

# Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1855.

No. 1804.

DAVID A. BAIN. GEORGE M. BAIN, JR.  
**BAIN & CO.**  
SUCCESSORS TO BAIN, HATTON & CO.  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Corner of King and Water streets,  
PORTSMOUTH, VA.  
Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour,  
Grain, Cotton, &c. Also, to Receiving and Forwarding  
Goods.  
Portsmouth, July 14. 96—

**DR. ROSCOE HOOKER, A. M.,**  
(A graduate of the University of North Carolina, and  
of the Medical Department of the University  
of New York.)

HAVING located permanently in Hillsborough, and  
being determined to devote his whole time and  
energies to his profession, respectfully offers his  
services to the public.

N. B. Dr. H. has been successfully prosecuting his  
profession for several years past.  
Having purchased the property formerly owned by  
the late Dr. James S. Smith, opposite Nichols's Hotel,  
he may be found there when not professionally engaged.  
June 12th, 1855. 91f—

**DR. WM. C. ROBERTS,**  
GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College at  
Philadelphia, having located at  
PARISVILLE, ORANGE CO.,  
offers his professional services, in all its branches, to that  
community, and will attend promptly to all calls.  
July 23, 1855. 97—

**Brown & De Rosset,**  
NEW YORK.  
**De Rosset & Brown,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
May 29. 90—6mp

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,**  
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to  
his care, and shippers may rely on having  
prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds of  
Country Produce for sale in this market, or for ship-  
ment to other ports.  
Consignments of Flour solicited.  
March, 1855. 79f—

**T. C. & B. G. WORTH,**  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Usual Advances made on Consignments.  
March 9, 1855. 78—1yp

**Henry P. Russell. Jas. B. Russell.**  
**RUSSELL & BROTHER,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Thos. H. Wright, Esq., Pres't Bk. Cape Fear.  
E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't Br. Bank of the State.  
O. G. Parsley, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank.  
WE have ample Wharf and Store Room, situated  
in the most central part of the town, and are  
prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances on  
Flour, Cotton, Naval Stores, or other Produce consign-  
ed to us for sale here, or shipment to our friends North.  
March 3. 77—1y

**J. & D. MacRae & Co.,**  
COMMISSION & FLOUR MERCHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
LIBERAL advances made on consignments of Flour,  
and prompt attention given to filling Orders for  
Groceries, &c.  
March, 1855. 78—1yp

**W. F. Moore, John A. Stanley, J. W. Jones.**  
**MOORE, STANLEY & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
GIVE personal attention to the sales or shipment of  
Country Produce, and all Orders promptly  
filled, when accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory  
reference.

REFER TO  
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank, Wilmington.  
E. P. Hall, Pres't Br. Bank of the State.  
Charles Silver, Pres't Merchants' Bank of Newbern.  
March 9th, 1855. 78—1y

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**  
Late of Wagh & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.,  
General Commission & Forwarding  
Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour  
and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully  
received and promptly attended to.  
March, 1855. 78—1y

**Lumber for Sale**  
At the Raleigh Planing Mills.  
200,000 feet dressed Flooring.  
100,000 " " Weatherboarding.  
50,000 " " Ceiling.  
100,000 " " Thick Boards.  
This lumber is of the very best long leaf pine, brought  
in an exact thickness, and will be delivered on  
board the carriage free of charge. Those wishing to purchase  
will, on application by letter or otherwise, be furnished  
with a card of prices, and all necessary information as  
to freight, &c.  
**T. D. HOGG & CO.**  
Raleigh, March 23, 1855. 6mf—

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
A LOT of Three Penny Nails; and one barrel of  
BURNING FLUID—(not Camphene).—Also  
SUMMER MANTILLAS, of various kinds.  
For sale by  
**J. C. TURRENTINE & SON,**  
May 21. 89—

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
500 LBS. Pure Lead, 625 lbs. White Zinc Paint,  
10 gals. Sweet Oil, 2 bbls. Tanners' Oil,  
5 gals. Japan Varnish, 14 lbs. Paris Green,  
2 doz. Patent Point Drier, Day White and Red Lead,  
12 lbs. French Zinc or Foclain White, &c. &c.  
**LONG & CAIN,**  
June 22, 1855. 92—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

## NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Stock of SPRING AND  
SUMMER GOODS, which I shall please  
to show and sell on accommodating terms. I think my  
assortment of Goods will be as complete as can be found  
in this market, embracing almost every thing; and I  
will endeavor to make my prices average as low as any  
store in the place. I wish to call attention to a few ar-  
ticles viz:

**For the Ladies.**  
Rich Chamelon Creponete Silks,  
Plain and Striped Point De Soie Silks,  
Chamelon Girdles & high-lustered Black Silks,  
Very pretty and neat Printed Jaconets, Lawns, and  
Organdie Muslins,  
Embroidered, Grass, and other Skirts,  
Brilliant, for under dresses,  
Rich Sash and Neck Ribbons,  
Also, Bonnet and other Ribbons,  
Changeable Silks, for Mantillas, &c., with Fringe  
and other Trimmings to match,  
2. Muslin Collars and Sleeves to match,  
Worked Bands, Edgings, &c.  
Black and Black and White Goods, such as  
Cholly, Mohair Lustre, Berages, Lawns, Muslins,  
Ginghams, &c.  
Rail Road, Self-facing and French point Corsets,  
Gaiters, both low-priced and fine,  
Sandalwood and other Fans, &c. &c.

HE HAS ALSO,  
Prime bleached and heavy unbleached eleven quarter  
Sheetings, and Pillow Case Cotton,  
Paper Window Shades and Fine Screens,  
Superior Cast Steel Hoop, Door Bells,  
Razors that are Razors, just try them,  
Colored Mattings, and Druggist and other Carpetings,  
Needles and other Raisins, Figs and Candy,  
A variety of Goods for Gents and Boys, &c.  
Many goods will be offered lower priced than heretofore,  
but no goods are offered as bait. I shall not do  
business in that way, thereby making one customer pay  
for the loss by another.  
Please call and examine for yourselves.  
**JAMES WEBB,**  
April 12. 83—

## 60 Threshing Machines FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Farmers  
of Orange and the adjoining Counties, that he  
has on hand sixty of

**Palmer's Patent Rotary Flail  
Threshing Machines,**  
manufactured in New York of the very best materials,  
and warranted to purchasers to be the best and safest  
machine now in use. It is made almost entirely of wrought  
iron, and relieves the operator entirely from dust or danger.  
This machine is particularly intended as a stationary  
machine, and is well adapted to be driven by a com-  
mon wooden wheel, which every practical farmer ought  
to have in his barn, and will thresh from two to three  
hundred bushels per day with two horses. This size  
machine is worth sixty dollars at Goldsborough, from  
which place they will be sent as directed by purchasers,  
they paying freight on the same. There are two sizes  
above this; the prices eighty and one hundred dollars  
Address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County  
N. C.  
**JOHN A. M'MANNEN,**  
May 7, 1855. 85—8p

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
A LOT of FRESH HOPS, by  
**J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.**

**For Sale**  
4 BARRELS Flax-Seed Oil,  
500 lbs. White Lead,  
50 lbs. Litharge,  
Venetian Red, &c. &c.  
**LONG & CAIN,**  
April 16. 83

**FOR SALE, Fine Pocket Knives, Fine Scissors, Fine  
Letter and Note Paper, Davie's Celebrated Ink,  
Ink Stands, Steel Pens, &c.  
Also, Fine French Chins, Mattie Caps and Saucers,  
Mugs, Candle Sticks, &c.  
**LONG & CAIN,**  
May 21. 88**

**SALT! SALT!**  
5,000 BUSHELS Alum Salt,  
5,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt, ground,  
500 " Marshall's Fine Salt,  
daily expected for sale by  
**J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.**  
Wilmington, June 18. 92—6p

**FINAL NOTICE.**  
All persons indebted to the late firm of Long &  
Webb will please call and pay their notes and ac-  
counts, as the business must be wound up.  
**O. F. LONG,  
JAMES WEBB,**  
May 22. 86—

**FOR SALE.**  
PEARL Starch,  
Cinnamon Tooth Wash,  
Black Letter Varnish, Bull's Sarcaparilla,  
Essence of Java Coffee, Es. McLean's Vermifuge,  
The Finer, Ayer's Cherry Preserver,  
Holland Gin, Ayer's Pills, &c. &c.  
**LONG & CAIN,**  
June 22d, 1855. 93—

