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ANNUAL ADDRESS

Before the Agricultural Societies of Blair and Cambria Counties, Delivered at their Public Exhibitions in October, 1859. BY GEO. TAYLOR.

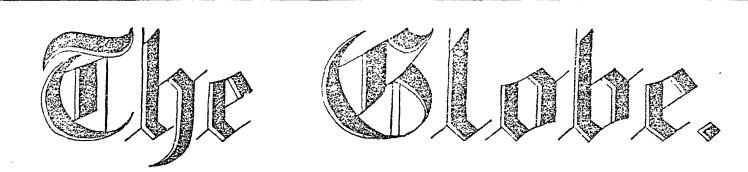
MR. PRESIDENT, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :-For several years past. Agricultural Fairs,—county, state, and national,—have been held annually throughout this country; and the interest which they excite, is evidently upon the increase. This is an argument in their favor. It shows, at least, a growing interest in the subject. There are still some who doubt their utility; who, trying them by the test by which they accustom themselves to judge of every public and private enterprise, "will it PAY?"—are disposed to write them down as unprofitable. I do not at all agree with those who take this narrow view of the subject. If they served no other end than to afford a short season of relaxation from the toil of gathering in the fruits of the field, and of scattering the seed, and starting the germ of a future harvest;—if they served only to afford needful rest to muscles, taxed with the unabated labor of a year, and to give to the mind temporary relief from one unbroken and unvaried train of anxious business thought; -- if this were merely a "harvest home," or a "feast of the harvest," in which, forgetting their toil, and leaving care behind, the people of this county had come up hither to meet and greet one another in social brotherhood and friendship, and rejoice together in the common blessings of a kind and bountiful Providence,-it would, it seems to me, amply repay us all for any apparent sacrifice

But far beyond this are the aims and merits of these public exhibitions. Their tendency is to excite and cherish a deep and abiding interest in the great enterpise which your society has been organized to promote: and to elevate to a standard of just appreciation, in his own, and in general public estimation, the calling and the toil of the husbandman and the mechanic. The aim, as well as the tendency, moreover, is to instruct both. We cannot come here, fellow-citizens, and engage with one another in an interchange of views, and compare, in their results here exhibited, our several experiments, without each and all of us learning some lesson of practical wisdom. There is no one here, I venture to affirm, who will not go home ready to acknowledge that he has learned something; -or that he has been stimulated. by what he has here heard and seen, to the purpose of making at least one advance step in some department of his calling. This sentiment. I am persuaded, is now, in this great day of the "Fair," so deeply impressed upon the minds of all present, that no further vindication of these public exhibitions is requi-

The most powerful incentive to the accomplishment of everything sought in the organization and efforts of agricultural societies, is a true appreciation of the interests concerned. considered relatively with all the other interests of society at large; the most serious obstacle to be encountered and overcome, is the tendency, as a people progress in wealth and refinement, to undervalue these, disparage labor, and strip it of its merited worth and dignity. The result of a false sentiment here, is to encourage and foster a purpose on the part of those engaged in industrial pursuits. and more especially of their children, to remain in them no longer than they shall find | themselves able to engage in something more easy and honorable; or until they can enter upon some imagined field of employment, where intellect and intelligence will have freer scope, and find their merited reward. -This false sentiment and its fruits, strange as it may seem, are to be found in this country, and amongst us.

LABORERS were not long since spoken of, by a distinguished member of the United States Senate, as "the MUD-strats of society." The sentiment of the figure, in its tone and drapery, was to disparage labor. That was unwise, and, if so intended, unworthy. And yet that is all, perhaps, that is exceptionable in the designation. The senator's words, without the adjective, are true. Those who toil in the field and in the work-shop, in our mines and manufactories, and in every other scene of active industry, sustain to the social structure the place which the 'sill' does in the framework of a building,-they support and uphold it. Without them, it would fall,and fall to the low point at which civilization starts! No proposition is susceptible of more satisfactory demonstration, than that we owe everything of wealth and greatness of which, as a nation, we justly boast, to the instrumentality of toiling heads and hands,or, in other words, to the PRODUCTIVE INDUS-TRY of the country. Our national greatness is its handiwork; our national wealth, its front place and rank, and may, in a sense treasured garnerings.

