I Don't Want To.

"Come, Laura, I want you to help shell these beans.

The little girl to whom this request, or rather command was addressed, was sitting by a table near her Uncle Richard, who was employed in giving her a very informal lesson in drawing. Laura was much interested in this lesson, and quite unwilling to leave it.

"I don't want to, mother," she said; " can't you wait a little while?" "No, you must come now or they will not be done in time."

Laura would have remonstrated farther, had not her uncle gently drawn the paper from under her hand, thus giving her a quiet reminder of her duty. She rose and followed her mother out of the room, but with a very ungracious manner.
Uncle Richard was spending a few weeks

with Laura Weaver's parents. Laura was his pet and plaything, and many of his leisure hours were spent in her society. She was very fond of her uncle, and liked to be with him very much. On her uncle's part, however, there was one drawback to the pleasure of this intercourse. When Laura became interested in a pursuit or amusement proposed by him, she was very unwilling to leave it to perform any service which might be required of her. Her almost invariable answer on such occasions was, "I don't want to." Her uncle had; several times gently reminded her of her duty, but with little effect. Not only were the beans shelled very unwillingly that morning, but' several services were per-

formed that day in a similar manner. The next morning, before Uncle Richard left his room, he resolved that day to give Laura a lesson. Soon after breakfast she came to him. "Uncle Richard," she said, " please lend

me your knife to sharpen my pencil."
"I don't want to," said Uncle Richard. Laura was much surprised, for her uncle was uniformly very accommodating and ready to grant any reasonable request. The circumstance, however, was soon forgotten, and not long after, Laura came

again to her uncle. "O uncle," she said, "I have a new flower in my bed. It is such a beauty. Do come with me and see it."

"I don't want to," was the reply. "I do wonder what is the matter with Uncle Richard, this morning," said Laura to herself, as she retired, much chagrined. Soon after, Laura put on her sun-bonnet. and went out for a ramble in search of flowers. She would have liked very much to ask her uncle to accompany her, but having received two rebuffs that morning,

she concluded not to say anything about it. As she was returning home, however, she was joined by him very unexpectedly. They walked on together until they approached a high stone wall. Laura ran on before her uncle to show how nimbly she could climb it. She laid her bunch of flowers on the top of the wall while she got over. As she took them up again she chanced to drop the one she valued most, and it fell on the other side.

"I need not climb over for it," she thought, "Uncle Richard will get it for me when he comes up." But Laura was mistaken.

"I don't want to," said Uncle Richard. when she asked him to pick up the flower

Laura was thoroughly vexed when she saw her uncle spring over the wall, and walk on very unconsciously. She was firmly resolved that she would ask no favor of him again that day, and for some hours she kept her resolution. It was, however, at last broken. It happened in this way. Toward night she met her uncle in a little path leading down to the river. "Where are you going, Uncle?" she

asked.
"I am going out in the boat." Now a sail with her uncle in the little boat was Laura's special delight, and her resolution was at once broken. "O, Uncle," she said, "do let me go with you.".

"I don't want to," said her uncle. This was too much for Laura, who turned quickly from her uncle. When she reached a spot she thought favorable for that purpose, she sat down and gave herself up to tears. The place she had chosen was a plot of green grass in one corner of the garden. Here her father soon found

"What is the matter, Laura?" he asked. Laura told her father that her uncle would not let her go with him in the boat and added that he had refused everything that she had asked of him that day. "What is the difficulty?" said her father. "Have you done anything to dis

please your uncle?" "No, sir," said Laura; "I have done nothing to displease him that I know of." Mr. Weaver was puzzled, and he was also determined to find out what it meant "What is the trouble, Richard?" he inquired, when an hour later, his brother re turned. "I thought you and Laura were great friends, but according to her account the wind has changed, to-day. Why did you not take her with you in the boat?" "I didn't want to," said Mr. Richard, imitating as nearly as possible Laura's tone

and manner. Light broke in upon the mind of Mr Weaver. "Ah, I understand it," he said, smiling

"You have been so much of late with a certain little friend of yours, that you have learned some of her ways. I would advise you, Laura, to set your uncle a better ex-

Laura was half puzzled, half conscious The idea of a grown man, like her uncle. following the example of a little girl like herself, seemed to her a very droll one.

