# Independent

Republicut.

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

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### For the Independent Republican. SHE IS WRITTEN, WIDOW!"

BY SARAH JONES. VOCTOBELL STRANGER, dark-eyed weeper, May the blessed angels keep her Underneath their shadowy wings, Free from all unholy things, Till her sorrow-whitened spirit, Resting on the Savior's merit, Pass from present wretchedne Into final blessedness!

Bride of earth, life's true evangel Here, as there, the blessed angel 1)f the lost one gone before, Up to tread the golden shore— Heard he not your widowed prayer, While you folded back the hair Damply resting on his brow? Smiled he then—he's smiling now, And that prayer in weakness given, Bere his spirit up to heaven. Leving woman-true believer, &

Simple-hearted faith-receiver. Written widor, may you never-from the Father's bosom sever, Till with contrite joy unspoken Freed from conflict, pain and sin, You receive His welcome token Saving, "Daughter, enter in To the rest, "life's transient sweetness Endeth in divine completeness. Wor-hip not your treasure less, Love in Heaven' is measureless. Floating from the Father, through Your-adored one, down to you. Thus reflected from the Throne, of the pitying, suffering Son,

It becomes transparent, holy, Child-like, Christ-like, God-like, lowly; As non loved the gift He gave you, Will He ransom, love, and save you. Love and faith are free, supernal, Resting on the great Eternal, Growing stronger, purer, clearer, As they draw your spirit nearer To the arms outstretched to grasp you, To the heart laid low to clasp you; As life's weary shadows lengthen, Will this bond of union strengther

Troops of angels, night and morning, Guiber up, for Heaven's adorning, Gends that he in death's dark river, And restore them to the Giver: Even circling round the Throne, Where your lost one kneels alone. Soon the whitest of that band Shall return at his command. And with fearless, faithful hand, Lead you to the better land ere your hearts, as one heartloving, Shall forever kneel adoring ! Oh for taith like yours, sweet stranger, Francet, steadfast, free from danger, May the sinless angels love you, And with blessings float above you, Till upon the Father's breast. You are laid in peaceful rest, Passing from life's wretchedness Hartogn, July, 1858.

# For the Independent Republican. WABASH VALLEY.

BY A. H., OF "HLINOY,"

which on the floor the only candle was burn- wise, might have remained in obscurity per-

tired as I was, I would sit up all night before ces of men, their origin, &c. Ishauld expose six lineal feet of my person to the gaze of the old lady's grown-up daugh-

"You can sleep thar," said the old lady,

you better turn them girls out doors?" The girls in the mean time, instead of

my, taking the whole matter coully, and pay how sublime! ng no kind of attention to my embarrass-"Know he is a town chap by the way he

mittered comment No. 1. By extra resolution off came coat and vest, "Would be pretty good looking if his face "See them yaller things all kivered with the whole world and lose his own soul?"

The question that arose was now simply this: should I lie down in my muddy pants how certain explanations can be given, " and and get my head broke with the old lady's yet not be sectarian." It is, to me, very thop handle ar should I face the music, lay plain. The principles I wished to have uside one of my remaining garments, and taught are not confined to one set or sect; Sucker family? My head being tender, the mulgated by all orthodox persuasions. that I even now shoulder at, off it came, I the offspring God has given him, cannot be er, and surrounding country has over wondering what the next comment would be, I fed with the bread of eternal life; that from hitping against hope that the examination was I them the Bible must be withheld. an end; but no, slowly but surely out it "Another reason," says your correspond-

the next brought me into the middle of sion of face" should rest upon every teacher the hed; and as I dove down and still far- until these objections are removed by a ther down I fully determined before I asked mind well informed upon the great doctrines the hospitality of another Sucker, I would of the Bible. The reason also assigned why sheep on the prairie. How, wearied and worn it should not be used, is, to me, a reason out by excitement, Foverslept myself, how I why it should be used; that our children vainty watched in the morning for an opportunity to get up and dress undiscovered, and our present tenchers are, or as he thought I at length resorted to a coup d' etat which was in my former communication. most aretchedly failed, remains yet to be told.

and two noughts will, I think, put him ways, I should like to have him tell how he wave of the ocean. straight," the hearer of the hat replied .- | wishes to be understood.

### For the Independent Republican, THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

MESSES. EDITORS :- Under the above heading, I observe another article in your paper of the 15th July, from the pen of your garment without charge. generous correspondent, X. T. Y. I have been at a stund to know whether to

answer it or not, finding in it, as Peter said of Paul's epistles, "some things which are hard to be understood." First, he starts out with the question,

What is the object to be gained by our common schools," &c., and answers, "Principally, to plant and mature, as far as may be, correct scientific knowledge."