Since the declaration made to the progenifor of our race, after his expulsion from Eden, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," the NECESSITY of labor has been an organic law of human society; and an ordained and indispensable Condition of human prosperity, health and happiness. For nearly civilized society, and in the enjoyment of its six thousand years, no race or society of the progeny of Adam have been able to attain alone." The agriculturist, while he feeds, or exist in a State of civilization, without its and nourishes, and sustains them, is indebted instrumentality. Barbarians alone, (if we except those in civilized communities, whom it has pampered into forgetfulness of their origin, and into that pride which can thoughtlessly disparage it,) have lived and passed away without it; and they have lived and passed away without leaving behind them history or monument. From the beginning, labor has been, and is, found necessary even, or at least largely conducive, to the perfect produce. There is, in truth, a relationship health of the physical, mental, and moral man. The physical forces of the man of toil are increased by his labor; while the body that has not the exercise of some useful employment, becomes enervated and feeble,-The best native intellect is dwarfed by in- I have no need of thee; nor again the head activity. The animal passions, like rank to the feet, I have no need of you." weeds in a fertile but untilled soil, take pos-



WILLIAM LEWIS,

-PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 18, 1860.

NO. 30.

based and brutalized. We see, daily, the hither by your premium list, and every other | cal, devoted to agriculture and kindred sub- of a man, whose entire estate consisted of a penalty of the all-pervading organic law, in encouragement you can offer, all whose praise-left bodies, dwarfed intellects, and in living illustrations of the quaint but true by your premium ist, and every other can, devoted to agriculture and kindred sub-off a man, whose entire estate consisted of a penalty of the all-pervading organic law, in encouragement you can offer, all whose praise-jects. I have in my hand a number of the vineyard, and his family of two daughters, he the city of New York, by Orange Judd, which gave her one-third of the vineyard; but he saying, that "an idle man's brain is the lect, ANYTHING VALUABLE. And it is matter I can most heartily recommend. It contains found that its yield was not diminished with devil's workshop."

dom and goodness have impressed upon ev- under contribution, and have added to this into your houses every month, full of seasonery law given by God to his creature man,— exhibition and display, the varied productions able and valuable information and instruction secret was, that the whole of his labor and that, while it may not be violated with im- of your manufacturers' energy and enterprise, upon every subject relating to your business. that, while it may not be violated with impunity, obedience tends to promote "our and the numerous specimens of the industry own true and substantial happiness." Hence and skill of your mechanics;—all highly it is the channel through which He conveys | creditable to the various departments of into us, as nations and individuals, every temporal benefit and blessing.

He has given us, my friends, "goodly land,"-a land which, from its extent and other upon the globe; but then we must TILL We must plow, and sow, and reap. It toil of the husbandman. He has embowelled them. We must dig them out; and they must undergo necessary changes at the hand of the mechanic and artizan, in a hundred departments of labor, before they answer the thousand uses for which they are valuable to man. He has planted in our forests the lofty oak and the stately pine, vieing with the "cedars of Lebanon;" but the muscular arm of the woodsman must FELL them;—and the hand of labor must form and fashion them, in conjunction with what labor has wrought out from our minerals, into their compotent parts of our houses and barns, and furniture, and cars, and carriages, and implements, and machinery, and things innumerable, to minister to the wants, and gratify the refined tastes of civilized man; -must fashion them into the mighty ships and towering masts that carry our canvass into every sea, and bear our stripes and stars around the world. And so of almost everything. These are but illustrations. Why, even a piece of coin, made out of the precious metals, and esteemed value itself, and the standard and measure of value, only answers its purpose after it has been dug up by the hand of the miner, has passed through the crucible of the refiner, and has the impress and signet, "the image and superscription" of the artizan upon it.

The richest gifts of God are only to be enjoyed through our labor; and He honors us by making us co-workers with himself. Let us not then forget that man is only fulfilling his destiny; that he can only do it in the dignity of true manhood; that he is only observing the laws of life, and health, and happiness, when he is laboring, in some way, fer himself and others. Let us never lose sight of the great truth, that we are indebted as a people, under God, for every thing entering into national wealth, and greatness, and power, that distinguishes us from the tribes of wandering Arabs, or of our own aborigines, to His blessing upon productive

industry. The great interests of a nation are classed. (admitting, it is true, of a more minute classification,) into three general divisions: agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial. Those employed in the first two only, are producers; the other, the commercial, though vastly more assuming and arrogant, and, like a spoiled child, hard to keep out of mischief, is entirely secondary and dependent. Those engaged in it are idle, until the commodities and fabrics in which they trade, are furnished by the labor of the producing classes. They "buy and sell, and get gain," upon the products of labor. Their wealth, when successful, is but an amassment of the fruits of the producer's toil.

