## VOLUME 11.

## MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1865.

NUMBER 43

## Business Directory

Dr. C. J. DRINKER,

DR E. L. BLAKESLEE, DHTSICIAN AND SURGEON, has located at Brooklyn, Susquehanna (costy, l'a. Will attrod prempily to all calls, with which he may be tarored. Office at L. M. Baldwin's. Brooklyn, July 10, 1885.—y1.

DR. E. L. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Montrosc, Pa. Office over Webb's Store. Boards at Searle's Hotel. Montrose, June 3, 1865.-tf GROVES & REYNOLDS,

PANHIONARLE TAILORS. Shop over Crandler's Store, Public Avenue.
Hontrose, June 12, 1865. DR. CHARLES DECKER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, having located himself a litchardwile, socquehanna County, Pa., will attend to all the c. i. with which he may be avored with promptness and attention of the stable of the sta

JOHN BEAUMONT, WOOL OARDER, Cloth Dresser, and Manufacturer, at the old stand known as Smith's Carding Machine. Terms made known when the work is brought, Jessup, March 20, 1850.

DR. G. Z. DIMOCK,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, MONTROSE, Pa. Office on
Overco street, opposite the Republican Office. Boards at carle's Hotel. Montrose, February 8th, 1865,-1yp

C. M. CRANDALL, MANUFACTUBER of Lines, wheels, Wool, wheels, Wheels beads Clock-reels, &c. &c. Wood-irruing done to order, and a time neatest manner. Turning Shop and Wheel Factory in Sayres' Foundry Bulding, up stain.

Montrose, January Soth, 1865.-tt

B. S. BENTLEY, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC, B. S. BENTLET, JR., NOTARE I ODDIC,
MONTROSE. PA.,
TAKES Acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for any
State in the United States. Pension Vouchers and Pay Cerunited schemiedged before him do not require the certificate of the
Cere of the Court.

Montrose, Jan. 2, 1885.—If.

DR. E. L. HANDRICK, DPVSICIAN and SUEGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity. Of seals the office of Dr. Lees. Boards at J. Hosford's.
Friendsville, July 27, 1864.-41

E. W. SMITH H. BURRITT.

DEALER in Staple and Pancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardward and Stove, Briggs, Oils and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hardward Clays, Fun, Buffalls Robes, Groceries, Provisions, &c., New Milford, Pa., April II, 1864-41 S. H. SAYRE & BROTHERS, anufacturers of Milicastings, Castings of all kind Stoves. The and Sheet from Ware, Agricultural Implements Scalers in Dry Goods, Groccetics, Crockery, &c. nirose, Pa., February 23, 1884.

BILLINGS STROUD, PIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in Lath-roo's building, east end of Brick Block. In his absence, bur ses at the office will be transacted by C. L. Brown. Montrose, February L. 1861.—tf

J. D. VAIL, M. D., II "MEOPATHIC PHYNILIAN, na permanently located mined in Montrose, Pa. where he will promptly attend to the cash in his profession with which he may be favored, office and freedence went of the Court House, near Bentley & Fitch's. Montrose, February 1, 1884 – Oct. 22, 1885. A. O. WARREN,

TTORNEY ATLAW, BOUNTY: BACK PAT and PEN SON CLAIM AGENT All Pension Claims carefully providing to the process of the providing to the providing to the providing the provi LEWIS KIRBY & E. BACON,

EEP constantly on hand a full supply of every variety IROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES. By strict are

one business and fairness in deal 100 ERISS. By first atte-tion business and fairness in deal 100 ERISS on the libera-tionage of the public. An ONT The and KATHING SALOM-Arched to the theory, where birsh measure, are served in a tryle that the base of the public demanders are served in a round for our public public demanders of the public of round for Orders and the Basic Street, below the Fostolics. Vantrose, Nov. 17, 1852,—men 17, 38.1. Dr. CALVIN C. HALSEY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, AND EXAMINING SUR OEON for PENSIONERS. Office over the stere of J. Lyon a son. Public Avenue Boards at Mr. Etheridgen. Montrote, feebber, 1899. - 1f D. A. BALDWIN,

ORNEY AT LAW, and Pennion, Bounty, and Back Pay Rent, Great Bend, Sustitutionana County, Pa. at Bend, August 10, 1968,—1y BOYD & WEBSTER,

demodfe Church, Mostucez, Pa., January 1, 1864.-tf

DR. WILLIAM W. SMITH, NURGEON DENTIST. Office over the Bankins of the Copyer & Co. All Dental Operation between the performed in his usual good style and the Remember, office formerly of H. Smith & Son. R. J. ROGERS.

