PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

physical construction; our position on this globe,

and the trials of our race on it, establish, beyond all

peradventure, that man was created for active em-

ployment. If not, why was he not famened down

to the earth like trees? If not, why is he so "won-

derfully made?" Why these feet to walk with?-

Why these hands, which next to the human mind,

are the most divine of all created things! Ave.

these mysterious hands! which bring to light and

lite, the most remote and delicate conceptions of the

mind, which tell what mind is-make her crea-

tions living and tangible; that puts eyes of life on

canvass, and pictures the fall of man in everlasting

grandeur. That makes the axe and builds tem-

ples-railroads and engines, telescopes and tele-

graphs. And that which makes all this, and more

ever else we need to make us comfortable? Why

do not necessities, comforts and luxuries grow on

the trees, on the hills, in the valleys, on the rocks?

Why do we have to clear the lands, build houses,

and cultivate the earth, for these things? The Pow-

er that made us, that made this world and other

worlds, could as easily have made these things -

And why did He not? Ah, He intended that we

should make them ourselves, and for this very pur-

pose mind and hands were given us! What other

inference could be drawn from our position on this

earth? None that I can imagine. Besides, mind

and hands have been busy since the world began,

and what is the result? Answer me, ye mythologi-

cal divinities of former, and astrological absordities

of later times; and ye, proud monuments, which

the industrious of the earth have left behind, answer

me, has man gained or lost by the exercise of his

gained immensely; and as he has gained, he has

been moved into higher and harder regions that he

tion of life to suppose that work is a disadvantage

or discredit to us ? And still further. There is no

truth connected with our being, which experience

well and generally understood, as the fact, that

contact with difficulties sharpens the intellect, and

that labor has a tendency to improve both mind and

every day and in every walk of life. And it often

laboring boys, become the great and marked men;

and the rich and idle the cyphers and loafers. The

one has difficulties to overcome, and labor to per-

form. The other not. This is developed and ele-

vated by exercise. That, lost for want of it. Men

know these things, and have the deepest solicitude

for the well being of their children, yet, they head

not. They seem to think that contact with, what

id austerities of poverty, have a tendency to de-

grade, and nothing is tarther from the truth. Why

beggars, slaves, and the children of the freedman.

have in their tatters and servitude, grown immor

tal by means of the wonderful grandeur of their ex-

alted in agests and refined virtues. It is a notori-

ous truth, that the distinction which most known

characters have acquired, was through and by la-

bor, and that, whatever of fame belongs to them

they are indebted to labor for. Cæsar's necessities

drove him to the field as a soldier, and it was the

active and severe service he encountered there.

intellect and great character. Napeleon had to learn

a trade for a livelihood; and it was the pressing

exigencies into which his profession threw him,

that matured and made manifest his ready genius

and all conquering energy. And I believe men

would never have heard of Benjamin Franklin, Ro-

been poor boys; and so of the thousands of others.

who have worked their way to renown. Still, la-

bor is unpopular and idleness common, and every

subterfuge is sought out to avoid working. This

accounts for the repletion in the professions, in

merchandizing, and the thousand-and-one trade

mean that all who do not perform manual labor,

are indotent. By no means. The impression pre-

ployments. This is an error, and can be made ma-

mind and practice of his hands? Oh yes, he has

TOWANDA:

Morning, October 29, 1853.

Original @de.

a lifere the Brad. Co. Agricultural Society, BY O. D. BARTLETT.