The next morning when Mr. Richard strolled into the garden, he found Laura there, trying to get a bunch of grapes which grew just beyond her reach. "O, Uncle Richard," she said, "won't

you please to ---." Here she paused, suddenly recollecting some of the incidents of the previous day "Won't I please do what?" inquired Uncle Richard, in a tone which was cer-

tainly encouraging.
"Mother says I may have a bunch of grapes. I was going to ask you to pick me that bunch up there, but ---."

Here again Laura hesitated, turning very "But I was so disobliging and disagree able yesterday, that, on second thoughts

you concluded not to ask me." Laura did not reply, but she grew redder "You used that little sentence so often

that I thought I would try it, just for one day, to see how I liked it. The truth is. I did not like it at all. It made me so disagreeable, and others so unhappy, that I did not intend to use it any more. said Laura. "I know what you were about

yesterday, Uncle Richard. You meant to give me a lesson." "It was a good lesson, was it not?"

"I suppose so." "A good lesson, well learned, is a good thing. But we won't say any more about that now. I am ready to do all in my

power to oblige you to day, so I will begin by picking the bunch of graie."

Laura did not say, "I don't want to," once that day. But this was not true of all succeeding days. Bad habits are not qually proken of, and Laura found it so.

thought; but if they were uttered in Unc e Richard's presence she was always re-

that day was not in vain. Richard.—Evangelist.

#### A Contrast.

I remember, at a tea-table numerously attended, a female, whose years and education ought to have made her blush at the part she acted, relating a report which had just reached her, that a poor man who lived in the neighborhood generally made the ginger-beer, which he sold, with water taken from the horsepond. She certainly amused a part of her company by this unseasonable piece of information, and a great deal of giggling took place; but she did more than this : she ruined the poor man's reputation forever.

The servants in the room spread the report of their mistress, though there was not a word of truth in the reckless slander. Every man, woman, and child, who had ever bought a bottle of ginger-beer from the accused, became his avowed enemy. "Had they been drinking puddle from

the horse-pond? the fellow deserved hanging! Nay, hanging was too good for him!" John Thoroughgood was a ruined man. 💉 I remember, too, at another party, that

a thoughtful, but kind-hearted man, took occasion to weave into his conversation the sorrowful tale of a poor widow who dwelt within half a mile of the place. She was one of the many who walked the shadowy paths of life. Her sick husband, before his death, had exhausted her slender supplies, and one article after another was ungrudingly parted with to find him medicines and little indulgences. She loved him; and we can part with all that we have for those we love. When he died the poor widow and her three children were left unprotected; and it is a fearful thing when a heart, almost broken with sorrow for the dead, is troubled with fear how to provide for the living.

Well, the kind-hearted man pleaded the cause of the lonely woman at the tea-table in a sweet spirit of tender compassion. He repeated the striking text in Deuteronomy: "If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates, in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thine heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother; but thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his peed. Thou shalt surely give him, and thy heart shall not be grieved

when thou goest unto him." To shorten my story, that very night, before the stars of heaven very visible in dress, of course, or would they be women? the sky, three of the party, their visits unknown to each other, had trod the threshhold, and entered the abode of affliction. They relieved "the wants of the fatherless." and made "the widow's heart to sing

for joy." Now, mark the distinction, for it is wide one, between a tea party thus moved, knit together, and influenced by a kindly compassionate spirit to do good, and another, wrought upon by reckless scandal, to do evil. The one raises the fallen, the other drags down those who stand; the one softens and betters the heart, by calling forth the best affections of our sinful nature: the other hardens and debases it by the introduction and participation of qualities unfeeling, ungenerous, and un-

# Miscellaneous.

Passing Away. O River of Time! how ceaselessly Thou flowest on to the boundless sea Whether upon thy sunny tide The sweet Spring blossoms drop and glide, Or whether the dreary enow-fishes only Fall in the Winter cold and lonely—

Thou hastest on to Eternity's deep.

'T was long ago, in my life's sweet May, My childhood silently floated away; I hear the noon-bells distantly chime, And youth glides by on the stream of time. My days, though sunny or overcast, Are stealing away to the changeless past; But I mark their flight with a smile of cheer, And not with a sigh or a falling tear.

So often, so sadly, the people say, Passing away! still passing away!" That the words have borrowed a pensive tone And a shade of sadness not their own; And I fain would reclaim the notes again From their minor key on the lips of men, And make the refrain of my gladdest lay, Passing away! ever passing away!