FANOFACTURER of all descriptions of WAG-MI-ON-CARRIAGES, SIRRIGHS, &c., in the section of Wagnesia and of the best materials, all the well known stand of E. H. ROGERS, a few rods east the well known stand of E. H. ROGERS, a few rods east the mile of all who want anything in his line. DR. JOHN W. COBB

BALDWIN & ALLEN,

DELLERS in FLOUR, Sait, Fork, Fish, Lard, Grain, Fred Candies, Clover and Timothy Seed. Also GROCERIES 1921. as Sugara, Moisses, Syrups, Tea and Coffee. West side o Public Avenue, one door helow J. Etheridge.

Montrose, January 1, 1864-14 DR. G. W. BEACH, DHINKILAN AND NURGEON, having permanently locate tunned a Brooklyn Center, Fa., tenders his professional sewes to the citizens of Susquehamn Country, on terms commenced with the times. Occupies the office of the late Dr. B. Richardson's.

Brooklyn Center, Ba., June 4, 1564-179

Brooklyn Center, Ba., Suse 4, 1564-179

F. B. WEEKS.

WM. & WM. H. JESSUP. A TTORNETS AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Practice in Susque Montrose, Pa., January let, 1861. ALBERT CHAMBERLIN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.Office over the Store farmerly occupied by Post Brothers
Montrose, Pa. January 1, 1860. J. LYONS & SON.

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDIGINES, CHEMICALS,
Palna, Olis, Dye-studio, Variables, Window Glass,
squora, Grucerica, Cruckery, Glassware, Wall Paper, Jew
17., \*sacy Goods, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Trus,
19. Ulock, Brusies, &c.,—and Agent for all of the most popu
Patent Medicines.

Montroes, January 1, 1861.

C. O. FORDHAM,

MANUFACTURER of BOOTS & SHOES, Montroze, Pa.
Shop over DeWitt's Store. All kinds of work made
order, and repairing done neatly. Work done when promsect. Montroe, April 3, 1861.-41

CHARLES N. STODDARD, DEALER in BOOTS & SHOES, Leather and Find-ings, on Mafe st, third door below Sanrie's Hotel, N. B. Work made to order, and repairing done neatly.

L H. BURNS, TTORNEY AT LAW. Office with William J. Turrell, Req. opposite Scarle's Hotel, Penelou and Bounty Claims careful-trepared. Collections promptly made.

licutrose, Kov. 21, 1864... tt

B. R. LYONS & CO. DEALERS in DRY GOODS, GEOCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, Ladies' dalters, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall and Window Paper, Painta, Oils, &c., Store on the east side of Public Avenue. s. a. Lvons, Montrose. January 1, 1864, 45

READ, WATROUS & FOSTER, IES IN DBY GOODS, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils ories, Hardware, Jrockery, Iron, Clocks, Watches, Jew-spoons, Perfumery, &c., Brick Block, Montrose. 

WILLIAM W. SMITH,

PHILANDER LINES. MARIJONABLE TALLOR, Brick Block, over Bend, Watrous & Forter Roys, Montrose, Pa.

OUR COUNTY FAIR Written for the Nineteenth Annual Fair of thr Susquehanna County Agricul-tural Society, and sung Oct. 5, 1865.

Air-"Some folks put on airs." Kind people! your attention now
To the song I'm going to sing,
For this occasion and the times
You'll find it just the thing.
'Tis said by those who ought to know
That "some folks put on airs,"
And where more plaint does it show
Than at our County Fairs?

There's no use of talking—
It is so everywhere;
If you wish to prove this maxim true,
Just go to the County Fair.

This is the Farmer's holiday,
The best of all the year.
When all the family turn out
Dressed in their Sunday gear;
They come to show what they've produced
By labor's toils and cares.
And when they get the premium
They're apt to put on airs.

There's no use of talking—
It is so everywhere,
For human nature will strike through
Even at the County Fair Young ladies come to show their quilts,
And show themselves, I ween,
And where's the County near or far,
Where prettier girls are seen.
If they were up for premiums—
Like peaches, plums, and pear—
Id like to be appointed Judge,
Then wouldn't I put on airs.

There's no use of talking—
It is so everywhere,
If you wish to see the pretty girls,
Just come to our County Fair.

Young fellows come to show their skill In coursing round the "ring," And think, if they come in ahead, They've done a very "big thing." A last young man, with a fancy rag, If he liquors, chews, and swears, Illustrates very truthfully

How some folks put on airs. There's no use of talking—
It is so everywhere,
If you wish to see all sorts of shows
Just go to the County Fair.

Here's "cheeses," calves, and cabbages,
Here's horses, hogs, and hens,
With a kickle-cackle here and a grunt-grunt there
From various coops and pens;
Potatoes, pictures, pumpkins, phows,
With carpets, churns, and chairs,
And such as get the premium
No doubt will put on sirs.

There's no use of tathing...