WRITTEN BY MISS MARY M. SEOCH.

he mountains and vales where the brave pio at ago startled the free bounding deer, [neer d unmolested amid the dark shade. nly his lair 'neath the evergreen made;

springs had gushed, and bright river

nany vallies in beauty unknown

ng round, igst provid old tree as it fell to the ground, job are the deep silence and solitude broke, job strong branches quaked at the death-deal-

with fallows the bright fires arose. nishke the sun as at evening it glows, the night orbs grew dim as the smoke-cloud

jurid billows illumined the sky :

the same hills, (how altered!) the same vale have gathered our treasures of ripe, golden lorses and Cattle, our Sheep and fat Swine, Birds, Frais, Flowers, and yield of the Vine.

non hath spread o'er the landscape her charms dated it o'er with her homes and her farms orbi bods and blossoms and ripe fruits

lately hath grown but the thistle and rush. the fily and rose by the cottage to blow,

he fair cheeks of our maidens to glow; and hath made the land gay in its bloom, from the heart many hours of deep gloom

me to our evergreen hills, ye who pine aith, beauty, fame or the wealth of the mine ay from the city, pale youth, take the plow breezes will fan every care from thy brow.

not where fashion with all her cold art. monds and then hardens the feeling young

se her cold empire and seek our free hills, health giving labor shall free thee from ille

Mids, to the country! leave luxury's arms. m how the dairy will brighten your charms ng us no wealth but the gold gathered there, will be wanted a Prize for the Fair!

atures, whom poverty claims for her own. soms a thrill of joy never have known. ok of, and wait for, the morrow with dread, ir pale starving children are begging for

one to the hills where no starving ones roam for scorned, without fuel or home! righter and cumfort and plenty for thee but has honors for each votary.

we who love poetry-grandeur-romance-

withe mountain-tops catching the clouds as they be dew-drops that spangle the flowers and the met whose glories mock fancy's bright dreams

wies of summer, all radiant in June,

trespow of winter, beneath its bright moon me where the warbling of birds all day long. then your labor with their cheerful songtiment and Happiness, Honors and Health.

Agricultural Address.

ADDRESS. DELIVERED

meine Bradford Co. Agricultural Society, At Towards, October 7, 1853. BY E. GUYER.

WHER LABORERS AND GENTLEMEN :- It af a lavorable auspices presented here to day -The well for the intelligence and enterprise of izens. And whilst the display is evidence a lev rears since the Indian was here; and ject. Mago, a famons Carthagenian General, wrote te of the hunters who succeeded him, are still twenty-eight books about agricultural topics. Then came the enterprising lumberital comforts, and the mechanic and artist ahead of all other nations of their time, in this art. pulable to the great abundance of all the ne- kinds of manures that were common among the materials, and a wonderful adaptation of Greek tarmers. The Romans also, were very seneans to the end" around us. Our luxuriant sible of the importance of agriculture. The Senate rch valleys and fertile hills, and stone, and of that nation thought so well of the twenty-eight have contributed amazingly to the splendid ted into the latin for the use of the people. Their made manifest to day. Surely "our lot has generals, when they conquered a nation " seldom ^{tast} in pleasant places."

grantying to know that agricultural societies | civilize the inhabitants. And, in the purer days of are becoming common. Their influence the Republic, the greatest praise that could be givment of all the industrial, but are particularintegeous to the farming interests. An old of her most distinguished men practised farming, thamong agriculturalists." This has been vine-dresser, who had two daughters and a vine, of the intelligence, needs the most light upon the to be avoided and in disrepute, whilet that which is ricultural pursuits will be properly appreciated. If earth.

the result everywhere, and will be here; - and I | yard, when the oldest daughter was married, he subject. It is prejudiced against labor and struggles of a doubtful, or even positively unworthy character, know of no device of modern philanthropy so et | married, he gave her a third of his vineyard for a with the starving for the penny it does not need .fective in begetting rivalry in good works, as this, - portion, notwithstanding which, he had the same Yet all reason tells us that labor is man's only Yet I have heard some of our farmers object to quantity of fruit as formerly. When his youngest them because they have a tendency to make fardaughter was married, he gave her half of what remers proud and important. Just what we want .mained, still the produce of his vineyard was undi-A man who takes pride in his profession, will, as minished. This result was the consequence of his a general rule, pride himself in doing its labors well. bestowing as much labor on the third part left, Others again, object, because intelligent and pubas he had been accustomed to give to the whole lic spirited men in towns, such as lawyers, doctors,

