blocks of stone-sometimes thirty-eight feet long solid rock with tools of stone, of copper, or of a mixture of copper and tin (iron was unknown to them.) These were often carried long distances across ravines and rivers to high elevations on the mountain side without the known aid of beasts of burden or machinery. No cement was used, yet the stones were so nicely fitted to each other, that the blade of a knife could not be inserted between them. Of the interior decorations Prescott remarks: "The sides of the apartments were thickly studded with gold and silver ornaments. Nich es, prepared in the walls, were filled with images of animals and plants, curiously wrought, of the same costly materials: and

even much of the domestic furniture, including the utensils devoted to the most ordinary menial services, display the like wanton magnificence!" Such was the splendor of the temple of the sun at Cuzco asserts that there were only two edifices in his own country, which could, in magnificence of workmanship, be compared with it. CLOTHS.

In textile fabrics the Peruvians had con siderable skill. From the tough fiber of the maguey-from cotton which flourished in abundance on the coast, and from the wool of their vast flocks of sheep, they manufactured an abundant supply to clothe the whole population. Some of their woollens were of such delicacy that they were sought even by the Spanish sovereigns, who could command the luxuries of the world.

The Peruvians professed to make conquests not for rapine and plunder, but only to spread the blessings of their civiliza tion. As soon as a tribe or nation submitted, it was received to the full participation of all the privileges of native subjects mitted into the Peruvian nobility, and allowed to hold their positions among their own people, ruling as viceroys of the Inca. GOVERNMENT.

The Inca was supreme, and elevated im measurably above all subjects as the repre sentative of his progenitor, the sun. But his rule was mild and had a special reference to the comfort of the subjects. The empire was divided into four great Provinces, under four governors, who were a sort of State council to the Inca. The population was further divided into 10.50 100, 500, 1,000, and 10,000, each under a responsible officer accounting to his seperior for the good conduct of his charge-Alfred of England.

DIVISION AND WORKING OF THE SOIL. The land was divided into three partsone for the Sun-one for the Inca, and one for the people. The produce of the Sun's portion sustained the costly religious ceremonial—that of the Inca defrayed the expenses of the government, while the people's part was divided equally among them. Each family possessing more or less according to its number. This division was repeated yearly, adapting it to the yearly changes.

The whole territory was cultivated by the people. The lands of the Sun, firstthen those belonging to the widows, or phans, sick, &c.,—thirdly, their own—and lastly, those of the Inca.

The immense flocks of sheep belonged o the Sun and the Inca, and were managed with a skill which surprised the Spaniards, who were well versed in that business at home. A few were trained for the mechanic arts. Every individual had the kind and amount of his labor fixed exactly by law and idleness was punished as a crime. Part of the agricultural produce and manufactures was sent to the Capital, but the greater portion was stored in the provinces. where was a supply for several years, providing against suffering in seasons of scar-

They believed in one supreme Deityreator of the world—and reared to him one temple only-near the present city of Lima. Next to him was the Sun, the founemperors, and ruler of the destinies of man. conquered nations. The number of the -civilization and religion, and we ask-

Agricultural.

From the Department of Agriculture.

In the Monthly Report for September, the amounts of the crops of 1862 were given. The Fall crops of corn, buckwheat, and potatoes, were stated in bushels for each State. The estimates of their amounts were based on their appearance only. But in the circulars for October, inquiries of their amounts were made, as compared with the crop of 1862, and, upon the returns to the circulars, tables of these crops and of tobacco were made. The amounts of the estimates for September and October are as follows: Estimates for September -Corn, 449,163,894; Buckwheat, 17,-193,232; Potatoes, 90,870,035; Tobacco, 258.462.413. Estimates for October-Corn, 452,446,128; Buckwheat, 15,821,-305; Potatoes, 101,457,144; Tobacco, 267,302,770.

.These estimates exhibit a remarkably close approximation, and speak well for the system adopted by the Department to ascertain the amounts annually of the leading

commercial crops.

The amounts of these crops for 1862 are as follows: 1862—Corn, 586,704,474 Buckwheat, 18,722,995; Potatoes, 114, 533,118; Tobacco, 208,807,078. Sorohum Molasses.—The five principal

States of the West for the production of Sorghum Molasses, are Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Their estimate production, last year, was 10,203,728 gallons. This year, only 6,970,882 gallons; a decrease of nearly three and a quarter millions of gallons. The amount of ground planted was much greater than in 1862, but the frost destroyed the yield.

The annual consumption of molasses and sugar, prior to the war, was about 45,000, 000 gallons of molasses, and about 1,000, 000,000 pounds of sugar; the amount per each inhabitant, slaves excluded, being 39 pounds. The increase of the consumption of sugar in the United States, since 1840, was 227 per cent., while the increase of population was 63 per cent. The Louisiana cane sugar, this year, will not, it is supposed, exceed 30,000 to 50,000 hogsheads, and hence the country must rely on heavy importations to supply its wants. New modes, to supply its own sugar and molasses, must be adopted by the country, and hence the monthly report for October very properly directs public attention to the great importance of the first experiment now making to grow the sugar beet and to manufacture sugar from it.

The Fall Crops for 1864.—The wheat rye, and barley crops, just sown, are full average crops, both in amount and appearauce. The Fall weather has been highly favorable to them, and the correspondents of the Department speak of them most

tening Hogs and Cattle.—The hog cholera scarcely exists in the Eastern and Middle states; but in Indiana and Illinois. vails in so many counties, that there is great danger of it spreading among the fattening hogs. In these States a large number of hogs have died of, this disease during the Summer and Fall.