There's no use of talking—
It is so everywhere,
If you wish to see "sum punkina,"
Just come to the County Fair.

God bless the farmer everywhere, The backbone of the nation; The backhone of the nation;
He is the pillar and support
Of every rank and station;
By honest toil he wine his way,
Earns all he eats and wears,
And so who has a better right
Than he, to put on airs There's no use of talking—
It is so everywhere,
If you wish to see what labor does
Just go to the County Fair.

And now a word, before we close,
For the Union brave and strong;
Though periled late by rebel hordes,
Right has o'ercome the wrong.
Traitors have found that Uncle Sam
Has an eye to their affairs,
And the day is coming when they'll wish
They never had put on airs.

The of the day is the strong of their and the day is the strong of the st

It is so everywhere,
The Union still shall be maintained
Though traitors put on airs.

Delivered at the Nineteenth Annual Fair, of the Susqu

hauna County Agricultural Society, Oct. 5th, 1865. BY BENJAMIN PARKE, LL D., PRESIDENT OF SOCIETY 1) EALERS in Stoves Stove Pipe, Tip, Copper, and Sheet MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Sinds, Lath, Pine Lumber, and all back of Builders of Mindow Lath, Pine Lumber, and all back of Builders o Labies and Gentlemen: The mechanism of man's moral nature—God's own workmanship declares that he was created to be a social being, connected with, and in some measure dependent upon his fellow-man. From social intercourse and communion he derieves most of his earthly enjoyment, as well as most of his training and improvement—is moulded and fashioned into what he is, and what in after life he is to bewhat he is, and what in later the he is obscome. Wherever man has been civilized, communion with his fellow-man has been recognized as a demand of nature; and social gatherings have been more or less common. Three times in every year, all the males of the Jewish nation were required to meet together before the Lord, in required to meet together before the Bord, in the place appointed by Him. The women were not bound to appear, yet it was held to be their duty to do so, as far as circumstances might al-low. And hence it was customary for whole families to assemble, though in some cases it required a journey of several weeks. In order to secure the social character of these meetings, and the entertainment free to all, where the rich and the poor the master and the servant

met logether as brethren, each was required to bring presents; "to give as they were able, ac-cording as God had blessed them with means." cording as God had blessed them with means. They rejoiced together, worshiped together, and were drawn together with kindly regard for each other, as one family.

Such a meeting as our annual Agricultural Fair, can hardly fail to be profitable to all who come with a social and friendly spirit; not merely as farmers, but as citizens and neighbors. We come together for a somewhat kindred if not common purpose; we converse with each other more matters of common interest think logether. common purpose; we converse with each other upon matters of common interest; think together, and can hardly fail to regard ourselves as more or less dependent upon each other; having common interests, common hopes, and as being a common brotherhood. Each annual returning period of our lives, is not only suggestive, but should impress upon our minds and hearts, bessons of improvement, calculated to make us better. We revert to the past; look over the present, and conjecture as to the fature. Since we met here last animam, our earth has fulfilled another of her prescribed circuits around the we met here last addition, our earth has full death another of her prescribed circuits around the sun. The clock-work of time has has gone on; and the dial-plate shows that one more of the years of our existince, and of the existence of time itself, has passed never again to return.

ticn in which we stand to the Author and Giver of them all, there can surely be no more appropriate feeling on our part, than gratitude. And priate feeling on our part, than gratitude. And can noticed in the paper then published our Agricultural Fair and farmers' holiday, it is presumed some other meetings were here. It is presumed some other meetings were fresheld and purple. She looketh well to the ways of filteness."

Among the premium awarded by Agricultural Societies thirty years ago, was one for "the foot; enabling as to multiply a thousand fold to greatly to add to greatly to greatly to greatly to greatly to greatly to greatl 

this year, it would almost seem as it the Almighty had accepted the few millions which the
loyal men and women of our country had within the past three years contributed for charitable
and benevolent purposes—to alleviate the wants
and sufferings to staunch the wounds, soften the
terrors of death, and smooth the dying pillows
of those who went forth at the the call of their
country to defend their government—the only
one on earth, embodying the moral sentiments,
and established upon the free will and consent
of the governed—as the earnest of our intention
to test His challenge; and was already in answer thereto, pouring down upon us His special
hlessings; filling our barns with plenty, our coffers with wealth, and causing every grateful
heart to rejoice over the abundance of His gifts.
Of this abundance should we not see that the
tithes are returned into His "store house." over
the portals of which are written in legible characters, "Insmuch as ye have done it unto one
of the least of these my brethren ye have done
it unto me."

But looking beyond our own immediate cir-

of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."

