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"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

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

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OCTOBER.

BY LYDIA A. CALDWELL. The years grows splendid! on the mountain-steep
Now lingers long the warm and gorgeous light,
Dying by slow degrees into the deep,
Delicious night.

The final triumph of the perfect year,
Rises the woods' magnificent array;
Reyord, the purple mountain heights appear,

The elm, with musical, slow motion, laves His long, lithe branches in the tender air: While from his top the gay sordello waves

Where Spring first hid her violets 'neath the fern, Where Summer's fingers oped, fold after fold, The odorous, wild, red rose's heart, now burn The leaves of gold.

The loftiest hill, the lowliest flowering herb, The fairest fruit of season and of clime, All wear alike the mood of the superb

Now Nature pours her last and noblest wine! Like some Bacchante beside the singing streams Reclines in enchanted Day, wrapt in divine,

But where the painted leaves are falling fast. Among the vales, beyond the farthest hill. There sits a shadow, dim, and sad, and vast,
And lingers still.

And still we hear a voice among the hills,
A voice that mourns among the haunted woods, And with the mystery of its sorrow fills.

For while gay Autumn gilds the fruit and leaf, And doth her fairest festal garments wear, Lo, Time, all moiseless, in his mighty sheaf Binds up the year. The mighty sheaf which never is unbound! The Reaper whom our souls beseech in vain! The loved, lost years that never may be found, Or loved again!

> ADDRESS BY E. GUYER, ESQ.

Delivered before the Susquenanna County Ag-RICULTURAL SOCIETY, at their Annual Fair, Septémber 23, 1857.

less to dilate on the importance of agriculture | selling of their next year's crop in the ground, as a branch of human industry, before an on the note given for a cow to replace the American audience: yet I have always one killed, thought that, even here, the subject is not

and, unaided, poor men have carried it forward to its present position, while the super-abundant wealth and extraordinary exertions and unjust. The first because a nation can have late years, v millions" who work out the nations' blessings with her, and that comforted her. through agriculture. Nor is it denied that the light of science is shooting its rays across able to use, and loses interest in them. Bemade articles, and highly lauded cheats, that he fears to trust these lights in the distance. distrust. Hence, too, we have this sneering at Book-farming among tillers of the soil, believing as they do, these appliances to be only

other contrivances of labor-hating wits to de-

In order to illustrate more forcibly the position I assume, namely, that the agriculturist is not properly appreciated, or suitably re- had elapsed. During this period, many othwarded, for the benefits he confers on community, I will give a brief biography of one of the early settlers of Bradford county, personifying thereby the life of toil and hardships which thousands of her farmers, and those of years, and then gave up hope and their imher sister Susquehanna, have had to endure. At the age of one and twenty. John Linthe warfare of life, his principle capital con-fence, some of it, of stone. A frame barn was used from childhood. Of book learning place of those of logs, of other days. Withhe had but little. He could read, write, and save good advice. To John he gave fifty for short terms, with different farmers, meanship, Bradford county, Penn. The lot he purchased was fifteen miles from the river, During five years he lingered, and then died, and covered with a dense forest. After tak- and his trustful loving wife to the last, overing every precaution that suggested itself to burdened with care, and her spirit tortured his mind, to be sure that he was on his own beyond endurance, by the darkness of the land, he commenced chopping and clearing. road she had traveled through life, became When he had gone over four acres, he worked melancholy. Yes, that wildly joyous girl, a month for the use of a pair of cattle and a whose youthful song and merry laugh made

sack of coarse meal, a small iron pan, some and trouble together. At the time of her principled schemer, secure him riches and Farmers, I have not time to point out a them on the way, was by this time nearly there, to break up Sanday work, establish newly made hay, and, drawing them to his demise, Mr. Lincoln was too weak to attend fallow, the work of logging was commenced the funeral; but gathering strength in a few

Sometimes he and his companion were almost discouraged. They were several times drenched with rain, in their bed and shelter of And a requiem it was, worthy the living procuring, with great difficulty, three bushels | mony in honor of great ones of the earth. of wheat, it was harrowed in with a wooden and two sons, and several years previous to Ah, echo comes back empty, like the first woman she was Carelessly reared amidst work, and on simple food, she grew up strong and full of animal life. Morning, noon, and night, the surrounding hills echoed back the hands; and at the gatherings of the young folks in the neighborhood, she laughed the loudest, danced the longest, and frolicked the most excessively. This living, working woman, in less than a year, became the wife of John Lincoln; she nelped him to gather the wheat on his fallow, the deer and other wild animals had not destroyed; and she daubed the mud on their lonely log cabin, while he chinked it. She brought him, too, along with her industrious hands, her earnest nature, and ents; and two months after the removal of away in vigorous old age, the evening of that the pair to their rude wild home, this cow was killed by the falling of a tree. Lcannot tell how sorrowful Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were at this mishap. Time and hope, however, those cure alls for human maladies, assuaged BROTHER FARMERS:—It is obviously need- their grief; and that too, occasioned by the

