

ISRAEL'S COMING.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Lo! we come from every nation,
As the children of the Lord;
From the east, the land of Ab'ram,
Where we heard the sacred word.
Chorus—For we are the true born sons of Zion,
With the holy priesthood on;
We are the royal seed of Israel,
And our gentle race is run:
For we are the lawful heirs of Ab'ram.

From the land of blood and carnage,
Where the might of monarchs flow;
From the land where serving peasants
Feel the cramps of wealth and wo.
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

From the land of "bitter princes,"
Where the mountains shine with snow;
From the land of rusty India,
Where the sense of man runs low.
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

From the land that Ham inherits,
With his curse the same as Cain's;
From the land of grapes and citrons,—
From the deserts and the plains.
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

From the land of heathen glory,
Where the human race is down;
From the land where "woman kings it,"
And a fool may wear a crown.
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

From the islands of the oceans,
Rich in spice, tropic grains;
From the midst of every nation,
Where the "prince of this world reigns."
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

From the caves and dens in mountains,
Where the remnants were reserved;
From the wilderness and forest,
Where the seed of Joseph served.
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

From the east and west, like brethren,
Now we come with one accord;
From the north and south, we gather,
To the "Gion of the Lord."
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

We have left the "dreadful splendor,"
That enchants its minion slaves;
We have left our "gentle honors,"
And we've left our father's graves.
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

'Tis the hour of Jacob's blessings;
'Tis the time of our release;
'Tis the day of God Almighty,
For a thousand years of peace.
Chorus—For we are the true born, &c.

[From the Mormon.]

From our Correspondent at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the Mormon:—Dear Sir—I take advantage of the present opportunity of dropping you a line, before the issue of your first number, (as I learnt it is soon to be out,) with a few items from the capital, and shall continue to forward such news from time to time as I shall deem of interest, for your disposal; and if of sufficient value, to keep our friends 'posted up' of doings in the capital through the columns of 'The Mormon.'

There is quite an amount of important business now before Congress, in which the country at large is interested, with which they get along very slowly; although there were many bills passed both Houses previous to my arrival in this city, of which I have not yet had time to gather up the details, but will forward you a list at the earliest opportunity.

Some time last week a bill passed the House providing for the establishment of a Surveyor General's office in the Territory of Utah. The bill gave two townships of land for a University, and every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section for school purposes. The bill, in its original form proposed to donate one quarter section of land to actual settlers in the Territory.

During the discussion much excitement prevailed, and although many members expressed their willingness that Utah should enjoy all the privileges of other Territories, there were yet many who manifested the bitterest feelings towards the Mormons. The bill was so amended as to strike out the section donating lands to actual settlers, and in this shape was sent to the Senate. Congress can pass laws donating lands to settlers in Oregon and New Mexico, but those of Utah are refused, and yet the settlement of Utah was attended by far more hardships, labor, privations, sufferings and danger than either of them. The difficulties to be surmounted in planting settlements there, and in bringing a naturally dry and barren soil into cultivation, were greater than ever attended the settlement of any Territory of the Union. The beauty of the farms, and the productiveness of the soil of 'fair Utah,' which is the admiration of every traveler, and a theme for the pen of every letter writer from those secluded valleys, are the results of the intelligence, skill, and industry of the Mormons.

That country, before the Mormons went there, was but little removed from a desert, (as is now the case in valleys where there are no settlements,) the soil, naturally hard and dry, (seldom or never raining, but a few showers in the spring and fall seasons,) is made productive, canals, or ditches, constructed to convey the water that flows down from the lofty Wasatch range upon it during the irrigating season. And I will venture to say, had not the Mormons settled that country, it would have remained a bar-

ren waste for at least a half century yet to come and if there are any among the hardy pioneers in the nation's history who merit any favors from government in the shape of donations of land, the Mormons, for reclaiming a howling wilderness, and turning it into a fruitful field, are among the first.

Had Utah been settled by any other people than the Mormons, I have no doubt the bill, in its original form, would have passed, and the privileges granted to the settlers of Oregon and other Territories would have been extended to those of Utah. And yet we live in a land of boasted religious liberty, whose government accords to all its citizens equal rights and privileges.

A few nights ago I listened, with interest, to a lecture delivered by Mr. Marsh, formerly American Minister to Constantinople, at the Smithsonian Institute; upon the subject and feasibility of introducing the Camel and Dromedary into the United States, for the purposes of transportation across the continent.

