

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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The Sabbath Recorder.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

BY ELIHO BURRITT.

The whole reduction of postage contemplated in this project, is exclusively confined to the single item of the *ocean transit*. It is proposed that this single service shall be performed invariably for one English penny, or two cents; leaving the different governments to reduce or retain their present inland rates, just as they please. If this project were adopted, the whole charge on a single letter from any town in the United States to any town in Great Britain, would be seven cents; to any town in France, ten cents; to any town in the Postal Union of Germany, nine cents, provided the inland rates in these countries should remain as at the present moment. The American Post Office would receive five cents for every single letter thus transmitted across the sea, or three cents for the ocean transit, and two cents for the ocean transit.

The proposition of a universal Ocean Penny Postage has been held up before the public mind, on both sides of the Atlantic, for several years. In Great Britain, more public meetings have been held in favor of this postal project, during the last two years, than for all other reforms put together, involving parliamentary action. The subject has been brought before the House of Commons, and a committee of inquiry is to be appointed by that body, during its present session, to investigate this proposition, and report upon its feasibility. It has already commended itself to the sympathy and support of eminent men of all political parties in that country, and there is every reason to believe, that a majority in both houses of Parliament will vote for its adoption; so far as it depends upon the action of the British Government. It is of vital importance to the realization of the scheme, that the United States shall cooperate with England in giving to mankind the inestimable boon of this cheap ocean postage.

One of the first and most important considerations adduced in favor of this project, is the almost universal conviction that it may be adopted without occasioning any sensible loss of revenue to the Post Office. Take one important direction, for instance, in which the system proposed would produce the greatest benefits, and involve the least hazard of income. Full three-fourths of all the foreign commercial correspondence between the United States and the rest of the world, cross the Atlantic *via* Great Britain. All the American mail steamers to Europe touch at Liverpool or Southampton. All the British steamers to America sail from Liverpool or Southampton. The whole gulf stream of emigration from Europe to North America flows in this direction. Will the United States cooperate with England in establishing a penny transit rate in this one important route, as the first instalment of a universal ocean penny postage? If the system were carried out in this direction, would it produce as much revenue as the existing rates?

The whole charge on a single letter, at the present time, from any town in the United States to any town in Great Britain or Ireland, is 24 cents. Under the system proposed, it would be seven cents; or three cents for the American inland, two for the ocean transit, and two for the British inland service. Then an ocean penny postage must bring into the mail bags about *four times* the number of letters now conveyed in them, in order to produce the present amount of revenue. It has been generally conceded by men of cautious judgment, and of large experience, on both sides of the Atlantic, that the persons in America and Europe who now correspond with each other across the sea, would write *twice*, under an ocean penny postage, where they write *once* under the existing system. This would *double* the number of letters now conveyed across the Atlantic. Here we have half the requisite augmentation.

There are 400,000 persons who emigrate from Europe to North America every year. These are all *new* correspondents, annually increasing by several hundred thousand. Give them an ocean penny postage, and they would, on an average, write to their friends in the Old World, at least two letters per head, annually, and receive two in return. Thus, these new correspondents would produce 1,600,000 letters during the first year of the new postal system, 3,000,000 the second, and probably 5,000,000 the third, after allowing for all the deaths that might be anticipated among them during that period. These letters would all be in addition to the number written and received by those who now correspond across the ocean.

The reduction of the ocean transit to *two cents* would break up the clandestine conveyance of letters by private hands, and bring into the mail bags a great amount of mailable matter now conveyed outside of them, on the very steam packets that are paid such a large sum for their transportation.

An ocean penny postage would almost entirely put an end to the custom of enclosing, in one envelop, several communications, written on thin paper, and addressed to as many different individuals, residing in different parts of the country to which the packet is transmitted. Under the system proposed, these letters would be generally written on ordinary paper, and posted as distinct communications, each paying the legitimate postage.

This reduced rate of postage would greatly diminish the number of *dead letters*, which now occasion a great expense of labor to the Post Offices on both sides of the Atlantic. These *dead letters* are conveyed twice across the ocean, and incur several inland services. In 1851, their number between the United States and Great Britain averaged about 10,000 per month.

In view of these, and other sources of increase, the most cautious mind, surely, must admit, that no serious loss of revenue could accrue to the Post Office Department from the establishment of an ocean penny postage

between the United States and Europe, *via* Great Britain.

It would not cost the Post Office a farthing more for the transportation of its mails across the ocean, than it does at the present moment, though they should contain ten times the amount of matter now conveyed in them. Nor would it even be necessary to quadruple the bulk or weight of the mail matter, but only the number of the letters, in order to realize, under an ocean penny postage, the whole revenue derived from the existing rates. For, as one of the effects of the present system, tons and tons of old newspapers, pamphlets, reports, &c., are conveyed across the sea for no earthly purpose but to communicate to distant friends what may be expressed in the manuscript direction on the cover.

Although an enormous sum is paid by the American and British Post Office Departments to the Collins and Cunard lines of steam packets, for the transportation of the mails across the Atlantic, this circumstance does not militate against the practicability of this scheme. It rather furnishes a new argument in favor of a reduction by which the people of the two countries can only receive back the worth of the vast sum of money which they pay for the sea service on their correspondence. Whatever be the amount paid to the different lines of ocean steamers for this service, if the reduction proposed should quadruple the number of letters transmitted, the same amount of revenue would be derived under the low rate, as from the existing charges.

But if the Post Office Department insist upon the positive proof that a reduction of the ocean transit charge to *two cents* will not occasion any loss of revenue; if it cannot be persuaded to adopt this low rate at once, on every ocean mail route, and by every line of mail steamers in its pay; if it must try some informal experiment, as a preliminary to the establishment of a universal ocean penny postage, there are screw steamship companies ready to convey all the letters that cross the Atlantic for two cents apiece. The agent of one of these companies has offered publicly and repeatedly to do this, and his offer has been widely published in the journals of the United States and Great Britain, and it has been pressed upon the attention of the British Government by a member of Parliament. Powerful screw steamers, from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, that make the transit, on an average, in less than fifteen days, are plying regularly between the principal ports of the two countries; and they are increasing so rapidly, that, in the course of the present year, a semi-weekly departure and arrival of one of their number may be expected. There is no room for doubt, that all these steamship companies would readily agree to convey across the Atlantic any amount of letters for two cents per half-ounce. The Post Office could not lose any thing by this arrangement, especially as the amount it now pays for the sea service on its mails exceeds by far the revenue it derives from them. This might not afford satisfactorily expeditious transmission for strictly commercial correspondence; but the merchants, on both sides of the ocean, could well afford to pay for the speed they dispatch their letters by the Cunard or Collins line of packets, and at the present charge, if it must absolutely be retained. Full one-half the letters that cross the Atlantic are written and received by the emigrants from Europe in this country, most of whom are poor, hard toiling day laborers. Three days' difference in the ocean transit of their letters is of no appreciable importance to them. It seems almost cruel to compel a poor Irish or German housemaid to pay, as she does now, *nineteen cents* for the mere sea service on her letter to an aged mother in the Old World, when private enterprise offers to perform that service for *two cents*, with a difference of only three days in the transit. Why should she be constrained to pay, in the charge on that letter *sixteen cents* for that mere difference of speed, which is almost only of importance to the merchant?