But a deeper trouble soon came on this sufficiently regarded, and that those engaged in thave not those civil advantages and socials distinctions they so entinently merit.

but a deeper trouble soon came on this sufficiently regarded, and that those engaged humble, yet noble and courageous pair. In logging the third fallow chopped at his new home, John Lincoln had his leg broken, two When we remember that agriculture affords days before his second child was born; yet employment to most of the laborers of the his wife walked to Newtown, for a physician, world; that by it comes nearly all the wealth | crying all the way. This new disaster turned which sustains modern communities, and a out a sore affliction. That season no crop great proportion of comforts and luxuries of was put out, and the store of provisions on Should all the world's farmers cease to sow, hand; and for four months, that heroic woto plant, to rear, and to gather-in, an anarchy man carried, through a forest, and by a path, Terrible misfortunes overtake men and wowould spring out of this horde of idlers, which from a mill eight miles distant; all the corn no human power could control; and starva- meal, the only food that was consumed in tion would make a burial more terrific than her lowly dwelling during that winter of adversity. It was a dismal period. At night, Reflections like these bring to mind the the wolves howled piteously, and threatened stopendous interests involved in this vocation, her sheep. Sometimes she had to take these and point clearly to the duty which all owe into the house, to save them. So with her it. But besides a few vague and general chickens. Then she had the duttle stock to compliments which politicians occasionally feed, and the wood to get; but she worked bestow on agriculture, what have governments brayely on. And when John Lincoln was done to advance it? Comparatively nothing; again able to go out, his only pair of threeyears old steers, and seven sheep, the only stock he had, save a cow, were driven off, to pay the miller; leaving the Doctor's bill, of nations have been layished on commerce and superv other claims unsatisfied. It was and manufactures. This is both short-sighted a gloomy out-going to him, and his heart almost sank in despair, when the prospect beno material wealth without agriculture, and forc him looked him full in the face. But to build this up is, therefore, a first and last hope again came to his relief, and time melduty; and the second, because it is not only lowed his sorrow. His wife, too, who had a hindrance to general prosperity, but absolvent more during the last five months, than lutely unfair to raise up one set of laborers she had ever sung before, in the same length other. It is true that, of of time, began to be hopeful, when she saw are indicating to states John was able to go to work. True, through t, excepting trifling do- bungling setting of the limb, he was lame, een done for the "toiling and would be so for life; but he was still

In good earnest they again began the struggle; and in two years, the evils of this disasthe farmer's path. Handy implements, deep, ter were nearly repaired. Clearing was adplowing, drainage, concentrated fertilizers, ded to clearing, year by year, by that reso-Acc are all helping; but these aid chiefly the lute man and woman. He chopping all day, fancy farmer. When the practical farmer and spending some nights in going to mill, would use them, generally he is not able to purchase; and when the ability to buy has fallows. By means such as these, in a few been brought about by hard work, he is un- years, they had cows and oxen; but not without severe losses. Mr. Lincoln had bought sides he is so often deceived by imperfectly his land under a Connecticut title. This turned out to be worthless, and he was obliged to pay for his land a second time. Then They frequently prove a loss, and this creates he lost a fourth of his cleared land, through mistake in the bounding lines. Still John Lincoln and his wife worked on. Sickness now prostrated her. From this she recovered; but was blind for a year afterwards. from its effects. Not yielding vet, nor yet despairing of final success, the battle with adversity was continued, until twenty-five years ers had made beginnings in the woods around them, and with various results. Some remained only a year, not being able to stand it longer. Others remained two, some three provements together; while a few, like the Lincolns, would not yield. On the farm of the coln left his paternal fireside, to commence latter, there were now seventy acres under sisting in his ability to work. To this he and substantial frame house occupied the in a few years, Mr. Lincoln had received figure in the fundamental rules of arithmetic. from his father's estate, three hundred dol-His father owned a small farm, north of New lars; and his wife had obtained, in the same London, Connecticut, and on it raised a large way, two hundred dollars. With this money family. He could give his children little, they had built, involving themselves, in the enterprise, in a debt of five hundred dollars: but hearing of cheap lands in Pennsylvania, before, was converted into a farm. And he could hardly wait until this year was up, how? Through sweat, that was little less so eager was he to get a piece for himself; than blood; through tears, that wore furrows and with one hundred dollars in his pocket, into the cheeks of youth and beauty; and we soon find him on his way bither. He anguish of heart, that drove two mortals to time impairing diligently for land. This was scanty fare, broke down early an otherwise soon found, in what is at present Wells town- good physical frame, and John Lincoln worked no more, after his house was finished.-

