# THE CHRISTIN

IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY;

IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY;

IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY.

Volume XXXIII.

#### SUFFOLK, VA., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1880.

foetry.

#### SEPTEMBER.

Sweet is the voice that calls From babbling waterfalls In meadows where the downy seeds are flying; And soft the breezes blov And eddying come and go In faded gardens where the rose is dying.

Among the stubbled corn The blithe quail pipes at morn, erry partridge drums in hidden place And glittering insects gleam Above the reedy stream Where busy spiders spin their filmy laces

At eve cool shadows fall Across the garden wall And on the clustered grapes to purple turning And pearly vapors lie Along the eastern sky Where the broad harvest-moon is redly burning

Ah, soon on field and hill The winds shall whistle chill, And patriarch swallows call their flocks togeth To fly from frost and snow, And seek for lands where blow The fairer blossoms of a belmier weather.

The pollen-dusted bees Search for the honey-lees That linger in the last flowers of September, While plaintive mourning doves Coo sadly to their loves Of the dead Summer they so well remember

The cricket chirps all day, "O, fairest Summer, stay !" The squirrei eyes askance the chestnuts browning; The wild-fewl fly afar Above the formy bar, And hasten southward ere the skies are frowning

Now comes a fragrant breeze Through the dark cedar trees And round about my temples fondly lingers. In gentle playfulness Like to the soft caress Bestowed in happier days by loving fingers.

Yet, though a sense of grief Comes with the falling leaf, And memory makes the Summer doubly pleasant, In all my Autumn dreams A tuture Summer gleams Passing the fairest glories of the present ! -George Arnold.

## Selections.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMNS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

A glance at the Sunday-school hymn-books of a hundred years ago need not bewilder any worker of today. A new music and hymn-blok was not then announced every wee by some enterprising publisher, bidding for the trade of schools that are ever wanting "something new" from which to sing the "praises of the Lord," Indeed, all the "new books" of hymns for children for the whole century, from 1700 to 1800, that are of importance, could be counted on a person's finger

tant, if not the ear-The most im easy language we he use of children," published in 1"His "song." for children were an ing the last of the lyric writings of atts. He wrote them when he rest that his mental power "was coming to the sear and yellow leaf." It is one of the remarkable proofs of his genius and his piety, that at middle life, a bachelor, and an invalid, half a century before the rise of the modern system of Sandayschools, Watts should have penued hymns that millions of the young are joyonsly singing to this day, and are made better and wiser by the glad service.

The tenderness of the mother's leve 1790, might be called on to sing: still finds its best expression through the simple rhythmic numbers of "The Oradle Hymn." The quarrelsome youth is most effectively rebuked by "The Dogs Delight;" and a lesson of industry wisely enforced by the songs of "The Busy Bee" and "The Voice of the Sluggard." Though his "songs" for children were not written for Sunday-schools, because there were few to write for in his day, yet they compare favorably for seuse and rhythm with the best that can be found in the most popular Sunday school books

A number of writers penned fugitive songs or hymns for the young from 1726 to 1776, but they were for

let die, and not lost by their demise. Correction": The most important of the early hymn books designed for use in Sua day-schools, was a collection of "Divine Hymns in Easy Language, for the Use of Children," written by the famous and eccentric Rowland Hill The collection contained forty-four hymns, and was originally printed in London, and subsequently reprinted In plainest, strongest Saxon, rein this country, one edition bearing gardless of the smoothness of his
date, Laucaster, Pa., 1807. Mr. Hill's verse, Rev. Rowland Hill impresses thay remove many chapters in Exo-

His views respecting the truths which should be presented in such hymns are clearly and tersely stated in the preface:

"Repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ are the first principles of religion. I have endeavored to lead the minds of chil dren to an abhorrence of sin, and at the same time have dwelt much upon has earnestly besonght Jesus to rethe birth, example, and salvation of ceive him as a child of grace, sings in the Lord Jesus as the only remedy Mr. Hill's verse: for the dreadful disease. His name should be made the burden of almost every song that is put into the hands of a child,"

Mr. Hill showed his usual wit and wisdom by adding the following ad

"At present I only observe that are fairly borne out by scripture: these hymns will be of little use if merely learnt by rote, without being accompanied with good advice and familiar explanation."

The range of subjects which find a place in his little book would do credit to many a more pretentious and larger work of to day. Nor can this book of the last century be fairly charged with want of clearness, nor with sickish sentimentalism, nor with misty and vague doctrine respecting sin and salvation.