Now what may we understand by the term, "scientific knowledge?" In the absence of your correspondent, X. T. Y., I am confined to Webster for an explanation of this term. "Scientific," he says, is "according to the rules or principles of science," and science, "in a general sense, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the comprehension or

Now, if we would " plant and mature" a certain knowledge" of geography connected with ancient history, (which certainly, I have not been up at that time to sec,) and should be taught in connection with geography) where can we find a better text-book than the Bible?

understanding of truth or facts by the mind,"

its shape,-" standing in the water and out of the water,"-as also in the first chapter of Genesis an account is given of its creation. Localities, and facts connected with them, are beautifully combined in various portions of the Scriptures. For instance, Mt. Ararat, where Noah's ark rested. Here we have a history of the deluge; of God's displeasure at the wickedness of the wicked. A little further along the Red Sea is brought into account, with the miraculous event of the children of Israel passing through it, while Pharach and his host were overwhelmed, and perished in the water. Sodom &c., the places where the waters of the Dead Sea now roll. are described. Sin and superstition had destroyed every virtue, rejected every good, (perchance had rejected the Scriptures from the school room,) till the wrath of God was poured out of the cup of his indignation, without mixture, upon them. Again, Nimrod appears, laying upon the banks of the Euphrates, the walls of Babylon, that great and mighty city. Prosperity and plenty attended her for a time, but behold her folly! Do you remember the decree of King Dariais, "that whosoever should ask a petition of

said King Darius, should be cast into the lious' den! How impious, and yet we have MY SLEEPING ADVENTURE IN THE but a little behind; for they boldly deny the succeed in this, we have no guarantee that they will not molest them in their closets. It is a fact, too, that by the aid of this "You can sleep thar," said the old lady, great master-piece of science, geologists have adding to one of two vacant beds, near been led to many discoveries, which, other-

"Yaas." said I, yawning, but thinking that, It also gives us a minute account of the ra-Reading is another branch to be taught in our common schools. It is not my purpose to introduce the Bible as the only reading So I settled myself back in my chair, and book; that is not the question at issue: the trieus to amuse myself with the dog which propriety of allowing the teacher to read

failing, I made a sickly attempt to appear at portions of it at the opening and closing of bodie and at my case.

| Appear of portions of it at the opening and closing of school, was to be considered; still, I have You can sleep than," said the old lady, no objection to portions of it being selected still more emphatically, accompanying each for exercise in reading. Where shall we word with a nod towards the bed, "and if look for a more powerful oration than was you are goin to bed tonight, you had better made at the dedication of the Temple?— Many selections might be made, but a few "Exactly," I chattered between my must suffice us. For instance: "He shall teeth, as I slowly approached the bed; "but, feed his flock like a shephierd," &c. David's and lady," I muttered sotto vere, "hadn't lamentation over the death of Absalom, or

the prayer of, Habakkuk. Then too, for poetry. Where can we find turning round as I had charitably hoped, set- a more beautiful poem than the Psalins of tied themselves into positions to comment David? Take the 19th and 20th, to the 25th, freely upon their evening's lesson in Anato- in short, from the first to the last, how rich,

Philosophy is sometimes taught in comment. Seeing no help for it, off came my mon schools: would you like a lesson?-"Terily, verily, I say unto you, except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone," &c.

Arithmetical questions may also be found. Take one, for instance, in profit and loss:wasn't kivered with ha'r," soliloquized No. 2. "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain. good," spoke up No. 3, calling attention to I can see no reason why these different a set of bosom studs, which at the moment I branches of education may not be taught and wished sticking in the throats of each of them. compared with scripture, and the teacher use "Narrer through the chist," chimed in No. his liberty with regard to it, and, yet, not which comment was acquiesced in by a "subvert the great principles of our institu-

tions into sectarian engines." Your correspondent, it seems, wonders sans culotte expose my shins to the whole but they are, I think, acknowledged and prodecision was speedy: so, with a recklessness With sorrow do I regret that his children,

came, "Mighty small shanks for so big a ent, "why the Bible should not be thus taught or used in schools, is the general ig-This was the hair that broke the camel's norance of teachers in regard to its doctrines. ack. With one bound over went the can- &c. If such is the case, "shame and confu-

