I walk as one but yesterday delivered From a sharp chain; Who trembles lest the bonds so newly severed Be bound again.

I walk as one who feels that he is breathing Ungenial air: For whom as wiles the tempter still is wreathing The bright and fair.

My steps, I know, are on the plains of danger, For sin is near; But looking up, I pass along, a stranger, In haste and fear.

This earth has lost its power to drag me down-

Its spell is gone; My course is now right upward and right onward

To yonder throne. Hour after hour of time's dark night is stealing In gloom away;

Speed thy fair dawn of light, and joy, and healing,

Thou Star of Day! For thee, its God, its King, the long-rejected, Earth groans and cries; For thee, the long-beloved, the long-expected,

Thy bride still sighs!

Literary Hotices.

LETTERS TO THE YOUNG. By Mania Jane Jewsbury. 16mo., pp. 232. Philadelphia: Presbyterion Board of Publication. For sale, with the Board's other publications, at the Presbyterian Book-Rooms, Pittsburgh.

The heads of Presbyterian families and all who take an interest in the religious welfare of the young of our Church, have reason for rejoicing in the attention which is given by our Board of Publication to the providing of instructive reading for the Sabbath School and the fireside. With the letters before us-most of which have been previously published in another form-we are so highly pleased that we have marked the volume to be laid aside for an occasional extract for the columns of the Banner. To parents and others who may be disposed, on our recommendation, to purchase the book, we would suggest that it is for the most part above the capacity of the very young; being evidently designed by the excellent authoress for youth whose minds are somewhat matured by reading, reflection and experience. In fact, the book is eminently worthy of being read not only by intelligent youth, but by persons also who may be considerably advanced in life. The following passage from Letter VII., on the True Value of Life, will satisfy at least the thoughtful reader that our commendation of the book is not unreasonably strong. We quote as follows:

"Were you to ask a number of persons what was the true end of life, each would give you a different reply; and unless there was a Christian present, each reply would be wrong. Riches nake themselves wings; the breath that gives fame can destroy it; pleasure is the spark that mounts upwards and expires: in these is nothing enduring; nothing that prepares an immortal being for future immortality; nothing that arms the soul against the changes of time, and the inroads of affliction; nothing that in the end satisfies the soul. God gave this world, with all its possessions, to minister to the comfort of his creature man, but he knew that not one of them could fill the void within; and therefore, as a wise and tender friend, he says to each of us, Give me thy heart.' And it is for this heart, also, that the enemy of man contends. The knee may be bent in prayer, the ear listen to religious instruction, the lips repeat Scripture truth, the whole person seem occupied in religious dutiesbut for these he cares not: he knows that the heart can alone give value to the offering; and it is the heart he allures away. Our Saviour im-plied this when he gave us that infallible rule for self-examination, 'Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.' At the great day of account, when the books shall be opened and the Judge set, the question will not be—did you say your prayers? did you follow gayety? did you spend your time in frivolous employment? A single reference to a single test will suffice t cover with confusion, or fill with humble confidence; to open or shut the gates of heaven-

WALTER AND ALICE; or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER ANSWERED. By Abby Eldredge, Author of "Kate Stanley." 18mo., pp. 179 Presbyterian Board. THE THREE HOMES; or, Three Ways of Spending the Sabbath. By Nellie Grahame,

Author of "Diamonds Reset," etc. 18mo., pp. 216. Presbyterian Board. MATTIE'S STORY; or, THE BLESSING OF THE

PURE IN HEART. 18mo., pp 116. Presbyte

GOOD FOR EVIL, and Other Stories. By Nelli Browing. 18mo., pp. 132. Presbyterian Board. COUNSELS FOR THE SCHOOL-ROOM, A Plain Talk to Boys and Girls on Entering School. By John S. Hart, LL.D. A Tract of

24 pages. Presbyterian Board.
INFINITE LOVE AND ENDLESS PUNISH MENT; or, THE INFINITY OF GOD'S LOVE, WARRANT FOR THE ENDLESS PUNISHMENT OF SIN. By Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D. A Trac of 40 pages. Presbyterian Board.