A few extracts will better indicate how Mr. Hill executed his purposes the range of topics treated, and some times the bold, rough character of his

A few lines which Mr. Hill calls his favorite emphatic expression child is taught to sing: against parrot reciting:

(Parents and guardians of children are requested to remember that a sonnet of instruction is written with a design that children may be instructed. What is learned merely by rote does them no good.)

No eagle, or vulture, or barbarous kite, Had taken the air for a ravenous flight,

elegantly, puts into rhyme:

The little wretch, whose lying tongue Can whisper to another's wrong, Will other mischiefs quickly dare, And soon be found to curse and swear.

The days that children most abuse, Foolishly apt to slight the Lord,

It is quite clear that, in Mr. Hill's view, the children of his day were far liest, of childr hymn-books of one hundred year o, was Dr. Isaac Watts' "Divise mgs, attempted in eere and hearty repentance and

But oh, what a horrible sight, When children, with anger and rage, Like lions will quarrel and fight, While none can their anger assuage!

Old Satan is then very nigh, Delighted that thus they have shown A murdering spirit; and why? Because 'tis akin to his own !

Those who were proud of a new hat, coat or gown, as they strutted away to the Sunday morning schools of

A tattered coat were better far Than all the ornaments that are If sinners can not e'en be neat.

But they must swell with self-conceit. And what are children at the best, But beggars charitably dressed?

Poor little beggars, who receive Nothing but what their parents give. How would smart "Young Ameri-

truths by this:

Stubborn tempers, sulky pride, Prove that Satan is my guide; Lamb of God, thy love impart, Sway by love my froward heart

Let the boy of now imagine hi great-great grandfather, in his youth. graphed so small that a microscope ful days, singing without the least the most part weak imitations of the amazement, after a vigorous applicagreat lyric hymn writer, or were of tion of Doctor Birch from the parentindifferent merit, which the world has al hand, the following hymn, "After

> Lord, I confess I am chastised Deservedly for sin; And all my evil actions flow From a vile heart within.

And shall I let proud anger rise, Because I am reproved? No! rather let me grateful be That I am thus beloved.

design was "to add an appendix to upon the young of his day the deep dus, the whole of Leviticus, all but a HOW CHALMERS WORKED MIRACLES. the valuable songs for children by sinfulness of their hearts. The fol- few paratives in Numbers, and the Dr. Watts," of such hymns as were lowing lines are among the tersest, first part of Deuteronomy. Take the suitable for the Sunday-schools of his simplest, and most impressive of his historical books; we may remove a a preacher. No sooner had he enterbook :

O Lord, forgive a sinful child, Whose heart is all unclean : How base am I, and how defiled the vile work of sin!

And again in the same hymn : Oh, what a wretched heart have I, How full of sin and shame ! How justly I deserve to lie

On the other hand, the child who

I am a helpless child.

An heir of woe and shame; And but for thy redeeming blood, Can nothing better claim But when the child was accepted. the words he was taught to sing may

Then shall old Satan roar. But roar in vain for me : Be thou my shield and great reward, And I shall live to thee:

However blunt and plain the teachngs as to siu and salvation may be presented in these bymns, and however far they may seem to tall below rhythmic verses of to day, they cer tainly are unsurpassed by any modern compositions in this line in their simplicity and vigor of expression. In this respect all our child hymn writers of now might gather an immense store of profitable hints by the study of his verse.

And that he had the power of molding the finest thoughts in the simplest language, and in the sweetest of Sonnet of Instruction" are intro- rhythm, is snown by these beautiful duced by a sentence which closes with verses from a hymn which a believing

> My gracious Saviour, I believe Thou capst a little child receive, Thy tender love for us is free, And why not love poor sinful me? . . . . . .

Though oft I sin, yet save me still, And make me love thy sacred will Each day prepare me, by thy grace, To meet thee, and behold thy face. -Sund y School World.

and crimson glories. When a man's God in history. We need the strong heart is full he is usually silent. My er convictious and manlier tone which friend and I watched quietly until would follow reading the Prophecies. the crimson paled, and the ashy hue We might profitably carry out into of the night cloud appeared, and then life and society the practical princiabruptly he turned to me and said, ples of Proverbs. And our whole "Herbert, how big is your Bible ?" 1 was taken aback, and answered at elevated and toned by a wider, fuller once in a very simple way, "The one I generally use is a small octavo."