The United States, by a recent step, have taken the lead and surpassed all other nations in Christendom, in the policy of cheap ocean postage. The American Post Office now conveys a letter from the remotest town in California or Oregon to Bremen for *ten cents*. This sum covers all charges upon it for three long ocean transits and three inland services. Nor are these transit services performed by screw steamers, but by paddle wheel steamships of the first class in size and speed. It requires but a small step in advance of this, on the part of the United States, to give the world an ocean penny postage, and thus immeasurably promote the happiness and win the gratitude of its sea divided families. How small is that step! The American Post Office now conveys a single letter from New York to Bremen for ten cents. Could it run any serious hazard by conveying one from New York to Liverpool for seven cents?

The benefits that would accrue to every class of the community, to every interest and enterprise of Commerce, Civilization, and Christianity, from the establishment of a universal ocean penny postage, would be infinite and indescribable.

Correspondence is the right hand of commerce, and the reduction proposed would give it an impulse and expansion which are indispensable to its legitimate development and prosperity. New branches of domestic trade have been originated and carried on through the agency of cheap inland postage in the United States and Great Britain. Samples of dry goods, groceries, &c., as well as trade circulars, are transmitted by post from town to town in both countries. The penny postage is not only a medium of communicating private intelligence, but actually of conveying light and costly articles, as jewelry, &c., from one end of the country to the other. A reduction of the ocean transit to two cents, would operate in the same way upon foreign or international commerce, opening up a vast number of mercantile transactions across the sea, which the present postal rates render

utterly impossible. Samples of goods, fruit and flower seeds, specimens of grain, of woods, of minerals, even, as well as circulars and trade cards, would be transmitted across the ocean. Under the pressure of the existing rates, the New York or Boston commission merchant generally sends his circular to England in *manuscript*, to be printed and posted there by some correspondent. All he pays for ocean postage on the whole transaction is 24 cents on the letter that conveys the manuscript of his circular to the English printer. The same is done extensively by British merchants and manufacturers in reference to the United States. These trade circulars will never get into the ocean mail bag, until the transit service on them shall be performed for *two cents* per half ounce. When this low rate is established, they will doubtless cross the ocean as letters, and thus vastly augment the commercial correspondence between the two countries.

There is no measure within the constitutional competency of the U. S. Government of this country, which would do more to increase their social happiness, and to secure their sympathy and gratitude, than the establishment of an ocean penny postage. They number at this moment full three millions in this country, who have left behind them in the Old World at least fifteen millions of relatives and friends, to whom they are bound by the strongest ties of nature and affection. These poor men and women from Europe produce at least half the letters that cross the Atlantic, and, owing to the poverty of their friends across the sea, they pay the postage on the letters they receive from them, as well as on those they write. Thus, nearly the whole direct, sensible tax for the transmission of the mails across the Atlantic, is imposed upon the emigrants from Europe in the United States. For most of the letters which they do not write or receive, are the business communications that pass between rich merchants in America and Europe, who never pay the postage on them out of their own pockets, but charge it, as they are expected to do, on the goods sold to their customers. As an illustration of the strength and warmth of the social affections existing between these emigrants and their friends in the Old World, the fact may suffice, that the Irish alone in this country sent across the sea to their friends more than \$5,000,000, during the year 1852, in sums probably not averaging more than \$20 per remittance. Thus it required 250,000 letters merely to convey this amount to as many different homes scattered all over Ireland.

An ocean penny postage would connect and permeate all the sea divided communities of mankind with myriads of new ties and veins, to strengthen and beautify their brotherhood with bonds of sympathy and the circulation of knowledge. It would be one of the most powerful aids to the work of Christian Missions; for all the good impressions produced upon the emigrants to this country from pagan and semi-barbarous populations of Asia and Europe, would flow back upon the lands of their birth in full *running rivulets* of religious influence.

An ocean penny postage is demanded by the social necessities of the Anglo-Saxon race, which now numbers more than sixty millions; and, before another century rolls its round, will number 500,000,000 of human souls, if it continue to increase at the ratio of the last sixty years. The United States, in the course of their expansion, must constitute the grand family centre of this mighty race, both by locality and attraction. Now is the juncture at which to intensify that attraction, by freeing every current of our social and political influence from impediment; by giving the principles and ideas of our best institutions unrestricted egress. So shall this sisterhood of States hold to its heart, with bonds stronger than "hooks of steel," the vast populations of that race of which it will soon be the first numerical representative. By all the considerations embraced in these important facts, we trust every American Christian, philanthropist, patriot, and citizen, in every post of empire he may fill, will exert his influence in favor of the immediate establishment of a UNIVERSAL OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

NAPOLEON AND MRS. JUDSON.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who has recently arrived from China, enclosed a slip from the Richmond *Christian Advocate* to the *N. Y. Recorder*, which contains some interesting information in reference to the graves of Napoleon and Mrs. Judson, which he visited when at St. Helena.

"That of Napoleon, now vacant, is situated in a lovely vale, about three miles from the anchorage at Jamestown, and is surrounded by trees, and flowers, and grass, and shrubbery. It fully realized all my anticipations of beautiful scenery in its rustic dell. But in that of Mrs. Judson it was painfully disappointed. I had read of it as being in the valley of Jamestown. Perhaps it was in the associations of my boyhood, but I had not thought of a valley, and especially a graveyard in a valley, without connecting with it the images of a pretty girl, and the ideas of undisturbed rest and quiet retirement, away from the bustle of every-day life. From the noise and surprise and disappointment, to find the grave ground in the heart of the town, which is as densely built, and necessarily so, as any part of your most populous cities. For it is crowded into a narrow gorge, but six hundred yards in its widest parts, between two high, steep, barren hills. A paved street runs along one side of the ground, which is hemmed in by buildings, and is surrounded by a high stone wall, through which a gate leads from the street. It is the English Episcopal burial place, and no dissenting minister can be allowed to perform a funeral service within its walls. This exclusiveness will, however, be of no practical inconvenience hereafter, for, by a town ordinance recently passed, no

more interments can be permitted to take place there, as the ground is already quite crowded. Not a blade of grass, not a single flower, nor any green thing, did I see, except, if I mistake not, a few trees along the lower side of the enclosure, one of which—a species of banyan—partly shaded the grave of Mrs. Judson. Their leaves were all covered with the dust, which is ever rising from the loose, barren soil, except during the wet season, when, I was informed, it is a mass of mud. Notwithstanding the unlovely and unattractive appearance of everything about the place, I stood by this grave with very different feelings from those with which I stood by the empty tomb of Napoleon. The headstone is very neatly lettered, and contains a most appropriate inscription, but is so soiled and discolored by the tenacious dust, that you would hardly suppose it was ever white marble.

"The Baptist mission on the island has a most beautiful cemetery on the hillside of a charming valley, where they are now building a neat country church and parsonage, two levels, secluded spot, they desire to 'rebury' the remains of Mrs. Judson; and I sincerely hope, for the sake of all that is sacred and endearing in our association of rural beauty with the resting-place of the loved and gone, every hindrance may be speedily removed, and they may soon succeed in effecting this truly piousworthy design."

From the Boston Recorder.

"LOVE NOT TOO WELL."