The above publications have just been issued by our Board, and are each deserving of a more special notice than we can conveniently give at present. The first four are additions to the Series for Youth. The tract by Dr. Hart contains much excellent advice for those who are just entering upon a course of education. The essay by Dr Brown on a very solemn and vastly important subject, is worthy of extensive circula-

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No CCII. January, 1864. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. For sale by booksellers generally. Contents: I. Ticknor's Life of Prescott; II. The Bible and Slavery; III. The Ambulance System; IV. The Bibliotheca Sacra; V. Immorality in Politics; VI. The Early Life of Governor Winthrop; VII. The Sanitary Commission; VIII. Renan's Life of Jesus; IX. The President's Policy; X. Critical Notices.

With the present number, this standard American Quarterly-so long and so ably conducted by Dr. Peabody-passes into the editorial charge of Prof. James Russell Lowell, and Charles Eliot Norton, Esq. The publishers announce that, " in discussing political and social questions, the spirit of the Review will be thoroughty national and loysl. * * In literature, it will avail itself of the best material of thought and scholarship which the country can supply. In its criticism, it will have no ends to serve but those of sound learning and good morals."

We presume, from the article in the present number on Renan's Life of Jesus-which, notwithstanding its many indisputable excellences, is yet exceedingly defective on the score of theology-that the Review is likely to be, under the new arrangement, what it was under Dr. Peabody's editorial management, more or less tinged in matters pertaining to religion, with

Johnny's Fate.

BY MRS. P. H. PHELPS. Johany was an Irish boy, the brother of one of my maids. The first I knew of him was on a Christmas when he sent my two years' old son a pretty toy, a little china lion lying on a rug of ornamented broadcloth. Johnny was then a little fellow. but he had in some way earned four cents for the celebration of Christmas. He had heard much from his sister of the chubby, bright-eyed, prattling boy of whom she had the care, and instead of indulging his childish appetite for dainties, he gratified his kind and generous heart by sending a present to the child he had learned to love, although he had never seen him. "And Johnny spent all his money for the little lion?" I asked, when I heard the

history of the present.
"He spent all he had. The lion would have been more, but Johnny had but four cents and he wanted it so much that the men let him have it for that. He's been looking at it a long time in the shop win-

"And it was all the toy Johnny had?" I further asked. "It was."

"Generous boy! My heart was touched by his large, unselfish nature. For a long time after that I kept Johnny in pleasant and grateful remembrance, often inquiring he "who is deceived by strong drink is not as to his welfare and hearing a hopeful account of him

When he was old enough, he learned the printing business and became an excellent workman. His fine disposition made him a favorite with his employer, and everything promised well for him. Sometimes there was a press of work in the office, and work all night.

Here begins the lesson of my story Mark now how Johnny came to ruin Working day and night together is wearing and exhausting even to the young and strong, and Johnny learned of his comrades to take a little liquor to refresh and stimulate him after a night of unbroken toil. "It brought him up." "It made him feel better." Yes, brought him up for a time to sink him to ruin at last; made him feel better for an hour, to plunge him into sickening shame and woe for long, slow, weary months, perhaps for years, perhaps for a life-time.

Johnny drank but seldom, and never to excess; but there is no safety in the cup. It is poison and you cannot trust it. It is deadly, and will destroy. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.' "At the last, it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Johnny knows that now-he knows too well. Learn it of in your own history.

July, one of the hottest, sultriest nights nesses received at your hands, while lying rebellion. Thirty warrants were placed in in which a city ever swelters. In a low here wounded. They have been as father the hands of the United States Marshal, back room on one of the closest alleys of and mother to me; for with paternal care against offending distillers. All save one the most crowded business section of Bos- every comfort, and even luxury, the coun- were successfully served, by the aid of a ton, Johnny stood at his high desk by the try afforded, have been placed by you at hot gaslight, setting type all night. At daybreak, the jollity and exultation of our caused by feverish wounds, a cooling bevertible. national day broke forth, but Johnny palage has been placed to my parched lips; if tiently toiled on. At surrise the cannon pain has caused me to loathe my food or boomed triumphantly, calling to every one made me to feel faint, some strengthening to come forth with rejoicing for the joy of cordial, or other delicacy from your hand liberty, but Johnny worked on faithful to and store, has revived me; when chilled his employer. Desirous to finish his labor, and have some time for the festivities of with covering till I was warmed again; if the day, he refused himself the time for I have been sad or lonely, despairing in breakfast, but alas, he took a glass of liquor spirit, some kind member was by my side instead. Stimulated by it, he went on to cheer me with a lively conversation, or with his work. Another glass of liquor by reading from the Book of Life some for lunch. His strength held out; he was dear promise that would quell every fear doing well. He worked fast, and soon and fill me with hope or quiet resignation. after midday his work was done and he All this, and more, has been done, not as promised himself a season of pleasure. hired menials do it, but with that apparent He felt that he had earned it by his night of toil.