The number of hogs in the great feeding States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, is two-tenths less than last year. causing a reduction in the number fattened in these States of 806,139. Their condition in these States is still lower, being 30 per cent. below a general average. It is believed that but few hogs will be sufficiently fattened to make mess pork or to produce a supply of lard. The exports of animal productions of

the United States are reported to be as follows: 1860, 24,666,798 lbs.; 1861, 27,715,-392; 1862, 42,288,906. The amount of Pork which entered into the commerce of the country, in 1860, was about 323,358, 800 lbs.; of which there was exported in the form of bacon, lard and barrelled pork. 86,909,005 fbs; leaving for domestic consumption, 236,449,795 lbs.; of which the Southern States took 184,386,409 lbs.: leaving for the consumption of the Eastern

and Middle States, 52,063,386 lbs. The cessation of commercial intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States, cut off the Southern consumption of pork, and so reduced prices in 1802, that the foreign demand increased in that year to 291.086.

665 Ibs. The value of the frosted corn for fatten ing purposes is regarded as very small. Hogs and cattle will grow on it, but not fatten. The amount of old corn is much reduced by the demand for it during the Summer by the army. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin, there is thirty per cent. less than last year, and twenty per cent. less in Iowa. It is fed out to stock in nearly one-half the counties of these

Manuring for Corn in the Fall.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says: "The best time for manuring for corn is in the Fall, from the middle to the end of November, or at any time during the Winter, when the ground is bare; but the nearer the Spring the less good will come from it. It is a custom with most farmers when they clean out the stables in the Winter, to throw the manure into the barn-yard to rot; but this is a waste in three ways: First, the cattle will eat much of it and it is wasted; second, it is not as good when rotted as it was when taken from the stables; and thirdly, the ground has been without it all Winter, and it is not as rich as if it had been protected by the manure.

"Ground will become richer by being covered, even if it is with brush; and this is one of the advantages of putting the manure on in the Fall or early in the Winter. The manure from the stables should, therefore, be taken immediately to the field intended for corn, and spread on, giving about two thirds as heavy a coat as for wheat and left to lay there until plowed under in the Spring. Those who are within reasonable distance of the city, will find that a few loads of town manure will pay not less than fifty per cent. on the investment and the trouble. Corn-fields served thus last Winter, turn out this Fall about fifteen bushels of corn more to the acre than fields. near by them that were not manured in this way; besides, it will produce much better oats next year."

We suppose, of course, that the manure is applied as a top dressing on grass; or clover land intended to be broken up for corn the following Spring. This practice is becoming quite common in this section, and we believe it is the best method of applying manure for corn.

The manure causes the clover

early in the Spring, and by the time the land is plowed there is a good drop to turn under. This not only enriches the land, but the cut-worms eat the green clover and let the corn alone!

Some of the reasons assigned by the writer above quoted may not be correct to Church Carpets supplied as usual, at small advance

but the practice is one which has the sanc- | OHN D. M'CORD.. tion of all who have tried it. We hope some of our readers will top-dress an acre or two this year, and give us the result. The sooner it is applied the better .- Genessee Farmer.

FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST TO ANY OF THE

BOARDS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH The State laws differ so much that no one form will answer in all the States, but in every case it is essential to give the BIGHT CORPORATE

NAME. The oldest Board was originally called the Board of Missions, but is now incorporated un-der the laws of Pennsylvania under title of "The Trustees of the Board of Domestic Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." Of the Board of Education the corporate name is, "The Trustees of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States

of America."

The Board of Foreign Missions is incorporated under the laws of New-York, under the style of "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyte-rian Church in the United States of America." The Board of Publication is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania under the style of "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Pub-

The Board of Church Extension of the General Assembly is not incorporated, but the following form of bequest, it is supposed, would be

I bequeath to my executors the sum of dollars, in trust, to pay over the same in after my decease, to the person who, when the same shall be payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Board of Church Extension of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, located in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, to be applied to the uses and purposes of said Board earl under its directions, and the of said Board, and under its directions, and the receipt of the said Treasurer shall be a full and legal acquittance of my said executors for

When real estate or other property is given, let

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEM-BLY IN REGARD TO COLLECTIONS. WHEREAS, Many of our churches do not contribute to our benevolent enterprises, and whereas, it is desirable to test the power of simulta neous effort; and whereas, an emergency has arisen, requiring the cooperation of all our churches to save our Boards from serious embarrassment; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this Assembly earnestly re quest all our churches that have no fixed times for the purpose, to take up annual collections a follows. viz.: For the BOARD ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS

on the FIRST SABBATH OF NOVEMBER. For the BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS the FIRST SABBATH OF JANUARY. For the BOARD OF EDUCATION on FIRT SABBATH OF MARCH.

For the COLPORTAGE FUND of the BOARD OF PUBLICATION on the FIRST SABBATH OF For the BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION on the First Sabbath of July. For the DISABLED MINISTERS' FUND on

the First Sabbath of September.

By order of the General Assembly, the publication of the Home and Foreign Record in the quarto or newspaper form will cease with the December number. It will from thence be printed only in the octavo, or pamphlet form, which will be advantageous to those who annually bind it in a volume. The matters it presents have a permanent interest. It is our duty, as Christians, to know what, as a Church, we are doing now; and, if preserved, it will be a valuable record of the progress of the Church to succeeding generations. The change presents a favorable opportunity for pastors and others interested in the welfare

of the people, to make a new effort to circulate the Record among them. It is now several years since any considerable accession has been made to the list of subscribers, and it is thought that in many churches there are numbers recently added, who know nothing of the existence of this periodical. It is hoped that the action of the Assembly will meet the approval of the Church, which could be shown in no better way than by a great increase of subscribers. THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD OF THE

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