From the A. R. Presbyterian.

Life is no waste nor desert wild, old of all that's fair : How rich the robes which Nature, Art. And Science proudly wear.

The face of Nature and its voice Speak happiness to all, And, through the life of men below. Bid for upon them fell.

But strengthened are the gentle notes Of Nature's passive voice, By Science in its onward march, Bidding the earth rejoice.

How varied are the scenes of life That pass before the eye, To render which alive with taste, Both Art and Nature vie.

But honor, wealth and happiness, By action must be gained; Ambition bids the Genius work, And glory is obtained.

The love of pleasure woos the soul To drink from pleasure's spring; The love of gain the spirit nervee To wealth's rough path to cling.

Where minds clash harshly (on fame's field) And render grand the strife.

Action is one-half of life, With perseverance strive, "To action," is life's reveille. Ye idlers wake and live!

Then would you wear Time's fairest crown No will to act resign! Oh would you round your memory

Rouse at Life's reveille!

Miscellaneous.

From the Newberry Herald. Immigration Society of Newberry.

The immigration Society of Newcountry with field laborers and mechanics; requiring their traveling expenses, etc., to be paid in advance, and desiring recommendations from such persons as are unknown to the written in a legible band. Society. Single female servants can not be obtained.

The Society can promise with cer tainty to fill, between the 15th of November, 1869, and the 25th of March, 1870, on'y the first 5000 orders, therefore it behooves those who really desire to obtain laborers to A Cheese Incident with a Moral in It.

send their orders as soon as possible. The money, to be advanced, which must, without fail, accompany the \$60 for a family.

and twelve years old, (nothing for who knew him. children ender three years)-will be

gent expenses, \$4 for a single laborer, with others he adopted the erroneous and 36 for a family. Besides this the idea that cheese must be made upon Society will set aside from the money the Lord's day. There is no doubt but advanced, \$5 from each order- he did it conscientionsly, and for yearwhether for a single laborer or family no mode of argument could draw from -to establish a fund to secure from him the admission of its wrong. Still loss, resulting from failure of the im- te loved the Sabbath. To him it was migrant to embark, after his passage a precious day. 'Twas God's holy has been paid, &c. This fund is also day, and nothing must be done to for the purpose of reimbursing any profane it. employer who can saisfactorily show that a laborer has left him before he could refund the money prepaid for at his cheese vat, that his daughter-inhis traveling expenses.

expenses is not included in this done before. The deacon was horri-

Any amount of the fund remainhe returned to employers in proportion to what they have paid.

of the employee.

will return the money advanced, de- the cocumbers" ducting only the postage.

only at Charleston, Columbia and I am credibly informed, never after- For her hands were strong in her Saviour's might Newberry; if, however, the orderer | ward made cheese upon the Sabbath. disires immigrants to be forwarded to What reason and argument could not other points, he must appoint some one accomplish, this little incident did. If at such place, to take charge of them | the relation of it will open the eyes of and the name of such person must any Mr. Cheese-maker, to see his Be sure that the seed of the Word shall grow; be communicated to the subscriber inconsistency. I shall have gained my Toll on in faith, and thou shall know

penses only to stations along the Try it - Christian World. South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia Rai'roads, and will not be responsible for expenses incurred on other railroads.

Upon the arrival of the immigrant, the S ciety will make out a bill of all experses and present to the per son ordering for settlement.

The wages of the immigrant will be fixed se tollows, unless a laborer mer sents to a reduction :

FIELD LABORERS.

1st. Single Laborer-\$10 mothly. with board, lodging and washing. wife time to cook.

The following rations have been corn meal, 82 pounds wheat flour, 31 of eighty one loaves, put in nearly

the family money with which to proin spare time.

Children, capable of work, must be paid according to their services; and the employer and their parents. MECHANICS.

All persons desiring mechanics

must define what wages and conditions they are willing to enter into with employees. Unless differently expressed in the order, all immigrants will consider themselves engaged until Christmas,

The immigrant, in cases of disagreement with his employer, shall always be allowed to make his appeal to the Society, which, if the complaint is well founded, and can not be adjusted, will proceed to obtain

him another place. Employers would do well not to excite expectations by making the mmigrants any promises about the fulfillment of which there can be any doubt, and thus avoid one great cause

It is advisable, the Sciety thinks to place the laborer at the very commencement of his service upon the very work he is to do, and to see berry, S. C., is prepared to furnish the that he does it properly. This would do much towards securing a good and faithful laborer.

All letters, remittances, &c., must be directed to the subscriber, and All orders must be given before the

25th of October, 1869. F. W. BRUGGEMAN. Genl. Agt. of Immigration Society of Newberry.

