

Poetry.

The Christian's Path.

BY H. BROWN.

I walk as one who knows that he is treading A stranger's path...

For the Young.

Johnny's Fate.

BY MRS. P. H. PHELPS.

Johnny 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-year-old son a pretty toy...

Literary Notices.

LETTERS TO THE YOUNG. By Maria Jane Jewsbury. 16mo., pp. 222. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication...

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 friends.

WALTER AND ALICE; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER ANSWERED. By Abby Eldridge, Author of "Diamonds Real," etc. 18mo., pp. 170. Presbyterian Board.

THE THREE HOMES; OR, THREE WAYS OF SERVING THE SABBATH. By Nellie Graham, Author of "Diamonds Real," etc. 18mo., pp. 216. Presbyterian Board.

MATTIE'S STORY; OR, THE BLESSING OF THE FURNACE. By Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D. A Tract of 40 pages. Presbyterian Board.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CXXI. January, 1864. Boston: Gentry & Nichols. For sale by booksellers generally.

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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 every thing promised well for him.

Here begins the lesson of my story. Mark now how Johnny came to ruin! Working day and night together in wearing boots, and in the occasional excess of strong and of Johnny learned his command to take a little liquor to refresh and stimulate him after a night of unbroken toil.

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 who shall be weary thereof; they that are not wise shall perish, and the prudent shall be despised."

At the last, it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Johnny knows that now—he knows too well. Learn it of him and his fate. Better so learn it than in your own history.

It was the night before the Fourth of July, one of the hottest, sultriest nights in which a city ever sweated. In a low back room on one of the closest alleys of the most crowded business section of Boston, Johnny stood at his high desk by the hot gaslight, setting type all night.

At daybreak, the jollity and exultation of our national day broke forth, but Johnny pined and languished. He had no part in the boom of triumph, calling to every one to come forth with rejoicing for the joy of liberty, but Johnny worked on faithful to his employer. Desirous to finish his labor, and have some time for the festivities of the day, he refused himself the time for recreation, but he took a glass of liquor instead. Stimulated by it, he went on with his work. Another glass of liquor for lunch. His strength held out; he was doing well. He worked fast, and soon after midday his work was done and he promised himself a season of pleasure.

What a life he had earned it by his night of toil. Dressed in his best, he joined some young crowd. The exhaustion of labor and the heat of the weather create a thirst. Liquor again. It mounts to the youth's brain; he is excited; a word is carelessly spoken; he is inflamed; there is violence. What was the result? He was arrested and hurried away to a dark, lathouse cell in the toms. What a place for a pleasant, kind-hearted, bright youth to keep holiday in!

"Surely wine is a mocker, and strong drink railing; and who shall be weary thereof; they that are not wise shall perish, and the prudent shall be despised."

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 his sweat was honor, his 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 mother and friends. Thank God that his mother cannot sorrow for him in her still grave! Thank God that she never had to weep for him!

After the trial? Johnny drives away the thought of what may be the result of the denunciation, 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 home 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 his bright, happy, hopeful Johnny? Surely strong drink, hope, and heaven, cheated him, stolen from him everything.

Other imported product.

The collection of these duties each State was made an inspection district, with its superior; and each district was subdivided into surveys of inspection, each with its inspector. All distillers were required to enter their names on a list of names, and to furnish a complete description of all the buildings, which buildings were to be subject to the constant examination of an inspector appointed for that purpose, who was to gauge and brand the casks, the duties to be paid before the removal of the spirits from the distillery.

But, to save the expense and trouble to both parties of this constant oversight, the small country stills, not situated in any town or village, were to pay an annual rate of 60 cents per gallon on the capacity of the still. All casks containing spirits, not properly branded and certified, were liable to forfeiture.

Pennsylvania, at that time, manufactured great quantities of whiskey; indeed, it was manufactured liberally by all the States, and became so common as a beverage as to be regarded as one of the actual necessities of life. Its tax, and consequent enhancement of cost to the consumer, created as much feeling as if it were a monopoly. It became again in replenishing an exhausted treasury. But in Pennsylvania, west of the Allegheny mountains, the excitement soon assumed the tone of a menace. In that particular section the chief grain grown was rye, which, in the shape of whiskey, could be transported to the coast, and consequently freely imported into the States.

Whiskey thus became a kind of currency. To tax it was regarded as an arbitrary assumption, which it was just and necessary to repudiate, as to resist the tax and stamp tax imposed by the British Parliament. This feeling became so general, that in the four western counties of the State 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, 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 Allegheny, 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 his own house, one night, by men in disguise, and carried to a place where he was kept 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 insurrection. But the law must be sustained, and the resistants punished; otherwise all law would be at an end, and any armed force would be a mockery.