I at once saw the merry twinkle in his eye, and the effort to keep down the smile, that told me I had missed his point. Years ago he had been my Sunday-school teacher, and now that I had become a teacher myself, he gave me his friendship, and that I had learned to value very highly .-Many and many a wise thing have I gained from him since I left his class. He answered me on this occasion in

"I am afraid your Bible is a much smaller octavo than you suppose."

Even then I could not quite catch his drift, so my answer must have of age. After a time it pleased God ligion. He laid especial stress on lient application for cuts, when the still seemed to him very simple. I to touch the heart of the child and said, "Don't you remember my buy- give her the hope of salvation. In a ble; and even when he opened a of the kind. One or two leaves must water; do not let them drain. Ground ing a Bible while in the class with transport of holy joy, she then exyou? You wished us all to bring our claimed: "Ob, mother, if all the own, and helped us all to get small world knew this! I wish I could tell tous. Every Saturday evening all cicarrized in a very short time. well-bound copies very cheaply."

"Oh, yes," he replied, "I remember, but I was hardly thinking about the that they may be happy and love my size of the printer's book; that graud Saviour." sunset made me feel how big God's works are, and then I went on to "that would be useless, for I suppose think how big God's word is. Do that were you to tell your experience, ca" lads relish such truths now !- you know I believe that most people's there is not one within many miles Then he follows these plain, blunt real Bibles would go into their walst- who would not laugh at you and say coat pockets."

"Well," I said, "I have seen the newspapers and dispatches photo: tell him; he will believe me." was needed for deciphering them; but I don't see what purpose would be served by printing the Bible so small as you say."

the real Bibles of Christian people ac tell it. tually are small enough. Have you tually are small enough. Have you surprise, and his tears flowed down health. When the Sabbath morning thought how many pages might be like rain. He threw aside his work, came, they found him dead. He had taken cut of our Bibles, and multi- and by prayer and supplication tudes of Christian people never miss sought mercy and life. The neighthem? Think over the list of the borhood was awakened, and, within

large part of Joshua, several chapters in Judges, the Book of Ruth, much of kings and Chronicles, and Esther. Take the poetical books; we may remove nearly all the middle chapters in Job, a number of Psalms, and large portions of Proverbs and Ecclesias tes: comparatively few would missat all the Song of Solomon. Take the prophetical books, and we may almost entirely remove the minor

uah, and perhaps the book of Hosea parish. At first, rather to his surand Malachi. Ezekiel, too, may share the same fate. And even the New Testament must be considerably read, and the Book of Revelation seems to be the exclusive possession seem rugged to our ears, though they of a particular class of minds. Now see what you have left, and you will

> use it, is really a very little book." "I see your meaning, now," I said, but I fancy you are rather too severe and sweeping in your remarks. I admit much of the truth of what you say, but I hope God's Bible is not practically so small as you make it out to be. It is very painful to think that God should have given us a whole book; and we, in our wilful ness, should persist in using only about one third of it. Do you really think what you have said fairly represents the general treatment of God's

> understand what I mean by saying

that the Bible, as people have it and

"Perhaps I have been a little exravagant in my statement," my friend replied, "but the best way is to appeal to your own experience. I asked you the question, How big is your Bible ? Now think over your private reading. Am I wrong in saying that for the most part you keep in the Psalms, the Gospels, and the Epistles ! Think over the public reading of Scripture in our sauctuaries; do you not think that our pas tors would be surprised to know how constantly they read the same chap-How big is your bearthy they read the same can be into another in Rowland Hill's day he thus pointedly, if not elegantly, puts into rhyme:

-Sund y School World.

-Sund y School Your teaching in the Sunds the down; the children were sent to be school; the people were taught to school; the people were taught to school; the people were taught to be school the feach other; non-attendants at church were drawn into worship—and the work, in school and church, would be acquaintance with that entire revelation which God has graciously given

> As I walked bome that night I reg istered in heaven this solemn vow: "God helping me, his Bible shall henceforth be as big to me as he has made it."-London S. S. Teacher.

#### NEAREST WAY TO HEAVEN.

When Mr. Whitefield was preaching in New England, a lady became his usual quaint and suggestive the subject of divine grace, and her prayer for others. She could pereverybody. Pray, mother, let me run to some of the neighbors and tell them.

"Ab, my child," said the mother, it was all a delusion."

