Poetry.

Waldensian Hymn.

The people of wild mountainous countries cherish a strong attachment to their native hills. The Waldenses, when driven from their homes by persecution, sighed and longed for the hour of their return. Below we give one of their beautiful hymns:

THANKS BE TO GOD FOR THE MOUNTAINS. For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God: Thou hast made thy children mighty, By the touch of the mountain sod; Thou hast fix'd our ark of refuge, Where the spoilers' feet ne'er trod;

Our God, our fathers' God. We are watchers of a beacon, Whose light must never die; We're guardians of an altar, 'Midst the silence of the sky; The rocks yield founts of courage. Struck forth as by thy rod:

For the strength of the hills we bless thee,

For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God. For the dark resounding caverns. Where thy still small voce is heard,

For the strong pines of the forest, That by thy strength are stirr'd: For the storm, on whose free pinions Thy spirit walks abroad: For the strength of the hills we bless thee,

Our God, our fathers' God. The royal eagle darteth On his quarry from the heights; And the stag that knows no master,

Seeks there his wild delights; But we, for thy communion, Have sought the mountain sod; For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God.

The banner of the chieftain Far, far below us waves; For the war-horse of the spearsman Cannot reach our lofty caves; The dark clouds wrap the threshold Of Freedom's last abode: For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God.

For the shadow of thy presence, 'Round our camp of rock outspread; For the stern defiles of battle Bearing record of our dead; For the snows, and for the torrents.

For the free heart's burrial sod;

For the strength of the hills we bless thee, Our God, our fathers' God. -Christian World.

For the Young.

Boys, You are Watched.

Do you believe this, boys? It is true, true that you are watched often, very often when you think not of it. Perhaps I can best illustrate this by giving you a story re-lated by a traveller in one of the Southern

Among the Irish emigrants who came to our country more than twenty years ago, was a lad not then out of his teens. He was a stranger in a strange land, without friends or helper. In his search for employment he came to the banks of one of the rivers which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. Hore he obtained a situation as deck hand on board of a steamboat. It was hard work and hard fare. At all hours of the day and night he was expected to stand ready to land and receive freight, take in wood, and feed the furnaces. He did his work faithfully, proving himself sober, ac-

tive, and intelligent. He had been in the boat about a week, when one dark night a fire was seen, and a cry heard on the banks of the river. The fire was a signal for the boat to stop.. The mate, who was then in charge, would not land, but sent our young Irishman on shore in a small boat. He found a planter and two or three negroes standing by the signal fire. The planter handed him a package, saying, " Here is thirty-four thousand dol lars. Give it to the captain or clerk, and ask him to deposit it for me in the Planter's Bank as soon as he gets in. Tell him not to forget it, as it is to pay a note which falls due day after to-morrow."

The young man put the money in his bosom, and pushed off for the boat. In the darkness he might have gone in another direction, and with the money in his possession, a great fortune for a poor immigrant, disappeared, never more to be seen in these parts. Does ill-gotten wealth ever prove a real blessing? This young man probably thought not. At all events he had no in tention of trying it. On his reaching the deck, the mate de

manded of him what was wanted. The lad replied simply that it was a message for the captain, and was roughly ordered to go into the cabin and deliver it. Upon entering the cabin he saw the cap-

tain surrounded by a jolly group of passen gers, and very busy with cards and punch. Under these circumstances he wisely concluded that the money would for that night be safest in his own keeping. He retired from the cabin unobserved, and stowed the package of notes in the bottom of his clothes-bag. In the morning when the cap-tain was sober, he again visited the cabin, and delivered the money and message, when something like the following conversation occurred: "What is all this? Where did you get

this money?" "I went ashore in the yawl for it last

night. sir." And why did you not bring it to the

office at once?" "I did, sir; but you and the clerk were both very busy." This answer drew forth a hearty laugh

from some of the passengers who had been engaged in the same business. Young man," said the captain, "how long have you been on this boat?"

"A week, sir." "And how much money have you?"