For what is the transient? and what will last What maketh its grave in the growing past? And what lives on in the deathless spheres, Where naught corrupts by the rust of years? Does Time, who gathers our fairest flowers, Destroy no weeds in this world of ours? What rises victorious o'er dull decay? And what is that which is passing away?

Our time is flying. The years sweep by Like flitting clouds in a breezy sky. But time is a drop of the boundless sea Of an infinite eternity.

As our seas are spanned by the arching skies, 'Neath the presence of God that ocean lies, And though tides may fall in life's shallow bay, Eternity's deep is not ebbing away.

## A Strange People.

There are many odd countries in the world, whose inhabitants rejoice in many to those islands included in the sovereignty of Japan.

Until a very recent date, no Europeans were permitted to trespass beyond the sacred limits of this most exclusive of empires, nor were any Japanese allowed to you land at Nagasaki, your movements are more mysterious, more incomprehensibl, the form of the letter T, that is, a short watched by regular sentries, who report ev. more inconceivable, than some of the well-horizontal cut, and from the middle of this ery step you take to their superiors; while known properties of the simple metal, a longer vertical one. Lift the corners of to prevent the Japanese themselves from iron. Consider, for instance, its change the cut portion, and insert the bud, crowd-

barred from visiting us. numbers; for the thousand and one isles the wire, it is so changed that the acid has which make up the empire of Japan, contact with more thousand densely peopled times after the platinum wire is with island of Niphon, has a population nearly equal to that of London; and we are told by travelers that the castle in which re
sides the second the thousand and one isles the wire, it is so changed that the acid has plump and sound, after they have been in plump and sound, after they have been in serted a fortnight, it is fair to conclude that they have "taken." With this brief, they have "taken." With this brief, they have "taken." With the platinum sends a transformation through the platinum sends a few trial explanation, one can make a few trial explanation, one can make a few trial explanation, one can make a few trial explanation on worthless twigs, and then go to work with a good chance of success.

Label all budded trees, and make a record of them to avoid fiture trouble.—Amerperors—one sacred, one secular, could accommodate forty thousand men. Miako, a city covering twelve square miles, could wound with an insulated wire and a curcountry these timely hints of the Agricul-

Japan, and are of terribly long duration. current ceases, the iron becomes like Sampminded of her mistake by a certain roguish twinkle of his dark gray eyes, and then she would resolve to be more careful in the future. This resolution she tried hard to have the following the conversion of the keep, and the lesson given by her uncle by that of 1792. It becomes impossible, fall of a piece of iron to the ground under

hat day was not in vain.

therefore, for the Japanese architects, to the simple action of gravitation. What is construct lotty piles out of clay and bamthat invisible force which reaches out in you, do ye also to them likewise," is the boos, and the chimneys of the Manchester all directions from the earth, and clutches Golden Rule to regulate our intercourse factories would be out of place in Niphon. all matter in its grasp? The fibres of this with each other. If Laura had obeyed The law restricts the height of a dwelling power are imperceptible to any of our this rule, she would not have needed the to six kins, or forty-four feet three inches, senses. If we pass our hands under a surlesson given her that day by her Uncle and there are few houses which boast of pended rock we can feel nothing reaching more than one story.

that the floor is slightly raised above the level of the earth, and thickly covered with

upon mats. and lighted by windows of oiled paper, for self at the fire-there is, alas! no fireplace; but in the middle of the room you may tiled hole, from which ascend the fumes of water is always boiling. The Japanese drink tea as voraciously as English old women; but they use little sugar; don't t up in porcelain cups.

The bath-room resembles European bathrooms in its general appointments; but it were shipped to New-York. is more frequently resorted to than in our chilly British Isles. The Japanese men bathe, the women bathe, the children bathe, Nevin, missionary in Canton, China, has in-doors and out of doors, morning, noon, and night. The water movement is uni- Minden, to be deposited in the Hall of Inversal, and most zealously followed out. At the top of the house is a large tub of water, as a resource in the not unfrequent | The Minden was the ship on which Francis event of a conflagration. No London in- Key was held as a prisoner when he comsurance company, we fancy, would insure, posed "The Star Spangled Banner," on the at any premium, the inflammable structures of bamboos, screens, oiled papers, mats, and timber yeleped by the Japanese—houses. There are wooden tanks in the streets, and rude fire-engines at appointed stations—the wood, copper and iron. Mr Nevin sewhere the alarm is given by the patrols, cured this block, and, sketching several who on discovering the first shooting flames, strike forcibly the thick planks, suspended from posts for that purpose.