## NORTH CAROLINA MAP AND GAZETTEER.

To the Faculty and Trustees of Schools and Colleges:  
GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned are preparing a large  
and handsome Map of the State, and a Gazetteer to ac-  
company it. We wish to have engravings of the Pub-  
lic Buildings, Colleges and Academies, to embellish the  
Gazetteer and the borders of the Map. This plan will  
give publicity to your Institutions as well as show what  
our State is doing. We will therefore, insert in the Ga-  
zetteer, an engraving of your building, if you will  
furnish us with the drawings—you paying the expense  
of the plate, of which you can have a duplicate stereo-  
type plate for your Circles, &c. And if you will pay  
the expense of engraving, we will also have the Build-  
ing on the Map border, which will be an advertisement  
for all time to come. If you will send us a written de-  
scription of your College, or School, its name, location,  
faculty, trustees, terms, &c., we will insert it in the Ga-  
zetteer free of charge. Several Institutions have already  
done so, but we want all in the State.  
Very Respectfully, your obedient servants,  
**WM. D. COOKE, Raleigh,  
SAMUEL PEARCE, Hillsborough.**  
Address Wm. D. Cooke, at Raleigh, N. C.  
June 12, 1855. 98—

**Law Books for Sale.**  
SOME Valuable Law Books, a part of a small but  
well-selected Law Library, may be had at reduced  
prices on application at the Recorder Office. Among  
them are the English Reports, in 15 vols., Fredell's Dic-  
tionary, Powell on Contracts, Busby's Reports, Jones's  
Reports, C's Reports of earlier date, &c. &c.  
June 28th, 1855. 95—



## RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

From the American Agriculturist.

**THE BENE PLANT.**  
We make the following extract of a letter  
from a correspondent of the Patent Office,  
dated Monroe, Washita Parish, Louisiana,  
which is held in the publication in the forth-  
coming agricultural report. It treats of the  
"bene" plant, from which oil of a pure quali-  
ty is produced in great abundance:

In 1843 I sent sixteen bushels of seeds of  
the bene plant (*sesamum orientale*) to a mill  
in Cincinnati to be manufactured into oil.  
It yielded thirty-nine gallons of clear oil, and  
about five quarts of refuse oil, or about two  
and a half gallons to the bushel.

In consequence of the mill imparting the  
flavor of flax-seed, I could not use it as a sa-  
lad oil, for which purpose I am confident it  
would be superior, when pure, to the adulter-  
ated imported olive oil. I used it, however,  
as a substitute for castor oil, and gave a con-  
siderable quantity of it away for that purpose.  
All who used it praised it highly, both for its  
gentle purgative effect and from being free  
from the nauseous taste peculiar to castor oil.

I cannot state with certainty how much  
seed this plant will produce to the acre, but  
believe that twenty bushels is a moderate  
estimate.

The leaf of the plant is an excellent re-  
medy for bowel complaints in children, and  
also in adults. For this purpose, two or three  
leaves are put in a tumbler of water, which  
they immediately render mucilaginous, but  
impart no disagreeable taste. The negroes  
cultivate it for food, using the parched seeds  
with their meats.

I consider it so useful that a few stalks at  
least should be raised in every garden. And  
I believe it will soon be extensively culti-  
vated for manufacturing oil, yielding, as it does,  
about a gallon to a bushel more than flax-  
seed.

I doubt whether it will mature well north  
of latitude 36 degrees. It should be planted  
as soon as the frost is out of the ground,  
Poor land is best suited to its production, as  
it branches too much in rich soil, and because  
the pods are more likely to shatter from the  
branches than from a single upright stem.  
The seeds should be planted in drills three  
feet apart, and six inches distant along the  
drills.

From the Southern Planter.  
**SHEEP.**

I was for some years unsuccessful in sheep  
raising and wool growing, having all the  
time a fair chance for success. Year after  
year, I added to my stock, buying from droves  
from the mountain drovers—nearly every  
one of which I lost; as was said by an old  
negro man who attended to them, "master,  
these drove sheep have the distemper, or  
some other ailment." At length I found the  
ailment was from loss of teeth by old age.  
I thereupon ordered him at shearing to  
put a death-mark with tar upon every sheep  
which had bad teeth. The following fall I  
fatted four or five muttons from those bear-  
ing the death-mark.

To make a sheep fat is one of the easiest  
things imaginable. You have only to keep  
him gentle and at command, and you may  
make him thoroughly fat in from two to four  
weeks, by giving a gill or two of meal, mixed  
with moistened straw, chopped turnips, or  
cabbage leaves three or four times a day.