"Five dollars, sir." "Very well. Go to your work" In three weeks from that time the young immigrant became second-mate, in a year first mate, and not long after, captain. In a few years he had a wife and children, and

owned a plantation and two or three steam-

Now, was it only a happy fortune, or as some would say, a lucky chance, which in one short year raised this young man from the situation of a deck-hand to that of first-

the situation to this young immigrant.

persevering. That boy is watched. After count of the negotiation: have watched that boy," says he to himself, "and I am confident that he is just what I want." The boy gets the offer of this situ-What a lucky fellow that boy is! What aquil.

What a lucky fellow that boy is! What aquil.

He too is the reason no one wants me?" He too has been watched. That is the reason no | your children?' one wants him.

one wants a boy whom he can trust, and he for me to complain when they don't." says, "I have taken note of that boy, and have observed that he is uniformly faithful with one of them? in all the little things committed to his care. He is diligent, careful, and honest, I will secure his services and will do well

by him." . unfaithful, if not positively dishonest. He indeed! What do you mean?" looks on and wonders. "That is just such a situation as I have been trying a long low that boy is. Something is always turn- you stand in the way of its interests? ing up for him."

always turning up for him, or does he turn us what you are driving at?' it up by his diligence, faithfulness, and honesty? Which is it, boys?

ward. The reward may seem slow in coming, but wait for it, work and wait. When you become men you will find that an honwanted to fill some useful and respectable struggle between a father's love and the deaf-mutes are the issue of consanguineous place in society.

Remember, dear young friends, that you are watched by those around you, by those reward each one according to his work .-Evangelist.

"I'm too Little."

These words reached the ears of Mrs. Wilson as she came into the parlor one day. She found her three children seated from excitement and agitation. on the sofa-Anna, the eldest, trying to amuse her younger brother and sister. who was a great help to her mother, and maybe the Heavens above will give us was showing the example of this excellent strength to bear it." child for the benefit of Ella, when their mother came in. "Too little for what, Ella?" asked Mrs.

told me she was too little."

is n't too little to be good, I hope." sure," said Ella; "I can't do such things father's kiss, saying through his tears: as she can."

"What things?" asked mamma. "Why, bring in the milk pitcher; I'm would say: 'Oh, you are a plague!'"

Mrs. Wilson smiled, for little Ella was called "a plague" very often.

"If you couldn't bring the milk pitcher darling, you could be useful in other ways,'

Mrs. Wilson sat down and took the child he had the other child in his arms. upon her lap. "Now listen to me; you can pick up my

useful?"

ing her eyes in astonishment. "It means that older girls are to do are only four years old, you are not too little to be sometimes useful.—Merry's Magazine.

"'T was My Mother's."

The superintendent stepped up to him, and found he was cutting a small piece out. old jacket, which, having been replaced by left with me. a new one, had been thrown away. There come," said the superintendent; "what are you going to do with that old piece of

"Please, sir," said John, "I am cutting eabin without form or ceremony, and tion than mutton, because it is a prime ne it out to take with me. My mother put the lining into this old jacket for me. This was a piece of her dress, and it is all that I shall have to remember her by!" And as the poor boy thought of that dear mother's love, and of the sad death-bed scene in the old garret where she died, he Biddy has a look of Mary; but little Pau- even by whole nations. Yet it is demoncovered his face with his hands and sobbed

as if his heart would break. But the train was about leaving, and John thrust the little piece of calico into his bosom, "to remember his mother by," hurried into a car, and was soon far away from the place where he had seen so much

ROTTOW. Many an eye has moistened as the story of this orphan boy has been told; and many a heart has prayed that the God of the fatherless and motherless would be his not but believe that he obeyed her, and was

Miscellaneous.

and reliable young man to fill it, he offered | desirous of adopting one of the little trav- | whose bodies laid together would not extend ellers, and made application to the father, an inch? But what are these to the aston-This is an event not unlike what often through a friend, who gives the following ishing truths which modern optical inquioccurs. A boy is industrious, patient, and touching, and, as we suppose, truthful ac- ries have disclosed, which teach that every

a time some merchant or mechanic is in . "I proceeded," he says, "immediately thinks he knows where to find him. "I friend on deck, I thus opened the affair-His answer was very characteristic.