A modification of the law was made through the exertions of the timid, who thought it better to compromise matters than to resort to force. It was in vain; and Western Pennsylvania successfully resisted the collection of the tax up to July, 1794. Government then saw the necessity of entering the law, and of arranging the matter, or else of confessing its weakness to meet rebellion. Thirty warrants were placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, against offending distillers. All save one were successfully served, by the aid of a posse of armed men, under the guidance of the District Inspector, General Neville. This one met the posse by an armed resistance. His men fired upon the officers, and compelled them to fly for their lives. Neville secured a squad of troops to guard his house, but it was attacked and burnt down. The General escaping down the river to Philadelphia, to meet the true state of affairs to the President.

This success gave the insurrectionists a clear field; they proceeded to extremes in their violence against all who upheld the law. The mail was robbed and letters read to obtain evidence of complicity with the Government, on the part of citizens. The insurgents summoned the militia, and sent a thousand men answered the call. Colonel Cook, one of the judges of Fayette County, was made President of this "assembly of citizens," and Albert Gallatin, (afterwards one of the most eminent men in the country,) was chosen Secretary. Gallatin prepared an address, which embodied the sentiments among the "wild" people who were in arms, to "resist a lawless invasion of their rights." A major-general was elected, who proceeded at once to drill the troops, and to prepare for further operations.

Washington, now thoroughly convinced that further temporizing with the wrong was inadvisable, issued his proclamation requiring the insurgents to disperse, and those opposing the laws to desist. This effected nothing; when he issued his second, calling upon the States of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for 15,000 troops to suppress the rebellion.

This was the beginning of the end. The insurgents, apparently appalled by the President's well-aimed purpose to arrest and hang every man found in arms, called a convention at Parkersburg, and there adopted resolutions of entire submission. The troops proceeded to the seat of trouble, under the command of General Lee, July 1st, '34, and, since which time we have been confined in hospital near the above-named place; and we feel safe in saying, notwithstanding every effort upon the part of the Government, circumstances were such that, while 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 for many of the comforts; but for the actual necessities 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.

In this all these good men have done? No! We would like to say more, but strength fails us to write. J. F. JONES, Co. D, 7th Va. H. J. BRAGO, Co. H, 57th Va. W. S. BOWLES, Co. G, 13th Va. M. G. ALBERT, Co. D, 21st Va. JNO. A. WILKINSON, Co. H, 3d Ark. W. N. GRIFPIN, Co. B, 15th Ga.

Compact form.

After the season of severe weather has passed, (which varies in different localities, but which is usually after the lapse of about two-thirds of the winter,) the fodder may be taken away from the trees and fed to the cattle. Every farmer who raises much corn will thus protect a 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 trunk, would be most and doubtless more efficient. J. Batsey, of Keosauqua, 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 experiment, which we hope will be tested by some of our enterprising fruit-raisers in cold regions.—Country Gentleman.

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 any of 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 since incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania under the 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 Pennsylvania 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 Publication."

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, to be paid 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 _____ 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 its officers, and to 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 it be particularly described.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 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 simultaneous effort; and whereas, an earnest appeal has arisen, requiring the cooperation of all our churches to have our Boards from serious embarrassment; Resolved, That this Assembly earnestly request all our churches that have no fixed times for the purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz:

For the BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS on the FIRST SABBATH OF NOVEMBER. For the BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS on the FIRST SABBATH OF JANUARY. For the BOARD OF EDUCATION on the FIRST SABBATH OF MARCH. For the COLPORTEGE FUND OF THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION on the FIRST SABBATH OF MAY. For the BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION on the FIRST SABBATH OF JUNE. 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 is recommended to take them up as soon thereafter as possible.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD. BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, the publication of this Record shall be discontinued in the quarter or newspaper-form with effect from the December number. It will from that time be printed only in the octavo, or pamphlet form, which will be distributed 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 it were, we are doing now; and, if preserved, it will be a valuable record of the progress of the Church to succeeding generations.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. In the organ of the Boards of Domestic Missions, Education, Foreign Missions, Publication, and the Board of Church Extension, and is issued monthly, at Fifty Cents a year, and is issued Packages to churches, for any number of copies, at 20 cents per copy. Payment in advance. Address, Mr. Peter Walker, 821 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

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LIBRARIES. The American Sunday School Union. For Distribution. The 310 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND Union League Pledge. In pamphlet form. Price 5 cents. \$2.00 per hundred. Single copies 10 cents. Postage free. Address all orders to JOHN P. HUNT, Publisher, No. 157 N. 5th St., Philadelphia.

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