merchants, bankers, &c., take the lead in starting

and building up these societies. This is very un

generous, to say the least of it; and the very per-

lives, and farm twenty, forty or more years in a

one who make these objections, will reside all their

county, and never think of starting or helping to

start an agricultural society, yet complain of others

for doing so. The truth is, these kind of farmers

fession. They are behind the age, and if it de-

so. The attention this important pursuit is receiv-

ing in this country, is very much due to the liber-

ality and enterprise of wise men in the other call-

ings. The President of our State Society-great in

all the attributes that enobles humanity—is a law-

yer: and he, with a few other noble spirits, is do-

ing more every year to advance and elevate the

farming interests of our State—and thereby promote

its general well being, than a world of such com-

plaining mortals will do in an age. Who general-

ly brings into a neighborhood the first good horses,

and cows, and sheep, and hogs, and fruits, and use-

ful labor-saving implements of husbandry? Is it

not the lawyer, doctor, merchant, &c.? I have

known this class of persons go a great distance, and

at a heavy expense, introduce good stock and farm-

ing tools, for the express purpose of benefiting the

farming interests. I knew a merchant in one of the

lower counties of this state, who a few years ago

expended several thousand dollars in getting pure

Durham stock, and then every year give the calves

to the most enterprising farmers in the vicinity of

his residence; and the result of this one act has

been to add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the

wealth of that and the neighboring counties since.

And for doing these things, the very persons who

are benefited, complain. There persons remind

me of the very fastidious young lady who found

fault with the sailor for taking hold of her when he

saved her from drowning. I do not pretend to in

timate that the farmers only are profited by this

liberality of the town folks. There is a mutual ad-

vantage growing out of it. Town people generally

like good living; and, the better the farming, the

better the living; and the more extensive the good

farming, the cheaper the good living. And then

again, the more a farmer improves himself, the

more he will improve around him; and the more

he improves, the more he must buy. As he grows

and his liberality expands. Hence, he boys more

and pays better prices for his merchandise and the

advice he needs from protessio .. al men. He builds

more and better; and when he builds in style his

furniture must be in style; and so, each step op-

wards, is but the precursor of another and another.

Agriculture has engaged the attention of man

since the world began. "Without it, civilized so-

return to a savage state, and seek for habitations.

the caverns and hotlow trees of interminable forests,

or build huts more rude than the cattle sheds of

modern farmers." It is therefore, a paramount con-

sideration with all classes of society, in civil com-

munities, to advance its interests and promote its

improvement. For it is indispensible to individual

The ancients paid considerable attention to this

subject: more than is generally supposed by the

moderns; and it is quite probable, that in theory and

practice, it was well understood. The positive proofs

we have of their fine taste in many things, and the

intimations of their authors of their luxurious living,

are strongly corroborative of this. Is it probably

that people who displayed such consummate skill

From these we learn that the Carthagenians

comfort and national prosperity.

vinevard" In England, knowledge of agriculture grew very slowly at times. The Norman Invasion was of wast benefit to the country, in this particular, and in the 12th century, this pursuit was in a very advanced state, it we are, to believe the writers of those day, and I see no reason to doubt them. The nobility and clergy took great interest in the matter, and often worked in the fields with their own will do nothing to elevate the character of their pro- hands. It is said that the talented and untractable Thomas A. Becket, bishop of Canterbury, "used pends upon them, the whole profession will remain to go out into the fields with the monks of the monastery where he happened to reside, and join with them in reaping their corn and making their hav. And many of the implements in use, among hus bandmen, were similar, in many particulars, to