Dressed in his best, he joined some young comrades. The exhaustion of labor and the heat of the weather create a thirst. Liquor said, what was done, what was the guilt, I your debtor. never learned; but Johnny, alas! poor youth to keep holiday in! "Surely wine Johnny was deceived thereby. He felt the Christian people.

serpent coil and the adder sting. What an afternoon was that for him! How long! how terrible! What a night followed! How he longed for the sweat and toil of the printing-room, for its sweat was honor, its stifling air was freedom. Will that night of shame and wretchedness never break in dawn for him? But what will come in the morning? The public trial, the exposure, the distress of father and friends. Thank God that his mother cannot sorrow for him in her still grave! Thank God that she never had to weep for

After the trial? Johnny drives away the thought of what may be then; the condemnation, the manacles, the black cart, the House of Correction; and yet he knows that they are almost a certainty before him, for who can help him? Who knows where he is? who will tell his father?

No one told his father, and the desolate old man waited late into the night, but the loved one did not come. In the morning he asked of others, "Do you know anything of Johnny?" It came like a thunder-burst on the poor

father. "Johnny is in the court." He hurried thither. "My boy in court! Where?" he asks. His eye is on the pale, haggard, trembling, weeping youth. Can that be the bright, gay, hopeful Johnny? Surely strong dring has deceived him, cheat-

ed him, stolen from him everything.

The father crowds to his side. "Johnny! "Father, it's over. I'm sentenced." "Sentenced! for what, my son?" John. ny buries his face in his hands. A groan of unendurable anguish escapes him.

Ah, you who sell strong drink, who hold the poison to the lips of the young, look at this ruin! See the noble boy mixed with the filth and felony of the gutters! See the shackles binding him as he is crowded into the prison cart! See the young head good." Does it? Will you say so now?

what multitudes have you ruined.

that it was too hard to tell him that there | were liable to forfeiture. were yet four long months of confinement before him. Four months more of cold, great quantities of whikey; indeed, it was

child, when he was told it. tioned the Governor for his release. Men Too many had been pardoned aiready; jusdrink to the very dregs his cup of bitter-ness; to feel to the full that "the way of transgressors is hard;" and to realize again and again in loneliness and anguish that

I have never inquired after Johnny since his release; I have not had the heart to breathe his name to his sisters, lest I might wake some feeling of embarrassment or shame on his account; but of this I am drink could not have ended with his im-Johnny with other hands was obliged to prisonment. All through life will he suffer n remembrance of his shame; all through that he is a marked and branded man: Never can he forget that he has been the companion of the base, the corrupt, the abandoned; that he has been shut up from his fellow-men as unfit to dwell with

> Who dares touch the cup with such a serpent or tempt the adder while a poisoned victim is writhing in agony before him?

Miscellaneous.

Christian Commission.—Testimonials LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

September 14, 1863. Mr. L. G. HASTINGS:—Dear Sir:— Having been an inmate of this hospital nearhim and his fate. Better so learn it than him are of this hospital near-ly two and a half months, I cannot now leave ment then saw the necessity of enforcing without thanking you, and through you the the law, and of arraigning the malcontents It was the night before the Fourth of Christian Commission, for the many kind. interest and anxiety shown by a loving

brother or sister. To you, personally, I cannot find words to fully express my gratitude for the fatherly interest you have shown in my welagain. It mounts to the youth's brain; he fare; and although at present unable to is excited; a word is carelessly spoken; he requite you for your kindness, I can never is inflamed; there is violence. What was forget it, but shall ever consider myself

Johnny was arrested and hurried away to a I owe to the Christian Commission, more I know that what I am to-day, physically, dark, loathsome cell in the tombs. What than to any other earthly cause. It shall a place for a pleasant, kind-hearted, bright ever have my hearty support, and, as a mission of mercy to suffering humanity, I is a mocker, and strong drink raging," and trust it may ever be upheld by all loyal and

Gratefully yours, ROBERT I. BOYINGTON, 1st Lieut. Co. I, 105th P. V. The following is from rebel soldiers, younded at the battle of Gettysburg: GENERAL HOSPITAL NEAR

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2, 1863.