Of the two producing interests, agriculture holds the first place in importance; for, while they, together, furnish the materials for trade and commerce, it feeds and sustains the life of all. The calling of the husbandman is entitled to precedence and pre-eminence, not merely because it was the primitive employment of man, but because it supplies the or, if you please, who "live by their wits," -with their life-blood. Let some dire calamity, fix immovably the plow in the furbecome paralyzed, and the earth refuse to yield her increase, and what would soon be the result? What would become of vaunting commerce and its proud marts? Earth's

cities would soon be left "Without sound or tread, And ships be drifting with the dead, To sheres where all were dumb !"

overspread the earth.

The stillness and desolation of death would

While, however, ACRICULTURE holds this

readily perceived and understood, claim preeminence over all other pursuits of men, there is an equally palpable, and an acknowledged relationship and dependence, amongst all the branches of PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY. Man, while he cannot subsist at all without the labor of the husbandman, "cannot live," in varied conveniences and blessings, "by bread for the very implements of his toil, for the temple in which he worships his God, and acknowledges the rich bounty of his Creator -for the dwelling that shelters him, and the numerous conveniences and comforts with cate their importance, and, if possible, to exwhich it is stored, as well as for the raiments | cite inquiry. I must refer you for details to | he wears,-to the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the artizan. And then, he is dependent upon them for a market for his surplus

There is a propriety, then, Mr. President

and dependence among the branches of pro-

ductive labor and industry which find an apt

comparison and illustration in the fellowship

and dependence of the members of the hu-

man body. "The eye cannot say to the hand.

evil's workshop."

of gratulation, that, with the stock, and the about thirty pages, the volume nearly four its size. Afterwards the other daughter marproduce of the field, the orchard, and the hundred pages, always of highly interesting ried, and he gave her another third. He LAW, adapted to our present condition, we garden, here exhibited by your farmers, your see in it the characteristic which Infinite wis- manufactories and workshops have been laid dustry represented.

But it is my purpose to speak to-day more particularly upon the subject of AGRICULTURE. After what I have deemed it proper to say of varied climate, and the richness and variety this theme already, as a great and leading of soil upon its surface, is, in its capacity to branch of the productive labor of the coun-produce food for man, unsurpassed by any try, in order to hold it up in the view of those engaged in it, and of all others, as worthy of all honor and encouragement, I bespeak your will not yield its fruits without the care and patient attention to a few practical observations. I enter upon this part of my subject beneath the vegetating surface, the richest with diffidence. The theme is so extensive, stores of mineral wealth; but we must MINE branching out into so many distinct parts or branching out into so many distinct parts or topics, any one of which could not be intelligibly discussed within the limits of an address, or all of them within the limits of a not half tilled. volume, that, when compelled to make a selection, I am at a loss to know what particular subject would be likely to prove of most practical interest to my auditors, or what remarks, if any, I could make, would be most likely to prove instructive. And then again, I see around me many intelligent and experienced farmers, of whom, in respect to knowledge and experience upon the subject, it may seem presumptuous in me to aspire to be the peer; and at whose feet it would seem to be the occasion, intended for our mutual benefit,

I. It is quite apparent, my friends, that agriculture, though it has been practised since the creation of man, has not kept steady pace with other arts; but, in this country, at least, is far behind many other branches of active industry. Our farmers, as a class,

