

Rural Economy.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES AND EXHIBITIONS.

There has not been, for many years, a period when agricultural exhibitions have been so uniformly successful as the present. We mean as regards the number of people attracted to them, and their net proceeds into the treasury. They may now be fairly considered as fixed institutions of the country, to occur periodically hereafter, and the only question is as to their proper management, so as to secure the greatest benefits to the farming community. They should be kept entirely distinct from what are called "fairs," on the other side of the water, and confined to their own proper and legitimate sphere.

REGULARITY IN FEEDING.

Every good farmer knows that any domestic animal is a good clock—that it knows, almost to a minute, when the regular feeding time has arrived. If it has been accustomed to be fed with accuracy at the appointed period, it will not fret till that period arrives; after which it becomes very restless and uneasy till its food comes. If it has been fed irregularly, it will begin to fret when the earliest period arrives.

There is one precaution to be observed in connection with regular feeding, where some judgment is needed. Animals eat more in sharp and frosty, than in warm and damp weather. Hence, if the same amount by weight is given at every feeding, they will not have enough when the weather is cold, and will be starved when it is warm and damp.

NEW WATERMELON FROM THE CASPIAN SEA.

At the recent Chester County Agricultural Exhibition, held at West Chester, one of the judges on fruits advised us of a superior watermelon, brought to the attention of the committee, exhibited and grown by Bayard Taylor, on his farm in Chester County. It has the remarkable property of keeping through the winter and preserving its delicious flavor unimpaired. It promises to be a great acquisition in this line.

There is but one satisfying object in earth or in heaven, and to that object you are told constantly to look—it is Jesus.

Miscellaneous.

ORIGIN OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The red men who roamed through the dense forests skirting their American colonies, were objects of intense and curious interest to the people of England. While stories of wild adventure and romantic incident "lent enchantment" to these far-off regions, the darkness and degradation of savage life pressed sorrowfully upon the Christian heart; efforts made to propagate the Gospel among the tribes were cordially responded to by English Christians; and when Samson Occum, an Indian preacher, visited those eastern shores and stood before a London audience, he was welcomed as the first fruits of a speedy and glorious harvest.

Dr. Wheelock's school for the education of Indian youth, at Lebanon, Connecticut, excited a general interest. It was patronized by the chief men of the colonies, and besides other generous contributions, both at home and from abroad, Mr. Joshua Moor, a farmer of Mansfield, Connecticut, had made it a substantial gift of land, with a building for a school-house; in memory of which, the school was called Moor's Indian Charity School. Whitefield took it by the hand and commended it to the kind charities of his English friends.

"My very dear Dr. Wheelock," he writes from London in 1760, "I have just time to write you, that upon mentioning a little enforcing your Indian affair, the Lord of all lords put it into the heart of the Marquis of Lothian to put into my hands fifty pounds sterling; you will not fail to send his lordship a letter of thanks and some account of the school. Now the great God has given us Canada, what will become of us, if we do not improve it to his glory and the conversion of the poor heathen? Satan is doing what he can to bring the work into contempt, by blasphemy and ridicule from both theatres. But you know how the bush burned and was not consumed; and why? Jesus was, and is in it; Hallelujah. My hearty love to the Indian lambs."

A hundred pounds came also from an unknown lady; who she was, with Dr. Wheelock, we may be permitted to conjecture. The doctor thus replies to a friendly and encouraging letter from Lady Huntington. "It animates and refreshes me much to find such fervent love to Christ, and earnest care for the perishing souls of poor savages, breathed forth by a lady of such distinction. My Indian school lives and flourishes only by the grace of God. My number of late has been twenty-six. Two young English gentlemen belonging to it were lately ordained to the sacred work, with a view, as soon as provision can be made for their support, to a mission among the Six Nations. Three young Indians are appointed to be schoolmasters among those tribes, and six more to be assistants for the summer, and return here in the fall. The aforesaid youth were all appointed to their respective services, not knowing we had a penny in stock to support them, till a few days ago we were informed by Mr. Whitefield's letter of a hundred pounds sterling from a lady unknown, devoted to the service of this Indian design. My soul blesses the benefactress, and the blessing of many ready to perish, I trust, will come upon her. And then we, who can only conjecture by whom the favor is conferred, shall, by the account itself, and by the crown of glory given as the reward of it, be fully assured of the hand by whom it was done, where there shall be neither a possibility or occasion to conceal her liberality any more."