The lecturer seemed to understand the subject well, and from actual experience with those animals, recommends the experiment to be tried on a large scale, as being the most likely to succeed.

Only think, of the idea of exchanging the small Spanish Mule and Indian Ponies, with which we have so often crossed those vast plains, for those immense animals, weighing some fifteen hundred pounds, carrying burthens of near a ton weight, and traveling at the rate of fifty or seventy-five miles per day. I would say if we can't have the Pacific Railroad, give us the Camels.

The Messrs McGraw and Co., contractors for carrying the Mail from Independence to Salt Lake, have been here, asking Government for relief, and remuneration for losses, sustained from the Indians &c., to enable them to continue their contract.

There is about to be a proposition brought before the House, to run a daily line of stages from Independence, by Salt Lake, to California.

Yesterday the Senate passed the Land Bounty Bill granting lands to the Soldiers of the War of 1812.

The French Spoliation Bill, is the order for today. The House was occupied upon the Private Calendar for the past two days.

A MORMON IN WASHINGTON.

Anglo-Japanese Work.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL FOR LADIES.—This elegant and most useful work is very easy in its execution, while the means and appliances for its performance are within the reach of every one. The materials are simply yellow withered leaves, a little dissolved gum, black paint, and copal varnish; while the objects to be ornamented may be a box, cupboard, table, etc.—in fact any old furniture that has been rendered unsightly by age or long use.

A plain deal box, costing about a shilling, may, by this process, so far as the outside goes, be converted into a costly looking dressing-case. An exquisite chess-board may be made, with very little skill, from a square piece of deal. Flower-pots, pole-screens, folding and hand-screens, may all be decorated in this manner, and from untidy looking lumber may be converted into articles of use, elegance and beauty, and this at a nominal expense, taste being the chief requisite in the production. The employment forms one of the most agreeable and pleasing amusements for summer days and winter evenings.

At this time of the year many leaves may be found which cannot possibly be procured in the autumn. The ivy is now shedding its sere foliage. The leaves selected from this plant should be of a bright yellow, small, and well shaped. Many of the earliest leaves of spring are falling. The small early leaves of the black current tree have now a beautiful red golden tinge; but indeed in almost every plant yellow leaves may be found. Leaves so thin as the nasturtium and convolvulus should be avoided. The brown leaves of the oak may yet be found lying on the ground, and the under lemon-colored leaflets of the hemlock will furnish most beautiful sprays. All leaves that are small, of uneven shape, and serrated (saw-shaped) at the edges, are well adapted for this work, as they are collected they should be placed between sheets of paper, but not close together; then pressed, by placing a board on the top, with a weight upon it, to express any moisture that may be therein, and to render them quite flat. In the autumn, the sweet-scented geranium leaves, the maple, thorn, chrysanthemum, wild parsley, fern, and a multitude of others, may be found, including the smaller sycamore and small vine leaves; but they must all have turned of a golden hue, or reddish tinted yellow. Prepare the article to be ornamented thus: First, rub the surface smoothly down with sandpaper; then coat it over with black paint, which can be procured ready made at any oil shop; when dry, rub it down smoothly with pumice stone, and give two more coats. When these are dry arrange the leaves on the surface in a careless manner, but not in groups, unless preferred. Butterflies, drawn and colored yellow with gamboge, or cut out of prints, and then colored, may be stuck at different spaces with advantage; but there should be no other color than the brown and different tints of yellow in the leaves. Gum the wrong side of the leaf, and press it on its appointed place with a hard tuft of wadding, fastened tightly up in a piece of silk. Continue this with the whole of the leaves; and when they are all gummed on, dissolve some gelatine, or isinglass, in warm water, and while rather warm, brush it well over every portion of the work, using the brush entirely one way, not forward and back. When dry give the work three coats of copal varnish, letting the article remain a day or two between each coat. This process, though elaborate in detail, is easily and even quickly done,

and will well repay any trouble that may be taken, as with a renewed coat of varnish every five or six years, it will remain, as long as the wood will hold together, as bright in appearance as when first finished.—[Mrs. Warren's Book.

THE WAY TO GET ON IN THE WORLD.—A working man, some time ago, published his own biography, one of the most interesting little volumes that has appeared during the present century. It is as follows:

'It may, to some, appear like vanity in me to write what I now do, but I should not give my life truly, if I omitted it.

