

Money sent by mail must be at the risk of those who send it. The safest way is by Post office money order made payable to the Editor, or a draft on some bank or business house in Suffolk Norfolk or Petersburg.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Sabbath Schools.

Winter is almost past, and it will not be long until Spring will open. Those Sabbath Schools which have kept up their operations during the winter will continue their work, and those which have been suspended, will in most cases be re-organized.

Let us, one and all, determine that we will do more for Jesus than we have ever done. The Sabbath School is the nursery of the church. There is nothing that requires more attention than the nursery.

How many old men and women will join the Sabbath School this year, and help to push forward the good work? If you cannot take a class, or act as superintendent, come out to Sunday School any way.

Let us have a large number of old soldiers in the field this year to fight for Jesus—if we can have this, we may expect to win a glorious victory. There is another class in which there are a great many who do not go to the Sabbath School.

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THE CHRISTIAN SUN.

"RELIGION WITHOUT BIGOTRY, ZEAL WITHOUT FANATICISM, LIBERTY WITHOUT LICENTIOUSNESS."

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NO. 7

ADVERTISEMENTS. Advertisements not inconsistent with the character of the paper, will be inserted at the following rates: One square of ten lines, first insertion...\$1 00

If we cannot have it separate, can't we have it in connection with the annual Conference? Who will be the first to go to work to have a Sabbath School Convention, in connection with the annual Conference of the Church?

I pray for the time when the Sabbath School banner shall be unfurled in every community, and when all shall be brought in sweet subjection to Jesus.

W. W. S. Graham, N. C., Feb 20th 1870.

Motives for Joining the Church.

It is instructive to notice the various considerations by which persons are influenced in forming their church connections.

A. Joins the church of which his father and mother were members. Whether it is sound in doctrine and scriptural in discipline, he neither knows nor inquires.

B. Prefers the church in which he was reared and converted. He feels that it has a fair claim to his confidence, affection and services; and he deems it needless to inquire what are his obligations to Christ.

C. Joins the church of which his father and mother were members. Whether it is sound in doctrine and scriptural in discipline, he neither knows nor inquires.

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in everybody's ear as soon as they are born; but the proverb is a false one. Honest from policy! Polite to be honest!

Whoever knew a politician, a lawyer, a farmer, or a merchant, who was truly honest, if it was 'policy' that was guiding his honesty? And whoever knew a man who held such a motto that did not quit it the moment it did not pay?

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones! Ah! indeed! Now you should not live in a glass house at all.

When you are in Rome you must do as the Romans do! This was a most absurd proverb, yet there were too many who often did when away from home, that which they would be ashamed to do at home.

In the matter of dress, how often is fashion followed even to the ridiculous, and often to the pain and torture of thousands of bodies! A leader of fashion starts out with something new—something perhaps becoming enough to that particular individual, and forthwith hundreds and thousands follow suit, no matter whether appropriate to their style and figure or not.

Don't put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day! This had been told the speaker by his parents and all his relations, from the first moment he could remember.

A Sketch of Dr. Deems' Lecture. A correspondent of the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist, of last week, says: I took a sleigh ride up to Parthenon last evening to hear Dr. Deems' lecture on 'Proverbs, not Solomon's'.

Love me, love my dog. They were wise, sagacious and knowing. There was also a great deal of friendship in a dog—much more so—and often more lasting than in our fellow-beings.

Men wanted. The great want of this age is men. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, and true to the heart's core.

It was a wise saying among the ancients that the way to vice lies down hill. If you take but a few steps, the motion becomes so impetuous and violent that it is almost impossible to resist it.

A minister once prayed: "Oh, Lord! we thank Thee for the goodly number here to-night, and that Thou, also, art here, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather!"

A poor, wild Irish boy, taught in a mission school in Ireland, was asked what was meant by saying faith. The reply was, "Grasping Christ with the heart."

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whether thou goest.

Evil speaking. The proper control of the tongue is one of the most difficult duties of Christian life. The ferocious tempers of wild beasts, the hissing fierceness of serpents are more easily brought under proper government than the unruly tongue of man.

There are the evil talkers of unstrained prejudice. The effect of prejudice is to blind the mind to the excellencies, and concentrate it upon the real or supposed defects of the person, against whom it is launched.

The weight of the husk is as 1 to 16. The ash of the seed consists of phosphate of potash, with traces of alkaline chlorides and sulphates, the phosphoric acid being united with the potash.

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FARM AND GARDEN. Manuring for Peanuts. About a year ago we forwarded a sample of peanuts to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, with a request that he would cause an analysis of the same to be made by the chemist of the department.

The following is the letter of the Commissioner: Washington, D. C., May 13, 1870. Sir—The following is the result of the examination of the ground or peanut forwarded by you in this department accompanying your letter of March 24th:

1. Husk and nut 100 parts-- Water (moisture) 2.60 Albuminous matters and starch 79.26 Oil 15.00 Ash 2.10 Lys 1.00

2. Husk and seed separately in 100 parts-- Moisture 2.31 Husk 2.61 Albuminous matters and starch 79.71 traces Cellulose, (fibre) 85.48 Ash 1.77 11.90 Oil 16.00

The weight of the husk is as 1 to 16. The ash of the seed consists of phosphate of potash, with traces of alkaline chlorides and sulphates, the phosphoric acid being united with the potash.