"I think they would believe me. I sionary parish. On February 19, bout your silverware," says the proenough for that, and have heard of must go over to the shoemaker and 1847, a little "Westport church" was prictor of an old silver establishment, Hominy Fritters.—Take homi-

She ran over and found him at work in his shop. She begun by telling him he must die, and he was a meants, of whom no fewer than one ing and rub it". sinner, and that she was a sinner, but hundred were from his poor district. to go into waistcoat pockets, but that so happy she did not know how to

touched him very deeply. It inclu ded in it much of the worst part of immorality which he found were just appalling. He determined to go it. With one of his elders accompanying him, he went from bouse to house throughout the whole dense prise, he was very cordially received, but he soon found that it was because he was connected with so many city charities, and as soon as the people gan to appeal for help. This, he felt, his religious work; so he at once gave up his connection with every charity, and let it be known that he this led to a somewhat cooler recep siderable number of small Sunday one of the greatest missionary works ish carved out for him, with a population of ten thousand, and arranged

about one main street, which was only rather more public in its wretch edness and vice. The district which ed-some were men, some were women-whose duty it was to visit each family once each week. At their first going round, a slip of paper was left ject of the visiting; and then by leaving tracts, by conversation, some to rub your griddle with instead of a use soap to glass. Wash all wine times by reading the Bible or ergag piece of pork or any other fat; obviaglasses and tumbiers in hot water spirit was peculiarly drawn out in ing in prayer, the visitors endeavored to become friends of the people, and suade no one to pray with her but to lead them to send their children her little daughter, about ten years te school and take an interest in reavoiding almsgiving as far as possi- skin is rubbed off, and other wounds dry them immediately out of the cold insisted that it should not be gratui the part, and the wound will become from exposure, and therefore all the visitors met together-Dr. Chalfrom squalor, ignorance, and vice, to ue to cabbage. decency, morality, and Christianity. "O mother," replied the little girl, After a time it became a sort of mismers administered the communion to nal luster. When it wants polish large is the best), mash it fine, and one hundred and thirty-two commu- take a piece of soft leather and whit add to it three eggs, well beaten, one that her blessed Saviour had heard He wrote of that as "the most joyful

squalid wynds and courts clustering

Not being untutored in suffering, I learn to pity those in affliction.

ligion in England."

## farm and fireside.

ABOUT THE TOOLS. Do not put away the plows and hoes that you have been using all the old town, and the ignorance and summer either broken or caked with ter of a pound of pearl barley and a through it himself and know all about rain and sun, as if you wished to see strain through a sieve and sweeten in how short a time you could reduce to taste. them to things of no value. Some farmers do exactly this way, and consequently never have tools fit to work fowls until tender, mince fine, add with when the time for work arrives. one pint of cream, half pound of but-Iron implements that are allowed to ter, salt and pepper to taste; shape remain caked with dirt any length of oval in a jelly-glass or monid. Fry time, soon become caked with a scale in hot lard until brown, reduced. Some Epistles are seldom had got him in their houses they besome to get off, but rapidly destroys Brush a paste of chloride of lime and would not do; it would atterly spoil the metal; and if any part of the wood work is broken or split, it should be mended the first opportunity, that the implement may be ready for use had nothing to give. For a moment at any time. Every farmer ought also to have a few cans of ready-mixed tion, but, as the people got to know paint, and the wood work of all tools pint of milk, two eggs, a tablespoonshould be treated to a coat of it once ful of brown sugar, and a large pinch the man, they loved him for himself and for his religious work among them. Then he divided the parish of some value in itself—but would half an hour in a gem pan; serve into districts, got a number of visitors last much longer and save much more hot or cold, as desired. than the trifling cost of the paint The wood work of a plow, barrow, schools. Inspiring his helpers with &c., would wear out several sets, of is much nicer if, when you put it inirons, if good care was taken to paint to the pan to bake, you set it on the them when needed, and all were put hot stove; let it brown on one side, of modern times. In order to be able to grapple thoroughly with the problem of paupersm, he got a new parsaw, "A penny saved is a penny gain- bake in a hot oven and the juice is ed," and keep your saws and every- retained in the meat. thing else upon this principle.-See with the authorities that this parish, thing else upon this principle.—see to these things yourself. If you order a boy or an ordinary laborer, to the care of its poor, to him and his er a boy, or an ordinary laborer, to church. He was determined to re put the implements away in good ord. two curs molasses, two tablespoonvive the old Scottish plan of having the poor looked after by visitors from They are generally dreaming, or ground pepper, one tablespoonful the poor looked after by visitors from bis church, and their relief met by the offerings in the poor-box at the church doors. For the time he succeeded wonderfully Breaking up implement is wanted again. Do the parish into small districts; he got every household visited and wish to save yourself annoyance and wish to save yourself annoyance and by one. If found good slip it into known; the children were sent to less at the same time. The eye of the dish. No broken yolk allowed,

> care of that will be worth the trouble. -Rural Messenger. lasses, and a small even spoonful of the sugar. soda or baking powder. The half of ting all disagreeable odor of the grid. and soda, and rinse in cold water.