There is a popular error extensively pre-  
valent, that to stall beef or mutton, you must  
stint them in water. This is against nature  
and against reason. Let them have free ac-  
cess to water, and they will very rarely drink  
enough to hurt them.

It is hard to forego the pleasure of eating  
fat lamb and green peas in their season. But  
the true policy of those who go for the fleece  
and meat, is to spare the young and slaugh-  
ter the old. In my opinion, no provident  
sheep and wool grower will slaughter an ewe  
lamb; and even the young rams ought to be  
castrated and spared, until they become full  
grown wethers.

There is a foolish popular prejudice against  
bull-beef and ram-mutton. Any man, yea,  
even the most fastidious lady, who loves good  
beef and mutton, can easily be cured of this  
prejudice. Let the animal be castrated be-  
fore cutting his throat—and bleed nearly to  
death by the operation. Then let his intestines,  
&c., be taken out as soon as possible; the  
cook can arrange the balance, by first  
salting and then steeping in cold salt water  
while, then parboiling so as to make it ten-  
der before baking, or roasting. I have tried  
it, under my own supervision.

June 18, 1855. **T. STREET.**

From the N. C. Arator.  
**RAISE YOUR OWN PORK.**

Every farmer, in North-Carolina at least,  
should make it one of the principles of his do-  
mestic economy, to raise his own pork, and his  
proportion to spare, to supply the home market  
for those, who, not being engaged in agricul-  
tural pursuits, are compelled to purchase. Our  
farmers should firmly resolve, and be deter-  
mined to see that no dollar should go out of  
the State for the purchase of pork. Such a policy  
would promote their own individual interest, as

well as that of the aggregate community. The  
importance of keeping their money from flowing  
out of the State, that it may remain for improve-  
ment and all useful purposes, among those by  
whose industry it is made, is too well under-  
stood to need comment. The only question of  
moment, is, can the hundreds of thousands of  
dollars annually withdrawn from the pockets of  
our people, for Kentucky pork, be saved to the  
State by raising supplies among ourselves? In  
other words, could it be done profitably? All  
will admit its possibility. We contend it can  
be done advantageously to the raiser, and no one  
will question, beneficially to the rest of the com-  
munity. In this opinion, we do not advance  
any abstract theory or chimerical notion; but  
find ourself supported by the practice of some  
of our most thrifty and prosperous farmers, which  
knocks the objection of the less provident—that  
they can buy cheaper than they can raise—into  
an exploded bubble. How stands the  
fact? We know some farmers who raise more  
cotton, according to their force, than their neigh-  
boring pork buyers; and make, in addition,  
plenty of pork and corn for their own support,  
and always have a surplus of both corn and pork  
to sell; and, moreover, always have fat horses,  
fat mules, and sleek and greasy negroes. They  
evidently have the advantage of those who de-  
pend on buying. And how do they succeed so  
well? The question is easily answered, with-  
out going into particulars, in few words: It  
is found in good management and careful and di-  
ligent personal superintendence of their business.  
By the use of a slop boiler; early spring vegeta-  
bles; summer and fall root crops; rye sowed  
to be grazed in winter and eaten by the hogs,  
when ripe, in the field; field peas, with an early  
variety, in an enclosed field, to begin upon; clo-  
ver and lucerne, in small lots, for cows and pigs;  
fruit, apples, plums, peaches, mulberries, &c.—  
by the use of these, systematically arranged and  
pursued, every farmer, from the smallest to the  
greatest among us, will find it both profitable  
and profitable to raise his own pork. And more  
if they will generally commence the work to-  
morrow, we will venture the prediction that the  
Kentucky drovers will be driven from the State,  
entirely, in less than three years.

The foregoing remarks are also applicable to  
raising of our own horses, mules, cattle and but-  
ter.

From the Arator.  
**STATE FAIR.**

The time for holding the State Fair, (we  
would remind our readers,) is rapidly ap-  
proaching. We trust the number of persons  
who have already made up their minds to  
attend is more than double that of the thou-  
sands of spirited and patriotic citizens, whose  
agreeable and profitable meetings and greet-  
ings, on the two former occasions, have sent  
an electric influence from centre to circum-  
ference of the State, which will never cease  
to exert a most salutary influence upon her  
greatest and highest interest; and that thou-  
sands more, yet undecided, will at once resolve  
to do themselves and the cause of improve-  
ment the service to be present, and, if possi-  
ble, to bring with them something to contrib-  
ute to the exhibition. There is not a mo-  
ment to lose in making the necessary prepara-  
tion. Let every one commence, forthwith,  
to make his arrangements, and so dispose his  
business before-hand, as to be ready to de-  
vote a week to this highly interesting and  
instructive assemblage of the friends of im-  
provement. All may thus make it to them-  
selves the most profitable, as well as delight-  
ful, week of the year.