days, he required his children to make him more commanding in its application, and could arouse you to your true interests in it would take too long to detail minutely a bed on a sleigh, and take him to the grave. more general in its influence, than any yet this matter! You owe it to yourselves, to the trials on this first clearing. The timber There, alone, and in feelile strains, he sang to was heavy, and the lifting of course severe, the departed spirit of his faithful companion: " Ye living men, come view the ground,

hemilock boughs; and their meal soured from and the dead, and more sublime than the exposure; but they struggled through, and grandest composition ever tuned into har-Thus lived and thus died one pair of the drag. Our hero was now some in debt. He pioneers of the now flourishing county of relied, however, on getting work to help him Bradford. Often has my heart saidened, pioneers of the now flourishing county of out. This he sought and found with Lemuel when memory called up the scenes through Griswold, who lived on a farm, on the flats which they passed, their love for each other, below Newtown. Now, this 'Squire Gris- and their fidelity to life. Oh, they deserved wold, as he was called, had also removed from better than they had: and who has heard of the East, but with a family of three daughters, their hardships, or cares for their sufferings? John Lincoln's departure from the place of dove sent from the ark. Nor is the story his nativity. The Squire's two oldest daugh- of their afflictions ended. John Lincoln's ters were married. Jane was nine een years long sickness, and additional reverses, inold, and still at home; and a rollicking young creased his indebtedness to seventeen hundred dollars, at the time of his death. This shrill tones of her song, as she plied her busy its results, was it worth following | Each child of the seven, of these worthy but unfortunate workers, had to commence in the woods, and rehearse the drama of life, I have only faintly sketched. That of Jesse, the oldest, appears yet more terrible in its beginning. For three times his log cabin and its little improved surrounding were swept away. Yet he faltered not, nor yet ceasing to battle, he triumphed at last, reclaiming the burial place of his unsuccessful father and broken-hearted mother, and is now quietly, loving heart, a cow, a present from her par- and as happily as mortal well can passing life which had such a dark morning.

Now, brother farmers, you ask, why this episode? This, I trust will become manifest as I proceed. And first, I claim that the narrative I have given, is not an isolated occurence; for every fertile hill and blooming vale in Bradford, has, connected with its earhistory, a tale of wee equal to the one just given, and the broad, beauteous fields of Susquehanna, could, if able to speak tell of hardships endured, privations suffered, contumely and poverty patiently borne with and by hearts as hopeful of better things, as loving, as faithful, and minds as scilsitive, as those who surround me in this assembly, the recital of which would make you weep, as I hope none of you have wept for a long time.

But in consequence of the absence of education, as an associate, farm labor has been discorried through that immense slough, the that sprang from that seed, and it is needless.

Now suppose Mr. F. these untold and indescribable lives of grief, which so immensely aggravates the evil.men, in all pursuits and stations of life. These are looked for, and because of rare occurrence, as well as because they are certain to come, we pity the sufferers, and pass them. But when a whole class of men and whinen, be come a sacrifice to the public weal, it becomes a national calamity, and deserves not only our sympathy, but our earnest efforts to alle viate. It is to this end, I labor to day.

Who enjoys the fruit of the patient toil John Lincoln, and his devoted wife, and their hardy copatriots? The fields they cleared, brought no balm to their bruised bodies, no cordial to their embittered minds in declining years, yet they produced abundantly. Hundreds and thousands live off the products of the farms which these heroic workers prepared, and they will continue to supply food for ages to come. In addition, government derives a heavy revenue from them. Why, it is said, "He is a benefactor, who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before;" and what shall be said of those who tore from these mountains and valleys their primeval forests, and nature's ruggedness, and made them "run with fatness?" doing this too, in winter's bitter blast, with little clothing, and with still less food; and, in summer's sun no comforts, no relaxation from necessitous pressure, bearing the galling yoke until the coffin hid it from view. Are such as these not benefactors? Ay, a thousand times more so than many who have fame.-We refer with just pride to the wonderful fortitude which carried the soldlers of our Revolutionary war, through the horrid winter at Valley-Forge, and other trying scenes; but they were of short duration. Nor were they any more severe than those which the pioneers had to contend with during a lifetime. Panegyric has been exhausted on the noble perseverance of the one, while the other has no honor in the land, yet deserves it