Rev. T. S. BOINEST, President.

A very small thing will sometimes teach us a great lesson. A few years order, is \$25 for a single laborer, and since there lived in the town of W an excellent brother and deacon in The actual expenses of traveling the church, by the name of A. Prob from New York to any point on the ably no man in the community had a South Carolina and Greenville and greater influence than this brother. Columbia Railroad-\$16 for a grown Active, prompt and circumspect, he person, \$8 for children between three shared largely in the esteem of all

Deacon A. was a well to-do farmer. repaid from the wages of the im- and for many years the making of cheese had been his principal business. And she thought in her dreams that the The Society will charge for contin | Caretal and saving, but not penurious,

But it chanced upon a Sunday morning, while the good deacon was busy law went into the garden to pick cu-The contribution for contingent cumbers, a thing that never had been fied. His very soul was pained at this act of wanton desceration. Neither ing at the end of the year 1870, will must it pass unrebuked. With a full heart he approached the Sabbathbreaker for the reason why. But the The contingent expenses and the answer contained in it a barbed arrow. contribution for the fund against Whether it was cruel or not my readlosses which the Society might sus. ers may judge: "Why, father, I was tain, must be paid by the employer, very tired last night, and I thought and not be deducted from the wages there was a little time Sunday morning while you were making the cheese,

If the Society fails to fill an order, it that was not holy, when I could pick The arrow found its mark. The The Society has appointed agents deucon saw his inconsistency, and, as And her soul was calm, and her heart was light

The S city pays the traveling ex- purpose. The application is easy. "Doctor," said a patient, a short

time 'since, after reading over the prescription of a distinguished friend of temperance, whom ill health had London. Our readers will be interbliged him to consult-"Doctor, do ested to see how Sunday-schools are you think a little spirits now and then reviewed from an Anglican standwould hurt me very much?" "Why, point. The Bishop of Tennessee no, sir," answered the doctor, deliber ately; "I do not know that a little friend, Dr. Quintard, though there now and then would hurt you very much; but, air, if you don't take any, it won't hart you at all."

(Not required to do his own ookking.) You will generally suffer for wishing 2d. Fanilies .- For a man, \$10 to appear other than what you are. monthly; for a wo king woman, \$5 | whether it be richer, or greater, or either have the cooking done, or he comes an instrument of torture.

proven by last year's experience, to an oven was found, closed with an be sufficient: For a man: 6 quarts iron door, on opening which a batch pounds meat, half pound coffee, 11 eighteen hundred years ago, and quarts molarses a week, and some somewhat overdone, was discovered, milk daily. For a woman: 4 quarts and even the large iron shovel with corn meal, 2 pounds wheat flour, 2 which they had been neatly laid in pounds meat, half pound onfice, I rows. The loaves were but slightly quart molasses a week, and some overbaked with the lava heat, having been protected by a quantity of ashes Should the employer prefer giving covering the door. There is no baker's mark on the loavee; they are circular, cure provisions, the amount fixed about nine inches in diameter, rather upon is about \$6.50 a month for a flat, and indented (evidently with the man, \$1 for a woman, with a small baker's elbow) in the centre, and are garden, which must be worked only slightly raised at the sides, and ardivided by eight lines radiating from the centre into eight segments-They are now of a deep brown color, the wages must be arranged between and hard, but very light. In the same shop were found five hundred and sixty-one brorge and fi ty-three silver coins. A mill, with a great quantity of corn in excellent preserva tion, has also been discovered.

God be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us beirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levelers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the greatest and best of our race. No matter how poor I am-no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling-if the Sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof-if Milton will cross my three hold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakepeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom -I shall not pine for the want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the bes society in the place where I live.

[Channing.

The Sabbath-School.

The Sabbath-school Teacher's Reward

"Not in vain the seed shall grow." [Fealms czzei-6. Eccl. zi-

"I have labored in vain," a teacher said," And her brow was marked by care; "I have labored in vain." She bowed her head In that moment of dark despair.

"I am weary and worn, and my hands are w And my courage is well-nigh gone; For none give heed to the words I speak, And in vain for a promise of fruit I seek, Where the seed at the Word is sown."

For her spirit with grief was stirred; Till the night grew dark, and at last she sle And a whisper of "peace" was b

To a blessed and bright abode She saw a throne of dazzling light And harps were ringing, and robes wer Made white in a Saviour's blood.

Their brows with jewels of light were crowned And sorrow and sinning no place had For the troubles of time were o'er.

Then a white-robed maiden came forth and "Joy! joy! for thy trials are past! I am one that thy gentle words have led In the narrow pathway of life to tread-And the teacher gazed on the maiden's face!