Then, says he, "one word about prayer, which N. thinks is so objectionable to me," A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.—A gentle just as though it was a supposition of mine. han maited upon Jerrold one morning to en. I did really think he was opposed to it, or he at his sympathies, in behalf of a mutual would not have accused the school directors friend who was in want of a round sum of of Bridgewater of introducing "things forhoney. But this mutual friend had already eign and objectionable;" but I am happy to them. The great orator came forward, it. sent his hat about among his literary brethhear him say he is "not opposed to prayer,
from on more than one occasion. Mr. —'s
particularly the kind referred to," &c.; tho'
list was becoming a vibrative in a district of the should be a superficient of t hat was becoming an institution; and the I confess that I know not what he means, for "It can not be done," they shouted. "Genticulds were grieved at the indelicacy of the in closing up, he says, "I have other reasons themen, stand back," said he, without a Proceeding. On the occasion to which we why lobject to prayer in common schools," now refer, the bearer of the hat was received &c. Now I am so "ignorant" that I am uny Jerrold with evident dissatisfaction.— able to determine what a man means when peated Webster, "impossible? Nothing is Well?" said Jerrold, "How much does he affirms two things in direct opposition; impossible on Bunker Hill, and the vast want this time?" "Why just a four and as your correspondent has said both wave of the ocean.

derrold. "Well, put me down for one of A word with regard to the depravity he A word with regard to the depravity he accuses me of ascribing to his heart. I per-

# sonated no one. I only imputed such depravity to" the heart of that man who wan-

tonly objected to a teacher's invoking the blessings of heaven upon his labors," &c.; but "if thou art the man," you can wear the I thank him for the chapter he, suggested.

Christ, here, had given his disciples a beautiful sermon indeed, especially from the 15th to the 20th verse, "Other reasons," and those more valid, will be required to convince me that our

of God and prayer from schools. Allow me to ask, which of the New England States has discarded its use? Yours, truly, FOREST COTTAGE, July 23d, 1858.

Quebec, July 3, 1858.

land will be the wiser for rejecting the word

## For the Independent Republican. LETTER FROM PROF. STODDARD.

We left Ottawa early on the morning of the 23d Juna; but the sun had been up full two hours before us. In these northern latitudes it begins to be light at 2 o'clock a. m., and the sun rises at 4, (at least, so they say, sets at 8 o'clock p. m. After a few hours ride in the cars, we took a steamboat at Prescott for Montreal, and were soon on our way the earth was created, by whom created, and the carth was created, by whom created, and the carth was created. very fine, the river winding around and

among large numbers of islands. We have passed several rapids of minor aportance, and now came in sight of the Long Sault Rapids; the bounding river with its white caps, dark eddies, and rapid currents truly beautiful, if not grand. The engine stopped, and we float among them, now up then down, down,—up again, and we dance apon the waves, with the spray now and then shing over our bows. It is certainly very xciting, and timid ones feel faint at heart. The scenery still continues fine as we descend the river; and another rapid is passed, and we emerge into a broad Lake. But we are nearing Montreal, and the last and most dan-gerous of all, the Laclime Rapids, are to be passed. A canoe shoots out from the Indian village, and we take on board an erect and stalwart son of the firest. Gaily ha chats with his assistants at the helm; but we near the rapids, and with stern visage and eagle til almost upon it; then with a quick turn we slide into the switt current which rushes get rid of the old style current bushes, and ger or excitement is not yet over, for the current runs swiftly, we are moving at the the sets can be bought for about \$70 a thouequaled on this continent for their strength as follows:

and substantiality.

The city of Montreal, the largest and most and contains about 75,000 lubabitants. Beits natural position for trade and commerce

s most advantageous. The Churches of Montreal are of great increst, the Church of Notre Dame being the largest, excepting perhaps one in Mexico, of of any Church on this continent. Its length 2551 feet, breadth 1841 feet, and height of principal towers 220 feet. The total number of pews is 1244, capable of seating about 7000 people. In the north-western tower is a fine chime of bells, and in the opposite tower is placed the largest bell in America, being one cast expressly for this Church, and weighing 29,400 pounds.

The day after our arrival was St. John the Baptist's day, a great Holiday among the French Catholics, and early were we awakened by the pealing of the great bell sending forth its deep rich tones.

The streets were full of military companies and civil societies in full regalia, and crowds were wending their way to the Great Cathedral. We, too, joined the throng .---The great building was all alive with people; the main floor, the aisles, and the two wide galleries extending ground the Church one above the other, were crowded. The Church was decorated with large branches of trees covered with green foliage, which formed a beautiful contrast with the richly ornamented Church. We witnessed the high Mass performed by the Bishop, assisted by nearly two hundred Priests. The music was very fine, the new mammoth organ being played for the first time.