And compare the lives of most of our prominent politicians with that of John Lincoln, and how they sink into insignificance! In youth, going to school, thence to college, the law-office, congress, and even the Presidency of the Republic. As lawyers, getting rich on the hard earnings of the poor; and as politicians, filling their coffers to overflow. out of the taxes collected from the tiller of. the soil. Yet, such men partisan editors frequently call great, and what a misnomer it is! But few of them have created any benefactions for their species, or accomplished any good for their country. Their lives are the lives of politicians, and these are mostly made up of selfishness and arrogance. Tell me not that they have superior intellect, for it is not true. I know a dozen of hardworking, unknown tarmers, who, if they had the same opportunities, could display as much of ernment sold away the farms of these set-all that is noble, in the head and heart, as there, improvements and all, because they mer, as can well be imagined. Both he and dollars on leaving home. With this the young man started to the Connecticut river, where he found employment for a year; and active the found employment for a year; and when the found employment for a year; and active the found employment for a year; and active the found employment for a year; and when the found employment for a year; and the found employment for a year. Thus, and the found into active the found employment for a year of the course, were most sanguine of success and when the found employment for a year. Thus, and the found into active the found into ac first place the interrogatory may well be met by asking, why the earth-oppressed settler received no benefit of all the good he wrought. Many of these had merite, as men, and their work deserved great reward; yet the one is stopped on the Chemung river, not far from the present site of Elmira, where he engaged, for short terms with different farmers mean.

The anguish of heart, that drove two mortals to unnoticed, and the other denied. But there unnoticed, and the other denied. But there are other solutions. One is, that the farmer of think of this enormous outrage, perparent for short terms with different farmers mean.

The anguish of heart, that drove two mortals to unnoticed, and the other denied. But there are other solutions. One is, that the farmer of think of this enormous outrage, perparent for short terms with different farmers mean. world column after column of fulsome lauda- of the country. tion of his personal acts; and a good deal of a month for the use of a pair of cattle and a chain the same length of time. Then procuring the assistance of another young emigrant from New England, he cut a road nine miles in length, through the woods to his clearing the woods to his clear the woods to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the meetings and the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with spokes no bigger. Thus dressed, they came to the fine city vehicle, with the in length, through the woods, to his clearing. go heme before her, her sorrow pressed into perfected manhood, remain unknown, and go cause they did not, and will not, educate as the restrict the unit of the world. His rough sled was then loaded up with a the grave, three months before he ended life unrewarded, and the crafty arts of the un-

There is, however, still another solution,

The one is educated—the other is not; and herein lies the wonderful disparity that prevails in social life, between men of equal

parts; and which, above all, and beyond all, and has needed ever since organized communities existed. It is estimated that nearly seven-eighths of the enlightened portion of mankind, are engaged in tilling the earth, and that the remaining eighth does all the governing, makes most of the public sentiment, portionally as much bright brains, in its introl naturally; and the latter has, as spontable; but he keeps too remote the mental and ed with glory.

physical sciences, for his personal, and the world's interest. Let us look, only for a moment, at what he has lost. Through medicine and law, the one mystified by empiricism, and the other befogged by pettifogging chicanery, the laboring man has lost, and is losing annually millions upon millions of money, besides destroying health and life, and fomenting strife, hartful to individuals, and sowing the seeds of an antagohism which threatens ruin. These things need not be, and exist only because we do not read enough, For the laws of health are few and simple, and easily comprehended; and jurisprudence means nothing more than reciprocal rights and duties. Every man should know these, and to know them, is money and power.taste and gross ignorance. For how much worker, the "hewer of wood, and drawer of ed for planting. For the reason that the soil proving, is it, to inhale the exhalations of reigns over the land, that peace, plenty, and ground for his corn. This he had plowed and the new-mown hay, gathering the precious laden sheaves of grain, and the golden fruit, than dressing the foul ulcers of the debauchee, or defending the villanous desperado from the just vengeance of the law !