The Japanese women, according to recent travelers, are models of amiability and good temper, graceful in their manners and attractive in their persons. But they dye their lips a fierce scarlet, their cheeks a violet, and stain their teeth black, with a detertable gangrenous compound-practices scarcely in harmony with the toilet artifices of an English belle. They are fond of

The Japanese gentleman is, generally, a well-looking, intelligent, and active andvidual. He wears two swords a large places where the little creatures make their and a small one; while the middle class man is only entitled to one sword; and "the lower orders" carry none. He carries a fan wherever he goes, and whatever he does; and he delights in huge trousers, like a sheet "stitched up between the legs, though open at the sides, in order to allow of the play of the feet while walking." on their wearer a shambling, shuffling gait, like Robinson's in the "Wandering Minstrel." Tanners and curriers are not in good odor in Japan, for they have to touch

the Japanese character which seems admirably impartial: "They carry," he says, "their notions of honor to the verge of of blood."—London Journal.

Acclimatization in Australia. The English colonists in Australia have been exerting themselves to introduce the animals, birds and fishes of other parts of the world. They have got the thrush and the blackbird, the skylark and the starling, the chaffinch and the sparrow. All these birds are actually naturalized, thoroughly at home in the colony, and increasing and multiplying. In the training institution of aviaries they have got the goldfinch, the greenfinch, the linnet, and the robin, all doing well. The colonists are preserving in their aviaries the ortolan and the canary, and the French are now sending them the ostrich. The pheasant, the partridge, the the month of August. When the buds of duck has become nearly as common as the bud, and perform simple operations which ing regularly in Australia. Specimens of tried to do them, that it will be well to go the deer tribe seem to be exceedingly numback to first principles. Stocks are one or erous. Hares are comfortably established, two year old trees, raised from seeds or and so are several varieties of the goat cuttings. Buds from trees of desirable odd customs; but for the oddest of people, efforts, but they have got the ordinary pour leaves, or under the upper under the lawer nodeveloped the roach, and the dace. They have also rivened buds and the lower undeveloped accessible to all classes."

quit their native shores. Even now, when cle recorded in the annals of any religion and with the knife cut through the bark in roaming to foreign lands, all their vessels from its ordinary to its passive state, ing it well down into the cut. A portion are built after a government model, with If a piece of the metal in its ordiopen sterns, so that long sea voyages are nary condition is in mersed in nitric acid, cross cut on the stock; this should be cut impossible; and if they exclude us from it is powerfully act. I upon, entering into off even with the cross cut. Bind all up visiting them, they are in turn equally de- combination with the acid and losing its with bass bark, lamp wick, or woolen yarn, metallic form. But if a piece of platinum taking care to bind so as to exclude rain, They need not be afraid of visitors, from wire has one end interted in the acid, and and to keep the wounded bark from curlany possibility of being overpowered by the iron is then imm used in contact with ing up and drying. If the buds appear sides the secular emperor (there are two em- acid. Even more wonderful is its change of them, to avoid future trouble.—Amer-

The words she had used so often would en them, and which they after retained, so strangely the nature of the iron, enssometimes escape from her lips before she though joined to one another."

| bling it to act on substances with which it Earthquakes are disastrously frequent in is not in contact. As soon as the circling

> from it to the earth; and yet there is some-Let us walk into a Japanese house, pass- thing stretching up from the earth, taking ing without notice the worthy householder, | hold of the rock, and drawing it down with who sits in a tub of water at the door, per- the strength of a hundred cables! We forming his ablutions with a refreshing walk enveloped in mysteries, and "our freedom from bashfulness. You notice daily life is a miracle."-Scien. Amer.

> Pacific Cotton -The island of Tahiti is mats of rushes and rice-straw, elegantly to be added to the catalogue of lands which decorated. These mats are used instead of are now producing cotton. The experichairs, and there are no tables, but you ment in its growth has been eminently will be provided with a little raised tray successful there. Surrounded by water, when you take refreshments. There are the atmosphere is necessarily moist; near no beds-you must sleep upon mats, sit the equator, it is abundantly hot, and the upon mats, smoke upon mats, and fidget only remaining requisite, labor, is secured from the natives through the great rewards Observe that the rooms are separated by which it secures. So great has been the folding screens of gilt or colored papers, success of the experiment, that increased preparations are making for another year. glass is unknown. You cannot warm your- The new line of steamers about to commence running between New Zealand and Panama will carry this crop to its Atlantic crouch down on the brink of the square shipment, from whence it will principally tiled hole, from which ascend the fumes of go to Europe. Many of the South Sea charcoal. The said charcoal, by the by, is islands, as favorably situated as Tahiti, will always burning, and over it a kettle of bot also engage in the cultivation, and lessen existing cotton rates. They are possessed of great agricultural as well as commercial advantages, which a little more time will put many spoonfulls into the pot, and serve develop and reward. A late Panama steamer brought two thousand and six bales of Pacific cotton, of which eleven hundred