Mount Royal, directly back of the city, is a favorite resort. A kind friend accompanied us up the mountain for an evening walk and view of the city. The mountain was very steep, and it was hard work to tug up its sides, but we were amply repaid by the splendid view in all directions. We had not only a perfect panorama of the city, riv-

hirty miles distant. There are two Normal Schools in this city one for the French and one for the English. The English Normal School is conducted in connection with McGill College and has under its care 72 students, 66 of whom are lalies. The system of instruction here is very

We were very courteously entertained by Prof. Hicks, the principal of the school, who is an accomplished English gentleman, and the best teacher I have met with in Can-Yours &c. J. F. S.

When Daniel Webster was delivering his memorable speech at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument, the crowd pressed forward to such an extent that some werestrove in vain to make the crowd-stand back. They said it could not be done. Some one asked Mr. Webster to make an appeal to change of voice. "It is impossible, Mr. Webster, impossible," "Impossible?" re-

### For the Independent Republican. THE CHERRY CURRANT.

Messas. Editors :- It is doubtful whether you can fill a space in your Agricultural Depatrons, than by transferring to it the following extract from the Minutes of the American Institute Farmers' Club, (N. Y. City,) the bushes will be kept young and bear fine

It relates to the description, mode of cul-

this country, at least,) variety of that very al bush. common and inestimable small fruit—the Current. It is to be hoped that the hint it Gardeners of our own county. There is no apples, butter, pigs, and poultry, for the market, if we will but cultivate the best varieties.

But least of all in these are the best varieties. ed, old-fashioned variety for our own palates and domestic uses, when a variety so incomparably superior in every respect, can be grown just as easily, and in multipled profusion. the Cherry Currant. Doubts on the subject per acre equal to \$784.

the privilege of making a little statement about the value of improvements made upon our common fruits, as most particularly shown in the cherry current. Some of the members of the Club, said Mr. R., will remember with what pleasure we looked upon a specimen of the fruit of the cherry current exhibited here last year by Charles F. Erhard, a German gardener, at Ravenswood, that beautiful little village on the bank of the East River opposite Blackwell's Island. It was doubted by some whether such currants sould be grown, as a general thing, to such perfection. I don't doubt it—I have visited Mr. Erhard and seen how they will grow, eye he views them. In front of us we see a and how they will compare with the crimson ck-on, on we go, directly towards it, un sort growing in the same soil, and I am satisfied that all gardeners and all farmers should by its side, -another rock sunken from view replace them with those of this new variety g upon the opposite side. But the dan- as soon as possible; and it is possible very rate of seven miles in 16 minutes. We sand. As some persons may inquire, "What Erhard to allow me to read a paper prepar-

The city of Montreal, the largest and most not a distinct species of the genus Ribes,—
sands of acres, and tens of thousands of tuns of this improved variety of currants. "Glat situated upon the Island of the sam a name, which the red and white Dutch and many the market!" Fudge! The fruit can be ing at the head of ship navigation on the one as hardy as the common current. The dishand, and lying upon the St. Lawrence and tinguishing properties of the cherry current bread and meat every day in the year and at the mouth of the Ottawa upon the other, are: Strong robust growth of the bush—the can afford to drink a delicious, wholesome tinguished from the greenish yellow blossom brownish color. But the greatest and most valuable distinction of the cherry current con- We have no need of sending to Zante for sists in the uniformly great size of the berries. They measure from half an inch to five-eighths of an inch in diameter, all the berries of a bunch being generally of nearly one size, while the bunches of the common current taper down to a very small berry at the end. Beside this, the berries are also distinguishable by their dark red color. Another and very striking feature of the cherry current consists in the manner the bunches are disat least, by comparison—scattered over the branches, the cherry currents hang in massive clusters so tight that the stems of the fruit strings can scarcely be seen. Branches are often unbroken clusters of luscious fruit, vrs and the trilled bird-melody? which gives the bushes a charming rich ap-

How to grow them .- Many farmers and qualities can only be brought out by very der, watchful love, my Brother. high culture, such as the amateur gardener

As the bushes grow very strong, they allowing the branches to spread in the direction of the rows, so as to form son the large like a hedge. These rows should run to a large like south, to shield the bushes from the ottest of old."