I except, of course, many to be found in every part of the country,—have pursued their calling as a means of subsistence, cultivating their lands as their fathers had done, pecially when it is remembered that the roots without troubling themselves to inquire whether other modes of culture might produce more ally courted, but, on the contrary, have been ready to spurn, the proffered aid of science. | taining will evaporate and dry out by the When told, for instance,—what lies at the very foundation of their business,-that scientific analysis demonstrates that certain constituents of soil, in ascertained proportions, | yield of our fields? adapt it to the growth of particular crops; that in most soils some of these qualities are portions, and may be supplied by the application of manures, or by modes of treatment | this result, a soil of sufficient depth must be adapted to different kinds of soil, and must be thus supplied or regulated, to secure a thorough stirring, and the judicious applicacompletely successful result, many are found, even in this day of light and knowledge, ready to set this down as "BOOK-FARMING," and, closing their eyes against the light of scientific truth, tested and proved by experience, are content to grope on in the dark, as they had done before. This is a radical error. It is an error in practice, it is true, with many, who, so far as theory goes, are suffi- tively, when they have so much land to culciently informed upon the subject, but who tivate. They do not readily appreciate the still act against or without the light of their advantage of raising upon one acre what they own knowledge. Many have never given now raise upon three or four, when they have barn, stabling and out-buildings, and even ing to a distant nursery, he can keep his least, whether informed or not, regulate their tivation, and of properly tilling the one acre, practical operations, in this respect, upon corseem to be so considerable. But this labor have saved these latter from the general negin order to secure not only the best, but prof- to thorough tillage,—and the one acre is al- ty in Pennsylvania. What a contrast be- to the stock of another, and thus secure the itable results, must be intelligently, as well most as easily cultivated afterwards, so far as tween this and one tastefully arranged into pleasant effect of having many varieties growfriends, no calling in the proper and profita- field; while the yield would doubtless be rows clean—the meadow, one green, smooth that the MIND should co-operate with the hands; to read, think, reflect and reason, as row; let the toiling arm of the husbandman kind of soil which it is his business to culti- come when necessity will work it. It is not, the house painted white and enclosed, and the subject. There is no department of his other,—what is needful to supply or preserve the constituent elements of good soil, or bring it back to fertility if it has been exhausted by culture; -in other words, the subject of MANURES, their several kinds, qualities, (especially with reference to his own wants,) and the proper time and mode of application; the subject of TILLAGE, or the proper mode of preparing the soil for the seed or plant, in- of thousands of dollars, now invested in that cluding subsoiling and DRAINAGE; all these are elementary subjects of inquiry with which it is almost as essential every farmer should be familiar, as that the physician should understand the disease of his patient,

and the qualities of the medicines in his jars. so, with the hope of rendering the discussion profitable, would quite exceed the limits of an address on an occasion like the present, and exhaust your patience. I can only find time to dwell upon them sufficiently to indiavailable to all. These important topics have go no further than to the library of your sosession of the drone and idler, predominate over his moral affections, and he becomes deurge upon the attention of every one present | them.

hundred pages, always of highly interesting ried, and he gave her another third. He matter. For the small pittance of one dollar was surprised to find that the one-third which per annum, it will come into your hands and into your houses every month, full of season- whole vineyard had before yielded him. The be without it; and your children,—for they will find in it their "department,"—will be ges, and anticipate its monthly visits as eagerly, as you. If I could persuade every farmer here who does not already do so, to take this, or some other good agricultural paper, I would feel that I had rendered valuable service to the good cause in this county. II. There is another great error, my friends, which enters into our SYSTEM of farming, and which, it must be acknowledged, is committed along with others, by our best informed

The average yield of our best agricultural districts, it is well known, is little over onehalf, and in some scarcely one-fourth, of the capacity of a well-tilled acre. Compared with the cultivation, and its results, of an occasional small lot of ground here, and of entire farms (lots, also, to be sure, compared with our farms) in some European countries, this is found to be true. We have got into the habit of thinking that a farm, to be worthy the attention of any FARMER, must contain ACRES. He skims the surface of a furrow less than six inches deep, perhaps, and so hurriedly, in order to get over it, that if his plow time to stop and adjust it, so as to break up all the ground even to that depth, which he undertakes to cultivate. Many, indeed, do it better; but this, it is well known, is the practice of a majority of our farmers. Why,—es-

The whole might doubtless be made yield equally with any single acre; or with the else, under like treatment. But. to effect provided, by deep plowing and subsoiling, tion of the necessary fertilizing agents .-This is not practicable when so much is attempted; nor, unfortunately, is it readily thought necessary. Our farmers are not readeconomy, of cultivation involving, apparently, in the first instance at least, so much labor and expense upon a few acres compara-

hands; to read, think, reflect and reason, as subject will never be effected in this country. buildings, white washed and neat—the gar-ducements to it, it is truly surprising that so well as toil. The qualities of the particular while land is so abundant. The time will den neatly fenced and tastefully cultivated—much apathy and indifference prevail upon vate,—what it lacks or needs to adapt it to I believe, a visionary fancy of the future of surrounded with fruit-trees, and shrubs, and labor in which he is more likely to become the production, in the greatest quantity and this great country, to suppose that it will some vines, and flowers. What sight more beau- pleasantly interested. You feel towards a perfection, of the crops which he proposes to day contain, and its soil be required to sup- tiful and enchanting! We cannot pass with- tree that you have reared and trained, a deraise,—what is, therefore, necessary to be port, many-fold its present population. The out admiring and regarding it as the very gree of at tachment akin to parental. You feel. done at the outset, to adapt the one to the time will come when thorough tillage will be abode of health, and peace, and purity, and a necessity; when it will be requisite that, "Every rood maintain its man."