those now in use, in that country. It is amazing that an art or occupation which has employed the physical power of man, for so long a time, should, at intervals, awaken so little of his intellectual curiosity, and this amazement is increased, when we remember that the scrutinizing endency of man's mind has been awake on most other subjects connected with his being. How are we to account for this? It is to be presumed, that because man had to live on the productions of the earth, and it was his first calling, that therefore, no secret or science is connected therewith? This resumption has its plausibility. For when man was first placed on the earth he could know little of its hidden treasures and exact science. And how could he make a living, it to get that living, required the application of that of which he knew nothing ?-This supposition is further strengthened, by the fact that that portion of the earth's surface first inhabit ed and worked by man, has been for a long time, a waste, and he has been exploring and moving westward. If science and skill could renovate and invigorate the fertility of the earth, would be be thus started on a migratory tour, over the earth's andace to hant a living? I have no doubt but that this kind of reasoning, has aided, very materially, in certain ages and countries, in suppressing inquiry into the theory and practice of farming; and that the absence of knowledge on the subject, has been the cause of the wandering spirit of a portion of our race. Owing to the rudeness and imperfection of the implements of husbandry, men could not stir up the earth to any depth. The result was, that the little that was stirred, soon ran out, and the occupants were obliged to hunt up new spots to pals could take these vacated sport, and with more knowledge, improved implements, more sagacity and industry, could produce double the crops obtained by the former posse or, prove that the former. were poor farmers, and, that the art can be improved by intelligence and skill. It is too, at variance with all experience, to suppose that farming cannot be improved. Almost all else can be, and why ciety could not exist. Without it, mankind would notfarming? It is well known that the longer a man practices an art, the more expert he becomes in it The axes and plows of to-day, compared with those of a lew years back, demonstrates this conclusively enough. And the improved and renovating appliances of modern scientific farming, are reclaim-

> approped to be exhausted and, worn out. the subject of farming, which the experience of former times, had developed, was lost during that intellectual night which followed the fall of the Roman Empire. This is a great loss to the moderns, and it will take ages to bring them to light

ing many acres of land, that has, for years, been

The general indifference manifested in our coun in architecture, painting and poetry, and who rear- try, on the subject of agriculture, is a matter of sur- that brought out the latent power of an immense a useful citizen. Whilst they will impover sh them ed dwellings, temples and monuments that have prise to the well read and deep thinking. And megical pleasure to congratulate the society amezed the whole world since, would remain ig- what a sudden and deep re-action, in sentiment, a norant of agriculture? Would men abide in pulaces | general famine would produce. People would then and live on roots and the fruits of forest trees?- | see its magnitude, and feel its importance. But it Surely not. Besides, the "favored few" had not is to be hoped, that light on this subject will come most of the utilitarian arts of the 19th | the diffusive attractions of the modern press to di | to the public eye in a different way; and that our 17. It also evidence of great agricultural vert their attention; and their minds would nature country may be spared such a calamity. Its very When we contrast these elucidations of ally be attracted to the gratification of their appe. great extent, the diversity of soil and climate, rewith the rudeness and poverty of this tites. This would lead to experiments in farming move far the probabilities of such a contingency.-Thuis few years back, we have causefor mulu- and horficulture. Hence, the wonderful Hanging | Still, it is best not to rely too confidently on these, lations; and when we take credit to ourselves Gardens of Semiramus, the beautiful and fruitful but on Him " whose mercy endureth forever."that has been done, we must not be unmind- gardens of the Persians, and the renowned ones of The rise by cautious preparation, get ready for the the gratitude that is due to a benificent Pro- Alcinous and Lucullus. And then too, we have evil day when it is yet far off. Would-that our peothe for casing our lot in a spot so favored. It accounts of books having been written on this sub- ple and government would awake on this subject? The youth of the nation should be instructed, in this art at the public expense; and the whole public domain given to the actual settler, with a gratuity out | vails that manual labor in unprofitable, that it does and now the farmer brings his offerings of were very skilful farmers; and that they were of the public treasury, for every sore of land reclaimed and worked. These two things, would in and it is these impressions that drive many active