when the snadows len—in shouled voices we talked of the other world, and wondered when those radiant gates would open for us, of repeating to each other "the sweet story of old." and would plow only one way between them, mid-day sun. Shade to the fruit is indispensable to bring it to perfection; if too much parting, under the shade of the white and ries ripen prematurely before they attain their full size. Now all the shade necessary to protect the fruit is furnished by the bush itself, if you do not disable it to do so by desolation? pruning and cutting away what was evidenty intended for that purpose; and this brings me to the shape in which current bushes should be pruned. I am aware that there cultivators as to this point. Many believe ers think the bush form, with several branches springing directly from the root, the betfainting and some being crushed. Officers both ways, but prefer the latter method long, so wearily, for home and rest, for we strove in vain to make the crowd-stand back, greatly. The great advantage of the bush "shall be satisfied, when we awake in His greatly. The great advantage of the bush form, it seems to me, consists in the system of renewal which should be combined with

from the root, you will, in the summer of gentle sigh of the summer air, nothing to do the fourth year have two branches each of when you awake but wash yourselves in a five, four, three, two, and one year's growth. Six of these branches, that is, the five, four, and three year old ones, will be loaded with fruit, the two years' growth may have some if you cease to give, they will cease to love. I water solidified into earth.

The second was a second with the second of t

### berries, and those of this year's growth will only be straight shoots. The bushes will now be as large as they should be, and the two five year old branches may be cut out as soon as the fruit is picked; and henceforth, partment more advantageously to your many by allowing still two new shoots to come up every year, and by cutting out the two oldest branches after the gathering of the fruit,

which I find reported in the Tribune of the fruit for many years more. Of course this is only meant to elucidate the general principle. The practical cultivator will know how tivation, productiveness, &c., of a new (to to modify the above rule for every individu-Productiveness .- In calculating the profits conveys will not be lost on the Farmers and of a crop, great caution must be used, and casualties must not be forgotten. Although I have seen four year old bushes that bore substantial reason why we may not reap a large profit in growing currents, as well as

But least of all is there any reason why we should continue to raise the miscrable, stuntacre. The price of common currents in the New York market, generally very small, sour things, varies from four to seven cents per pound at wholesale, which certainly jus-As a matter of pecuniary interest alone—to say nothing of the luxury of the thing—we must supersede our old style of bushes by per acre equal to \$784. tifies the anticipation of six cents per pound

are but a poor refuge for excuse. The expenses of a dozen bushes for the experiment Half a day of plowing and three days of hocs so trivial, as to be no obstacle in the way, if ing, by one man, will clean and stir the there is but "the will." Besides, where can ground of one acre most effectually, which at you find better authority in matters of this ordinary wages of man and horse, will cost which than Solon Robinson? But to the exceeding 13,068 pounds, at concept the privilege of making a little statement of this wages of making a little statement on their best attire, most of them exceeding 13,068 pounds, at colors more flaring and tawdry than elegant one-third cent, per pound (about 15 cents per bushel), will be \$43. If we allow \$27 for with entreaties to purchase.

By the laws of germination, there are, we are told, these three things necessary for a colors more flaring and tawdry than elegant on appropriate. I was immediately beset the privilege of making a little statement. manure every year, the whole expenses per acre would sum up to \$84, leaving \$700 clear, of which only the cost of bringing them to market would have to be deducted.

Mr. Robinson continued :- Now, sir, suppose you take this as the statement of an interested nursery man—a man who is just beginning to make it his business to propagate of the first qualm of sea sickness to be thus variety of currents, What then? Why simply this, truth is immutable, and no matter by whom uttered, it is truth still. And so far as what I can say will encourage the propagation of this fruit I will do it by indorsing every word in that paper. Nay I will do more; and here say that the statement is not exaggerated, it is below the fair estimate that would be made by any sensible man who has seen, as I have seen, the bushes in my will, at that instant slavery would have fact has been established beyond doubt that will say: There are at this moment tens of thousands of acres of land upon Long Island individuals in our land, at the present time, dance upon the rough wave, and sunken rocks is the cherry current?" I have requested Mr. covered with scrub oaks as worthless to the cherry current?" I have requested Mr. covered with scrub oaks as worthless to the cherry current?" I have requested Mr. covered with scrub oaks as worthless to the cherry current?" I have requested Mr. covered with scrub oaks as worthless to the cherry current?" I have requested Mr. covered with scrub oaks as worthless to the cherry current?" I have requested Mr. covered with scrub oaks as worthless to the cherry current?" I have requested Mr. covered with scrub oaks as worthless to the cherry current?" I have requested Mr. covered with scrub oaks as worthless to the cherry current? world as their owners, every acre of which teacher's right to pray in school, and if they are all around us. A few miles' sail, and we do yield the product and profit and handi-craftsman. Some were accustomset forth in that paper, if some man of means would set the idle men and women of this Description of the Cherry Currant.—It is city to work at the business of growing thouothers are also varieties. It is, therefore, just grown for two cents a pound, and then every family can cat it as a condiment with their shoots being stouter, the leaves larger, and of wine-current wine-instead of getting drunk a darker green, than the common sort. The and dying as they do now from poisoned blossom of the cherry current is easily dis stuff called beverages. While this, then bears the name of American Institute, let us of the red and white Dutch by its darker by every argument we can use encourage the increased production of American fruits,-

### For the Independent Republican. "Home."—To My Brother.

currants, Madeira for grapes, or France for

wine: nor should the folly be any longer tol-

erated, except by a nation of ninnies, of im-

porting currant jelly.