But looking beyond our own immediate circle and neighborhood, and outside of crops and fruits, the causes for gratitude not only multiply but increase in magnitude and power. Since we met here last year, the dark war-cloud which hung over our land and country has disappeared; the rebeliion which sought to destroy all that freemen hold dear, is crushed; the sun of peace once more illumines our land; and the monstrevil which had eaten out the conscience, and nearly destroyed the humanity of one-fourth of our nation, has received its death-blow, and now quivers in its last agony. Our nation now, if true to Him who has placed us where we are, we believe is destined to move onward and upward in a career of national prosperity, such as the world has never yet witnessed. God has placed us in a land, and given us a territory, more fitted and adapted to bear up a great and prosperous people than any other on the face of the globe. It stretches across the continent, like a colossus, with one foot upon the granite shore of the Alastic and the other upon the granite shore of the Alastic and the other upon the granite shore the globe. It stretches across the continent, like a colossus, with one foot upon the granite shore of the Atlantic, and the other upon the golden coast of the Pacific. The sun scarcely sets upon the one shore before its early mys are lightening up the other; and while the cold hardly lets go our northern line, the heat scarcely leaves our southern borders. Between these we have all climates and their products in munificent chandly ance. From our own spill mannifer than the strength of the control of the strength of the ance: From our own soil and we nearly all the me of agricultural products of the world enough for ourselves, with a surplus to supply the wants of other less favored or needy lands.

into a series of hills, which rise generally with a gradual, but in some cases with a steeper ascent, from one to six hundred feet steeper ascent, from one to six hundred feet above the valleys of the larger streams. These streams, now fed by springs and lakes, appear to have washed out the ravines through which they run, at some time when the currents of water were immensely greater than at the presentations of the hills have been they run, at some time when the currents of water were immensely greater than at the present. If as by some supposed, the hills have been upheaved by internal convulsion or force, it must have occurred while the strata, which are now stratified sedimentary rock, were so soft that they broke off as uplified; as they now almost universally appear to lie in a conformable horizontal position; not turned up, inclined or bent, as in the hills and mountains in the southern part of the State, or near and around the bent, as in the hills and mountains in the south-ern part of the State, or near and around the coal measures. The county lies high; from 10:00 to 1601 feet above the level of tide water. This altitude, while it lifts us up into a pure and bracing atmosphere, favorable to health and ac-tivity—out of the regions of missmatic fevers and cholera—somewhat shortens the warm sea-son, and pecasionally subjects us to later and earlier frosts, than other lower and more level districts in the same or even higher latitude. raised here when the soil is well tilled. The rocks, as we have said, are stratified; lying near ly horizontal, very much broken and disintegrated. They are easily split to almost any thickness, admirably adapted for flagging or rough walls, but not sufficiently solld for cutting into blocks. There is generally about enough upon or near the surface for fencing purposes; and may be worked into good farm wall at a cost not exceeding from \$1 to \$2 per rod—not more than the cost of good post and rail fence in the southern counties of our State, or in New Jersey. These are some of the advantages con-

in regular successful operation; each year holding an annual exhibition and distributing premiums; this being its Nincteenth Annual Fair. In regard to which we can say without boasting. not exceeding five acres—to give more perfect shape to our enclosure, more space for buildings, and more room for promenade and driving. A fund, now amounting to some \$500, is also being gathered for the improvement of the grounds— the erection of such buildings and sheds as may be precessary to secure and protect the stock and be necessary to secure and protect the stock, and urnish better accommodations for the exhibiions of the various articles that may be bro

The subject of agriculture and agricultural education is now receiving increased attention in all parts of the civilized world; especially in Germany, England, and the Northern States of our Union. The very great demand for all kinds of agricultural productions in our country, which is the proposition of the proposi arising from the necessities and waste of war, for the past f-w years, has not only encouraged but stimulated our farmers to greater exertion and care; and notwithstanding the fewer number of laborers and great increase in the price of labor, the statistics gathered from reliable sources show a large increase in production. No such crop has ever before been gathered in our country as this year has produced; for although

The great interest felt by enlightened farmers n agricultural science, acting through the Penn-ylvania State Agricultural Society, induced our ogiclature of 1855, and the years full wing it sylvania State Agricultural Society induced our Logialature of 1955, and the years outuwing, to authorize the establishment of what is now the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," and to appropriate thereto, at different times, some \$100,000. The spirit of the age proclaims the have a practical bearing upon the sciences which suits of life. The prosperity of all countries depends on the skill and labor which draw treasures from the soil or changes and fits them for use afterwards. One gentleman in England (a Mr. Laws) expends from \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually in agricultural investigations. A few liberal citizens of our own State have already given over \$75,600 to our Agricultural College; and through their influence, was secured the passage of the Act of Congress making a liberal grant of the wants of other less favored or needy lands.