Mr. Levi G. Hastings and Christian Com-

We, the undersigned take this method of returning to you our sincere thanks for the rest and hang every man found in arms many favors which we have received at called a convention at Parkinson's Ferry your hands. We were wounded at the and there adopted resolutions of entire subbattle which was fought near Gettysburg, mission. The troops proceeded to the seat Pa., July 1st, 2d, and 3d, since which time of trouble, under command of George Lee we have been confined in hospital near the of Virginia, when the excise officers entered above-named place; and we feel safe in say- with but occasional signs of opositition ing, notwithstanding every effort upon the upon their duties. Lee proclaimed amnespart of the Government, circumstances were such that, whilst totally unable to help ourselves, or move our mangled bodies from the place they might chance to be laid, that we would have suffered not only for many of the comforts, but for the actual necessaries of life, had it not been that your (the Christian Commission,) untiring energy administered to us many nourishments which the poor sick and wounded

soldiers so much needed strength fails us to write.

J. F. Jones, Co. D. 7th Va. H. L. BRAGG, Co. H. 57th Va. G. S. Bowles, Co. G, 18th Va. M. G. Austin, Co. D, 21st Va. JNO. A. WILKINSON, Co. H, 3d Ark. W. N. GRIFFIN, Co. B, 15th Ga.

The American Whiskey Insurrection.-1791-4.

giving him the softened name by which I other imported product. For the collechave spoken of him. And this I know tion of these duties each State was made an also, that he had no chance for defence inspection district, with its superior; and There was no one to call witnesses or plead each district was sub-divided into surveys in his behalf, no one to tell of his previous of inspection, each with its inspector. Al good character and ask the favor of the distilleries were required to enter their ofcourt. The poor fellow did not even know fice at the nearest office of inspection, with on how many indictments he was tried or a complete description of all the buildings, how long his term of sentence. When six which buildings were to be subject to the sad, tedious months had passed in prison, constant examination of an inspector ap the bright Summer gone, the beautiful Au- pointed for that purpose, who was to gauge tumn come and gone and Winter on the and brand the casks, the duties to be paid earth, Johnny thought the time had come before the removal of the spirits from the for his release. He was so weary of the distillery. But, to save the expense and dark, cold prison walls, the forlorn parti- trouble to both parties of this constant colored garb, the lonely meal, the lonelier oversight, the small country stills, not sitevening and Sabbath; so disgusted with uated in any town or village, were to pay the low and vile and desperate men with an annual rate of 60 cents per gallon on the whom he was classed; so homesick for capacity of the still. All casks containing home and love and kind companionship, spirits, not properly branded and certified, Pennsylvania, at that time, manufactured

hard, shameful prison life to a youth with | manufactured liberally by all the States, warm blood in every vein, vitality in and became so common as a beverage as to every nerve! Poor Johnny wept like a be regarded as one of the actual necessaries of life. Its tax, and consequent enhance It was then I heard of his wretched fate. ment of cost to the consumer, created a His broken-hearted father and sisters peti- much feeling as if flour and bacon were to become agents in replenishing an exhausted of influence signed the petition but in vain. treasury. But in Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghany mountains, the excitement tice must be more firm. There was nothing soon assumed the tone of a menace. In for Johnny but to wear out his penalty, to that particular section the chief grain grown was rye, which, in the shape of whiskey, could be transported to the East and exchanged for every needful commod ity. Whiskey-thus became a kind of currency. To tax it was regarded as an arbi trary assumption, which it was as just and necessary to repudiate, as to resist the tea and stamp tax imposed by the British Par-