ulacturing and commercial interests of our cating; and intelligent, liberal-minded men, he sent to the city for guano. Of this article, country, early invoked aid and protection in other callings, are striving with these, to as a fertilizer, he had heard much, but had against disasters at sea and competition from awaken public attention to the wants of this no idea of its appearance. When it came, its abroad. And millions of the dearly earned long neglected interest. Through their efmoney of the farmer, collected through im- forts, the government is distributing among ports, has been expended in building up these farmers seeds gratuitously. Despise not time, at the supposed cheat. A gentlemen classes, until merchants have become princes little things. This is a beginning in the right from a distance, however, suggested as it was in wealth, and the wholesale worker in the direction, of your approximating noon-day birds' manure it could not have an aromatic raw material revels in riches. This was well glory. Then we have agricultural journals, enough. I object not to it; but to the neg and societies, and above all, a farmers high lect extended to the tiller of the soil. Now the pioneers, the John and Jesse Lin-

colns, who prepared the surrounding glossy meadows for our enjoyment, did more, ten tant lights, distort the objects before us, and thousand times more, for the prosperity of cause us falls and bruises; but the icy inour almost illimitable, and inimitable coun- crustation which has so long manacled our try, than all the iron-furnaces and spinning minds down to the carth we worked, is giv- of James and Philip. Thus furtified, these jennies ever created; yet who has thought of ling way before the up-coming sun, and the men went to work with the guano, placing it calling on the government to belp the settler, carly shoots of a living, beauteous green, are on the tender corn; but it did not make by giving him a bounty on his work? No already manifesting themselves. one; nor was this aid withheld because it In order still further to impress upon my tend that the merchant and manufacturer and the difficulties which stand in the way of and Philip's faces were worse for the cologne. as did the pioneer? No one of sane mind lustrate by giving the experience of another. This caused the men to rub with their unwill. Why, navies and light-houses were actual beginner, in farming, in our county, ready rich. It was capital the government John Lincoln.

will have the hardihood to claim this.

Only a few years ago, the whole country and commercial ranks, when thousands of to haul their wheat sixty and seventy miles, and then sell it at forty cents per bushel, and whole being still further aggravated by takmanufacturers! I become excited, and my

Farmers and laborers, these wrongs are

tithe of the losses you sustain by your indif- crushed. Mr. and Mrs. Fetcher's bruises schools, and improve the roads, ference to truthful education. Would that I named; and which, more than all others, I your children, and to your country, to edudesire to present to, and impress upon the cate more thoroughly. Heed my voice, for attention of this intelligent assembly. ped and burned fallows, and logged for days and weeks; and it does my very soul good, to shake the brawny band of the sooty-faced dwelling house was remodeled, and well fillman who piles up the blackened timber. I ed with closets, all of which had excellent is the most potent in hindering the farmer know his toils, and sympathize most deeply locks placed on them. from enjoying all the benefits of civilized with him. Then heed my words, farmers.— The new comers, with life. Yes, it is education the farmer needs, Take counsel together over them when I re-

peat, educate, educate, educate. And by education, I do not mean the bungling reading, writing and ciphering lessons your children get in the dingy hovels hung by the road's side. They afford no more light to the mind, than to the highway, and enjoys most of the luxuries, mental and in which they stand, in midnight darkness. physical; and this only because it has the They are only distorted spectres, forbidding and after a while, she would even play on the greater share of the education. There is pro- approach. Nor do I mean the tinseled flummery of boarding schools; or galvanized herent form, in the seven-eighths, as in the Latin lessons of the three months rural acone-eighth; but it is not cultivated. Science ademies. These do not educate. Educais proud, because it is certain; and it makes tion is experience, and the properly educated its possessor superior and confident. It is young man of twenty one, has the practical for this reason that the professional man is as knowledge of the man of sixty; and can your proverbially presumptuous as the yeoman is modest. The former has assumed the conneously, submitted. As a matter of course, talk. No, farmers! Discard all these,as well as of necessity, the one provided for Build school-houses equal to your meeting get all these things together. The people the evenings. Besides, the forest trees were himself, at the expense of the other. If the houses, and employ better men, if they can farmer would only read, as he works, this be found, to fill them, not occasionally either, would not be so. His delving is into the but constantly, to instruct your children in earth. He should peer into books; and just book-learning, and the practical duties and in the ratio that he does not, is he short-sight- courtesies of social life. Do this, if it takes ed. Work he does-works gloriously, - half your farms. Do this, and joy will come without which the social edifice must crum. to your hearts, and our nation will be cover-