When filling a cart with earth on the farm, I never stopped work because my side of the cart might be heaped up before the other side, at which was another workman. I pushed over what I had heaped up, to help him; so doubtless he did to me, when I was last and he first.

When I have filled my column or columns of a newspaper with matter for which I was to be paid, I have never stopped, if I thought the subject required more explanation, because there was no contract for more payment, or no possibility of obtaining more. When I have lived in a barrack-room, I have stopped my work, and taken a baby from a soldier's wife, when she had to work, and nursed it for her, or gone for water for her, or cleaned another man's accoutrements, though it was no part of my duty to do so.

When I have been engaged in political literature and traveling for a newspaper, I have gone many miles out of my road to ascertain a local fact, or to pursue a subject to its minutest details, if it appeared that the public were unacquainted with the facts of the case; and this, when I had the work, was most pleasant and profitable.

When I have wanted work I have accepted it at any wages I could get, at a plow, in farm-draining, stone quarrying, breaking stones, at wood cutting, in a saw-pit, as a civilian, or a soldier. In London I have cleaned out a stable and groomed a cabman's horse for sixpence. I have since tried literature, and have done as much writing for ten shillings as I have readily obtained—both sought for and offered—ten guineas for.

But if I had not been content to begin at the beginning, and accepted shillings, I should not have arisen to guineas. I have lost nothing by working; whatever I have been doing, with spade or pen, I have been my own helper. Are you prepared to imitate? Humility is always the attendant of sense, folly alone is proud.

A wise divine, when preaching to the youths of his congregation, was wont to say,—Beware of being golden apprentices, silver journeymen, and copper masters.' The only cure for pride is sense; and the only path to promotion is condescension. What multitudes have been ruined in their prospects by the pride of their hearts! Away, then, young men, and away forever, with self-foppery, and empty pride, idle habits, and expensive associates. Be faithful over a few things, and be made ruler over many.—[London Christian Penny Magazine.

HAVING A TRADE.—By all means have a trade. Do not go up and down the world, and find nothing that you can put your hand to.—You may not always be as prosperous as you are now. Thank heaven, we live in no land of primogeniture, hereditary succession. Each man is morally bound to labor. Have something you can turn your energies to when times pinch—have a trade, we repeat. Educate your hands; it will be an everlasting resource. We never knew a man who, with a good trade, failed of getting a good living, and much more with right application.

What though you are going to college, or into a profession? The case is not altered—you need it just as much. It will come in play every day in your life. Discipline of the hand should always go before the head. We never knew a college boy that wasn't better for a substantial trade. He always graduates with the highest honors. He is sure to be a scholar.—The fact is, he knows how to work—to conquer. He but transfers himself from the shop to the study.

Young man decide at once to learn a trade, apply yourself with all your heart and mind, and be its master, and if you are not obliged to work at it, you have laid by so much, and such a kind of wealth can never be taken from you.—[Ex.

The Railway Advertiser tells the following good story of one of the upper ten:—

Mr.—is one of the 'merchant princes' of the Empire City, and though living in one of the most spacious mansions on the Fifth Avenue, his entire family consists of himself and wife.—Meeting a friend from the country one day, he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the gorgeous rooms, with tessellated and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner.

On his return home, he was asked if he had seen Mr So-and-so?

'Oh, yes.'

'What is he doing now?'

'Well, when I saw him he was 'keeping a nigger boarding house' on the Fifth Parvenue.'

The largest room in the world, under a single roof and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St Petersburg, and is 650 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays and a battalion can conveniently maneuver in it. In the evening it is often converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by sixteen prodigious stoves,

and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests, weighing 12,830,000.

MACHINERY IN FARMING: ITS NECESSITY.—It is not enough that farmers avail themselves of all the advantages which chemistry affords in its application to their art; it is not enough that they learn how to save as much as possible of the manures made on their premises, and the best methods of applying these and also purchased specific manures; it is not enough that they know at what seasons and to what depths their soils should be cultivated. They must perform as many of the operations of farming by machinery as machinery can be made to perform to advantage.

There is no other way in which agriculture can keep pace in respectability, pleasure, and profit with the other arts. Without this expedient it will be outstripped by them, and sink steadily in comparative rank.

By machinery, as we use the word here, we mean all mechanical contrivances which can be substituted for manual labor, and combined with manual labor, so as greatly to increase its productiveness.

And the policy which we recommend includes also animal labor as a substitute for human labor, and as a more powerful co-operator with it.