The expenses of the school still outrunning its ordinary supplies, Dr. Wheelock, with the advice of his friends, concluded to send Samson Occum, one of the most promising of his graduates, and then preacher among the Narragansetts, in company with Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of Norwich, to solicit benefactions in England. They arrived in England in the summer of 1767. Having brought letters of introduction to Lady Huntington, and already enjoying the personal friendship of Whitefield, who was then in his native land, they were speedily introduced into the religious circles of the metropolis. Occum excited universal attention. He preached to large audiences both at the Tabernacle and Tottinham Chapel; and in his journey through England and Scotland, was warmly welcomed by Christians of every name.

"May God mercifully preserve him from the snares of the devil," ejaculated his old instructor on hearing of his flattering reception in the old world. As the fruit of missionary enterprise, and a specimen of well-directed efforts to christianize the savages, the presence of Occum not only encouraged Christian benevolence, but shamed the lukewarm and silenced the heartless ridicule of opposers. Whitefield, Wesley, Romaine, and Venn, all advocated the school, and money flowed generously in. A board of trustees was organized in London to receive contributions and disburse them to Dr. Wheelock, according to his needs. The Earl of Dartmouth was chosen president of this board, among whom we find the well-known names of Charles Hotham and John Thornton. Seven thousand pounds were collected in England, and between two and three thousand in Scotland; and thus, through the favor of God, the interests of this little school found lodgement in the hearts of the great and good.

As its course of study was limited, and its pupils had to be sent to distant colleges in order to complete their preparations for future usefulness, it was now thought advisable by its friends in the colonies, to enlarge its sphere of operations by removing it to a more eligible location and connecting a college with it. Generous offers were made by different and distant towns, to have it located within their borders. General Lyman was anxious it should come within his grant of government land on the Mississippi. The governor of Massachusetts offered it a large tract in Berkshire county; a larger offer was made by the city of Albany, and a still more generous one issued from Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, consisting of five hundred acres of land in the township of Hanover, and a charter of the township of Landaff, consisting of twenty-four thousand acres,

with his own agency to procure a royal charter for the college.

Dr. Wheelock sent these different proposals to the Earl of Dartmouth, asking the advice of the board of trustees. The offer of Governor Wentworth was accepted, and the little school was planted in a granite soil.

It was in August, 1770, that Dr. Wheelock, then in his sixty-first year, went forth from the ease and comfort of the older settlements to make a new home in the yet unbroken forests. The lofty pines were levelled, a little clearing opened to the sunlight, and a few rude cabins erected, when the doctor's family and pupils, numbering seventy persons, began their toilsome journey to the north. The ladies lumbered along in a coach given him by some London friends; the rest, on horseback and on foot, left the travelled roads and plunged into the rude paths of the wood; the journey occupying as many weeks then, as it now does hours. The doctor, like a patriarch in the desert, gave them a hearty welcome in the name of the Lord: gathering his flock around him, a hymn of praise and the voice of grateful prayer broke upon the deep solitudes of the wilderness. His cheerful courage and unflinching faith inspired the most desponding; while, with the activity and enterprise of youth, he laid out plans, selected sites, and shared all the privations of his fellow workers.

The frame of a college building, eighty feet in length and two stories in height, was soon raised and partially covered; a hall and two or three rooms were nearly finished, when the autumn storms, coming on earlier than usual, put a stop to further progress. Many were the hardships of this little colony during the first year of its existence; want of water, scanty supplies, coarse fare, drifting snows, beds made of boughs, with the nameless, yet numerous discomforts of new settlers, made up the stern discipline of this long and dreary winter. Like Elijah, who founded a school of prophets in the wilderness of Jordan, the good man fasted not, but trusted in Him who is the refuge and the fortress of his people. Though the snow lay four feet deep, and the sun was long in climbing above the topmost pine—though the cold northwester came like the breath of icebergs, there were warm hearts and devout spirits and busy hands in this forest clearing.