Before that time, I do not doubt, the same stern logic will induce those who follow us. not many generations, if so long hence, in tilling our fields here, to reclaim the hundreds of acres now occupied by inside fences; and to find another investment for the hundreds article. And, since this might be done even now, at no greater expense than that of herding or confining cattle, which would be greatly lessened, if it would not be entirely defrayed, by the increased capacity of a given number of acres of grass to feed them, and But time will not admit of entering into a the increased amount of manure secured, it discussion of these subjects in detail. To do is by no means clear that it would not be good economy to introduce, before it may become necessary, that reformation also. This, however, by the way. But it is unquestionably a dictate of economy, to introduce at once a thorough system of tillage. No farmer, whatever land he may have, should disturb the surface of one acre more than he can farm sources of information happily abundant, and well. He should remove everything in the way of his implements, plow deep and sub- tern counties, was heard complain that the time to make or present calculations. It is been treated of by men of science and expe- soil, -if need be, drain, and thoroughly ma- assessors valued his farm five dollars an acre | well known, that, in New York and the eastrience, for the benefit and instruction of oth- nure, one field after another, until he has in more than the farms of his neighbors, while ern states, the apple is a valuable export ers; and these discussions, in a plain and a good state of cultivation a sufficient quanti- he declared the only difference was that his crop; and it can be produced as well here as practical form, are within the easy reach of ty of land for his purpose, which would be fences were white-washed! And the judg- there. It is known also, that in New Jersey. every one who desires to learn. You need found greatly less than he now "farms," as ment of a purchaser, or one desiring to pos- manya princely residence, and many a princeit is called. The balance of it, if he is un- sess himself of a home, would be more likely ly fortune, have been reared by the profits of ciety for the requisite information. In its willing that it should lay waste, he would to be thus influenced than the Bucks county the peach. And, to show how a good orvolumes, and in the periodical issues of the find it profitable to sell, or have it cultivated assessors. Who, if he wished to purchase, chard enhances the value of a farm here, or press, you have, in addition, the recorded ex- in a proper manner by his sons, instead of would not make a difference between a farm how the want of one depreciates it, allow me periments of others. Let me also, therefore, lusting, as the custom is, after more land for

This is well illustrated by the oft-told story

attention, previously distributed over the If you would take it one year, you would not whole, were needful to the fraction, and were should be attended to, and the inducements afterwards confined to it, with the result of a to it. three-fold increase. And, I have no doubt, as much interested and instructed by its pa- many a farmer in this country might furnish a similar marriage outfit to each of three or four daughters, and make himself no poorer. There are few, if any, here present, I am well persuaded, who would not find it to their interest, to confine their attention to a thorough cultivation of such portion of their land, as they are able to cultivate well. And those who undertake it, will take one important

step forward with the progress of the age. III. There is another error of our farmers. and most intelligent farmers. We aim at too which, though not an equal, yet to some example and you cannot overtake him. If you buy much. We farm too much. Our farms are tent, is not less general; and which, it seems a farm with everything else wanting, you too large. The result is, they are not half to me, nothing more than that the attention should be directed to it, and thought and reflection upon it excited, is wanted to correct. I mean the habitual disregard or neglect of what is tasteful and ornamental in the arrangement and care taken of our farms, and

the fences and buildings upon them.

"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding," says Solomon in the Proverbs, "and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the store wall thereof was broken down."able to appreciate, or at any rate neglecting, strikes a stone and is jostled out, he has not of gratification, certainly, than the mere ani-