Returning from this panoramic glance at our nation let us from this high ground where we now stand, look over our own immediate territory. The County of Susquehanna, containing an area of about 80e square miles, is almost entirely agricultural; at least seven-eights of our land being capable of tillage or pasturage; and no mineral deposit of known and approved value having as yet been developed. It lies upon an outlying spur of the Allegheny mountain chain—a part of the great Appalachian system. This spur is flattened down and spread out into lints a series of bills, which rise generally tus and aid to agricultural education, not only for the present but future generations. The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania is undoubtedly the foremost institution of the kind in the United States; perhaps fully equal to any on the globe. It was opened in 1859, and in 1864 had 146 students. The faculty and board of instruction are competent men. For massive intellect, profound literary and scientific acquirements, with rare executive ability, the President, William H. Alien LL. D., has few equals, here or anywhere. The College farm contains 400 acres of excellent land, lying near the geographical of excellent land, lying near the geographical centre of the State, in Penn Valley, Centre coun-The College buildings already erected, costing \$150,000, are large and commodious; included to accommodate over 200 sudents.—
These students are required to work three hours every day, at such work as may be necessary, in the cultivation of the farm, attending to the orthe cultivation of the farm, attending to the or-chard, garden, sences, &c., or, when the weather is unfavorable for outdoor work, in the barn or in the shop. This manual exercise will not only keep the student's body and blood in a healthy and vigorous state—enabling him to study hard-er and with more success—but it makes him ex-perimentally acquainted with all kinds of farm work. He thus not only learns, in his studies from books and lectures, the principles of farm-ing, the laws as to the growth of plants, the ing the laws as to the growth of plants, the preparation of manures, the exhaustion or renovation and improvement of the soil, but he also learns by practice how to prepare the soil for seed, when and how to sow or plant the seed, how to tend the plant or crop so that it may come to perfection, how and what to apply as manure, what crop is adapted to the different kinds of soil, and how soil should be treated, by rotation of crops or by resting, so as to avoid ex-

rotation of crops or by resting, so as to avoid exhaustion. He also learns all about farming tools—in which there has been within the past four years very great improvements—and the principles upon which they are constructed and act. In fine, if he is studious and industrious, he learns all about farming. He learns, also, that practical farm labor is not inconsistent with or beneath the highest literary qualifications and acquirements; that whatever is necessary for many the large done; is hoperable for any sary for man to have done, is honorable for any man to do; and he who does his work best is entitled to the highest honor. With our admi-rable system of Common Schools and our Agri-

spins and weaves our wool and cotton into cloth and then sews that cloth into garments for our use. Knowledge is power; and education enlarges all our senses; gives increased light to the eve, strength to the arm, and fleetness to the foot; enabling us to multiply a thousand fold the means of subsistence, and greatly to add to the comfort and luxury of living. Education does not create; it merely discovers, brings out, evolves. All the forces of nature are in the chands of God; man can only control and direct them. The truths of science are as much eternal as are the truths of religion. Gravitation was just as true when God hung the planets in space and taught the ram to fall from the clouds as it was when Newton discovered it, from observing the fall of an apple. The principle upon which steam does the work of one hundred men, at the cost of one man, was just as true and would have been as useful, one thousand years ago, as to-day. And so with writing by means of the telegraph, or painting with sunlight. These truths were all, for thousands of years, waiting to be discovered and understood. Just so now: there are thousands of truths in years, waiting to be discovered and understood.

Just so now: there are thousands of truths in relation to the science of agriculture under our feet, over our heads, all around us, waiting the attention and research of educated mind and attention and research of educated mind and patient investigation, to discover, understand, and bring them out, so as to be useful. Let us for a moment look at what they are doing in some of the German States. Mr. Klippart, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Ohio, now travelling in Europe, has visited some of the agricultural institutions of Saxony, where both practical and scientific farming is as well understood as in any part of the world. There being but one acre of land to each individual of their population, it is necessary that the largest amount of produce possible should be obtained from it. In a letter to the Commissioner of Agriculture he gives a glimpse of the interesting experiments there being carried out. To ascertain by actual experiment what particular ingredients each plant requires for its normal growth experiments there being carried out. To ascertain by actual experiment what particular ingredients each plant requires for its normal growth and devolopment, they take twenty small plots of four square rods each, to be sowed with the same kind of grain. The soil is first analized and a record made of it—different kinds of manures and fertilizers applied to each plot, except one, on which no manure is put, and a record thereof kept. Then an examination and record every week of the appearance of the plots, and an analysis made of the plants of each plot every week. This then secures a complete history of the plant grown, with nincteen different manures, and also without manure, in all its different at stages throughout the year. In the feeding of cattle they are also experimenting. A solid block of salt is fastened in the trough, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds; so that the animal can lick as much as his appetite craves. They are fed each week upon different kinds of food weighed out, and the salt weighed each week to ascertain what kind of food requires most salt. The animal is weighed for every detail. A shorthorned heifer of seven months old, weighed 523 pounds. A steer of the Holland breed, one year old, weighed a little over 1000 pounds. He says the agricultural implements made there are very heavy, awkward and bungling—that American implements are much admired, and eagerly sought for, but are very scarce—that large sales could be made if agencies were established there.

established there.