O, when I gaze upon his brow,
And look into his beaming eye,
Or, bending o'er, as I do now,
When sleep has laid his laughter by;
And listen for his breathing deep
To tell me that it is but sleep;
A something whispers to my soul,
With power beyond my weak control,
Love not too well!

O, never let the fault be mine,
The brightest form of earthly mould
My loving heart can e'er find fold,
To worship as a thing divine.
Yet who the magic line has found,
That deep—a mother's love—to sound?
Or who shall claim the power to know
When such affection's changeless flow
Loves but too well!

Is it the mother, to whose eye
No smile is passed unheeded by;
Whose ear can catch the faintest tone
Of that sweet voice so all her own;
Who looks with trembling glance, to trace
The lights and shadows of that face,
Whose every pleasure, every pain,
Is mirrored in her own again?
Go ask that mother: Can she say,
Though love holds such unbounded sway,
She loves too well!

Full of the loving heart is found
Unfill its own depths to sound;
Till it, like frailest earthly thing,
Falls with the prop to which it clings,
And finds, alas! but all too late,
The secret of its bitter fate;
A voice, in that dark hour of woe,
Whispers the soul in breathings low,
Love not too well!

That thrilling voice—O, is it not
Or heard from love's most sacred spot?
Some voice, I think, that I have heard,
Where buds, too fair for earth, lie hid;
Some gray hillside, short and wide,
Where withered mowers lie, and
Some low, with crumbling chimneys, to trace
Where morning cyprus darkly grows,
Breathing in solemn, saddened tone,
O'er cherished forms for ever gone,
Love not too well!

O, Thou, to whose unerring eye
Each human heart doth open lie,
Whose sympathizing love can cheer,
Whose smile dispels each ailing fear,
Whose strength but makes our weakness known,
Leave us, O, leave us not alone,
Show us Thyself—then shall we be
So drawn with love supreme to thee,
That earthly forms, however dear,
Shall find no cause to hinder us,
They're loved too well!

EFFICACIOUS PRAYER.

The following instances of remarkable answer to prayer will serve to impress on the minds of our readers that prayer really avails to secure the blessing we need and desire, on which point we are constrained to believe there is far too much skepticism in the churches.

The first instance is taken from Professor Park's Memoir of Rev. Dr. Hopkins, page 155. There was a slave named Newport Gardner, in Newport, Rhode Island, who earnestly desired to obtain his liberty, and that of his wife and children. He was allowed by his master to labor for his own profit during whatever time he might gain by extra diligence. "The slave devoted all this gained time to procuring the means of liberating himself and family. He was finally advised by a deacon of Mr. Hopkins' Church to spend this time in fasting and prayer for his liberation, and he was assured of more rapid success, in this course than in that of manual labor. Accordingly, having gained a day, this pious negro, without communicating his plan to any but Mr. Hopkins and two or three Christian friends, spent that day in secret fasting and prayer that he might obtain his freedom. His master, totally ignorant of his slave's occupation, sent for him about four o'clock in the afternoon; but was told that Newport was engaged for himself, this being his gained day. 'No matter—call him,' says Captain Gardner, his master. After some hesitation the slave was called, and the owner gave him a paper, on which was written—'I, Caleb Gardner, of Newport, Rhode Island, do this day manumit and release forever Newport Gardner, his wife and children,' etc., adding some conditions which could easily be complied with." The slave received his mission with gratitude to his owner, but with still deeper gratitude to his all-wise Disposer above, who had signally answered his request for freedom, even before he had finished his supplication.

The other case is recorded in Wayland's Life of Judson, volume second, page 32 to 37. While engaged in the missionary work in India, Dr. Judson became intensely interested in behalf of the Jews, and desirous of establishing a mission to Palestine. He awakened a sympathy in his views and feelings among his brethren, and in the bosom of an officer of rank in the East India Company's

service, and together they raised one thousand dollars, which they pledged to the American Baptist Board, provided they would send a missionary to the field referred to. Accompanying the pledge, he also forwarded a most powerful appeal in behalf of the lost sheep of the house of Israel. The plan, however, did not meet with favor, and he received no reply to his proposal, although he wrote to several ministers in America on the subject. Thus apparently ended the effort. Long afterwards, however, and only two or three days before he embarked on his last voyage, and not a fortnight before his death Mrs. Judson read to him the following paragraph from Rev. Dr. Hague's journal in the *Watchman and Reflector*, of his travels in the east:—"There [at Mr. Goodell's house in Constantinople] we first learned the interesting fact which was mentioned by Mr. Schaffner, that a tract had been published in Germany, giving some account of Dr. Judson's labors at Ava; that it had fallen into the hands of some Jews, and had been the means of a revival, where a Jew had translated it for the Jews of that place; that it had awakened a deep interest among them; that a candid spirit of inquiry had been manifested; and that a request had been made for a missionary to be sent to them from Constantinople. Such a fact is full of meaning, a comment on the word of inspiration. 'In the morning show thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand—thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that.'"

Mrs. Judson, in her relation of these facts, continues: "His eyes were filled with tears when I had done reading, but still he at first spoke playfully, and in a way that a little disappointed me. Then a look of almost unearthly solemnity came over him, and, clinging fast to my hand, as though to assure himself of being really in the world, he said, 'Love, this frightens me; I do not know what to make of it.' 'What?' 'Why, what you have just been reading. I never was deeply interested in any object—I never prayed sincerely and earnestly for any thing, but it came, at some time—no matter at how distant a day—somehow, in some shape—probably the last I should have devised—it came. And yet I have had so little faith! May God forgive me, and while he condescends to use me as his instrument, wipe the sin of unbelief from my heart.'"

"If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." [Congregational Herald.

THE TELL-TALE.

Allow me, Messrs. Editors, to tell your readers one or two facts, and to ascertain whether or not I have acted rightly.

A few days ago, brother John Candid met me in the street, and with an awfully long face and *lubricous* tones began to tell me of a sad report which rumor was spreading of brother Isaac Honest. The tale in itself was not much, but the shrugs of the shoulder, the significant shakes of the head, and the speech of the eye, which said, "I am afraid—or rather, I *fear* it is all true," told the same story of a very bad case. Happily, I felt no disposition to believe a charge against a brother, especially as it was insinuated rather than openly alleged; and therefore I asked, "Well, brother Candid, have you seen brother Honest on this subject, and ascertained from him the facts of the case?" The reply was, "No, my dear brother; I really have not time to attend to the matter; besides which, you will understand that I do not believe it to be true." "Well, my brother," I replied, "I shall go direct to brother Honest, tell him what you say, and ask him as to its truth." The look of the good man in return was a picture. How fervently did he implore me to take no further notice of it; and what solemn assurances did he give me, in a five minutes' further conversation, that he would be more cautious! I have at present yielded to his entreaty; but whether my conduct was right or wrong, perhaps your readers can determine better than I can; at all events, brother Candid, should he repeat the offense, will not far so well as my hands another time.