We address not only those who reside in  
the neighboring counties, at what is called  
convenient distances, but the people of the  
whole State—in the most remote counties, at  
the most inconvenient distances. They are  
all equally and deeply interested, and will  
be amply repaid for any and all the patriotic  
sacrifices they may make to participate in  
this great and important movement. Every  
County should be represented, with spec-  
imens and samples of men, and productions  
of skill and industry. Their delegates should  
be in great numbers, with appropriate  
emblems and banners, ready to take their  
places in the grand procession, and contrib-  
ute their full share to the onward march  
and ultimate triumph of the pleasurable and  
peaceful pursuits of industry and civilization.

We, therefore, call upon leading men in every  
county, who stand before our mind's eye,  
whom we know to be public spirited, intelli-  
gent and influential, to see to it, that their  
respective counties shall be represented at  
the Fair. Let them remember, in the West  
as well as in the East, that this is a GREAT  
STATE MEASURE. There is nothing local or  
sectional in it. If anything, the weaker and  
more remote sections are more deeply inter-  
ested in its success than any others. We  
could easily demonstrate this, and if time  
and circumstances allowed, we should avail  
ourselves of this occasion to do so; but a little  
reflection will convince the intelligent mind  
of its truth, and indicate to the patriotic his  
duty. The fact, that in this matter, all is to  
be accomplished by the voluntary action of  
the citizens, and that everything, in such  
cases, depends upon the zeal and activity of  
a few leading spirits, makes it imperative  
upon that few to come forward and exert  
themselves in the cause, which of all others,  
of a secular nature, is dearest to the masses,  
fully aroused. There are leaders in every  
county, who, like Roderick Dhu, in a political  
campaign, have only to give one sound  
of their whistle, and the face of the earth is  
immediately alive—not with "plaided war-  
riors armed for strife"—but with excited par-  
tisans rushing to—a "mass meeting!" If  
the remark of Dean Swift—"that he who  
makes two blades of grass grow where but  
one grew before, deserves more of his coun-  
try and better merits the gratitude of man-  
kind than the whole race of politicians put  
together"—be true, would not these chiefs  
be employed in a nobler work, by sound-

their whistle in the cause of improvement,  
and summoning their followers to the State  
Agricultural Fair? That many of them are  
not engaged in agricultural pursuits, is no  
excuse for a neglect of this duty. It is well  
known that professional men have much sci-  
entific agricultural and mechanical knowl-  
edge, and when they turn their energies to  
it, make the best farmers; and, moreover,  
their interest is so interwoven with manual  
labor pursuits, and the prosperity of these  
pursuits are so indispensably necessary to  
the existence and support of civil government  
and society, it becomes the duty of good ci-  
tizens of all professions to take an active  
part in all measures intended for their ad-  
vancement.

**COTTON MANUFACTURE IN THE SOUTH.**—An  
able writer, in a northern periodical, has ta-  
ken up this subject, and shows very conclu-  
sively that the Southern States ought to be-  
come the manufacturers, as well as the pro-  
ducers, of cotton for the world. From facts  
furnished by this writer, it appears that the  
cotton manufacture makes up nearly one half  
of the external trade of the British Kingdom.  
The United States furnish four-fifths of the  
six hundred millions of pounds imported into  
Great Britain. The writer proves, by statis-  
tics and figures, that the British manufac-  
turer receives five times as much for convert-  
ing the cotton into cloth, as the farmer for  
producing the raw material, and both employ  
the same amount of capital. It appears that  
the same disproportion exists between the  
profits of the Southern planter and the north-  
ern manufacturer. The writer then sets forth  
the great advantage possessed by the South-  
ern planter for manufacturing, and shows that  
the mere saving in the transportation would  
go largely to the payment of the manufacture.  
He urges that instead of increasing the pro-  
duct, already too great, the true Southern  
policy is to enter largely into the manufac-  
ture, and thus withdraw a portion of the la-  
bor engaged in the production, and employ  
it in the more profitable mode of manufac-  
tures.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.  
**SABBATH OBSERVANCE.**  
No. V.