You ask me to tell you of my home; and, know that while your eye glances over tributed over the branches. While with the these lines, your heart will be asking, " Does common current the fruit is rather thinly— she forget the old home of her childbood?" Forget! Ah! brother, when the flowers wither in the chill frost, and the leaves fall, do we forget it was once spring? When we list in vain for a bird's song, and the wintry

of the bush of from one to three feet in length | winds howl, do we forget the summer zeph So, over the bleak waste of years that stretches between the drear present and 'my childhood's home, I long and pray for the market-gardeners seem to think these good | glad sunlight; I yearn for thee, for thy ten-

Last night, in my dream life, I put off the only can bestow on a few pet bushes. This cares and trials of all these years, and we tois an error. I would say: Manure, plow and gether wandered, as of old, by the river side, hoe them as you do your Indian corn, and watching the waters ripple, or listening to you will have them in as great perfection as sweet warblings in the boughs overhead; anon gazing at the sunset glory, marveling in our childish way at its pageantry of purshould be planted not less than 4x4 feet, or, ple and gold; sometimes imagining we could perhaps, 4x5 feet apart, which will give 2,178 see the "pearly gates," and catch a glimpse plants per acre. I prefer the latter method, of the "great, white throne;" and then when the shadows fell-in subdued voices

Time went swiftly on, and there came the exposed to the hot rays of the sun, the ber purple lifacs by the south door. Your look was earnest and hopeful, and your voice firm : but my heart ank with a nameless fear .-Was it a prescience of the coming years of

Well, we parted; and ever since I have struggled with this great agony at my hearl. My brother, I have not told you of my home, and I cannot, with the memory of the exists a great difference of opinion among past so fresh. I can only tell you, that the childish image of the pearly gates comes of. that the tree shape is decidedly the best; otheten back, and perchance I am nearer home than ever before. We may soon meet there, and the shore of the death-river shall be our ter and most natural shape. I have tried trysting place. There, shall we no more likeness." MAY PERCY.

A JOLLY LIFE.-Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must

# SUMMER.

Now the sun, with burning glare, Lengthens noontide hours Men to cooling vales repair, for to shady bowers.

Slowly through the meadow-green Sluggish streams are flowing; All along their banks are seen Roses deeply glowing. Come, we'll seek the leafy grove

Sip the cooling fountain,
And, when evening steals, we'll rove
Round the shady mountain. Then, at nightfall, will we throng Home through balmy flowers, And, with many a grateful song, Bless the summer hours.

# CHARLES MACKAY IN A SLAVE PEN. The following is from a recent letter of

On my first arrival at New Orleans, I lingered for a few moments at the open door of slave depot, without daring to go in, lest 1 the subject to our readers. and on the other the females were disposed theless carries with it a lesson and a moral. in their best attire, most of them exceeding-

with entreaties to purchase. cook and a good needlewoman. Buy, me." "Buy me," said another in the same lan-age; "I am accustomed to children, and

can make myself useful in the nursery." this new—that is new in this country, it originated in France a few years ago—this new of nausea, as if I were about to be ill. I told the poor women that I was a stranger, who had not come to buy. But they were incredately after year, when, by the acknowledged laws of ulous; and when at last convinced they repression of deep disappointment on their dark and good-humored features. I entertained such a hatred of slavery that had a large trained and most direct interpretation. such a hatred of slavery, that had it been in her offspring—an interposition little short of my power to abolish it in one instant off the miraculous, and, indeed, apparently so fabuface of the earth by the mere expression of lous as to be unworthy of record. But the

I then walked to the male side of the slave forms annual journeys over a large extent of mart, where I was beset by similar entreaties, urged in every variety of tone and man- stated period, it, or rather its offspring, rener, and by almost every variety of laborer ed to the cotton, and some to the sugar plantation; some were carpenters, some gardeners, some coachmen, some barbers, some waiters-but all equally anxious to be sold. One man-who to my inexperienced eyes seemed-as white as myself, and whom I at once put down in my own mind as an Irishman of the purest quality, of the county of Cork got up from his seat as I passed, and asked me to buy him.