An Interesting Relic .- The Rev. J. C. sent a block of the British prison-ship dependence in Philadelphia, where the memorable Declaration was signed in 1776. 12th of September, 1814, during an as ault more. It was sold in 1862 to the Chinese in Canton, and then broken up by them for very appropriate designs, had them cut upon it by a skillful Chinaman. The gift is now deposited in a deserved place in Independence Hall.

# Farm, Garden, &c.

Another Remedy for Ants.

Those who are troubled with these unwelcome visitors, may be relieved from the annoyance by placing tomato leaves in the resorts. This remedy I find availing when everything else has failed.

> For the Presbyterian Banner. Still Another.

MESSES. Editors :- The appeal of "An Afflicted Housekeeper," published in a His shoes, and his horse shoes are made late number of your excellent paper, of plaited straw. Consequently, they wear aroused my sympathies not a little. The out with unequalled rapidity, and force upinvading hosts of ants! Who can stand before them? or what can repel them, or prevent their approach? While I firmly believe in Allopathy, and the use of drugs for the cure of ills that human flesh is the bodies of the dead—a necessity which heir to, I think Hydropathy better for the the Japanese religion, singularly enough, treatment of ants. When these marauders begin to make their "raids" into my Rendall, in his "Memorials of the Em- kitchen and pantry, I immediately take pire of Japan," pronounces an opinion on measures to "cut off their supplies," by placing all those articles of which every housekeeper knows them to be peculiarly fond, entirely out of their reach so that fanaticism, and they are haughty, vindic- they cannot by any possibility obtain them. live and licentious. On the other hand, I then either go in person, or send some brawlers, braggarts, and backbiters are held | courts into the door-yard and vicinity; in the most supreme contempt. The slight to ascertain the "position of the enemy est infraction of truth is punished with se- and his fortifications." This done, "I verity; they are open-hearted, hospitable, proceed upon his works at once;" armed and as friends, faithful to death. It is with a sharp stick (or spade, if you please,) represented that there is no peril a Japa- and a good pailful or two of boiling water, nese will not encounter to serve a friend; stirring up his "earthworks," and pouring that no torture will compel him to betray a in the scalding fluid. This will leave trust; and that even the stranger who many dead and mortally wounded, and the seeks aid will be protected to the last drop survivors will retreat shortly. But to return to the pantry. Instead of putting "camphor" into the "sugar bowl," and thus camphorating the coffee and tea, I set the sugar bowl, molasses pitcher, &c., in a dish of water, and no ant will set foot thereon, or look therein. Furthermore, if needful, I wet the floor of my pantry every morning, with cool, fresh water. This causes these invaders to discontinue their visits, as they seem to have positive hatred to water; and Bridget may now be heard humming over the comforting words,

## SYMPATHIZER.

They 've gone! they 've gone!'

Directions for Budding. A large share of budding is done during grouse, and the quail are doing we'l; any sort are well formed, and the bark of pigeons and doves have been imported in the stock peels freely, is the time to insert great numbers, and the real English wild the bud. So many ask how to insert the indigenous species. Camels are now breed- are great mysteries to those who have not In fish, the colonists have still failed to get | kinds are formed upon the shoots of the t e salmon, notwithstanding their zealous present season's growth, in the axils of the efforts that they have got the ordinary pond leaves, or where they join the stem. Cut obtained a very valuable and prolific species ones, and also the leaves, letting the stocks of bee, which, it is hoved, "will soon be alone remain. With a sharp knife remove a bud, cutting from below upward. Select a smooth place upon the north side of a The Mysteries of Iron.-There is no mira- stock, and as near the ground as possible,

city covering twelve square mile, could raise a battalion of lifty-two thousand priests alone; while Osacco, the Birmingham of the empire, could itself send forth an army of eighty thousand.