county of the Union, where the farmer's sons could be made familiar with the chemist's laboratory, the botanist's class-books, and the | ued, his mind deeply set on planning. When laws of mechanism. This is the farmer's the borders were ready, Mr. F. conceived he right, and the well-being of the nation de had discovered, in the few hours it took to mands it. If this were done, a tide of prosperity, wealth, and national glory would come, that would cast into the shade all past | der he would start among his men, if not over experience. And when will this be done?— the country—for he intended to publish his When the farmer educates, and takes the discovery-he had holes made, one inch inrule into his own hands. Not before. Grasp- diameter and eight mehes deep, over his garing capital and selfish politicians have so den beds. His radish, bean, pea, tettuce, much to look after, occupy and divert so and cabbage seeds, were then carefully placmuch of the time of our legislation in their ed at the bottom of these nicely made holes, schemes of personal aggrandizement, that the and the whole as nicely covered. I assure graced. This, too, is wrong, and does great Congress of the United States. Little, there to say that none of it came up. injury, coming as it does from perverted fore, can be expected until the farmer, the His garden finished, Mr. Fletcher preparmore healthful, dignified and conscience ap- water," rises from his sleep of ages, and was black, he selected a low, wet piece of the earth. And that he will, is just as cer- that crows and ground squirrels take up young tain as that to-morrow's sun will rise. Al- corn, and having read that if the seed was Now look in another direction. The man- workers, have, and are, to some extent, edu- to replant, for not a spear came up. Then school, throwing light on our path, and tending to lighten our task and beautify our calling. True, the hazy flickerings of these dis-

was not sorely needed. Will any one pro- audience the disadvantages to the country, ing his care and expense. Besides, James struggled through as many perverse obstacles the progress of the farmers, allow me to il- it burned, and produced a tickling sensation. created to protect the property of those al- but of a very different character from that of

culean labors have been performed, not for Bradford County, with the view of farming, cutting sod in the garden was hard on shoes. himself, but for us, for the government, and This lady and gentleman had been reared coming generations. He brought light and and educated in the city, and had imbibed all civilization into the dark forests of America, the peculiar fastidiousness about dress, and amidst perils and cheerless poverty enough the foibles of etiquette, common to large to daunt the stoutest heart, but he could have towns. They were married young, and Mr. no bounty for his enterprise, and no one to Fletcher started in business as a nierchant. plead for a mitigation of his, not to say hard. In five years he failed, but managed to save ships only, but positive suffering. Was this politic, so far as the general prosperity of the country was concerned? Surely not. Then, poetic idea of agriculture, he bought a farm sumed, was weighed, and every thing that is it right, in a government predicated on the in the wildest and poorest locality of our was produced, was weighed. The grain, the doctrine that all are equal, to lay burdens on county. This property had been under cul- hay and grass, the animals ate; and the the many, for the benefit of a few? No one tivation quite a number of years; and the bread and meat, the family and help ate; all buildings were respectable. On all sides, was weighed out to each and separately, as however, it was surrounded with dense hemlock | consumed. The eggs, because it was discovwas disturbed by the clamor raised for a forests, which new settlers were just begin-Protective Tariff, among the manufacturing ning to break into, at the time of the purchase ed, as being a more just method of determinalluded to. Mr. F. had read accounts of ex- ing their exact value. poor tarmers, who were making beginnings traordinary crops, and the improved methods on the unbroken prairies of the West, had of raising them; which occasionally appeared in newspapers at that time; but, beyond this, very little; and, as to practical farming, he take fading calico at twenty-five cents per had not the remotest conception. He had yard, in pay! And to help it along, gov. not planted a seed of any kind; and all in-ernment sold away the farms of these set- all, was about as green a subject, for a furhappiness in it. The road to their new home should also be weighed and locked up, though ing the money which this land brought, to was rough, especially the last three miles, they were profusely abundant; and James aid in the shipment of wheat from abroad, which surpassed anything they had ever for bread and starch for the New England dreamed of before. At first, the ever-changing landscape, with mountain and valley, hill and dale, coming and receding; now passing along the water's edge, bordered with craggy rocks, and wild gnaried trees; and then on high peaks " where distance lends enchantment to the view;" and, more than all, the tree. the notoriety statesman have, comes in this imposed upon you, chiefly because you have majestic grandeur and velvety green of the

जिल्लाहरू है के हैं जो से स्ट्री है जिल्ला

soon got well, and as they healed, their spirits revived.

They brought with them a good supply of broadcloths, silks, cambrick, handkerchiefs, dent, that they had done the one, and pargaitered-boots, kid gloves, silk hose, frilled garments, cologne, musk, and household fur-niture to correspond. Light plows, harrows, and harness, were also brought in. The

The new comers, with their finery, created tion. Curiosity prompted a few of the inhabitants to make excuses to come and see for themselves. At first Mrs. Fletcher was frightened at the plainness of these people, but when she found they were harmless, she would allow them to come on the verands; piano for them. Then help must be had, and these neighbors being willing to work, the likeliest looking among them were selected to assist, or, rather, to do the work in him to this plight. Then his wife began rethe house and on the farm. For neither Mr. ally to be miserable. At first, her mind was or Mrs. Fletcher had ever done any heavy occupied in the arrangements going on in her work, nor was it their intention to do any

Horses, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, and pouland it was no small trouble and expense to far distant, gave tokens of wonderful glee in thought Mr. Fletcher very rich, and money putting on their summer dress; and their was extremely scarce among them; and though wanting to sell, they asked enormous prices for every article.