"'You are very poor?" "'Poor, sir!' said he, 'ay, if there's a

round..... different description. He is careless, and the heart torn out of my breast? A relief, amining the chain of reasoning by which

" 'You don't understand me.' I replied 'If now, it were in one's power to provide time to find," he says; "what a lucky fel | comfortably for one of your children, would "'No, sir,' said he; "I would willingly

Be sure that industry, faithfulness, and he would consent to it, it should be edu- not been based upon conclusive proofs. 2

"This threw him into a fit of speculachild's interest was evident and touching. At length he said: "'Oh, would n't it be a great thing for

who may have it in their power to help you the baby! But I must go and talk with deaux. 4. Marriages between nephews onward and upward. Above all, remember Mary—that's the mother of 'em; and it and aunts are contracted in France in the that you are watched by the Eye which would n't be right to be givin' away her proportion of 0.014 per cent. (fourteen never slumbers nor sleeps, by Him who will children before her face and her to know thousandths per cent.), while deaf-mutes nothing at all about it.'
"Away with you, then," said I, 'and bring me an answer back as soon as pos-

> "In about half an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale "'Well,' I inquired, 'what success?'

"'Indade, it was a hard struggle, sir,

"'Faix, and I don't know, sir,' and he ran his eye dubiously over both. 'Here's deaf-mutes proceeding from consanguineous "I was telling her," said Anna, "the little Norah—she's the oldest, an' won't origin would be still greater if we could story of Katie Lee, and when I said she need her mother so much: but then—oh. must be good, and do as Katie Lee did, she tear an' sigers, it's myself that can't tell directly from consanguineous marriages. which I'd rather part with least; so take 8. While at Berlin the proportion of deaf-"Little girls of four years are rather the first one that comes wid a blessing. mutes is but 6 in 10,000 among the Chrissmall," said Mrs. Wilson, "but my Ella There, sir," and he handed over little tians, it is 27 in 10,000 among the Jews. Norah. Turning back, he snatched her up 9. In nearly the whole of the cases the "But Katie was older than I, I'm in his arms, and gave her one long, hearty deaf-mutes issuing from consanguineous "'May God be good to him that's good

to you.'. "Then, taking his other child by the

thought the matter settled. It must be these, the hypothesis of a morbid herediconfessed, to my great indignation, how- tariness employed for the explanation of ever, in about an hour's time I saw my the frequency of deaf-dumbness among infriend Pat at the window. As soon as he fants the results of consanguineous mar "O no, I can't-I'm too little," persisted | caught my eye, he began making signs for | riages, is radically false. 12. The hypoth me to come out. I did so, and found that esis of the pretended harmlessness of con-

"' What's the matter, now?' I asked. "Now listen to me; you can pick up my ball when it rolls on the carpet, and get don for troubling you about so foolpapa's slippers, and fetch me a book, or my work basket, can't you?"

we're thinkin' that maybe it'd make of infirm children by parents who are phy-"Yes, I can do those," said Ella. no differ you see, sir, I've been talking sically irreproachable. M. Boudin, in "Well, then, are you too small to be to Mary, an' she says she can't part proof of the practical importance of this seful?" with Norah, because the creature has a kind of inquiries, states that in 1831 more "Why is that being useful?" I thought look ov me; but here's little Biddy, she's than 15,000 men have been exempted in it meant real great things," said Ella, open- purtyer far, an' av you plase, sir, will you France from military service on account o swap?

great things and little girls are to do "So he snatched up little Norah, as little things," said her mother. "You are though it was some recovered treasure, and "So he snatched up little Norah, as Medical Times. a little girl, now, and so your heavenly darted away with her, leaving little Biddy, Father only wishes you to do little things, who remained with us all night: but lo! but then my darling must try to do them the moment we entered the cabin in the willingly and pleasantly. You should almorning, there was Pat making his mysways be ready to do what mamma asks at terious signs again at the window, and this once, and not say, 'I'm tired,' or 'I don't time he had the youngest, a baby, in his want to,' or 'I can't,' because though you arms.