A short story more. Thirty years since, I was pastor of a church in which were some female gossips, a race which I will hope are rapidly dying away. Nothing could occur in connection with the church, but these prattlers could make mischief out of it. At a church meeting I stated that I was resolved to destroy this practice of scandal; and I would embrace the very first chance of tracing its author. An opportunity soon offered; a young lady was proposed for church fellowship, and the detractors were quickly at work. I overheard one telling another of a pretty story, which on its very surface indicated exaggeration. "Is this true?" I asked. "I do not know, sir, but I hope not." "Why do you report what you are not sure of?" "Mrs.—told me, sir, and I was only just mentioning it in confidence." To Mrs.— I went, and found that she had told some thing, but not quite so bad as reported. I insisted on *her* authority, and went on tracing the report from one to another, till it ended in—nothing. Not quite so, either; for the whole facts were stated to the church, who very wisely strongly censured the practice, and for a period at least checked the evil. Did I act rightly in this case?

I have lived before me a sermon on large cities, delivered in one of our very cities, and printed only for private circulation. I will borrow its closing paragraph. "My hearers, be cautioned against such abuses. Let us bribe our tongues. Let us put a check upon our curiosity. 'Do your own business,' Next to your own, be careful of your neighbor's reputation. Be slow to believe aught against him. Give no credence to flying reports. Reject unfounded insinuations. Pay no attention to rumors that go about like orphans in the world, or fondlings whom none dare own. Remember, 'that what every body says must be true,' is a sophism worthy of a father of lies. As matters stand, every body's

word is worth no body's taking. If you hear against your will, demand proof of what you hear. Let not the scarcity of truth be atoned for by the abundance of affidavits. Keep the truth on your side. Speak evil of no man. If your neighbor injure you, tell him his fault alone. If he wish it, forgive him. Be no busy-body. Hate tale-bearing. Oh, if all would do thus! would there not be a millennium? But poor, weak, perverse human nature—wicked and inexcusable, as well as human!—alas, my hearers!"

[Watchman and Reflector.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

ALL FOR CHRIST.

In the town of L.— I knew a man, some years ago, who was eminent for his financial abilities, but remarkable also for his greediness for gain. He was an usurer and a miser. He had amassed nearly all his immense fortune by taking advantage of the necessities of his neighbors. During the progress of a powerful revival in the town where he resided, he was brought to penitence and prayer; he even prayed before his family; and the whole community were amazed when it ran from mouth to mouth that the old miser had been seen in an inquiry meeting. The pastor of the church pointed out to him his besetting sin, and told him that unless he would give up the unjust and illegal practices of which he had been guilty, he would grieve away the Spirit and destroy his soul.

Within a few days he was wanted on by a neighbor, who urged him to engage in a pecuniary speculation which would bring him large but *unlawful* gains. The agreement was too strong—the transaction was agreed to—and the Spirit of God immediately left him! That very night he refused to pray; and he relapsed immediately into the most shocking profanity and contempt for holy things. The aged scowling still lingered, ripening, we fear, for an awful perdition. He would not give up *all* for Christ.

I have read too of a lawyer in L.—, who was brought under deep conviction of sin. He was in great mental distress, and was urged to embrace the Saviour at once. An election was approaching in which he was to be a prominent candidate. When his pious friends conversed with him, he answered: "I know that I have a more important election to secure than that for which I am a candidate here. When this political canvass is over, I will secure the salvation of my soul." He was warned that he was grieving the Holy Spirit, but he remained resolute. The canvass ended. He was defeated, and under the influence of shame and remorse, he plunged into intoxication, and became a wretched sot! He would not give up *all* for Christ.

If these sad incidents shall meet the eye of an inquirer who, like the "young ruler" in scripture, is hesitating between Christ and the world—between the Saviour of sinners and the snares of earth—let me tenderly exhort you to hesitate no longer. Do not falter or tamper for a single hour. Give up all for Christ. Cry unto God for strength to make any required sacrifice and a total heart-surrender. Let a disastrous fate should be yours. And when you come to Jesus, let your penitence and faith exclaim in words like these:

"Just as I am—poor, wretched, blind—
Sight, riches, healing of the mind,
Yes, all I need, in thee to find,
O Lamb of God, I come!"

"Just as I am—thy love unknown
Has broken every barrier down:
Now to be thine, and thine alone,
O Lamb of God, I come!"

ALL SORTS OF MINDS.

There is a strong disposition in men of opposite minds to destroy each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society; a person who takes a strong common sense view of the subject, is for pushing out by the head and shoulders an ingenious theorist, who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man, who scents the ridiculous from afar, will hold no commerce with him who tests exclusively the feeling of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas talent is talent and mind is mind, in all its branches. Wit gives to life one of its best flavors; common sense leads to immediate action, and gives society its daily motion; large and comprehensive views, its annual rotation; ridicule chastises folly and impudence, and keeps men in their proper sphere; equity seizes hold of truth; analogy darts away in the most sublime discoveries; feeling paints all the exquisite passions of man's soul, and rewards him by a thousand inward visitations for the sorrows that come from without. God made it all! It is all good! We must despise no sort of talent; they have all their separate duties, and uses; all the happiness of man for their object; they all improve, exalt, and gladden life!

How to READ THE SCRIPTURES.—"I would recommend you," says one, "to pause at any verse of Scripture you choose, and shake as it were every bough of it, that if possible some fruit at least may drop down to you. 'Should this mode,' he remarks, 'appear somewhat difficult at first, and no thought suggest itself immediately to the mind capable of affording matter for a short ejaculation, yet persevere, and try another, and another bough. If your soul really hungers, the Spirit of the Lord will not send you away empty. You shall at length find in one, and that perhaps a short verse in Scripture, such an abundance of delicious fruit, that you will gladly seat yourself under its shade, and abide there as under a tree laden with fruit.'

The secret of Dante's struggle through life was in the reckless sarcasm of his answer to the Prince of Verona, who asked him how he could account for the fact that, in the house, hold of princes, the court fool was in greater favor than the philosopher. "Similiari est mundi," said the fierce genius, "is all partly of mind," said the fierce genius, "is all partly of the world the source of friendship."

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 8, 1854.

Editors—GEO. E. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (S. N. S.) Occasional Editorial Contributors: JAMES BAILEY (S. N. S.), W. M. MAXSON (S. N. S.), T. E. BABCOCK (S. N. S.), N. V. HULL (S. N. S.), J. M. ALLAN (S. N. S.), A. B. BURDICK (S. N. S.), British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG.

THE RULE OF PREACHING.

Whatever the world may decide with respect to the gospel scheme, facts have proved it to be "the wisdom of God." It is a scheme of wisdom, because it is adapted to the end which it proposes. It secures that end without fail, for none ever yet trusted in Christ, and were confounded.

transpire to evoke their opposition, but their cooperation is no more necessary than the aid of Egypt was to the Israelites when they were in trouble. Unwilling as they may be to acknowledge it—blind, indeed, as they may be to the fact—the upper classes are much more under the influence of the common people, than the common people are under theirs. Important reforms never begin with the former. They are afraid to stem the torrent of popular prejudice. They feel that their comfort depends, very much, upon the amount of favor which they can secure from the common people.

to our churches. We know of no other advice necessary for us to offer to this honored mother of us all, than that they earnestly seek the guidance of Divine wisdom, which has so distinctly marked their history in the past, and which will enable them to administer discipline in this, and in all other matters, in accordance with the gospel of Christ, and that will eventuate in the glory of God.