When these matters were attended to, the garden was assailed with fresh hands and new implements. The men thought it was too early—it being the first of April—and plainly Government should establish an agricultu-ral school and experimental farm in every admonitions kindly, and believing he could contrive some way to obviate the cold and ing but the privileges, the society, and friends, frost, on early plants, the work was contin- she had left behind. Her wild, wild home, prepare them, a sure remedy against frost. Full of this idea, and imagining what a won-

it was spoiled, and he was very angry for a odor, and that it had not, was no evidence against the quality of the article. So it was concluded to use it. Withal, Mr. Fletcher was a humane, and an ingenious man, and fearing that the smell of the guano would sicken his men, he cut pieces of sponge into a peculiar shape, filled them with cologne, and had them fastened over the mouth and nose grow, and Mr. Fletcher had to buy all the corn he consumed for that year, notwithstandwashed hands, which poisoned, and nearly proved the end of the two.

Mr. Fletcher's kindness to his men, in aided. It was to make the rich richer. The Fifteen years ago, a young couple, whom striving to mitigate the effects of labor on settler has no means, except that in his strong I shall call William and Mary Fletcher, left their persons, induced them to impose on will and muscular power; and by these, her. one of our eastern cities, and removed to him. Thus, James thought, as spading and he should be supplied with that article, in addition to his wages, which were already pretty well up; and, in picking stone, Buck skin mittens had to be supplied, to save the

hands. The order and system established on this farm, under Mr. Fletcher's regime, was reered they were of different sizes, were weigh-

But I have not time, nor would your patience bear with a minute recital of all the singular processes, and their results, of Mr. Fletcher's farming operations. You can well imagine, that the incongruity of the means to getting, elevating, and laborious employment, the end, frequently produced failures. And the settlers around, as well as the hired help, construed the watchfulness about the farm, and Philip would spend a good deal of time in going for the granary key, and carrying it merce. And the other can have no return back, often making two journeys where one would have served just as well. At one time, the smoke-house was chained and locked to the garden fence. At another, the wagon ing in its effects on agriculture, as a pursuit, house was chained and locked to an apple but invoking ruin on the country at large.

Then Mr. F. and his lady dressed too much bemlock and pine, as they approached the for the place they were in. This was made cerning your duty to your own agricultural way—they very frequently writing it them not read and learned; and capital will conselves. So while the farmer silently clears, tinue to swindle you, so long as you discard north, brought frequent exclamations of adsport of. A few of the young men had long plows, sows, plants, and gathers in, that men may live, and the earth be beautified as a habitation, the wily politician writes in blazing letters in the sky, that he made a famous should have been, would these robberies of the hunting or meaning or meaning results and large, and large, on part letter in the sky, that he made a famous should have been, would these robberies of pass, brought grouns of ominous import; and large, on part letter in the sky, that he made a famous should have been, would these robberies of pass, brought grouns of ominous import; and large, on part letter in the sky, that he made a famous should have been, would these robberies of pass, brought grouns of ominous import; and large, on part letter in the sky, that he made a famous should have been, would these robberies of pass, brought grouns of ominous import; and large, on part letter in the sky, that he made a famous should have been, would these robberies of pass, brought grouns of ominous import; and large, on part letter in the sky, that he made of flashy calico, and placed on large, and placed on late of the girls that it deserves your liveliest sympathics and unyielding—over which they had to placed the same kind of article, enormously most carnest support. It has the projudices, large, on part letter in the sky, that he made of flashy calico, and placed on late of the projudices, and some of the girls that it deserves your liveliest sympathics and unyielding—over which they had to placed the same kind of article, enormously most carnest support. It has the projudices, large, on part letter in the sky, that he made of flashy calico, and placed on large of the latter—fearfully plenty their check shirts; and some of the girls that it deserves your liveliest sympathics and unyielding—over which they had to placed the same kind of article, and the carnest support. It has the projudices, large, on part large, on pa

He and his companion felt sensibly these eproofs. It was not their remotest intention to offend, or do injustice to the people around them. It was however, but too evi-

haps, the other. Over this they grieved, Then the absence of every thing like socie ty, began to press heavily upon them. The sudden transition from a densely populated city, to as dense a forest, was forestadowing bitter fruit; and it was becoming daily more palpable to Mr. Fletcher that he was out of a stir among the settlers; and their singular his element. In vain he strove to suit him. manners were the general theme of conversa-tion. Curiosity prompted a few of the in-pained his body, and mortified his pride, to appease his angry neighbors. He was learning hard lessons, about this time.