f the elegancies of refined life. What a Hesiod and Homer wrote poems on the subject; a few years, add more to our wealth and prosperi-And this great improvement is not a lit- and Theophrasius mentions a number of different ty, than a bundred acquired Californias. As an occupation, farming is not popular. It is nilest, but it will not pay to do so here. Men are pay; and to a great many who follow it, this is the inary wants, and the inflated and arbitrary value tact; and many who are in it are daily striving to attached to money, and its retinue of legalizedand coal, and pure water, and great good books of Mago, that it ordered them to be transla get out. This is enough to condemn it. So that trumpery—recognized as its representatives—is too iron and lead. Alexander died in a bachanalian those only who can do nothing else, or, the rich deeply rooted and all pervading, to be upent by any who follow it as an amorement, are engaged in it. kind of reasoning simply. Yet the fact that a man This is a great disadvantage to the country. And would give ten, ave, an hundred millions of dolburned or laid waste the countries, but labored to how is it to be remedied. I know of no way, un- lars, of this gilded bubble, if in a starving condition, less labor can be made more attractive and the "al- for a loaf of bread, proves but too conclusively, its Ily, is very salulary. They promote the de- on to an illustrious character, was to say that he was mighly dollar" less potent in its infldence over man, entire worthlessness. And the man who has fifty and this is too formidable to be accomplished very acres of cleared land, good health, good habits, and an industrious and judicious husbandman." Somesoon. Still I have hope in time and light. Atruer works these acres himself, has more intrinsic wealth writer on this subject says, "they make and many others wrote books urging it upon the view of the conject of life, than now flits across and is worth more to the nation, than all the Girards, residing in different parts of the country public attention. "The farm management most the mundane mind, will preven after awhite. The Astors and M'Donough's that ever lived. But the with one snother, and cases a rapid approved of, by the skillul husbandman of Rome, seeds of its true, purposes are, now, germinating, philosophy of life is not understood, and men, torhalion of knowledge amongst the whole pro- was, in general, such as would meret the approba- and the fructilying influences of a glorious light, are ture themselves, and erch other, that almost all may to bestow. It brings the art of agriculture into fish tion of modern cultivaters, and that they had a promising a full grown maturity: The execution be miserable. And it is this false notion of life . Insument as the dislike to labor and the support

is sought after and cherished. hone; and all experience that more than one needs is a curse. Look at each, only for a moment. Our

The man who spends his life in clearing up tarm, thereby making provision for man and the nation for ages to come, lives unnoticed, and dies unrequited. His life-time of exalted patience, modesty, industry and frugatity-to say nothing of his privations and sufferings-doing his duty to his family, serving his country and honoring his God, I is looked upon as degraded, and regarded as of no account. On the other hand, the political gamester, he who is all things to all men; and who by crafty machinations can wheedle the masses, secures to himself posts of honor and profit. And the trained cities, devastate its rural comforts and beauties, and shoot down by the thousands, the defenders of these, is an applauded hero. Whilst the knave, who by his cunning devices, can secure the confidence of a nation, then arrogate to himself imperial power, is honored with the title of "the Great." These things are all wrong; and because they are poputhan I can tell, is made for idleness—to look at—to encase in kids! Who, in his senses, believes it? lar, they are of daily occurrence;—and our chil Why is mind? Why is matter? and why is mat- dren are educated with the special view to their er subject to the control of mind, so that by the practice and perpetuation. If men were not comcombined effort of the mind and hands, matter is so pensated for their scheming, deception and talsechanged, as to appear like, and be new creations? bood, is it not fair to presume, there would be less Is this power to create for naught? Again. If we of these in their struggles for gain and power? It were not created for active employment, why does the soldier was not paid and honored for his denot nature furnish us our food, clothing and what- struction and cruelty, would there not be less of there? And so of other practices. And if the humble and devoted pioneer were rewarded as he deserves for his life-time of manly fortifude, would there not be more farms cleared on? It the noble that have knowledge of nature's laws, and are skillvirtues of self-denial and perseverance, which he ed in occult science; and ye lew of patience and practices with so much meekness, were in high esteem, would there not be more of these, and less things, and whose thirst for fame drives to maddenof idleness, brazen impudence, reckless prodigali-