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. The case of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, which was pending in Boston when our last paper went to press, was decided on Sixth-day, just as the slaveholders would have it. In the early part of the week, the claimant of Burns offered to sell him for \$1,200, and the money was promptly raised; but, in compliance, it is said, with instructions from Washington, he subsequently declined to fulfill his engagement, and declared that the man should be taken back to Virginia.

try; and to return a very handsome profit to the stockholders upon their investment. To accomplish the object in view, it is recommended, 1st, that the Directors contract immediately with some one of the competing lines of travel for the conveyance of 20,000 persons from the northern and middle States, to that place in the West which the Directors shall select for their first settlement.

A CATECHISM FOR SLAVES.—The Southern Episcopalian, a conservative religious monthly at Charleston, S. C., contains a catechism for slaves. The following is an extract:—"Who keeps snakes and all bad things from hurting you?—God does. Who gave you a master and a mistress?—God gave them to me.

THE PALESTINE MISSION.

On the 1st inst., the first intelligence from our missionaries to Palestine was received. The letters bear date, Smyrna Harbor, April 30th. From these letters we glean the items of most general interest, to lay immediately before our brethren and the friends of the Mission.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held a three-days session in Boston last week. The fact that the case of the fugitive slave Burns was pending during the meeting, had something to do in giving shape to the resolutions discussed. The following were presented at an early stage in the proceedings, and several strong speeches were made in support of them.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I have read with interest and pleasure the article on "Secret Societies" recently published in the Recorder. Taken as a whole, I regard its positions as sound, and their elucidation clear. I have no doubt but good has been accomplished in some instances by such societies. I nevertheless sincerely believe, that Secret Societies as such are to be condemned, not because they have in some instances done good, but because the principle of secrecy, in view of the weakness and depravity of the human heart, exercises, when possessed of the advantages of numerous and affiliating organizations, such a control over us as to betray us, even though we may be well-meaning persons, into the commission of grievous wrongs.

EMIGRANTS FOR NEBRASKA.

The plan to make Kansas and Nebraska Free Territories, by sending thither large colonies of real freemen, is likely to be carried out. The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session, granted an act of incorporation for an Emigrant Aid Society, with a capital of five millions of dollars, which has this object primarily in view. The charter has been accepted, permanent officers are soon to be chosen, and public meetings will be held in various parts of the country for the purpose of awakening interest, securing subscriptions for stock, and enlisting emigrants. At a meeting of the corporators, held in Boston on the 4th of May, a report was presented, from which we make the following extracts to show the scope of the plan.—

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.

The London Christian Times learns from its correspondent at Constantinople, that the sentence of death pronounced at Mosul against a Jewish Rabbi, for the alleged offense of blaspheming the Mohammedan religion, has been revoked by the Sultan and the Sheikh-Islam, and a severe reproof administered to the fanatic and inhuman zeal of the local authorities. An Armenian youth at Constantinople, (the son of Protestant parents), who had been instigated by Turkish associates to profess the religion of Mohammed, and was on that ground detained by them from his relatives, had been restored to his father by the decision of a Turkish magistrate. These circumstances are significant, as showing the influence which the principles of toleration are obtaining in the councils of the Porte.

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, MAY 29. In the SENATE, a communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the Penal Codes of France and other European countries.

The House of Representatives, at an early hour, went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

THIRD-DAY, MAY 30. In the SENATE, Mr. Adams offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of giving a pension to the widow and children of James Batchelor, who was killed during the late slave riot in Boston.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced for the construction of certain military roads in Nebraska; also, a bill providing for the sale of public lands in that Territory.

In the HOUSE, the Indian Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, was returned with amendments, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Both Houses met, and without transacting any public business, adjourned until Second-day.

European News. The steamship Asia, with European news to May 20th, arrived at New York on the 1st of June.

The U. S. mail steamer Arctic struck a rock in coming out from Liverpool, and was obliged to put back for repairs.

One of the most important features of the bill by this arrival, is the preparations for a rising in Italy under Mazzini, Garibaldi and Tamasso.

From the seat of war, the news is decidedly unfavorable to the Russians. They are defeated in the Dobrodja by both fever and the Turks, while they gain nothing elsewhere.

The Greek insurrection is put down, and Greece itself is on the eve of seeing its capital and principal ports occupied by the French, as a force has been sent to take possession of them.

Summary.

The Belleville (St. Clair Co.) Tribune of May 28th, contains the particulars of a very destructive tornado which visited that county on the 16th.

The Dahleoga (Ga.) Signal announces the death, on May 10, of a Mrs. Rhoda Young, the one hundred and tenth year of her age.

The U. S. Senate has voted that Congress shall take a recess from July 3d to Oct. 1st, or about three months.

Dr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, and Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, pastor of the Eliot Church, in Roxbury, Mass., and a member of the Prudential Committee, are about to visit India.

Farmers and blacksmiths will be interested to learn that a man at Allegheny City, Pa., has just patented a machine for making horse-shoes.

The State Journal (Columbus) says: There is no danger of famine in Ohio. We assure the timid we never saw the wheat prospects more promising at this season of the year.

Col. William Rayen, of Youngstown, Ohio, died recently, and bequeathed \$100,000 to educate the children of Youngstown.

Rev. J. A. Butler and wife, who have been connected with the Mission of the American Board at South Africa, returned home in the bark "Springbok," which arrived on the 4th of May.

The Oswego Times of May 31st states that three fugitive slaves had shipped on board the steamer Ontario with the owner in pursuit.

A terrible explosion of gunpowder took place at Wilmington, Del., June 1st, by which eight or ten lives were lost, fifteen horses killed, seven dwelling houses and six stables blown to pieces.

The corporation of London don't know what their tolls on carts and wagons produce, but they report to Parliament that a contractor pays them \$5810 a year for the privilege of collecting them.

A dispatch dated Albany, Thursday, June 1, 1854, says: All the buildings of Charlottesville Academy, in Schoharie County, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Harvest has already commenced in Georgia, and they are rejoicing in new wheat flour. We notice one man who after harvesting his wheat plowed up the stubble and planted corn.

Hay has become so much exhausted in the midland districts of Upper Canada, that it has sold for \$4 1/2 a ton, and many cattle have perished for want of it.

A letter from Manchester, Ill., says wheat never looked better than it does this spring, though the chinch-bug threatens destruction in some crops.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 3d inst. contained the names of three hundred and twenty-six persons lost on board the ship Powhatan, on the Jersey shore. Not one escaped.

Mr. Hemans, the son of the poetess, has resided at Rome for more than six years, as the correspondent of a London newspaper. He is a "most exemplary" Roman Catholic.

A Cincinnati paper states that the Covington (Kentucky) Baptist Theological Seminary, opposite Cincinnati, has not now a theological student in it.

A dispatch dated Louisville, Tuesday, May 30, 1854, says: The cholera broke out at Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday last, and fifteen deaths are reported to have occurred from it.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

In Wilmington, Del., on Fourth-day, May 31st, five tons of powder exploded at the corner of 14th and Orange streets, killing five or six persons, and fifteen horses, besides greatly damaging the neighboring houses.

There were three large teams, each conveying 450 kegs of powder, from Dupont's Mills, the whole estimated at about five tons. The powder was being conveyed from the mills to the wharf for shipment.

The explosion took place—the last wagon being opposite Orange-st., and immediately opposite the elegant residence of Bishop Lee.