"I am a good gardener, your honor," said he with an unmistakable brogue; "I am also a bit of a carpenter, and can look after the horses, and can do any sort of a job bout the house." "But you are joking," said I, "you are an

" My father was an Irishman," he said. At this moment the slave dealer and owner of the depot came up.

"Is there not a mistake here?" I inquired. This is a white man." "His mother was a nigger," he replied .-

We have sometimes much whiter men for sale than he is. Look at his hair and lips. There is no mistake about him." Again the sickness came over me, and I

onged to get into the open air to breathe a purer atmosphere. "I would like to buy that man and set him free," I said to one of our party. "You would do him no good,"

reply. "A manumitted slave has seldom my self-reliance or energy. Slavery so derades and cripples the moral faculties of he negroes that they require the crutch, even in freedom, and cannot walk alone:-They find it impossible to compete with the poor whites, and if left to themselves, sink nto the lowest and most miserably paid occupations.".

"You are an Englishman, and a traveler," said the slave dealer, "and I should be much gentleman comes in for a volley of invecobliged to you if you would put any questions to the negroes." "What questions?" said I. "Shall I ask The first symptoms the Rose of Jericho

"I don't mean that," he replied. "Ask apparently wither, and roll themselves firmthem whether I do not treat them wellwhether I am not kind to them-whether in nut-shells, this plant ensconces itself in its they do not have plenty to eat and drink own framework of a convenient shape, size while they are with me?"

I told him that I had no doubt of the fact;

case, though the worthy dealer of New Orleans was totally incapable of comprehending it. The same feeling seems to exist all through the slave States. But more of this

CURIOSITIES OF WATER. - Water exists

around us to an extent and under .conditions

which escape the notice of cursory observers. When the dyer buys of the dry salter one hundred pounds each of alum, carbonate of soda, and soap, he obtains, in exchange for his money, no less than forty five pounds of is stranded a wreck upon the sea beach. water in the first lot, sixty-four pounds in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to seventy three and a half pounds. in the third. Even the transparent air webreathe contains, in ordinary weather, about five grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk, and thus rarified water no more wets the air than the solidified the desert and among the inhabited land; water wets the lime or opal in which it is and so surely as the spring time comes round prengs or branches. Plant them deep and allow the first year two shoots to grow up from under the ground. These shoots will at the same time send out their own roots and grow luxuriously. If you allow, then, every year two more shoots to spring up from the root, you will, in the summer of gentle sigh of the summer air, nothing to do an acre of clay land a first land water, with a pillar of silver and cap it weighing five pounds, more than one good livened by the tiny blossoms of the Rose of pound is solidified water. Even the precious opal is but a mass of flint and water, combined in the proportion of nine grains of the livened by the tiny blossoms of the Rose of Jeriobo. Chambers Journal.

An eccentric wealthy gentleman stuck in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the an acre of clay land a first deep weighing five pounds, more than one good livened by the tiny blossoms of the Rose of Jeriobo. Chambers Journal.

See the spring-time comes round water wets the lime or opal in which it is absorbed. Of a plaster of Patis statue weighing five pounds, more than one good livened by the tiny blossoms of the Rose of Jeriobo. Chambers Journal.

See the spring-time comes round water weighing five pounds, more than one good livened by the tiny blossoms of the Rose of Jeriobo. Chambers Journal.

See the spring-time comes round water weighing five pounds, more than one good livened by the tiny blossoms of the Rose of Jeriobo. Chambers Journal is absorbed. Of a plaster of Patis statue will the desolate borders of the desolate borders of the desolate borders of the Rose of Jeriobo. The first land a f when you awake but wash yourselves in a dewdrop, and fall to and eat your bed-clothes. | east four hundred tone are water to one of the fluid. Of up a board in a field upon his estate, on about one thousand two hundred tons, at give this field to any man who is constant." dewdrop, and fall to and eat your bed-clothes. least four hundred tons are water; and even 'He soon had an applicant." Well, sir, you of the great mountain chains with which the are a contented man?" Yes air, very Never purchase friends by gifts, for globe is ribbed, many millions of tons are "Then what do you want of my field?"-

# A MIGRATORY ROSE.

Strange as the heading of this paper mayappear to the reader, the flower is nevertheless an entity—a thing that exists, and may be handled; a plant almost as regular as the swallow in its flittings to and fro; one that travels many miles annually; and what is more, a fashionable one resorting to the seaside during the hottest season to indulge in a swim among the cool billows of the Mediterranean. The name of this remarkable vegetable phenomenon is Anastatica hierochuntica among the botanists; the Rose of Jericho. with the unlearned.