Mr. Editor:—The bulk of working men  
have little time for reading during the six  
days of labor; and the brief intervals at  
their disposal are so scattered, and occur at  
seasons when the body is so fatigued, and the  
spirits so spent as to be intellectually value-  
less. Indeed wherever the population is  
dense, as in cities, for example, the tempta-  
tion to devote time to excitement and sensu-  
ality is too strong to be resisted except by  
men of fixed principles and firm purpose.  
How beautifully does the Sabbath come in  
to the laborer's relief, and allot a portion of  
time to the culture of his mind. This benefi-  
cent provision redeems from secular pursuits,  
and consecrates to mental improvement fifty-two  
days in a year, or within a very small frac-  
tion of ten years of the three score and ten  
allotted to human pilgrimage. What intel-  
lectual riches may not the working man thus  
board in the course of an ordinary life time!  
Shall he repine at his lot? Nay, rather let  
him thank God for the opportunities afforded  
by the Sabbath for elevating his condition,  
enlarging his dignity, strengthening his vir-  
tues, and fitting him for usefulness and hap-  
piness. "Where shall we find the pioneer of  
liberty, the wrestler for human rights, the  
social regenerator, the original thinker, the  
conqueror of science, or the preacher of reli-  
gion, who, in surmounting his early disad-  
vantages, has not jealously husbanded the  
precious hours of the Sabbath?"

Again: the varied instructions of this day  
tend to inform and expand the mind. These  
fill up the whole circle of knowledge, from  
the simple elements, to the deep mysteries  
that not only tax but transcend the power of  
human intellect, embracing mortality and  
immortality, humanity and divinity.

Brethren in toil, let us not by our indiffer-  
ence and apathy risk the boon bestowed by  
Heaven, valued by our forefathers above all  
price, and guaranteed by our glorious con-  
stitution. Let us guard with jealous vigilance  
against every insidious assault upon the bul-  
wark of our social, mental, moral, civil and  
religious rights, whether coming in the hy-  
pocritical guise of "intellectual philosophy,"  
or winning its way under the more congenial  
colors of active enterprise, energetic spirit,  
and associated capital. God forbid that we  
should proclaim war against the spirit of hu-  
man advancement that marks our age and na-  
tion; but let us see to it that in its ardor and  
recklessness it shall not go beyond the limits  
of safety. The ship is freighted with our own  
and our children's wealth, with the wealth of  
the successive generations of our posterity;  
let us see to it that it be not wrecked upon  
the shallows of present prosperity, allured to  
sleep by the specious music of time-serving  
policy, or stealthily swallowed up in the  
maelstrom of self-aggrandizing monopoly.  
Does the note of the stage horn echo in your  
ear? Does the shrill dissonance of the steam  
whistle, and the muffled thunder of the rail-  
road car break jarringly upon the solemn  
quiet of the day? Let them rouse you from  
your lethargy to the assertion and mainte-  
nance of your sacred rights. Direct your holy  
Christianity of its Sabbath, and its main pil-  
lar is gone, and with it your liberty, civil as  
well as religious, is doomed to perish.

The following extract happily exhibits the  
value of the Sabbath in relation to mind.

"The machinery of Sunday Schools, sim-  
ple in its construction, noiseless in its op-  
eration, is nevertheless wonderful and bar-  
teaching in its results. The thousand little  
streamlets glide unseen along the bed of so-

ciety—the children and their teachers come  
and go from week to week—the busy world,  
meanwhile, taking no note of them; but a  
mighty work is silently going on. The fol-  
low ground of millions of minds is brought  
under spiritual culture. The virgin soil of  
young hearts is turned up, and exposed to  
the warm breath of instruction. The indig-  
enous seeds of evil are carefully sought and  
eradicated. Fresh sowings are simultane-  
ously made, and an appetite for nutritious  
knowledge created." \* \* \*

"What rich fruit has this institution al-  
ready yielded! The Sabbath School is a nur-  
sery of national righteousness. It has sup-  
plied men of integrity for responsible stations  
in society. It has supplied the pulpit with  
not a few of its brightest ornaments, and given  
the first impulse to many of the most dis-  
tinguished missionaries of modern times.  
Who can compute the number of dormant  
minds it has quickened into activity—the  
fine intelligences it has opened and expanded,  
the virtues it has supported and invigorated,  
and the vices it has withered and destroyed?"