The other wagons were a short distance ahead. The Bishop's house was terribly shattered. The roof was lifted up bodily and broken into fragments.

Three houses on Orange-st., below Fourteenth-st., were completely destroyed. One of the houses was a wooden structure, and it was utterly demolished to its very foundation.

A young Irishman was fatally injured, and died shortly after the disaster. Another man was very badly cut, and his clothes were torn off; his wife was also very seriously injured.

The fragments of the wagons, horses and drivers were blown in all directions. A human arm was found 300 feet from the explosion, and one of the drivers was lodged on the shore of the Brandywine.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—Your article of last week in relation to "Birds and Corn," I have many times heard asserted as a sure remedy, but for some years past have tried the same to my own satisfaction.

A decision was recently given in a New York Court, of importance to hotel-keepers and travelers, relative to the liability of the former for lost baggage.

A canal boat of the smaller class, hailing from Oswego, and called the George Talcott, says the Troy Whig, arrived at West Troy on the 14th of May.

Prince Albert has given a new evidence of being a sensible man. A sum of money was raised to erect a statue of him in commemoration of his services in originating and developing the idea of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

The case of Charles Walker vs. the Illinois Central R.R., which had been on trial at Chicago for two weeks, was concluded May 20th.

A HORRID TRAGEDY.—A woman by the name of Mrs. Banty, and five small children, attempted to cross Kickapoo Creek in a wagon, at a shallow ford four miles from At-Lanta, Ill., on the 15th May.

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Western Association—Executive Board.

THE Executive Board of the Western Association will meet at 10 A. M. on the morning of June 22, 1854, at the Center of the Association.

Bound Volumes. Second bound, and for sale at this office, the first and second volumes of the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The cars will run as follows: First-class notice, commencing Monday, April 10, 1854.

Judson River Railroad. Express-trains, daily for Albany and Troy as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., through in four hours.

Clothing Establishment. DRESS, under the firm of TITSWORTH & Co., 22 Dey-street, New York, which Establishment at keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety.

Bells! Bells! Bells! Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and well known Store, 189 Broadway.

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and well known Store, 189 Broadway.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: A A Burdick, Boston, \$3 00 to vol. 11 No. 39.

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New York Markets—June 5, 1854.

Flour—Pots \$5 87; Pearl's 5 75. Flour and Meal—Flour, 9 37 a 9 62 for common to extra, 9 50 a 9 87 for mixed for fancy Michigan.

Wheat—Wheat 1 35 a 1 00 for Jersey. For red Southern, 2 10 for white Canadian, Lake, 2 04 for white Genesee, Rye 1 25. Corn 1 16 a 1 20.

Provisions—Pork 12 25 for prime, 13 50 for mess. Beef 8 00 a 8 75 for country and city prime, 9 62 a 12 50 for country mess.

Hay—80 a 85c for shipping. Lumber—16 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes—2 75 a 3 25 for common, 4 50 a 4 75 for Mercers and Carters.

Seeds—Clover 3 a 9c. Timothy 18 00 a 21 50. Flaxseed 1 80. Tallow—11 a 12c. Wool—38 a 36c for native and half Merino, 49 a 53c for American Saxony fleece.

New York and Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad Company have offered \$12,000,000 for the Main Line of Pennsylvania Railroad.

The cash receipts of the Erie Railroad for May were about \$550,000, the largest ever known in any month.

Water Cure. MOUNTAIN GLEN WATER CURE AND SUMMER RETREAT, at Plainfield, N. J.

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Miscellaneous.

Fertilizers.

Farming, on any scale above the rudest and least efficient, has become a business as well as a pursuit; it involves commercial ideas and calculations. "Will it pay?" is the vital question—

Formerly, a farmer plowed and planted, tilled and harvested, and took such returns as it pleased fortune to send him. If he happened to have manure at hand, he sometimes applied it, and sometimes did not; but such a thing as buying fertilizers in large amounts, and every year, never entered his head.

The times have changed. Now the good farmer who has given \$5,000 for a fair farm does not consider it extravagant to pay \$1,000 more for the materials needed to enrich it;

The scientific farmer now makes one thousand loads or cords of fertilizing material annually, where his father had but one hundred. He does this by a liberal deposit of swamp muck, forest leaves, &c., under and around his barns; which, together with a little plaster, absorbs liquids and exhalations, precludes offensive odors, and facilitates a proper decomposition.

Every farmer who keeps a decent stock of animals can always make his farm richer with each year of cultivation, if he half tries, and without buying the more concentrated fertilizers of commerce. And these, we believe, can never be so cheap and abundant that a good farmer can afford to neglect or waste his old-fashioned manures.

Plaster was almost the only fertilizer bought to any extent by inland farmers thirty to forty years ago. The importation and use of Guano, which is about the quickest and most stimulating fertilizer yet discovered, has given a sudden and signal impulse to the use of concentrated or commercial manures.

Let unoccupied ground be left in as rough a state as possible during the winter, in order that a large surface may be exposed to the frost, and the soil become thoroughly loosened.

Leaves absorb and give out moisture, and inhale and exhale air; they are, consequently, the most important organs of a plant, and if they are destroyed, or injured, the whole plant suffers.

We presume the reader interested in Agriculture already knows that the basis of flesh is bone; dissolved in sulphuric acid, and thus rendered pabulum for plants. (There is Phosphate of Lime existing as a mineral deposit, and we mean to speak of one or two beds of it in this country; but as yet they have not been very productive.)

Mr. Alfred F. Kemp, No. 62 Beaver st., long known as an extensive manufacturer of bone-black at his Eagle Chemical Works on Staten Island, has recently added thereto the production of Super-Phosphate, because he can thus use up the finer portion of his calcined bones, after separating the coarser for bone-black—said finer portion having hitherto been exported to and sold in London for use as a fertilizer.

The great obstacle to the extensive use of all these concentrated fertilizers is the notorious truth that ninety-nine hundredths of those who use them are "buying a pig in a poke." They know that Phosphate, Guano, Potash, &c., are good; but how can they tell just how much of these ingredients respectively is contained in the compound offered them? What security have they, unless it

be the character of the manufacturers, that the article offered this year is worth half as much per ton as that bearing the same marks which they bought last year?

Our State Agricultural Societies should look to this. They ought to employ competent and reliable chemists to analyze the several Phosphates, Poudrettes, &c., offered for sale—not samples provided by the manufacturers for the purpose, but samples taken from time to time from bags, sold and delivered to unknown customers—and state what the ingredients are, in what proportions commingled, and what is the actual and relative value of each respectively. By this means, fraud would be exposed and imposition prevented. We know that our Societies are weak, and obliged to devote most of their means to premiums and shows; but we do think the duty here indicated is fairly devolved on them; and should be faithfully, fearlessly discharged. A State Society needs its chemist as much as its Secretary, and ought to provide liberally for each. Meantime, we like the idea of having each manufacturer of Phosphates, &c., tell his customers just what are its ingredients, and let others combine better if they can.

Maxims for Gardeners.

Grow nothing carelessly; whatever is worth growing at all, is worth growing well.

Many kinds of garden seeds lose their vegetative power, if kept over the first year; be sure, therefore, to sow none but new seeds.