This feeling became so general, that in the four western counties of the State sure, that his suffering for his sin in strong named, combinations were entered into by the distillers and the people to resist, by force, the collection of the tax. The first step was to ward away the collectors; next, ife, there will be times when he will feel to forbid the inspectors from entering any distillery, public or private. Indignities were consequently freely visited upon the "minions of the law." Johnson, collector for Alleghany, was seized, shaved, tarred and feathered, and driven outside of his district. An inspector named Wilson, who had resolved to do his duty, was seized in fate to warn him? Who will handle the his own house, one night, by men in dis guise, borne to a blacksmith's shop, branded on both cheeks with a red-hot iron coated with tar and feathers, and ordered to leave the country. In it friends of the government saw the seeds of a powerful in-

serection. But the law must be sustained and the resistants punished; otherwise al law would be at an end, and any armed mob would defy the Acts of Congress. A modification of the law was made through the exertions of the timid, who thought it better to compromise matters than to resor to force. It was in vain; and Western Pensylvania successfully resisted the collecor else of confessing its weakness to meet ance. His men fired upon the officers, and compelled them to fly for their lives. Ne ville secured a squad of troops to guard his house, but it was attacked and burnt down

the General escaping down the river to

Marietta, then crossing over the country to

Philadelphia, to make known the true state

of affairs to the President. This success gave the insurrectionists clear field; they proceeded to extremes in their violence against all who upheld the law. The mail was robbed and letters read to ob tain evidence of complicity with the Government, on the part of citizens. The insurgents summoned the militia, and seven thousand men answered the call. Colone Cook, one of the judges of Fayette County was made President of this "assembly o citizens," and Albert Gallatin, (afterwards one of the most eminent men in the coun try,) was chosen Secretary. Gallatin pre pared an address, which embodied the sentiments of the "still loyal people" who were in arms, to "resist a lawless invasion of their rights." A major-general was

troops, and to prepare for further opera Washington, now thoroughly convinced that further temporizing with the wrong was inexcusable, issued his proclamation requiring the insurgents to disperse, and those opposing the laws to desist.

elected, who proceeded at once to drill the

This effected nothing; when he issue his second, calling upon the States of Vir ginia, Maryland, New-Jersey and Pennsyl vania for 13,000 troops to suppress the re-

This was the beginning of the end. The insurgents, apparently appalled by the President's well understood purpose to ar ty, and the matter ended by Pennsylvania whiskey contributing essentially to enhance the revenue of the country. - Victor's His tory of the Southern Rebellion.

Roman Depravity.

The subjoined extract from Draper's History of the Intellectual Development of Europe, is a forcible comment on the pic-Is this all these good men have done? ture which Paul, in his Epistle to the No! we would like te say more, but Romans, draws of the wretched state of heathen morals:

"The concentration of power and increase of immorality proceeded with an equal step. In its earlier ages, the Roman dominion was exercised by a few thousand persons; then it passed into the hands of some-score families; then it was sustained for a moment by individuals, and at last was seized by one man, who became the Unon the assumption by the Federal master of one hundred and twenty mil overnment of the depts incurred by the lions. As the process went on, the virtues States in the war for independence, it be- which had adorned the earlier times disapcame necessary to provide for the interest peared, and in the end were replaced by bowed low with weight of agony! I have and gradual liquidation of the principal of crimes such as the world never before withheard you say that "liquor does a man that debt, making \$826,000 to be added by nessed and never will again. An evil day the annual tax list, in support of the Fede- is approaching when it becomes recognized am indignant, angry with you for the ral Government. This sum Alexander in a community that the only standard of sake of one poor boy, and yet how many, Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, social distinction is wealth. That day was proposed to raise by an "excise" tax on soon followed in Rome by its unavoidable It was a long time that Johnny had to distilleries, and by additional duties on im consequence, a government founded upon serve in the House of Correction-ten ported liquors. In confirmation of the two domestic elements, corruption and terweary months: He was tried on three in treasurer's recommendation, the Congress rorism. No language can describe the dictments, one for drunkenness and two for of 1791-92 enacted laws imposing upon all state of that capital after the civil wars. the so-tailed Liberal Christianity of New-England. We will be pleased, however, if we shall hereafter nolice that in this conjecture we were mistaken.