Very many superstitions are connected with this extraordinary plant, in the minds of Bedouins and other Arab tribes. The ancients attribute miraculous virtues to the Rose of Jericho. Dispensing with the no-Charles Mackay to the London Illustrated tions of both, however, there remains to us quite a sufficient charm about this apparently nsignificant shrub, which seldom attains six inches in height, to apologize for introducing

should be suspected of espionage, or mere the suspect to our readers.

To behold this little rose, it is not necessacuriosity, and expelled. But seeing among the company an eminent merchant of New uncomplimentary journey is required. In the company an eminent merchant of New uncomplimentary journey is required. In York, whose friendship I had been fortunate the arid wastes of Egypt, by the borders of enough to make, and whom I knew to be no the Gaza desert, in Arabia's wilderness of slave dealer or supporter of slavery, I walked sands, on the roofs of houses and among rubin and joined his party, drawn thither like bish in Syria, abundant specimens are to be myself by curiosity. On one side of the met with. But, like many other things of room the male slaves, with clean linen and magnificent exterior, few pause to look open magnificent exterior, few pause to look upon shining new hats and boots, were arranged; or handle this way-side shrub, which never-

By the laws of germination, there are, we plant-humidity, heat, and oxygenized air. as without it the grain or seed will not swell, "Buy me," said 12 young negress, who and without swelling could not burst the spoke French and no English; "I am a good shell or skin; and heat, in union with water, brings various gases to young plants-especially oxygen—which is necessary for its ex-

With these facts before us, and a knowledge I felt a sensation somewhat similar to that that rain seldom falls in most places where the Rose of Jericho thrives, how are we to account for the extraordinary circumstances of this plant being periodically abundant and germination, there has been that succor wantfor its own purposes, this little plant percountry, and into the ocean, whence, at a turns to the original haunts, takes root, thrives, and blossoms.

In-the height of spring, when nature casts her brilliant vesture, set with flowers and flowerets of a hundred various hues, over the fertile hills and valleys of Palestine; when every breeze is laden with rich incense from orange groves or honeysuckle dells, then, un-heeded, amidst the rich profusion of vegetation, or isolated amid the desert sands, blossoms the tiny Rose of Jericho. On house-tops, where the sun's fierce rays rend the crevices -on dust heaps, where half-starved wretched curs prowl and dig for food or a resting place-where multitudes throng the streets, and where neither foot of man nor beast has ever left imprint on the broiling sand, there sprout the wonderful Anastatica hierochuntica. When summer has fairly set n, and flowering shrubs have ceased to blosom-about the same season of the year that Mr. Bull and his family are meditating a nonth's trip to the sea-side for fresh breezes ind sea bathing, when the whole house is turned topsy-turvy in the pleasurable excitement of packing for a month's holiday—the Rose of Jericho begins to show symptoms of migratory disposition also. How astonishshed Mr. Brown would be if his gardener rushed in with the startling intelligence that some favorite rose-bush or other plant in the garden had evinced sudden signs of restlessness, and, after a few preliminary efforts, had quietly taken itself off for the season!

Hadji Ismail, the Bedouin camel-driver who witnesses the phenomenon annually, encountering scores of migratory Anastatica ierochimica, simply pauses to stroke his beard and fresh charge his pipe, while he pours into the eager ears of some untravelled novice legends about this wonderful roselegends replete with fairy romance, in which almost invariably a certain unmentionable tives, as being the instigator of this mysterigus freak of nature.

them whether they prefer Freedom or Slave gives of an approaching tour is the shedding of all her leaves; the branches then collapse, ly into a ball. Like the fairies that travelled and weight for undertaking the necessary I told him that I had no doubt of the fact; that they looked clean, comfortable, and well this shape when strong land breezes aweep fed; but—and in that "but" lay the whole over the land, blowing hot and fiercely towards the ocean. In their onward course, these land winds uproot and carry with them. the bulbs or framework of our rose; and once uprooted, these are tossed and blown over many and many a dreary mile of desert sand, till they are finally whirled up into the air, and swept over the coast into the ocean. Soon after the little plant comes into contact with the water, it unpacks again, unfolds itself, expands its branches, and expels its seeds from the seed vessels. Then, I prosume, the mother plant finishes her career, or However this may be, it seems evident that the seeds, after having been thoroughly saturated with water, are brought back, by the waves, and cast high and dry upon the beach. When the westerly winds set in with violence from the sea, they carry these seeds back with them scattering them far and wide over

The applicant did not reply.