God too was there with the tokens of his favor. Through the reviving and converting influences of his grace, Dr. Wheelock, in January, had the unspeakable satisfaction of gathering from his flock a church of thirty members, who made a solemn dedication to themselves to the service of God.

As a testimony of respect to William Earl of Dartmouth, one of its earliest patrons and benefactors, this institution was named Dartmouth College; and expressive of its high birth and aim, its seal bears the significant motto, "Vox clamantis in deserto"—"The voice of one crying in the wilderness." Dartmouth College, in the town of Hanover, New Hampshire, is the cherished and venerated alma mater of many great and good men, whose names live in the heart of the republic, and whose virtues are the treasures of the church.

A portrait of its patron hangs in one of the college halls. We look with admiration upon the handsome features and ripened manhood of this wealthy and accomplished English peer, but better and more beautiful still is it to think of him as casting all his honors at the Saviour's feet, and counting it his highest privilege to be known as a follower of Christ. The king and some noblemen were once going out upon an early morning ride. Waiting a few moments for Lord Dartmouth, one of the party rebuked him for his tardiness. "I have learned to wait upon the King of kings before I wait on my earthly sovereign," was his reply. May the lofty and uncompromising tone of his religious character ever distinguish the institution which bears his name.—Lady Huntington and her Friends.

THE LIQUOR DEALER AND HIS VICTIM.

Which shall be punished? A crime has been committed, and rum was the cause. The liquor dealer had sold it to the murderer for a bonnet, which a kind Sabbath-school teacher had given his little girl. It was the third bonnet he had bought of him within three months, and he had paid for them all in maddening drink. It was a safe transaction, and he had made five hundred per cent. in each operation. He knew that the wretch would whip his wife, but he did not know that he would kill her. And now that vengeance is aroused, on whom shall it fall?

A benevolent lady, a thirsty sot, and a thrifty trader who drives his business in defiance of constitutional laws, the Public Safety Association, and jurors who are either owners or constant patrons of liquor shops; these are the parties—which shall be punished? What were their motives? The lady pitied the little girl and wished to enable her to attend Sabbath-school. The inebriate's thirst was uncontrollable, and nothing but alcohol could appease it. To slake it he would sell anything that man can sell. Under goadings of that remorseless thirst, he is, for the time, scarce a responsible being; and while drunken he is no more responsible than a lunatic. The law holds him so, for his condition is his own voluntary act; it would do it from sheer necessity, for let but the plea of insanity or even of "insane impulse" avail him, and the number of murders and other crimes would be doubled. So when most maddened he is technically sane, and is seized before he recovers. The liquor dealers and the opponents of the Prohibitory Law deem his insanity a crime for which he ought to be rigidly punished, perhaps justly.

But the liquor dealer is sane, very sane. With an eye single to gain, oblivious to every other consideration, he plies his fraudulent task. Human feelings and human frailties remove from his fraternity one and another class of his competitors. His profits are beyond those known to any others, save to the breakers of laws, that juries are bound to respect. He might possibly make more by receiving and selling stolen goods, but if arrested for that, no Public Safety Association would come to his relief. There is something so hateful in melting down a silver vase, or a statuette of Washington,

for the metal it contains, but to melt down a thrifty family into a guilty sot, a weeping, bruised wife, and ragged, hopeless children, for so much coin as can be extracted from their life-blood—this is the business that the citizens are invited to license; and Mr. Sennott tells us that "licet means it is LAWFUL." Shall we do so? Do this, and we remove one of the four obstacles which only stand between the retail dealer, even on the smallest scale, and great wealth; for he certainly gets rich unless either death, or the law, or intemperance arrests his career, or he shrinks back abashed from all the wickedness and woe he is causing. Of this last event it is easy to calculate the probability.—Boston Recorder.

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WE ASK

The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial, convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved, many cured of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Bile, Constipation, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic Affections, &c. Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and do not use the medicine against the advice of your Physician.

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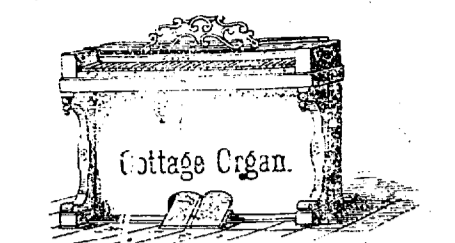
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