The terms of the Review are, \$5.00 a year, or \$1.25 per number.

dictments, one for drunkenness and two for drunkenness and two for imported laws imposing upon all imported spirits a duty varying from 20 to imported spirits a duty varying from 20 to 30 cents a gallon. The excise to be collected assault and battery, and found guilty and imported spirits a duty varying from 20 to 30 cents a gallon. The excise to be collected assault and battery, and found guilty and imported spirits a duty varying from 20 to 30 cents a gallon. The excise to be collected assault and battery, and found guilty and sentenced on all; with how much justice I know not, but this I know, that his sisters are demonstrated with their strength, from 9 to 25 cents a gallon on those distilled from grain, and from 11 to 12.5 per number.

The received are, \$5.00 a year, or \$1.25 per number.

dictments, one for drunkenness and two for imported spirits a duty varying from 20 to 30 cents a gallon. The excise to be collected with their strength, from 9 to 25 cents a gallon on those distilled from grain, and from 11 to 12.5 per number.

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ulace, the aristocracy was a demoniac; the | compact form. After the season of severest | city was a hell. No crime that the annals weather has passed, (which varies in differof human wickedness can show was left un- ent localities, but which is usually after the perpetrated: remorseless murders; the be- lapse of about two-thirds of the Winter,) trayal of parents, husbands, wives, friends; the fodder may be taken away from the poisoning reduced to a system; adultery trees and fed to the cattle. Every farmer degenerating into incest, and crimes that who raises much corn may thus protect a can not be written. Women of the higher class were so lascivious, depraved, and dangerous, that men could not be compelled to contract matrimony with them; marriage was displaced by concubinage; even virgins were guilty of inconceivable immodesties; great officers of state and ladies of the court, of promiscuous baths and naked exhibitions. In the times of Cæsar it had become necessary for the government to interfere, and actually put a premium on marriage. He gave rewards o women who had many children; prohibited those who were under forty-five years of age, and who had no children, from wearing jewels and riding in litters, hoping by such social disabilities to correct the evil. It went on from bad to worse, so that Augustus, in view of the general avoidance of legal marriage and resort to concubinage with slaves, was compelled to impose penalties on the unmarried-to enact that they should not inherit by will except from relations. The Roman women actually reckoned the years, not by the consuls, but by the men they had lived with. To be childless, and therefore without the natural restraint of a family, was looked upon as a singular felicity. Plutarch correctly touched the point when he said that the Romans married to be heirs not rise to the dignity of atrocity, but which excite our loathing, such as gluttony and the most debauched luxury, the annals of the times furnish the most disgusting proofs. It was said, 'They eat that they may vomit, and vomit that they may eat. At the taking of Perusium, three hundred of the most distinguished citizens were solemnly sacrificed at the altar of Divus Julius by Octavian! Are these the deeds

of civilized men, or the riotings of cannibals drunk with blood? "The higher classes on all sides exhibited a total extinction of moral principles; the lower were practical atheists. Who can peruse the annals of the emperors without being shocked at the manner in which men died, meeting their fate with the obtuse tranquility that characterizes the beasts? A centurion with a private mandate appears, and forthwith the victim opens his veins and dies in a warm bath. At the best, all that was done was to strike at the tyrant. Men despairingly acknowledged that the system itself was utterly it be particularly described. past cure."

Agricultural.

Bruised Oats for Horses. se fed upon whole oats and hay, expends a large proportion of his motive power in the process of mastication. After a hard day's work he has before him the task of reducing to pulp fifteen or twenty pounds weight of hard food, and the oneration is carried on during the hours which ought to be devoted to repose. Not unfrequently is the animal so tired that he is unable to properly chew his food; he, therefore, bolts the oats, a large proportion of which passes unchanged through his body. Those who desire to render fully effective the motive power of the horse must pay attention to the mechanical state as well as to the quality and quantity of his food. The force expended by the horse in comminuting his food—when it is composed

of hay, straw, and oats-may be set down as at least equal to the power he expends in one hour and a half of work, such, for example, as plowing. The preparation of his food, by means of steam or water power, equivalent to half a day's work in every week-a clear gain to the animal's owner. It has been objected to the use of bruised oats that they produce a laxative effect upon the animals, but the disadvantage may be easily obviated by the addition of cut straw to his food.—Exchange.