ty and their kindreds? Who doubte it? So too, of riches. If it was not an all-absorbing idol, the struggle between men for the acquisition of property would not be so desperate. The child is the daily witness of the efforts of the parent-not always laudible efforts either, to get gain. He sees, hears and learns the importance of riches, in every example and lesson he gets. Is it any wonder then, that he too, joins in this chase? Is it any wonder that with such instruction, he becomes desperate, that he forsakes triends, family, country, God, all in this pursuit? The debasing appelite of a mortal has been wherted to its greatest intensity; and is it might continue to gain. Is it not then, a talse no- any wonder that cheating, robbing, plundering, and even murder, is rife in the land? Is it any wonder that the rich sometimes grind the faces of the poor; and that the poor, in turn, sometimes resort has so thoroughly demonstrated, and which is so to-questionable occupations and practices.

And if the true value and benefits of labor to individuals, were understood, the streets of our vil lages, towns and cities would not be filled with body; and that exercise is necessary to a full de- idle young men, loafing about taverns, concocting any man can overcome difficulties when he has ting drunk, playing the devil generally and going appears too, that the greater the difficulties, and the to ruin. Nor would we have such an array of haw- fighting for him : and many men can be heroic and harder the work, the better, and of course, the greater | kers, mountebanks, pettiloggers, office hunters, | and persevering for a time, under trying circumthe man. This accounts for the fact that poor and gamblers, pickpockets, and idlers generally, to stances; but when a man surmounts difficulties

And therefore it comes, that farmers and their sons are also in pursuit of riches and the lighter way emissaries, as the poor pioneer is compelled to de. of getting it. They become lawyers, doctors, mer. chants, traders, clerks, anything to get rid of that which alone can make them what they derire to be, rich, happy, great. And when they cannot eke out of these a beggarly existence, they turn their faces they suppose the homely duties of life, and the rig- to the land of gold, and encounter hardships, and for me and mine, than earn, as were carned, the endure sufferings, such as sympathising humanity can hardly bear to hear of. What folly. And then again,"others of them imagine that all the fine things they hear of, or see in the large cities, are easily acquired; and when secured, will bring happined Fatal delusion. Why the pockets, the morals, the life of a young man, are safer in the far off wilds of primative America, among the most savage of her Indians, than in the large cities. But unwise fathers and mothers would about as soon bury a boy us to send him where bold adventure and manly exercise would develope his nobility and make him selves to get him an outfit to a city to be lost in its maeletroom of vice and wickedness. True, now and then, a boy from the country makes his mark in a city: but it is by means of excessive toil and active sagacry, such as one in ten thousand only, is able or willing to endure and exert. And the same apbert Fulton and Richard Awkright, had they not plication of his mental and physical powers in the country, would, in all probability have brought him

So thro imperfect knowledge of our being come perverted taste, and unwise parsunts, and improper acts, and a shrinking from the monty duties of life And so governments and laws are made to conform and traffic contrivances of the labor hating I do not And thence comes legalized oppression and justified evil. From slavery comes the stave trade and slavemarkets. From gin-shops, comes poor-houses and prisone, and a mountain-load of superlative human not pay; that a man cannot surtain a family by it,

These wrongs have in a messure, their origin it control of these, and guided less by reason than we are willing to admit. For the wesk and wicked looked upon as a business of hard work and little trained to believe differently. The army of imag acts of individuals and nations are but in imitation of the toolishness of other times. Hector and Ajax threw great stones at each other.-The moderns debauch; and many emailer characters of modern times must se follow in the footsteps of this illustri our predecessor." Old feudality gave divine right to the few, and made serie of the many. And to be up with these, Americans must have slaves. The patented nobility of Europe, have tineel and garnish. large possessions, fast horses and ravenous dogs; and so Americans in imitation of these, must study and practice the finikin penrilities of modish gentility, in the hope that it will make up to them, as in the case of the other, the nobility which nature tailed