"' What's wrong now?' I inquired. "'Ay, sir, an' its meself that's almost ashamed to tell ye. Ye see, I've been talking to Mary, an' she didn't like to part with Norah, because she has a look ov me. an' I can't part with Biddy, because she's A company poor children who had been the model of her mother; but there's little gathered out of the city, were preparing | Pauleen, sir. There's a lump of a Chrisfor their departure to new and distant tian for you, two years old, and not a day homes in the West. Just before the time more; he'll never be any trouble to any for the starting of the cars, one of the boys one; for av he takes after his mother, he'll was noticed aside from the others, and have the brightest eye, an' av he takes after the prime consideration, and wool the acapparently very busy with a cast-off gar- his father, he'll have a fine broad pair of cessory—or wool the prime consideration, shoulders to push his way through the and mutton the accessory. If the first conworld. Will you swap again, sir !'

of the patched lining. It proved to be his the same to me; and little Pauleen was to be preferred; if the last, the merino has "'Ha, ha,' said I to myself, as I looked was no time to be lost. "Come, John, into his big, laughing eyes, 'so the affair is settled at last. "But it was n't; for ten minutes had profitable to the producer. Wool has a

snatched up the baby, and said:

"It's no use; I've been talking to Mary, and we can't do it. Look at him, necessary of life, although it is made to sir: he's the youngest an' the best of the contribute largely toward one human food. batch. You wouldn't keep him from uz. You see, sir, Norah has a look ov me, and scarcely used by large classes of men, and case it is essential to give the RIGHT CORPORATE deen has the mother's eye, an' my nose, an' a little of both of uz all over. No, sir; ly than any other meat. No meat, not we can bear hard fortune, starvation, and even the choicest of beef, is more palatable misery, but we can't bear to part with our to those accustomed to its use; and none is children, unless it be the will of Heaven to take them from us."

Wonders of the Universe.

What assertion will make one believe that in one second of time, one beat of the wastes less than beef in being converted pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels into food. Everything, therefore, marks it friend. He loved his mothar, and we can over 152,000 miles, and would; therefore, as one of the most valuable articles of huperform the tour of the world in about the man consumption; and when its use is same time that it requires to wink with our once established; there is no one which evelids and in much less than a swift run- finds a steadier demand or more uniformly ner occupies in taking a single stride? remunerating prices."

What mortal can be made to believe, with After speaking of the difficulties of the situation of a deck-hand to that of first mate? Perhaps you will say that a favorable circumstance introduced him to the no-tice of the captain. That is true, but there was the faithfulness, the honesty, the intelligence, the tact, to profit by these favorable circumstances. He did only his duty, in the simplicity and honesty of his heart, probably without hope of reward, or even of notice. But he was watched. His captain observed his conducts and when, three

weeks afterwards, the place of second-mate admiration of their fellow-passengers. A ond? or that there exist animated and regwas vacant, and he wanted an industrious lady who had no children of her own, was ularly organized beings, many thousands of

point of a medium through which a ray of light passes is affected with a succession of want of a boy of that description, and he on my delicate diplomacy. Finding my periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single second! That it is by such movements communicated to the nerves of the eye, that ation, and gladly and thankfully accepts of poorer man than me troublin' the world, we see; nay, more, that it is the difference it. The lazy drone stands by, and says, God pity both ov uz, for we'd be about in the frequence of their recurrence which affects us with the sense of the diversity of color? That, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are "'Is it support them, sir? Why I don't affected four hundred and eighty-two mil-Again, a boy is careful, faithful, and honest. He too is watched. By and by some way or other. It il be time enough five hundred and forty-two millions of millions of times—and of violet, seven hun-"' Would it be a relief to you to part dred and seven millions of millions of times per second? (Do not such things sound 'It was too sudden; he turned sharply more like the rayings of madmen than the sober conclusions of people in their waking "'A what, sir?' he cried; 'a relief to senses? They are, nevertheless, conclu part from my child. Would it be a relief to sions to which any one may certainly ar-The boy who lives next door, is of a very have the hands chopped from the body, or rive, who will only be at the trouble of ex-

they have been obtained.