Being satisfied myself, that the soil of our contry is well adapted to the raising of winter wheat, if properly cultivated, I cannot but renew the suggestion in my address last year, that in view of the large amount of wheat flour brought into our county from abroad, and the high price, including freight and cartage from the railroads paid for it, with the well known wheat growing regions, our farmers would greatly consult their interests as well as convenience, by giving more attention to its cultivation. All by giving more attention to its cultivation. All by giving more attention to its cultivation. All writers, as well as the experience of wheat growers, agree that the best soil for winter wheat is that which is firm; having a preponderence of clay—a clayey loam with a proportion of sand intermixed. This is very much the character of our soil on the hill land. Where the sand predominates, rendering the soil light or loose, or where it is too wet, the freezing in winter heaves it too much for winter grain, and spring grain will do better. But wherever winter rye will grow and do well, a little more care and cultivation with early sowing, will produce an equal wilkesbarre on one road and returning by an quantity of wheat. One of our best farmers who for thirty years had raised wheat not only for his own use, but for sale, assured me that he could raise as many bushels of wheat per acre as of rye; and that all his extra (care and labor the county then read in the arrival and the county then read in the arrival arrival was sent out, and some groceries, crockery, iron, &c., was brought. as of tye; and that at his extra jetre and more was more than repaid in the subsequent grass crop. He consequently sowed no rye, unless he failed to get his land prepared in due season for wheat; which he thought should be sowed the latter part of August or early in September, so as to become well rooted before the freezing in of winter, and ready for an early and vigorous pring's growth, to escape the insects which prey upon wheat, and the rust, to which all late sowed winter grain, and even late sowed outs, are more or less subject. The whole history of agriculture shows that wheat is affected with agriculture shows that wheat is affected with more diseases, and oftener injured by insects than any other of our cereals; and our late history shows that all these evils have within the past few years greatly increased, especially where wheat was the main crop. Our wheat crop of 1860 was over one hundred and seventy millions of bushels. In 1864, it had run down to one bundred and sixty millions. It is now certain that the crop of this year will much exceed 130 millions of bushels.

price of wheat therefore must continue to be high unless much more corn and buckwheat are eaten; the crops of which this year are largely Our county is admirably adapted to the raise Our county is admirably adapted to the raising of sheep, and there is probably no part of the business of farming more pleasant or profitable. The number of sheep in this county, as well as throughout all our Northern States, has largely increased during the past few years, and yet the wool product is far below our wants. In 1864 there was imported into this country seventy-five millions of pounds; and during the first helf of the present year there was received at half of the present year there was received at New York alone from other countries over seven-

deen millions of pounds, costing in gold value nearly four millions of dollars. We think every farmer would say, this should not be.— We should raise more wool and keep our gold years of our crimptors, and of the existence of librid, has powered arrested the first of the power in the control of the power in the power at home.

Among the agricultural changes brought about by the war just ended, is the great rise in the price of cotton, and a partial return in the loyal

of carpeting; 142½ yards of table linen—making in all 805 yards. I think the encomium of Solomon might well have been added: "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

It is not to be expected or even desired, that the donestic spinning and weaving of lines have

It is not to be expected or even desired, that the domestic spinning and weaving of lines by our wives and daughters shall again prevail as with our grandmothers; when the music of the spinning wheel, or one stringed plano, was to be heard in every house. That time with its labors, its pleasures, and customs has gone, never to return. The educated mind and inventive genius of the present age, which has already constructed machinery for separating the fibre of flax from the boon or shives, and preparing it for spinning, will improve or discover new forms of machinery to work flax into cloth, as wool and cotton are now worked. Then will lines, which has accompanied man and minist. linen, which has accompanied man, and minist-ered to his wants from the dawn of civilization through every age of his progress, superior in strength and durability, and in safety from fire

strength and durability, and in safety from fire to cotton, again come into more general use.—And flax, which for several years before the war, was mostly raised for the seed, will take its ancient place as a profitable textile crop.