Of practices are amended, new open intro- commet view of the benefits securing from thorotten may appear singular to some, but it is nevertheless which causes nearly all that is juilly maritotices and ed consecutive of the benefits securing its but the regult of and a degree of exerción is called forth un- tillage is aprily illustrated by the apolegue of the true, that that portion of society which claims most truity noble in the acts and business phravits of men training; this training must be changed before ag-

men would only learn that there is no employment so well calculated to purily the character, elevate the nature, and enoble and expand the mind as this. And how can it be otherwise than beatifying in its tendencies? The grateful earth is the farmer's dependence. The docile and confiding herds are his help-mates Green meadows and rich grainfields are the rewards of his industry. Good books, pure thoughts and sincere triends may be his-Why should he not be good and elevated? That farmers, as a class, are better citizens and better men, is clear from the fact, that less than a twentieth of the crimes of the civilized world are chargeble to this class; yet seven-eighths of its entire soldier who can overrun a country, destroy us elegant | population are engaged in this pursuit. This but a cause and an effect. The contentions and strikesthe host of desperate agencies and instruments which men invent and use, in order to get gain and the advantage of one another in the large business marts, and the corrupting and misery-begetting tendencies of these, do not often reach and injure the farmer. All other employments are but servitudes and beget servility. This, self-reliance and independence. Trade and traffic build up cities .-Agriculture purifies the people and beautifies the country. These are the nation's bulwark. The others, " picers upon the body politic."

> The supposition is abroad, that there is nothing in the business of farming to satisfy the minds of the enterprising, educated and gitted. Yet there is no one so full off hiddenstruth that needs developing, and rude material that needs skill to unfold .-

Come, then, ye that are learned and wise: ye perseverance rare, who search out many hidden ed waters that do not slake. Come ye, to the woods and fields, where the asperities of our natures are softened, and the bubbles of fictitions life find their true level. Abandon the false philosophy which induces you to believe that labor does not pay, and that you must earn a living by your wite. It is false, and ruinous as it is false-work to live, and exert you wite for a name and immortality.

The world will not admire, and yet how heroic the resolution which prompts the young pioneer to penetrate the trackless torest, fell trees and clear them away, in order to get room for the rude house which is to be his wife's his child's his children's. and his own home :-- and then, acre by acre clear off the wild woods until he has a farm, a home, and peace and plenty around. On! there is bernism and fortingle here that puts to shame the fame-enshrined march of Xenophon and the first and last passage of the Alps. And as a work or lesson of usefulness to man or nations, is more deserving of record and reward, even to renown, than a thousand such teats of boldness and perseverance. For chiet, instructing each other in viciousness, get. plenty of help. And any man can be courageous daily, and during a life-time, struggles, with poverty and her horde of enervating and hope blighting he displays a mastery of heroism and manly tortitude that excites the amazement of all who can appreciate such indomitable persistency. And I had rather, this day, have it said of me, that I thus cleared up a farm, made a home, and earned a living crowns of glory that were awarded to the victors at Granicus, at Pharsalia and at Austerlitz.

CHIDE NOT THE ERRING.

Chide not the frail and erring; Dark with the shade of sin; Strive not to fan by unkind words The flame that burns within; We all have faults, and each should strive To hide those of his brother: Binding round the heart that rule

Chide not the frail and erring-The fairest flower will fade: The sweetest hearts are oft the first What, though their spirit wings are soiled, Which were so bright before And bid them sin no more.

We should not chide the erring, And fold our hands and say, With self conceit, " We thank thee, Lord, That we are not like thee!" We should not boast of virtues, For holy saints have fell: Their very virtues serving To ring their funeral knell.

Chide not the frail and erring. Though you may be kept pure-Kept so by all the blessings Which money can procure: But when thou see'st a fallen soul. Which was so pure before. To go and sin no more.

Somebody suggests that birch rods make

Wake up, here, and pay for your lodging,' said the Deacon, as he nugged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

if you doubt whether you should kise a girl, give her the benefit of the doubt, and 'go in.'

German physiologists affirm that of twenty deaths of men between eighteen and twenty years of age, ten originate in the waste of the constitution

There is railroad enough now in operation to reach round the world, and four thousand miles

induced by smoking.

The Hippodrome man, who tried to balance