Marriages of Consunguinity. M. Boudin, so well known for his re searches in medical statistical questions. Does this boy reason correctly about his cut the sunshine away from myself, that thus concludes an interesting inquiry conneighbor's good fortune? Is something they might get all the warm of it; but tell cerning the effects of marriages of consanguinity: 1. The opinions hitherto deliv "I then told him that a lady had taken | ered, whether for or against the hurtfulness famey to have one of his children, and, if of these marriages, have for the most part honesty will sooner or later find their re- cated, and finally settled comfortably in It is the statistical method that can alone supply a scientific solution of the problem. 3. It results from my own researches that tion. He scratched his head, and looked consanguineous marriages are contracted in est, diligent, and reliable man is always the very picture of bewilderment. The France at the rate of 2 per cent.; and that marriages in the proportion of 28 per cent at the Paris Imperial Institution, 25 per cent. at Lyons, and 30 per cent. at Borthousandths per cent.), while deaf-mutes are the results of such marriages in the proportion of 2.04 per cent. In other

words, deaf-mutes resulting from such marriages are 145 more numerous than they should be. 5. Marriages between uncle and nieces are contracted in the proportion of 0.04 per cent (four hundredths), and the deaf-mutes resulting from such mar riages reach 1.61 per cent.; i. e., the danger of engendering deaf-mutes is 40 times She had been telling them a story in said he. But I've been talking to Mary, greater in this kind of alliance than it is her own wise way, of some good little girl an' she says, as it's for the child's good, in ordinary unions. 6. Marriages between cousin-germans are contracted in the proportion of 0.77 per cent., and deaf-mutes "'Very well, and which of them is it to are produced in the proportion of 18.47 per cent., i. e., 24 times more frequent than they should be. 7. The proportion of. marriages have parents who are perfectly healthy and exempt from hereditary affections. 10. When male and female deafmutes intermarry, not being consanguineous. afraid I'd spill the milk, and then Susan hand, he walked away, leaving Norah with the children they produce, with rare exceptions, are exempt from dumbness and "I took her down to the cabin, and we deafness. 11. In the face of such facts as

sanguineous marriages is contradicted by the most evident and well-verified facts, "'Well, sir,' said he, 'I ask your par- and can only be excused by the difficulty deaf dumbness, dumbness, or deafness -"Certainly, whenever you like, said I. Recuil de Mem. de Med. Militaire and

Garden, &c.

Mutton for Food.

In Dr. Randall's valuable work or Sheep Husbandry," which we noticed some weeks ago, are some practical hints which we know will prove of interest to

our readers. In chapter ix. he says: "Persons desirous of engaging in sheep husbandry are frequently at a loss to decide what breed of sheep is best adapted to their particular wants and circumstances. The first and leading point to determine is whether it would be most profitable to make mutton clusion is adopted, some of the improved "'With all my heart, said I; 'it's all English mutton varieties are undoubtedly no competitor. o competitor.
"While other circumstances equally ad mit of either husbandry, it is the market

that determines which product is the most scarcely elapsed, when Pat rushed into the vastly greater and more universal consump It readily admits of substitutes. It is strable that it can be produced more cheapmore nutricious and healthful. The pugilist, whose success depends upon the per-fect integrity of all his physical tissues and functions, is as often trained on mutton as on beef; the physician as often recommends it to the invalid. And finally, it

taste. Some of the earlier prejudices yet ! linger among our rural population; yet the same change is making its way, not slowly, into the country. The first quality of mutton now commands a higher price in our markets than the first quality of beef. The extent and rapidity of the change in our cities receives a striking illustration from the following facts stated in Mr. Grinnell's Report to the Massachusetts Board of

Agriculture, 1860: "'At Brighton (near Boston), on the market day previous to Christmas, 1839, two Franklin County men held four hundred sheep, every one in the market, and yet so ample was that supply, and so inactive the demand, that they could not raise the market half a cent a pound, and finally sold with difficulty;' and 'just twenty years after that, at the same place, on the market day previous to Christmas, 1859, 5,400 sheep changed from the drover to the

utcher.'
"The history of Boston in this respect is but the history of all our larger cities, towns and villages. When this taste fully extends to our rural population; when our laboring farmers learn, as they ought to learn and will learn, that eating fat pork all the year round is not most conducive to health, and to an enlarged general economy; when they acquire the habit, as they so conveniently could, of killing mutton habitually for household and neighborhood consumption in its fresh state; our people now the greatest consumers of animal food among the civilized nations of the world. will become by far the greatest consumers of mutton in the world. I doubt whether the enormous amount which will be annually grown and consumed in this country, within fifty years, has yet occurred to our most sanguine advocates of mutton-sheep. -Boston Recorder.