Susquehanna is probably The butter county of our State. No better quality of butter is made any where than is here made. The increased price and the facility of sending it to New York and Philadelphis has not only stimulated but largely increased its production within the past few years, and thus added greatly to the care and labor of the wives and daughters of farmers. They have doubtless done all this cheerfully, but it is much more than doubtful whether so much and continued hard labor is not under mining their health and laying the foundation of weakness and disease, which will not only makemiserable and shorter their own lives, but will tell upon the health and constitution of their off spring. Dr. Hall of New York—an eminent writer on health—says, "Of late years a farmer's wife, as a general rule, is a laboring drudge. It is safe to say that on three farms out of four the wife works harder, endures more than any other on the blace—more than the publisher. other on the 'place—more than the husband; more than the farm-hand; more than the hired help in the kitchen." Official reports of more than one Agricultural State, show that no other class of wives and daughters are as numerous in Insane Asylums as those of farmers. And all the profitted and the profit that the process of the contribution of the profit that the process that the profit that all the profit the profit the profit that all the profit the pro Insane Asylums as those of farmers. And all this, notwithstanding the pure air they breathe, the fresh and wholesome food they eat, with the beautiful surroundings of a neat farm-house and garden, are all calculated to ensure health and long life, if the laws of nature are not violated, the body not overworked, but both mind and body trained and exercised as God intended. The establishment of cheese factories, and their rest surround when the stablishment of these saturities desired and exercised as God intended. The establishmen of cheese factories, and their great success wherever established, will gradually work a change in the dairy business; which, without lessening the profits, will greatly lessenthe labor and care and add much to the health and comfort of dairy women and their children. It is highly gratifying to look over our county now, and contrast its present general appearance and agricultural condition, with what it was six ty years ago; or in 1811, when separated from of the land had been seaffed and Original Conbuildings were almost entirely of unhewn log-But few of the roads then opened were passabl

But few of the roads then opened were passable for wagons, and the travel either to mill, to meeting, to elections, or to court, was on foot, on horseback, or in case of a family party, on ox-sleds. This borough, now so neat, business like and beautiful, then included some four to six buildings; one of which, though of moderate size, was the hotel, store, post-office, court-house, prothonotary and sheriff's office; if not jail and prison. A mail-carrier traveling on horseback, on a circuit, brought the letters and "news from all nations" once each week, coming up from ll nations" once each week, coming up Wilkesbarre on one road and returning by an other, so as to supply nearly the whole county. The trade and traffic with the outer world—the cities—was of course small. Some cattle, wool, furs, pork, cheese, butter, &c., was sent out, and some groceries, crockery, iron, &c., was brought in. The clothing worn, was mostly of domestic manufacture. Industry and frugality were virtues generally practiced. Contentment and a large amount of social happiness, was the result The reminiscences of the early settlers of this county—a virtuous, intelligent, and enterprising county—a virtuous, intelligent, and enterprising population—should have been gathered up and stored for history—which, as the actors have stored for history—which, as the actors have mostly passed away, might now be written. It is hoped that some one, who has lived and mov-ed here for the past half century, will be en-couraged even now to undertake the very pleas-ant though melancholy task of gathering up ant mongh meancholy task of gathering up and putting in shape for publication all that can yet be obtained of the early history and settle-ment of the "beech woods," as our county was in early times called. The story of our fathers and mothers, their labors and privations, when contrasted with what their children and descend inis now see an enjoy, will teach many lessons which it were well they should ponder and heed A few incidents, from which may be condensed a page or paragraph in such a history, may here

Early in the present century, in the Sum

e given.

of 1802, there might have been seen on their journey from Rhode Island to this Northern border of Pennsylvanina a young couple, with their eldest child—an infant boy—accompanied by a young and accomplished sister of the man who had with a younger beather, prepriors by a young and accomplished afster of the man, who had, with a younger brother, previously spent some six years at the place to which they were journeying; engaged in surveying, clearing a few fields in the forest, rearing a log house, and preparing a home for the family he now had with him. They came by way of New York, thence up the Hudson, and across to the Susquehanna river, near Unadilla. There they formed a kind of ratt, by lashing together two canoes and laying boards thereon. Upon this they embarked and floated down to Great Bend; from whence by a rough and narrow road, most from whence by a rough and narrow road, most of the way though a forest, upon an ox-sled, they came some twenty-five miles to their place of future residence—their home—about eight miles south of where we now stand. Home!—is a place of sweetest import—Home! with its ac-

some covered with bark, chinked and mudded between the logs; easily erected, and with the abundance of fuel, made comfortable in the coldest weather. Around these humble dwellings—scldom in sight of each other—the wild deer browsed often so near as to be shot from the door or window. Farther off, sometimes, however, within sight of the family, the bear or wolf lurked, watching for pigs or sheep. At night the own hooted and the wolf howled; and they were only kept from the poultry and sheep by the watchdog or the high fenced fold, near the house. Here the early settlers of this county—and women—toiled or, cleared up their farms, opened the roads, erected new buildings, reared their families, and laid the foundation for the comfort and prosperity now enjoyed by their descendants or successors.