To HEAL CUTS AND WOUNDS .- or any ground glass in a lather of

mers meeting with them when his CABBAGE containing as it does a should each be wrapped up in soft failing health permitted-to talk over large per cent. of phosphoric acid. paper, so that it may keep its color. their work, and to keep up the inter- makes one of the most valuable kinds If ground glass has become discolorest and spirit of it. Nothing could of food for young pigs, calves and ed, the following directions will care well be simpler than this work, and chickens. All young animals require it. Wash the glass in soap and watyet in the end it changed the whole a bountiful supply of phosphatic food er, and then pour a small quantity of character of the district, and won it to make bone. Clover is next in val- spirits of salt into a saucer, dip a

"NEVER put a particle of soap a and then into hot water ; dry it. opened for worship, and Dr. Chal- "if you would have it retain its originy that has been well boiled (the

To PREVENT FADING .- Keep fan- sistency of hominy batter, and fry in her mother's prayers and had forgiv. event in all his life." It was almost cy hose bright and fresh looking by hot lard. These proportions need did not say that Bibles might be made en all her sins, and that now she was One Saturday night, only three quater of an hour before the first boiled. A very nice breakfast dish. months later, he was happily among washing. Calleoes likely to fade The shoemaker was struck with his household, though in failing should be treated in the same way.

> quietly passed away in the night .- cold meat fine, scald and add twice as in stopping, when going up a hill, do From Brooke Herford's "Story of Ke- much dry bread; add butter, salt, pepper and sweet gream; mix thoroughly and warm up well.

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### SELECTED RECEIPES.

INDIAN CAKE. - Three cupfuls of meal, one cupful of flour, one pint of sour milk, soda to sweeten it. two eggs, two large spoonfuls of butter, one cupful of sugar.

Number 37.

BARLEY GRUEL .- Put one quardirt,-or worse still, leave them. in stick of connamon into two quarts of the field or fence corner exposed to water, boil until reduced to one quart ;

CHICKEN CROQUETS .- Boil two

TO CLEAN SMOKY MARBLE .water over the entire surface. Grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner

LIGHT RYE TEA CAKES .- One

ROAST OF BEEF .-- A roast of beef

pounds of beef take two cups of salt.

before long have something to take FRENCH SALAD DRESSING .-Shave a small head of cabbage finely, take one teacup of vinegar, a tea-BUCKWHEAT CAKES .- To have spoonful of pure salad oil, or the same he mapped out contained about 400 good, wholesome, light buckwheat quantity of fresh butter, a pinch of families, some two thousand people, cakes, you must get the very cleanest mustard, one of salt. and a tablespoorof whom half were either beggars or and nicest buckwheat -that free from ful of sugar. Let these simmer over thieves, and not above a fourth con- all grit and dirt. Take one fourth of the fire in a saucepan, while you beat nected with any church whatever. granulated wheat flour, or one-fourth two eggs into the other ingredients, He divided this neighborhood into of oatmeal flour, to three-fourths of taking care that they do not boil. If twenty districts, each containing buckwheat. Make a batter of these made correctly, it will present a about twenty families. Over each of with tepid water and a little salt, us smooth velvety appearance. Pour these districts a visitor was appoint ing any good lively yeast. Just be this dressing over the cabbage, and fore baking, add one spoonful or more, serve hot or cold. This is a capital according to the quantity made, of mo dressing for chicken salad, omitting

> Soap is necessary for ground glass. You should wash ground glass globes brush, and rinse in cold water, and ground glass, such as ice plates for instance, that are not in daily use, sponge or rag into it, and wash over the glass; then plunge it into cold

> cup of flour, two tablespoons of milk and a little salt. Make it of the con-

ALWAYS start o horse with the voice, never with a cut of a whip. BREAD HASH. Chop any kind of In starting turn a little to one side;

> GLASS should be washed in cold water, which gives it a bright and clearer look than when cleansed with warm water.