Intelligence in Farming.

Extracts from an address before the New-York State Agricultural Society at Utica, by Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., President of Hamilton College. Speaking of the importance of intelligence to the farmer, he remarked:

"Now, gentlemen, the thought which rises unpermost as we survey this exhibition, the thought which forces itself upon my mind as I witness the success which has attended the efforts of these producers, is this: that precisely the same principle prevails here as in all other departments of human labor, the principle that intelligence, other things being equal, makes the superior farmer and mechanic. I do not mean that a mere classical scholar, or a profound lawyer, or a poet, or a fine writer, will necessarily be a good farmer. The field of knowledge is infinite, the objects to which it may be applied are various as the pursuits of man, and it is utterly impossible that any man shouldcompass the whole or be eminent in all. Hence we must have a division of labor and of thought. One man takes this department and another that. Your department and prepaid. is that which embraces the production of the support and comfort of society. And what I mean to say is, that intelligence here SMITH, ENGLISH & CO. makes the superior producer; that with the same diligence and labor, a thorough mastery of all the knowledge belonging to your business will give the greatest success.

"I do not belong to that school which thinks that ignorance is good enough for the masses of the people; that because a man must labor with his hands his intellect is a useless appendage. The first man God made, the highest, most intelligent of the tags. Was a farmer. He made it his business that with the same and t makes the superior producer; that with the race, was a farmer. He made it his business to apply his intelligence to the tilling He, who could go through the highest operations of the human mind, the work of giving fit names to all the objects of nature, was not too learned or too scientific to be a cultivator of the earth. This same principle of intelligence, which in everything else ROBERT S. DAVIS, gives success, has its place here as the characteristic of the most successful operator. When you pass by a farm where everything is in its place, the fences all right, the fields waving with the finest crops, the trees bending beneath the weight of the best and Students.

(Cor. of Diamond Aller,) PITTSBURGH.

(Cor. of Diamond Aller,) PITTSBURGH. kind of fruit, the stock such as would adorn the park of a king, the house arranged for comfort, the barns and stables well planned there is something there higher than mere diligence and labor; that an intelligent mind, a master of his business, has guided the hand of labor, and the result is success.

Take an illustration—what to some, may seem no illustration at all. Take one of those fruits—a pear, an apple—so large, rich, and luscious. It may be that here and there nature alone may produce such you must graft, and prune, and care for your trees before you can secure so fine a product: Nature does much; but nature, directed by your intelligence, will do vastly more. Every one of these products is a result of nature's work and your work com-bined. And so God mant it should be. He meant that in this very way your own minds should find exercise and development, and you should fill out the measure of an intelligent man. He does not bring these things to you and say eat and drink and enjoy yourselves. But he says, use your minds, let them guide your hands, and then nature will bless you with her richest

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

NAME.
The oldest Board was originally called the Board of Missions, but is now incorporated un-der the laws of Pennsylvania under title of for the laws of remayivants under the States 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 Educa-tion of the Presbyterian Church in the United State:

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 un der the laws of Pennsylvania under the style of The Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Pub ication."
The Board of Church Extension of the Gen-

eral Assembly is not incorporated, but the fol-lowing form of bequest, it is supposed, would be

When real estate or other property is given, let it be particularly described.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEM-BLY IN REGARD TO COLLECTIONS. WHEREAS, Many of our churches do not contribute to our benevolent enterprises, and where-as, 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 em-

parrassment; therefore, Resolved, 1. That this Assembly earnestly request all our churches that have no fixed times for the purpose, to take up annual collection For the BOARD ON 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

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. Resolved, 2. That when the annual collection 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. 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 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Is 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 for a single copy. Packages to churches, for any number of copies, at 25 cents per copy. Payment in advance.

Address, Mr. Peter Walker, 821 Chestnut St.,

Philadelphia."
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