As the boy we have mentioned grew up he learned to entrap or shoot the game—then abundant; to assist in clearing up the forest, tending cattle, and raising crops. He also learned to admire and love many of the beauties and marvels which a prodigal nature had strown around his country-home; the many-colored wild flowers which grew in wood and field; and the many colored stars that gemmed the sky; the grandeur and solemnities of winter; the varied garb of spring and summer; and the more gorgeous and splendid hues of the fading foliage of autumn, when, as now, our hills and valleys are dressed in robes of surpassing beauty. Under the tuition of his aunt, he obtained the rudiments of English learning, and became fond of books. In leisure hours and winter evenings, he read all the books he found at home, or that could be gathered from the small libraries of the settlers, for miles around. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching in winter a district school, spending the remainder of the year upon the farm, in alternate labor and study. In this family college he graduated, and at the age of twenty-three left home for a wider field, to obtain by his own exertion and industry some knowledge of other languages, and sciences, an

profession.

He struggled on, labored hard, and at the end of four years was admitted to the bar, and settled at the capitol of our State, as an Attorney at Law. After thirty years of professional toil he became weary of the treadmill of business and political excitement, and sought repose.—When like and energy begin to decline, the heart instinctively returns in its affections and longings, to the scenes and employments of its childhood and youth; especially if they were congenial and pleasant. There is much of truth as poetry in that simple verse of Woodworth: How dear to this heart, are the scenes of my child-

hood.
When fond recollection recalls them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-

wood, And every loved spot, which my infancy knew."

And every loved spot, which my infancy knew."

He had paid an annual visit to his paternal home, occasionally planting a tree or removing a stump, and had brought his children there. They had learned the hardship and privation endured by their grandparents, and become interested in the tender recollections and kindred ties, which had so bound their father to the home of his childhood, that he had secured it by purchase from his parents. To this valley fauther vising ago he returned; in good time to the home of the childhood, that he had secured it by purchase from his parents. To this valley fauther vising the returned; in good time to the home of his childhood, that he had secured it by purchase from his parents. To this valley fauther vising the returned; in good time to the past four years of treason and war has hovered around and disturbed the quiet of our Southern border and State Capitol. Here, above the foul atmosphere of rebellion; on the outskirts of the path of the hurricane of war; away from the clangor of battle or fear of raids; where even the loathsome disease of disloyalty was sporadic and only dangerous to the infected, he has enjoyed a quiet, a freedom, and a security, which few other locations could have offered. He has become a Susquehanna County Farmer; been recognized by you as such; and has the honor, as President of your Agricultural Society, of addressing you this day.

But along with this quiet repose and enjoyment, there are mingled many and reminiscen.

you this day.

But along with this quiet repose and enjoyment, there are mingled many sad reminiscences. The venerated Parents—all except himself—who made up the family at first, have been removed to a brighter and better world. The family they raised, have died or are scattered. He finds himself the only living representative of his generation, bearing the family name. Very few of the companions of his early youth are here. The hills are the same, but hot-frest that clothed them has mostly disappeared; giving place to cultivated fields and farms. The lakes and streams are still here, but much of their beauty and the music of their ripe. farms. The lakes and streams are still here, but much of their beauty and the music of their rippling, has been marred and hushed, by the mills and machinery to which they are now harnessed. The deer with most of the other wild animals have been bunted away; in fine, very much of the romance and natural beauty of the country has been improved away. Towns and villages have sprung up, better buildings have been reared; wealth has been increased; and our exhibition to-day proves, that plenty and prosperity have here their home; while privation and want are strangers among us.

prosperity have here their home; while privation and want are strangers among us.

Our county lying off from the great lines of public improvements and travel, and being almost entirely agricultural, does not, nor is it probable it ever will, rank among the wealthy countles of our richest of States. But her grace-tul hills and valleys, nearly all of which are covered with a sweet soil, and succeptible of cultivation with the plough; her beautiful lakes and streams, fed by springs of the purest water; her light pure and bracing atmosphere, bearing health and fragrance upon its wings, in connection with her very position, sufficiently near. health and fragrance upon its wings, in connec-tion with her very position, sufficiently near, yet not immediately upon the noisy bustling thoroughfares of travel, are all calculated to make it the desirable home of a healthy, virtu-ous and happy people. But when it shall be somewhat more improved, and its beauty and advantages better known, it will become a desiadvantages better known, it will become a desirable summer resort; offering inducements to such as seek health and repose, not to be found at the crowded hotels of fashlonable watering pinces, where virtue is jostled if not soiled by vice. Where Flora McFilmsey flaunts her 100 dresses, and the Misses Shoddy display their plated Jewelry set with Californian diamonds—all the matrimonial market ogling the Townsends, the Jenkinses or Ketchuma, and waiting for bids. Where the heart even of the pure is far more likely to receive infection, if not to become