Subject to some creditable exceptions, it is true, in every neighborhood, our farmers, in general, allow themselves to fall into slovenly habits, and their farms to present a neglected and dilapidated appearance. This is more likely to be found the case of farms oc- has planted an orchard, and made a comof wheat, if they have the opportunity, will more likely to be found the case of farms ocpenetrate the earth two feet, and of common cupied by tenants; but it is true, also, of cupied by tenants. remunerative results. They have not gener- red clover three feet, and that the moisture many cultivated by their owners. Many a suitable spot of ground in his garden, or some which a few inches of soil is capable of re- comparatively well cultivated field.—I say other convenient place, which he should call comparatively, for few can be said to be well his "nursery." There he should plant the slightest drought,—why, even if the soil itself | cultivated,—is surrounded by a fence barely | seeds, and grow up for his own use, seedling were possessed of every requisite of fertility, sufficient to protect the current crop, sharing stocks of the various kinds of fruit trees cul--way should we wonder at the low average the ground it occupies with a venerable growth of briers and thorns. Meadows which in proper condition, would be lovely lawns. contrasting delightfully with the cultivated wanting, or not found in the requisite pro- same quantity of land in Europe, or anywhere uplands, are not unfrequently seen surrounded by an unsightly border, consisting of a any new or superior kind, if it be during the dilapidated worm fence, partially hid by a season of rest, or when the sap is down, he rank growth of briers and brambles, and can take grafts, or, in the summer, buds, and splotched over with bunches of bushes which carry them home, and preserve and propathe mowers have moved round for years .- gate them. He can thus, at no greater ex-The fields are inconvenient and ill-shaped.— The orchard, if there is one, has here and require, and which would doubtless prove there through it, a dead tree, which it seems | agreeable pastime, always have a stock of ily impressed with the necessity, or even the to be the calculation, should remain until, valuable young trees. He is prepared to exunder nature's slow, but sure process, it tend his orchard, if he wishes to make it moulders down into the earth; while others larger; or to plant another to take the place again, unthrifty for want of care, are de- of one on the decline; -to dig out, at the formed by dead limbs and branches. Imple- proper season, a tree that has died, and supments are lying around where they were last | ply its place with another: and thus, withused, to rot by the careless exposure. The out the trouble and expense of going or sendthemselves the trouble of inquiring whether the three or four acres, and when the labor the house and garden, (unless, as it is some- farm well stocked with good trees, bearing these things be so. Few, in this region at and cost of putting in a thorough state of cul- times happily the case, the better taste and the choicest and most valuable fruits. This rect theory. All, however, must, sooner or and expense, it should be remembered, would lect and dilapidation,) you find in strict cor- branch of husbandry. Even ladies would later, rise above this error, or find themselves only be so much proportionately greater in respondence with the surroundings. This is find it an agreeable and appropriate amuselagging behind their age. They must learn, the first instance. Make and ferilize the soil not fancy, but a faithful general description ment, to learn to transfer a bud of one flowerif they do not already know, that their labor | the requisite depth, -remove the impediments | of many a farm in this and every other coun- | ing shrub, one variety of rose, for example, as industriously, prosecuted. There is, my cultivation goes, as any other acre in the fields, the fences in good order and the fence ble prosecution of which it is more requisite | double, at least; in many instances, fourfold. | sward—the orchard pruned and thrifty—the Perhaps a complete reformation upon this barn and sheds, and tool house, and out the cultivation of fruit? In view of the inbuildings, white washed and neat-the gar-ducements to it, it is truly surprising that so happiness. "Here," we are ready to say, viding the richest luxury for yourselfand your is a spot of this earth which has been re- family. You feel that you may be making deemed from the curse." "Here, if any- such provision for them, after you shall have where, is a very counterpart of Eden!" Now, this difference costs nothing more consciousness, that you are discharging an

than a little care and labor, amounting only obligation, and performing a duty, which we to pleasant recreation, and a positive and ele- all owe to those who may follow us. The vating gratification of the cultivated taste | tree that you rear, may outlive you; but there which prompts it. And yet can it be doubted is something pleasant even in the thought that a little systematic attention to this sub- that it may survive, a living monument to ject-clearing out fields, and meadows, and your memory. Then, when in the spring fence rows, white-washing fences, barns, and time it shall put forth its blossoms, and in out-buildings, pruning fruit-trees, and plant; the summer or autumn bend beneath its rich ing occasionally a fruit tree, or shrub, or fruit, your children will be reminded of you. flower, and fixing and arranging generally and will say, "our father planted it." with a view to ornament-would completely will linger, a living remembrancer of you, renovate and transform the appearance of when, perhaps, the stone that marks your many a farm? There are few, indeed, which resting-place in the cemetery, shall be negsuch care and attention would not visibly lected and moss-grown. improve. And why should not this be done? Would it not contribute largely to real comfort and happiness? Do we live for no higher gratification than to eat and drink?