He was spirited and energetic, and finding that the people he had about him, were dis-posed, not only to ridicule, but to take advantage of his ignorance of country life, he discharged most of them, and worked himself. This, too, went hard. Many times he sat down and wept over the folly that had bro's new home. This and the novelty of the scenes around diverted her attention for a time. Then the birds came, and chirped so merrily; and the frogs in the little pond, not shooting leaves, and budding flowers, beguiled for a while the tedious hours that were getting longer and longer. When these failed to rouse the drooping spirits, books were resorted to, for diversion. Still, wearisoms hours came, and yet more wearisome days; and finally, birds, trees, flowers, and books, ceased to charm. Later they became irksome, and Mrs. Fletcher could think of noth-

wept bitterly. Suffice it, that in a short time, Mr. Fletcher exhausted most of his means, on his farm. The gaudy bubble that flitted before his eyes. when leaving the city, had vanished, and left him a sadder man. It was now evident the farm would not yield him a living. So gathering up what was left, he returned tothe place of his nativity, where he was pro-vided with a clerkship, by a relative.

became abhorrent. She was homesick, and

This adventure is a reality; and the trials of the Fletchers were only a little less than

Now suppose Mr. Fletcher, had no relatives in the city, to find employment for him, as is the case with many who go there. What would have become of him and his family in such a contingency? They must live. Perhalcyon summer may come to the nations of prepared with great exactness. Having heard tionable means to secure this; then, step-by haps, at first, he would have resorted to quesstep, from evil to crime. Yes; it is want of employment-necessity, which drives twoready light is radiating the horizon of his tarred they would not, he had his well-cont- thirds of those who go to ruin, to the vortex heretofore darkened sky. Farmers and ed with this resinous material. But he had of despair, before they indulge in wrongdoing; and had they employment, they would become tolerable, many of them good citizens. And, by neglecting agriculture, government has indirectly aided in producing a fearful amount of crime; until the philanthropist and economist are alike alarmed for its safety. For, if farm-labor was made attractive and romunerative, the idlers of our cities would be drawn to it. If the government would give land and bounty for improving, establish agricultural schools, and experimental farms, dignity and success would accrue to those who embark in it. The Fletchers, who sought in it a livelihood, and brought capital, enterprise, and taste, with them, need not sink for want of knowledge of agriculture, or be driven out, by the rudeness of an unlettered neighborhood. The beneficial results of such a procedure, on the part of our government, can hardly be estimated. The products of the country would double in five years, and crime would almost cease, Instead, government gives the land to soulless corporations, to speculate on. This keeps back improvement, and increases wealth in the hands of a few; and produces corruption among these, and discontent among the many. Besides, government expends millions

in making Commerce profitable, and has long given bounty to manufactures, thereby drawing capital and enterprise into these pursuits. Why not do so, in respect to agriculture? It will afford employment to all the idlers in the land; and who can estimate the good that would flow through it to the nation, if all these were tilling the soil? And all that is necessary to draw them into it, is for government to do by it as it has done by Commerce and Manufacture. Why not do this? The influence of agriculture on society, is better than either of these other great industrial pursuits, and for this reason, too, it deserves every encouragement men & governments can ment of human society, and remember that all must sink without, and that all human progress depends on it, it is amazing that men and governments are so blind to the true interests of the nation and humanity, as to overlook the demands of this calling, or weaken it by advancing the interests of others. As all depends on this, all should strive to elevate it.

But no, this great essential, this health-befraught, as it is, with so many blessings to all. must be made a rack of cruel tortures to the Lincolns, and a hideous deformity to the Fletchers. No, the privations of the one, in ter; and when, by reason of insurmountable 👟 be sold away from him-improvements and all-and the money taken to advance combut it is outrageously unjust. Not only crush-Oh, when will men and governments be wise? And now fellow-citizens, a few words con-

society. starved stoers. The rumance with which ing, he was a good citizen, and highly useful bold it up, by every means in his power.

they had started, and which had beguiled in his present locality, doing his utmost while. For, just in proportion as the farmer is intelligence.