"You scarcely emerge from one borough," says Kæmpfer, "but you enter another; and you may travel many miles, as it were, in one street, without knowing it to be composed of many villages, save by the different names that were formerly giv-

enrich his garden and orchard with the choicest varieties he can cull from the selections of friends and neighbors, or by a little effort can obtain new varieties from a distance. Ladies have sometimes succeeded remarkably in this method of fruitculture, and it is worthy of a trial by all who have the opportunity of making the experiment. The cultivation of good fruit, as the old copy-books used to say of virtue, is its own reward.]

#### Blackberries.

A visitor in the military hospitals at Washington, in a communication to the N. Y. Tribune, thus urges the importance of securing the crop of blackberries now ripening, and preparing them in the form best adapted for hospital uses. Now is the time to lay in a good store of the various preparations of this fruit, and we feel sure that the wants of the soldier will be remembered.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: Sir-Will you please, without delay, give place in your columns to a few earnest, heartfelt words, addressed to the good people of your State who are at work or are willing to work in behalf of the soldier? They all want to know how they can use what they have to spare, in such way as to save thereby the greatest number of lives. Just now it is easy to tell them how. Men in the army are, during all scasons,

from various causes, peculiarly liable to diarrhea, which if allowed to continue bacomes chronic, and this in its last stage is death, slow but sure. After prolonged and intense suffering the victim dies. In all of the earlier stages of this terrible disease, however, it may be checked, the patient cured, by the simple use of the blackberry, in some form. This life-raving berry grows abundantly in our land; and is now still growing, still ripening for use; so that for a little while yet this rich, procious fruit may be found on the bushes and in the market. Will not those who have them growing, preserve as many as they can for the soldier? Who that has money, any money to spare, will refuse or neglect to buy some of these, and either themselves preserve them, or send them to the Aid Society ladies, who will receive them as a sacred trust, and prepare them for sending to the sick soldier who needs them Buy one bushel, or five, or ten, or more if you are able. If you are not able to get as many as you would like, buy all you can; for surely a few lives saved are better than none. But try to get a bushel, or at least a peck, remembering that you are securing that which is life to the soldier; remembering the peculiar medicinal virtue of the blackberry-how it seems invariably to cure, while every other medicine often fails. The hospital surgeons regard the blackberry juice, in any way preserved, as of inestimable value. It seems possessed of a quality not found in any other fruit, or leaf, or root, or seed, or mineral ever used. It seems the chosen messenger of God, to call the slowly-wasting victim of chronic diarrhea, from approaching death, back to rigorous life; to call the soldier hero from the yawning grave to take his place in the ranks once more, to do valiant service there, to strike heavy blows for country and for all that makes life dear to us. Brave, noble fellow, willing as he is to do this shall he not have this precious me-

dicinal fruit and live? He wants the juice without the seed. Therefore de not dry or can them, but send along all that you may have already dried or canned. The convalescent may be strengthened by them. Not knowing how precious the juice of these berries is to the soldier sick with this disease, the good people of the land have themselves consumed hundreds and thonsands of bushels, which ought to have been made into sirup, jelly, wine, brandy, or cordial, to be carried by loving hearts and faithful hands to the thousands of sick men wasting away in hospital. Let no more be eaten by those who would rather save many a sick and sinking hero's life than gratify

left in the markets to be consumed by the well and hearty.
Oh! my friends, could you but see the skeleton forms that are at all times to be found in the hospital wards of Washington and elsewhere, and remember that the juice of the blackberry would doubtless have saved them, could it have been given to them in time, you would resolve to secure as many as possible to be preserved, and to be held sacred to the service of restoring to life and health the sick and suffering soldier.

In Washington the Sanitary Commission is trying to buy up all the blackberries it can get, and good women are making them into cordial, brandy, wine, or sirup, to be used only in cases of diarrhea. You have doubt. less already done much; will you not co as much more as you can, while the blackberry season last ? Will not all men and women, who love the soldier and the cause he serves, do what they can in aid of this their present effo t for the saving of human

The following is a recipe fully approved: BLACKBERRY BRANDY .- To two quarts of blackberry juice, put 11 to of white sugar, ½ oz: of cinnamon ½ oz. of nutmegs, doz. of cloves, 1 oz. of allspice. Let it boil a few minutes, and when cool, add one pint of brandy.

Will all papers friendly to the soldier

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