She had seen that face on earth. When with anxious heart, in her wonted place She had told her charge of a Saviour's grace, Then the teacher smiled, and an angel said. "Go forth to thy work again;

It is not in vain that the seed is shed. If only one soul to the cross is led. Thy labor is not in vain. And at last she woke, and her kness she bent In grateful, child-like prayer-

And she prayed till answer of peace was sent. And Faith and Hope as a rainbow blent, O'er the clouds of her earthly care. And she rose in joy, and her eyes were bright,

Her sorrow and grief had fled-

As forth to ber work she sped. Then rise, fellow-teacher, to labor go ! Wide scatter the precious grain --Though the fruit may never be reen below

"Thy labor is not in vain!" Sabbath-Schools in the Church of Eng-

We copy the following from Church Opinion-an able paper published in spoken of, we presume, is our affable

weighing the disadvantages, which school.

can give them rations and allow the An Ancient Bakery .- A curious dis- were considered principally as weakcovery has just been made at Pumpeli. ening parental responsibility, and In a house in course of excavation, giving children rather a distaste for How to Make a Thick Osage Hedge. religious services. Many suggestions for rendering schools more efficient were made. The following are the

> leaneries : 1. The separation of the elder closely superintended by the clergy.

ized system of instruction.

3. By rendering the Sabbath-school and teaching attractive, through the I want to tell your readers how to reading of interesting books, singing grow or train the Osage so as to

nstruction and worship for the young it well to prevent winter-killing. er children especially, either through This mulch will keep the weeds shorter school lessons, attending down, with a little attention, for the church but once a day, leaving church next two years, and will also give after morning prayer, or service for a vigorous growth to the hedge. Holy Communion, etc.

5. By baving special services in church or school rooms, or both, for half or three feet from the hedge, the children, and by public catechis- with landside of plow next the hedge,

6. By careful definite religious teachings, based on the Prayer-book, so as to make the children intelligent hedge and tramp it to a horizontal members of the Church of England.

7. By obtaining good superintend ence, visits of inspectors when desired, and more active personal support. and teaching form principal lay mem bers of the parish, so as to have a sufficient supply of good teachers.

The Archdencon would like to see ome special recommendations for the mprovement of Sabbath-schools issued to the Deaneries by authority.

Captain Polhill Turner advocated church; be thought that the latter semi-annually until your hedge gets would thus be induced to be more regular in their attendance He carnestly boped that Sabbath-schools would never be given up, and referred | Telegraph. to the large number of children (nearly two millions) taught in those belong ing to the Church.

Mr. Higgins lamented that many of those who had been taught in our Sabbath shools not only did not become Communicants, but even went which developed great results. The over to Dissent. He thought this was due to the want of systematic teaching of Church-principles If the can be neutralized in an incredibly children had the teaching of the short time. After the most extra-Christian seasons, as represented by ordinary results from all the experithe Church, properly brought before them, a higher Church-feeling would

Mr. Dewing quoted what had been ple but certain cure for snake bites, said to him last year by the Bishop and for the sting of all kinds of the Church of England, who emigrate are often unable to give a clear reason for belonging to the Church, whereas Dissenters are always able to say why they belong to their particular sect.

Canon Hopkins thought the parents hemselves would often object to their children sitting with them in church. Greater order is secured by p'acing them with their teachers.

Mr. Crole suggested that many poor women would be enabled to attend church if they could leave their children with some one (eay at the school) who would take care of them, He instanced La Creche in Paris, where mothers leave their children bile they go to work.

The Archdeacon of Redford alluded to the report on Subbath-schools pub lished by the National Society. He thought some general rules and regu lations very desirable; but the circumstances of each parish must be taken into account in their application. He had taught the first class in his own school for twenty eight Years.

The Rev. J. Hailstone thought the Conference could searcely deal with the minute directions which the Archdeacon of Ely proposed should issue from it.

The Rev. F. Buthurst then proposed, "That a committee be formed to act in connection with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to be the channel of communication between the Clergy and the Society, and throwing it in, then closing the and to diffuse the information, which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge can supply about Sundayschools!

This was carried nem. con.

The Catechism in the Sabbath-School. Pastor Severinghaus, in describing what belongs to Sabbath-school instruction, says : The catechism belongs to a Luthaern Sabbath-rebool. Much are cortain other Bishops in Ten- exposition is not necessary, but to morning, to my surprise I found nine dead mice," At the recent Ely di-c. san confer- not be neglected. The lesson and the ence, the Archdeacon of Ely read an explanation ought to be short, and analysis of the reports on Sabbath, the Scripture proof-texts impressed upon the minds of the scholars This The feeling in favor of Sabbath- exercise need not last more than ten schools was universal, and their minutes, but these ten minutes are of with provisions. The employer can more learned. The musk soon bc- advantages considered as far out- great importance to the Sabbath- Kindness to stock, like good shel-

House and Farm.