So far as a horse or an ox can be made to do the work of five men, the horse or the ox earns the net product of five men's labor for the employer. If one man cultivates as much corn, and cultivates it as well with one horse, attached to a cultivator, and one man, as his neighbor cultivates with ten hoes in the hands of ten men, it is easy to see which of the two is travelling the faster on the road to wealth.

So in cutting grass, in planting and harvesting corn, and in various other operations of the farm, machines can do the work for a small per centage of the cost of manual labor.

We do not mean that every machine which is invented and offered to the farmers for sale should be purchased by them. Not every attempt to substitute mechanical labor for manual is successful. The large majority of inventions are in some way defective. But in every case where it has been clearly ascertained that the thing is actually done, that a machine has been made, which, at a much smaller cost, will do the work which you are now doing with human hands, buy the machine if you can; and if you have not the means, get them as soon as possible.

It is not a matter of option with farmers whether they will do this or not. To succeed, they have got to do it, otherwise it is impossible for them to compete with those who do employ machinery. It is like a man contending single-handed against a thousand, and every one his equal.—[People's Journal.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The importations of sperm and whale oil and whalebone into the United States in 1854 were as follows: Barrels sperm, 76,696; barrels whale oil, 319,837; whalebone, 3,445,200 pounds. In 1853 the importations were, sperm oil 103,077 barrels; whale, 260,114 barrels; whalebone, 5,652,300 pounds.

There have been no exports of whale oil from the port of New Bedford during the years 1852, 1853 and 1854. The amount of oil and bone on hand January 1, 1855, in the United States, as nearly as could be ascertained was as follows: Sperm, 6,760; whale, 75,480; bone, 1,400,000. The stock of sperm oil has been well exhausted, and is held at very high prices. A large stock of whale oil remains on hand, about three-fourths of the importation having been used.

In 1854, about 235 ships cruised in the northern seas, two of which were lost, and 50 of which are reported to have cruised in the Arctic sea, and have mostly been reported off the ground with an average catch of about 100 bbls. each, and 135 ships from the Ochotsk and other grounds, with an average catch of about 1,000 bbls.

There has been a diminution of 18 ships and barks, 8 brigs and 4 schooners, in the whale fishery during the past year, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,557. The number of ships added to the fleet from this city during the past year was 8. Number withdrawn and lost, 12. The number of ships and barks employed in the fishery from this district is 392; brigs 9; schooners 3, with an aggregate tonnage of 130,133. The number owned in this city is, ships and barks 312, brigs 1, schooners 1, total tonnage 105,459.

The average catch of vessels in the Ochotsk during the past year was one thousand barrels, which is a very fair business; but the fleet did little or nothing in the Arctic, and the general average is, therefore, reduced to a little less than 800 barrels.

In this connection we would mention that there was an aggregate of 11,241 tons built in this district in the years 1853-54, of which 4,492 tons were added to the merchant service and 6,749 tons to the whale fishery.

During the past year there have been five ships and one bark, amounting to 2,800 tons, withdrawn from the whale fishery, and nearly all of them put into the merchant service. There have been lost at sea during the year, six ships, one bark, and one brig, amounting to 2,806 tons, making the aggregate of 5,606 tons lost and withdrawn in this district. There have been added to the whale fishery six ships and six barks, amounting to 4,442 tons, showing a diminution of 1,164 tons for the year, 1854.

USE OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE.—Lime is mistaken as a manure: it is not so. Plants contain lime, but the use of it in agriculture is not properly a manure. But it is a decomposer of vegetable matter, and manufacturer of manure. Thus wood is rendered dust by lime, and fitted as food for plants. It requires 700 pounds of water to dissolve one pound of lime. However minute the quantity of lime in soils, the plants will find all that is required in their structure. Turnips need lime, yet they are 93 to 97 parts of water; hence the quantity of lime must be very small. It plays the part of forming all the salts required by plants. It will fit phosphorus for food for growing plants. Free chlorine is seized hold of by lime in the soil. Where it is used largely upon soils full of ammonia, it does more harm than good, because it sets the ammonia free. Hence it should never be used upon mature heaps.—[Professor Mapes.

EARTHQUAKE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The inhabitants of Columbia County were dreadfully alarmed, about 12 o'clock at night, on Feb. 27, by two distinct shocks of an earthquake, that sounded like distant thunder or cannonading, and shook the houses to the foundations.