Protecting the Peach Crop from Winter. We have on former occasions expressed

the opinion that peaches may be had, with

some labor, every year throughout the Nor-

thern States. A few experiments have

question is as to the easiest and best mode of protection. Several have recommended the same way that raspberries and commonly protected. An objection to this mode is, that the rigidity of the peach limbs prevents them from lying flat on the Philadelphia." ground; and another is, the liability of the buds to become water-soaked and rot unless the earth covering is removed the very day the frost leaves it—especially if the soil be each four ounces control strong or heavy. We tried a few experiments last Winter, a statement of which Packages of the Hom may be interesting to those having the same object before them. The Winter was favorable to such experiments in other words, it killed every exposed fruit bud on the peach in the neighborhood—not a solitary one was seen that had escaped. One set of experiments consisted in drawing a bundle of the shoots together upon the tree. and covering with moss wrapped in paper. or sacking; an inch or more of fine moss was thus placed around the shoots, but it failed to afford the desired protection-all the buds were destroyed by the cold. Perhaps a casing of oil-cloth, to shut out the rain and keep the moss perfectly dry, would have succeded better. The object was to obviate the necessity of bending down the shoots, and large portions of the tree might thus be secured with but little labor. The substitution of evergreen leaves for the moss would unquestionably have been an improvement, had they been at hand. Another trial was made by bending down the low branches nearly to the earth while they were growing, the previous Summer, and covering these with bundles of corn-fodder. A single bundle, or a single thickness, was found insufficient to keep out the cold, and did not succeed; but two or more thicknesses afforded ample protection. Their branches were loaded with blossoms, and bore large crops of fruit. Some of the trees were encased in small stacks of cornfodder, but the workmen performing the experiment in the absence of the owner did the work quite imperfectly, leaving large openings through which the cold air swept. Only a few of the buds were consequently saved. There is no doubt that this mode of protecting the peach crop would be an easy and efficient one for farmers who raise CARBONCIL

dozen or two of trees with no additional

labor. In regions where evergreen trees are abundant the protection of evergreen boughs, whether it be by covering the prostrate limbs, or by encasing the shoots higher on the tree, would be neater and doubtless more efficient. J. Battey, of Keeseville, N. Y., states that he has been entirely successful by using an evergreen covering of only a few inches, although the thermometer in that region often goes down to thirty degrees below zero. He found no difficulty in obtaining peaches every year. The only question was the economy of the experi ment, which we hope will be tested by some of our enterprising fruit-raisers in cold regions.—Country Gentleman.

FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST

BOARDS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHUBCH 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 RIGHT 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 said that the Romans married to be heirs of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and not to have heirs. Of offences that do in the United States of America." Of the Board of Education the corporate name is, "The Trustees of the Board of Educa-tion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States

The Board of Foreign Missions is incorporated The Board of Foreign Missions is incorporated under the laws of New-York, under the style of "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian 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 valid.

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, and under its directions, and the receipt of the said Treasurer shall be a full and legal acquittance of my said executors for the same

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 conribute 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-

nuest all our churches that have no fixed times for the purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz.: For the BOARD ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS on the FIRST SABBATH OF NOVEMBER. For the BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS on

the First Sabbath of Januar ... For the BOARD OF EDUCATION on the FIRT SABBATH OF MARCH. For the COLPORTAGE FUND of the BOARD OF PUBLICATION on the FIRST SABBATH OF

MAY.

For the BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION on the FIRST SABBATH OF JULY. For the DISABLED MINISTERS' FUND on the FIRST SABBATH OF SEPTEMBER. Resolved, 2. That when the annual collections cannot be taken up on the days above designated, it be recommended to take them up as soon

thereafter as possible. THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD. By order of the General Assembly, the publication of the Home and Foreign Record his food, by means of steam or water power, or even by animal motive power, would economize by at least one half the labor expended in its mastication; this would be 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 the Assembly will meet the approval of the Church, which could be shown in no better way been made in different places, and the re- than hy a great increase of subscribers. sult has been more or less successful. A THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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