Melons, cucumbers, and other plants of the gourd tribe, form an exception to this rule; their seeds should not be sown until they are several years old, for they will then produce plants with scanty foliage, but abundant fruit.

The seeds of most weeds will retain their vegetative power for an unlimited number of years; take care, therefore, that all weeds are burnt, or, at all events, that they are not thrown on piles, from which they will be liable to be brought back to the garden.

The first leaves which appear above ground (called the seed-leaves) are the sole nourishment of the young plant until it has acquired roots; therefore, if they be destroyed, or seriously injured, the young plant must die.

Seeds will not vegetate unless within the influence of moisture, air, and heat; be careful, therefore, not to sow your seeds too deep, or they will never come up.

Little good is obtained by saving your own seed from common annuals and vegetables; your ground is worth more to you for other purposes than the cost of the quantity of seed which you will require; besides which, you will have a better crop from seed raised in a different soil.

The roots of very young plants are not strong enough to bear removal, the best time for transplanting seedlings is when they have made from four to six leaves; for by this time the roots will be able to perform their proper functions.

Plants, when exposed to the action of light, transmit moisture copiously through their leaves; transplanted seedlings, therefore, and cuttings, should be shaded from the sun until their roots are strong enough to supply moisture as rapidly as it is thrown off.

Roots require that air should be admitted to them; the surface of a clayey soil should therefore be disturbed as often as it begins to cake.

Let unoccupied ground be left in as rough a state as possible during the winter, in order that a large surface may be exposed to the frost, and the soil become thoroughly loosened.

Frost takes effect more readily on roots that have been dug up, than on those which are left in the ground; therefore, either give your store roots complete protection, or let them stay in the ground.

All plants absorb from the ground different juices; a constant variation of crops is, therefore, indispensable.

Leaves absorb and give out moisture, and inhale and exhale air; they are, consequently, the most important organs of a plant, and if they are destroyed, or injured, the whole plant suffers.

The pores in the leaves of the plants, by which they transmit moisture and air, are exceedingly minute, and liable to be choked by exposure to dust; and especially soot; delicate plants should therefore be placed out of the reach of smoke, and if their leaves become soiled they should be washed.

The branches and leaves of plants rarely touch another while growing in a state of nature; learn, from this, not to crowd plants until the leaves are expanding; in the former case the three buds will bear early flowers; in the latter they will not begin to expand until the others are in full foliage, and will bloom proportionally later.

The throwing off, of its leaves by a newly-planted cutting, is a sign that growth has commenced; on the contrary, when leaves wither on the stem, it is a sign that the plant has not strength to perform the natural function of throwing them off.

When shrubs produce an abundance of foliage, but no flowers, either move them to a poorer soil, or cut through some of the principal roots.

Dry east winds are injurious, by absorbing moisture from the leaves of plants more rapidly than they are prepared to give it out; weather of this kind requires to be guarded against more than the severest frost.

If a grass plot becomes over-run with moss, manure the surface, and the grass will gain strength so as to overcome the intruder.

In all cases of pruning, cut towards you, beginning a little below a bud, but on the opposite side, and ending just above the bud; by this means the wood will be kept alive by the bud, and no water will be able to settle about it and cause it to rot.

Leaves shaded from the light do not acquire depth of color or strength of flavor; gardeners take advantage of this fact, tying up lettuce and earthing celery, that they may be white and mild.

Light is necessary to flowers that they may acquire their proper hues; therefore, when kept in rooms, their place should be near to the window as possible.

the period of their beginning to flower for cutting all aromatic and medicinal herbs.

Profuse flowering exhausts the strength of plants, therefore remove flower-buds before they expand from all newly rooted cuttings and sickly plants.

No plants can bear sudden contrasts of temperature, therefore bring nothing direct from a hot house to the open air. Warm weather should be chosen even for bringing out plants from a green-house.

Remove all dead flowers from perennials, unless you wish to save seed; the plants will thus be prevented from exhausting themselves.

To procure a succession of roses, prune down to three buds on all the branches of rose trees as soon as the buds begin to expand; defer the same operation with others until the leaves are expanding; in the former case the three buds will bear early flowers; in the latter, they will not begin to expand until the others are in full foliage, and will bloom proportionally later.

By checking the growth of plants, you throw strength into the flowers and fruit. This is the reason why gardeners nip off the terminal shoots of beans and other such vegetables. On this principle too is founded the valuable art of pruning.

Generally speaking, the smaller the quantity of fruit on a tree, the higher the flavor; therefore, thin all fruits in moderation, but avoid excess. A single gooseberry on a tree, or a single bunch of grapes on a vine, no matter how fine it may be, is a disgrace to good gardening.

Fruit should always be gathered in dry weather, and should be immediately put into boxes or barrels. The slightest bruise will cause fruit to decay.

All bulbs and tubers should be placed in the ground before they begin to shoot. If suffered to form leaves and roots in the air, they waste their strength.

Never remove the leaves from bulbs after flowering until they are quite dead. As long as the leaves retain life, they are employed in preparing nourishment, and transmitting it to the roots.

Vegetables that are valued for their juiciness and mild flavor, should be grown quickly. The reverse should be the case when a strong flavor is required.

Though rapid growth is desirable in succulent vegetables, this is not the case with most flowering shrubs, which form bushy, and therefore handsomer plants, when grown slowly.

Few plants thrive in stagnant water; potted plants should therefore always have a thorough drainage of broken pots or brick, and should not be allowed to stand in damp saucers. They require but little water during the winter; but when they begin to grow, they should be liberally supplied.

Plants in pots are more liable to be injured by frost than plants in the ground which are exposed to the same temperature, because the fibres of their roots cling to the sides of the pots, and are soon affected. If they are kept out of doors during the winter, bury the pots in the ground.

All garden-hedges should be kept clear of weeds; or when the latter run to seed, they will supply your gardens with a stock against the next season.

What May be Done with Old Rags.

There is a church made of old rags actually existing, near Bergen, which contains nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relievous outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papier-mache, rendered water-proof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, and white of eggs.

We have not yet reached this pitch of audacity in our use of paper; but it should hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steamboats, and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster cornices.

When Frederic the Second of Prussia set up a limited papier-mache manufactory at Berlin, in 1795, he little thought that paper cathedrals might, within a century, spring out of his snuff-box by the sleight-of-hand of advancing art. At present, we old-fashioned English, who haunt cathedrals and build churches, like stone better. But there is no saying what we may come to. It is not very long since it would have seemed as impossible to cover eighteen acres of ground with glass as to erect a pagoda of soap-bubbles; yet the thing is done.

When we think of a palm sung by one thousand voices pealing through an edifice made of old rags, and the universal element bound down to carry our messages with the speed of light, it would be presumptuous to say what can and what cannot be achieved by science and art under the training of steady old time.

Gas for Country Use.

By a new invention, people living in towns where no coal gas is or can be profitably formed, may still obtain the luxury of a brilliant home-made gas-light at a cost cheaper than that of the ordinary oil or fluid. The editor of the Boston Post witnessed this important improvement in complete operation a few evenings since, at the residence of a well-known literary and scientific gentleman on Spring Hill, Somerville, Mass.—being the first house into which it had been introduced in this section of the country.