Considerable anxiety is now being manifested hereabouts by many farmprinciple points, which were especially ers in regard to fences. Fencing pressed by the great majority of the material of all kinds, as well as firewood, is steadily growing scarcer and dearer. Fences on every hand children into Bible, Confirmation, and decaying must be renewed in some Communicant classes, which should way; and, driven by necessity, farmbe held, if possible, in a place distinct ers are gradually planting Osagefrom the regular school house, and orange and honey-locust hedges. Many have tried white willow; but 2. By the clergyman giving spe- generally failed to make a fence, cial instruction to train the teachers either through want of knowledge of for their work, either by forming how to manage, or neglect, or both. classes of them, or holding weekly or We have some Osage hedges in this occasional meetings of them, and country fifteen years old, and there providing a more efficient and organ- is no winter killing; they are generally on sandy, gravelly ground, with a porous or dry subsoil.

of hymns, putting away, as far as make a tight fence, that will stop possible the machinery of day-school, pigs, chickens, and even rabbits to and making the Sabbath school room a great extent. Set the plants eight heerful with flowers, pictures, etc | or ten inches apart; cultivate well 4. By diminishing the time of the first season. In the fall mulch After three years' growth in hedgerow, plow a deep furrow two and a and have two men, one with a shovel, the other with buck mitts and boots, to bend (not cut) the position, or level with the ground diagonally with the line of hedge. Tramp the tops in the furrow, and throw dirt on them to hold them in position, leaving two and a half or three feet of the base uncovered. Thus treated, they will send up from ten to twenty vigorous sprouts from each plant. This being done in April, the latter part of June clip it within six inches of base of sprouts. The September following clip it six children sitting with their parents in inches higher, and continue clipping the desired beight, and it will be two or three feet thick at base and impassible to man or brute.-Ger.

Cure for Snake Bites,-About 20 years ago, the Smithsonian Institute embarked in a series of experiments testing the practicability of neutralizing the poison of snakes, founded purely on a chemical basis, fact was illustrated, that the poison ments witnessed, there was promulgated from the institute, at the time above mentioned, the following simpotassium, thirty grains of iodine, one ounce of water; applied externally to the wound by saturating lint or batting, the same to be kept moist with the antidote until the cure be effected, which will be in one hour and sometimes instantly. The limb bitten should be corded tight to pre vent circulation. The liquid should

be kept in a vial with a glass stopper. This simple remedy can be obtained at any drug store, and costs but a trifle. Every family might keep a vial of it ready at hand. Fruit gatherers may feel some security in having it about them. Hunters and fishermen may not find it inconvenient to go forth thus prepared for "the mishaps of the hour." [Farmers' Home Journal.

Chloroform for Mice .- After reading this you may as well, set your traps aside. The method of taking mice is so novel that it cannot fail to please those who are troubled by them. A correspondent says: "Having on several occasions

noticed mice in our seed barrels, I bethought me of some method how I might trap the little intruders. They have gained entrance by eating through the chine. To kill them with a stick was impracticable, as the little fellows would invariably escape as the lid was raised to any height. I then thought of saturating a piece of cotton with chloroform lid. On raising it again in a few minutes I would find that life had almost or quite departed. Having on one occasion left the piece of cotton in the barrel, on again returning I found three mice with their heads in close contact with it, and dead. In the evening I saturated another piece and placed it in the barrel, and on opening it the next

To keep a place for everything, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and keep them in

ter, is a saving of fodder.

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REV. J. P. SMELTZER. Walhalle, S. C., Dec. 1, 1868, President

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"A young G

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the benefit children of time preachin company of be his own suga salary, being by the volu aid from an commences h prayer, funds are needed, and beyond his e according to h a few years he God has calle house for the cation of orph to this effort, of benevolence convince men Gop, as ready prayer, and t of any duty to may implicitl

He determin no one, and th name of no b first his "Seri stitution," for voluntary miss teaching destit to read and wi Bibles and trac of Franke, he an orphan hous Money comes it, and always prayer. His enlarge, and

sufficient aid i

proportion. N costing about amount entrust nals from all pa March, 1834, millions of dolle self says: " complaint of is the want ourselves, we to the praise of him, our Patro had enough, bu 1834 he has rec 17,000 children, uses nearly ty distributed 95,0 ble and New smaller portion 33,000,000 of tr

Rev. Dr Sawt orphan establish "I saw what standing mirael sheltering, clothin and making con