Every hundred pounds of nut yield two pounds of ash, and any manure should be applied at least in that proportion. The manure pointed out by the analysis is soluble phosphates and ashes, applied separately of course; the ashes before planting, the phosphates subsequently.

Respectfully, HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner.

APPLICATION OF BARN YARD MANURE. Among the most important operations on the farm is the application of manure; and there exists a difference of opinion in regard to the most economical method of applying them.

In determining this question with reference to farm yard manure, we have only to look at the loss that is incurred during the process of fermentation. In reducing farm-yard manure into what is called short muck not only is there a large quantity of fluid but also of gaseous matter lost; the bulk is reduced at least one-half in weight, and the principal elastic matter disengaged is carbonic acid, with some ammonia, both of which would be taken up by the soil and rendered highly beneficial to the growing crops.

Let any farmer who wishes to make the experiment, haul out in the spring twenty-five loads of manure and put it in a pile to rot, and take another twenty-five loads to the field where he intends to plant his corn spread it on an acre, plow it well under, harrow the ground and plant his seed.

Let him plant another acre in corn along side this, without manure; when the corn is gathered, carry on and spread the twenty-five loads of rotten manure left in the yard, upon the acre not manured for corn, and sow both pieces in wheat, and he will find that the acre dressed with long manure will yield the most wheat, besides giving him a large increase upon the other in his crop of corn.

In regard to mineral manures, my opinion, from experience and observation, is that they should be plowed under to a reasonable depth. Rural Messenger.

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Save Your Own Seed. As a general thing the farmer cannot depend upon having good seed unless he raises it himself; therefore, every farmer should make it a rule to raise his own seed.

If he depends upon buying, he is constantly liable to get the seed of noxious weeds, and he often buys that which has passed through several hands, and the seller may not know whether it is good or bad, old or new.

The seeds of most of the grasses are of very little value, after they are two or three years old; and if the farmer depends upon the market for his supply, he is very liable to get old and new seed mixed.

To have good and reliable grass seed is of more importance than in the case of most other seeds, because when grass seed is sown it is usually designed for a crop to last several years, either as meadow or pasture. It is important to have the land perfectly set in grass in order to get a full crop and to choke out weeds.

A pasture or meadow half filled with weeds is a condition not to be tolerated in good farming, and weeds are sure to get in if the ground is not completely occupied with grass. Therefore, sow good seed and plenty of it. The sure way to have good grass seed is to raise it yourself.

It will pay to have a piece of land devoted to the raising of such grass seeds as are wanted. Any surplus will sell readily at good prices. In regard to all the grains, great advantage may be derived from careful selection of the best, and giving extra cultivation for the purpose of raising choice seeds. It is in this way the Norway oats, surprise oats, etc., for which farmers recently paid extravagant prices, were produced.

Any farmer can make similar improvements in seeds if he will take the same pains to do it. Still there may be an average in occasionally getting seed from a distance, as it is thought that a variety will deteriorate by long continued raising upon the same farm. It will soon be time to select seed corn, and this, too, many farmers neglect. The best and most perfect ears should be selected from the stalks bearing more than one, and these may be braided together by a few barks in suitable bunches, to be hung up in a dry place out of the reach of mice. It is not an unusual practice for farmers to select the middle portions of the ears of corn for seed, shelling off the tips and butts for other purposes.

Careful experiments made in Eastern States have shown that the seed from the top end of ears well filled out has produced the best results; that from the butt and the next best, and from the middle the poorest. One farmer has continued his experiments ten years, and found that in seven years out of ten, seed from the top of the ear gave the best results.

The loss every year to individual farmers and the community at large, from imperfect seeds, is undoubtedly much greater than is generally supposed. Therefore, we say to farmers, raise your own seeds in the most careful manner. The gain by so doing will pay ten times the cost.

A MURKIN correspondence of the Wells News writes as follows: Two patents, have been allowed to Mr. J. H. Galling, of Manning's Neck, in this county, on a process of treating old field pines for obtaining durable timber, another upon a machine for cutting down cotton stalks. He proposes to deprive the old field pines of their bark in a certain manner, so that the timber, which has always been considered comparatively worthless may be rendered durable. His machine for cutting down cotton stalks, has been tried by a practical farmer of fine judgment, and he pronounces it a success. Of course the utility of it will be fully tested in a short time, and if it proves to be what he claims for it, farmers will, no doubt, make use of it instead of beating down the stalks with sticks. It may be proper to say that Mr. Galling belongs to a family noted for their inventive genius—the inventor of the celebrated Galling Gun being his brother. It is said that both the French and Prussians have made guns, the models of which were stolen from Galling.

NO NAME CARE.—The yolks of five eggs, and a half cup of sugar, a fifth of oil, and one cup of mixed, one cup of butter or lard, one cup of milk, two teaspoons of yeast powder. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and put in last, flavor with lemon; four as thick as pound cake.

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