The light produced is superior to that of coal gas, being clearer and more powerful, as the flame is of full volume and burns with greater steadiness, while the expense is about the same as coal gas at \$2 50 per thousand feet. It is the combustion of benzole, a resinous liquid, sold at \$1 50 per gallon, mixed with atmospheric air—the gas being generated by an ingenious and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand in the house entry-way, or even be placed on a closet shelf, and from which common gas fixtures may extend in all directions, and give the light in any or every room at pleasure.

The apparatus generates no more gas than is immediately consumed, and requires for its purpose only the heat of one of the burners used as a light—so that the whole apparatus is that of the apparatus.

An improved dwelling-house is offered for \$150. It is so constructed that by means of a rotating air-pump, which is revolved by a cord and a weight wound up by a crank, a stream of air is forced into the generator, which is partially filled with benzole. The generator contains a vaporator exposing a large surface of benzole to the action of the air as the latter is forced through both apartments by the pump and weight, and the thus vaporated benzole, combining with the air, produces a gas of the highest quality for illumination. The apparatus is so perfectly simple, safe and durable, that it may be managed by the dullest domestic, only requiring the weight to be wound up before use, and the generator to be filled twice a month, or not as often unless all the lights are employed.

Steatite or Soapstone.

The railroads of our country are destined to extend immensely the employment of stone as a cheap material for building; first, by discovering and developing choice varieties of quarries during the process of construction; next, by facilitating and cheapening transportation. Forty-eight years ago, stone was taken from the mountains of Berkshire Co., Mass., by wagons forty miles to Hartford, Conn., thence by sloops to Boston, where two fine houses were built of it, which are said to be still unaffected by the weather.

The expense of transportation, however, was all but ruinous. Now, blocks are taken from the same quarries sixty miles north west by Western Railroad to Albany, thence one hundred and fifty miles south to this City, where they are sawed, cut, polished and sold at as low prices as any building stone in this market, though the Berkshire "Soap-stone" or Steatite is pronounced vastly superior in durability, polish, capacity to withstand trials by fire or water, not only to Brown-stone, but to Marble. We recently looked through the yard of the "Metropolitan Soapstone Company," occupying the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth-avs., Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., and believe some account of the work descriptive.

The "Soapstone" (so called from its soapy, greasy semblance to the touch), otherwise termed Freestone, and by geologists Talc or Steatite, is quarried in Middlefield, Hampshire County, Mass., some twenty miles west of Springfield, on the Western Railroad. Thence it is brought without change of cars to the yard already designated, where it is sawed, cut, polished, &c., into all manner of useful and ornamental forms. Whole houses are built of it; often, as yet, fronts only; and no durable stone yields more readily to the saw or chisel. Cornices, friezes, &c., are cut with a sharpness and precision hitherto rarely attained, and are said to be indestructible by water, nearly so by fire, and scarcely corrodible by time. Pressed against a large emery wheel, one side of a regular block in a minute becomes as smooth as glass, and the value of the material thus rubbed off is sufficient to pay for the cost of polishing! It is sold by the barrel as the base of paints, lubricating oil for marble dressing, &c. &c. The dressed stone is used to line furnaces, build ovens, ename registers, &c., and finally small blocks of it are sold for feet-warmers during exposure to cold—this stone being very slow to impart or diffuse heat—so that the Shakers who have long used it for ovens certify that they usually heat but once and thereupon bake all day, often baking five or six batches without re-heating. The stone casings to registers are cut one within another until of a large square only a core remains, and of this is made a feet-warmer! Thus, of a car-load of rough stone blocks from the quarry, every particle down to the very dust, is converted to some use, and sold off the premises as fast as produced. Several houses and fronts of this stone have already been erected in New York and Brooklyn.

One Hundred Miles of Hedge.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with James Sumpter & Co., of Montgomery County, Ohio, for hedging with osage orange one hundred miles of the Illinois Central Railroad. The contract commences fifty miles south of Chicago, near the Kankakee River. These two hedges, each one hundred miles long, will require about two millions of osage plants. The ground along the line is to be broken this summer, and the planting to be done in the spring of 1855.

The portion to be hedged is through the center of the Grand Prairie of Illinois, where groves are frequently thirty or forty miles apart, and the plants of this hedge will be the only thing in the shape of the tree in sight upon some parts of the line. It will have a very pleasing effect, in breaking the monotony of the landscape and marking out the line of the road.

Patent Elastic Horseshoe.—This invention is calling out numerous eulogiums. The shoe is of German spring steel padded with gum elastic, and it is said will outwear several common shoes. All contusions and consequent heat is avoided, and hence those causes by which so many valuable horses are lamed and ruined, are by this invention almost entirely obviated. A gentleman who has had them upon a very valuable animal for four months, writes to the inventor: "Before applying them, my horse had always shrank whenever he struck upon the pavement or hard road, but now he strikes boldly and freely, and moves with far greater ease and freedom."

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On Friday, December 2d, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing on Plymouth Rock. On Friday, June 16th, 1775, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. On Friday, October 8th, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such great power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause. On Friday, September 22d, 1780, the treason of Arnold was discovered.

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the probability of abuse or perversion of the gift. What a pity, by the way, that rich men do not see the economy of being their own executors and trustees—as they are beginning to do, a little, in Boston and elsewhere. When a man of affluence says, 'I am rich enough—I will acquire no more—I will give my income to charity from this date,' he has taken a great step, and soon finds giving—wise and judicious giving—almost as easy as gathering! And then it makes him so happy to see the effects of his benevolence. The frequent wastefulness and mismanagement of corporations is astonishing. Look at Girard College! Sir, liberality with other men's money is one of the virtues that survived the effects of the fall of Adam! I think that in charity, as in every thing else, as little should be done by proxy as may be.'

Great Sailing.—The splendid clipper-ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Creesy, has made the two quickest passages between New York and San Francisco; the first in 89 days and 21 hours; the second in 89 days and 8 hours. She sailed from New York on the 21st of January last. Her best day's work was on the 24th of January, 360 miles in one day. On arriving at San Francisco, she immediately prepared to sail for Hong Kong; 2,000 tons of merchandise were discharged in five days, and a crew of 40 men shipped in three hours. (This may certainly be considered dispatch, and taken in connection with the previous passages of this vessel, stamps her as the fastest and most extraordinary sailer in the world. She is but three years old, and during that time has performed two voyages around the world, one to San Francisco and back to New York, and is now on her way on her third voyage around the world. Dispatch has marked her course from the commencement of her career, and she now stands on this last trip as having excelled not only the world but herself, and as having performed more since she was built than any other vessel that plows the ocean.

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American Sabbath Tract Society Publications.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at the Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:—

No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Nation. 28 pp.

No. 2.—The Sabbath and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 48 pp.

No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 21 pp.

No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 42 pp.

No. 5.—A Christian Covenant to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp.

No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day 'instead of the First Day.' 4 pp.

No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.

No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 8 pp.

No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp.

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No. 11.—Religious Liberty Enacted by Legislative enactments. 16 pp.

No. 12.—The Sabbath of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath. 4 pp.

No. 14.—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp.

The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:—

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Wm. on the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. C. Carlson; First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp.

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennett; First printed in London, in 1855. 60 pp.

Victimization of the True Sabbath. By J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Visitor. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Victimization of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTZER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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