"It is, moreover, the peculiar excellence  
of this educational system, that it not only  
develops intellect, but it develops it in the  
right manner. It does this, not by artificial  
stimulants, forcing a precocious and sickly  
growth, but by simply aiding the healthy ac-  
tion of nature. For it is not the abstract  
acuteness and capacity of any mind, but the  
proper application of its powers, that should  
be a matter of solicitude. A splendid intel-  
lect prostituted to the advocacy of error is a  
fearful curse, while humble talents plighted  
to truth, and wisely directed, may prove an  
enduring blessing."

"Had the Sabbath no benefit to boast save  
that of educating the incipient mind of the  
working classes, this alone would entitle it  
to high regard and commendation. If the  
wild overgrowth of youthful mind be not  
carefully watched and trained in its earlier  
stages of development, subsequent efforts to  
improve it, where it has attained a dwarfish,  
misshapen and stubborn maturity, will be un-  
availing. For other teachers are in the field.  
Life opens its beguiling scenes. Harlotry  
lavishes its blandishments, and weaves its  
snares. Skepticism insinuates its doubts.  
Profanity next approaches, flashing its witty  
jests and blasphemous. The time not spent  
in labor is given to dissoluteness and sensu-  
ality; and minds that, with timely training,  
might have struggled into light and use-  
fulness, are blasted by early neglect and the  
fierce onset of youthful passions."

"But if youth will push its way to the  
brink of destruction, let us at least interpose  
all possible resistances and obstructions.  
Since the road to ruin is so easy and congen-  
ial to the heart of man, let us lodge in his  
mind every principle calculated to retard his  
progress and damp his guilty ardor. What  
can so effectually achieve this as the Sab-  
bath School? What a rich mine of bless-  
ings is yet unexplored in the Christian Sab-  
bath! The Sabbath School system is but the  
embryo of a more perfect scheme of intel-  
lectual elevation yet to be disclosed."  
**PHILANTHROPOS.**

## A PAINFUL SCENE.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal  
gives the following sketch of an incident that  
fell under his notice:

As painful a scene met my view in the cars  
from Philadelphia to New York, as I had ever  
seen in my journeys. A lady and her hus-  
band came into the cars at the former place,  
and were seated near us—very respectable in  
appearance, and the lady, in particular, un-  
commonly interesting. After a little while I  
noticed a strange manner in the gentleman,  
which seemed to indicate he was not in fa-  
vor of the Maine Liquor Law. At every  
place the cars stopped he evidently repleas-  
ed the vacuum in his throat by a new drink,  
until he could not sit without help in his seat.  
He then rose hastily and went and opened  
the car door, and seated himself in it, with  
his feet hanging outside. His wife was much  
distracted, and tried to prevail upon him to  
come in, and he gave her a push which almost  
sent her to the floor. Two gents rose, and,  
with the aid of the conductor, he was helped  
in and placed in a reclining position on one  
of the seats beneath a window. He soon ap-  
parently fell asleep—and it was enough to  
break one's heart to see the attention that  
that devoted wife lavished upon her senseless  
husband. She covered him up with her shawl,  
to keep the dust from making him uncomfort-  
able; if his hands fell in an unpleasant posi-  
tion, she gently replaced them, and perhaps  
beloved them with a tear. Before arriving  
in New York she seemed anxious to have  
him wake, and asked one of the gents to  
"please wake him, as it was a strange city,  
and she did not know what to do." Two or  
three roused him a little, and then she went  
to him with a sweet smile, and says: "We  
have got almost to New York, and I am so  
glad, you are so tired!" and he struck her  
in the face. She had the sympathy of all in  
the car, I know, for there was many a moist  
eye among the ladies, and many a bitter look  
on manhood's cheek. Arrived in New York,  
he would not leave the cars till he was or-  
dered by the conductor; and her attentions  
in crossing the ferry were as assiduous as ever,  
and met with pushes and blows from her  
brutal husband. The last I saw of her she  
was in the station-house on the New York  
side, begging him to go and see to their bag-  
gage, and he answered her she was a fool—  
to mind her own business, &c. My traveling  
companion remarked: "That is womanly  
love, and when he speaks kindly to her again,  
she will forget it all."

**COURTESY.**—During the funeral of Lord  
Raglan, a Russian gun was fired. In re-  
turn, so soon as the church bells began toll-  
ing, announcing the interment of Marlborough,  
all the batteries were silenced.