Pennsylvania senator, from one of the eas- pect to the profits of fruit-growing, I have not which judicious care and good taste had dec- to state a single fact. There is a body of land orated with attractions, and one which negliging within two miles of one of the county lect had suffered to become unsightly? What

renders anything more sought and saleable, enhances its value. Modern experience still proves the market standard of Hudibras-

"What is worth in anything, -But so much money as 'twill bring?"

Yes,—be assured that these ornaments, strewed over your farm by a refined and cultivated taste, while they minister to your comfort and happiness, and the comfort and happiness of your family,-while they beautify your home and your neighborhood,should your farm be put into the market by yourself, or those who come after you, will prove a "SAYINGS BANK," in which will be found every penny of their cost, with compound interest.

IV. The general neglect of our farmers to plant and cultivate fruit trees and orchards, has been, and still is, as I conceive, a great error; and one in relation to which, even at the risk of being tedious, I must be indulged in a few observations.

I need not dwell upon the fact that this subject has been, and is, neglected; that this whole region is largely deficient in furnishing even a home supply of good fruit, one of the richest and most delicious products of the earth. Our towns every year purchase the refuse of distant markets, while there is no better reason why we should not supply ourselves, and even send in large quantities abroad, than that we neglect it. This is known and acknowledged. I proceed to drop a few hints upon the manner this subject

1. Every farmer, I remark in the first place, who has not a good orehard, should plant one without delay. What his hands find to do here, should be done at once.—
The kinds of fruit which come into bearing soonest, require five or six years to yield any considerable crop, whilst you must wait twelve or fifteen years for an apple orchard to come into profitable bearing. All this time, if you have not yet commenced, you have lost .--Your neighbor if you have such a one, who started ten years ago, is ten years ahead of you, can supply it almost immediately, if you have means. But money will not supply you at once with an orchard; nothing but TIME will do it. You must-wait for it. This is a consideration of such immediate and pressing importance, that it should remove and disnel at once a rising doubt, as to whether the fall or spring is the better time to plant an orchard. Now is the time. If you wait till spring, something may then prevent it, and another year will be lost.

2. Every farmer, I remark again, when he procures young trees, should see to it that This is a graphic and true description of the aspect presented by many a farm in Pennfor and attended to, as something of value. were the less, gentlemen, since I am before you, I must strive to contribute my part, though it be but a mite, to the exercises of the occasion, intended for our mutual benefit, instruction and advancement.

The farms it to little purpose, unless he puts sylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of unthriftily, and bear good fruit, should not be derstanding," but an industrious, and, as to hundred acres of wheat and rye, and of other most things, a thrifty man. His error is in large hole should be dug, and a bountiful not only a farm in Penn-sylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of unthriftily, and bear good fruit, should not be derstanding," but an industrious, and, as to he has his error to put out — his sylvania.

The farms it to little purpose, unless he puts sylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of unthriftily, and bear good fruit, should not be set out, as he would plant a fence post. A large hole should be dug, and a bountiful respective presented by many a farm in Penn-sylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of unthriftily, and bear good fruit, should not be set out, as he would plant a fence post. A large hole should be dug, and a bountiful respective presented by many a farm in Penn-sylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of unthriftily, and bear good fruit, should not be set out, as he would plant a fence post. A large hole should be dug, and a bountiful respective presented by many a farm in Penn-sylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of unthriften and the propose presented by many a farm in Penn-sylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of unthriften and the propose presented by many a farm in Penn-sylvania, whose owner or occupant is not a sluggard, or, in many respects, "void of unthriften and the propose presente he should prune and form it as it grows; and what is demanded by good taste, or a taste he should protect his young orchard from for the refined and beautiful, not less worthy eattle, and from the various enemies of the trees, with unremitting care. If he is unwilling to do this, he should not incur the expense of purchasing, or the trouble of planting trees. The maxim is nowhere more in point, that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

> 3. I remark again, that every farmer who tivated. If he does not know how to do it, he can readily learn the simple process of inoculating or engrafting these stocks, when large enough, with the choicest kinds of fruit that can be procured. When he finds abroad. pense than the few occasional minutes it may ing upon the same stock.

> And now, let me ask, why should not every farmer give some share of his attention to when planting and rearing it, that you are proleft them. You feel, moreover, the sweet

But, comparing the yield with the expense, there is no more profitable crop; nor is there any other way by which a farmer can, with the same labor and outlay, so much increase But it adds to the value of a farm. A the permanent value of his farm. With res-