

# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 44.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### H. GARRATT,

DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provision, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wood and Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa. Feb 24, 1863.—ly.

**LATHROP TYLER & RILEY,**  
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Sole & Upper Leather, Fish, Flour and Sals, all of which they offer at the very **Lowest Prices.**  
Lathrops Brick Building, Montrose, Pa. April 6, 1863. 7.

**EVAN JENKINS,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY,  
(Post Office address, Dundaff, or South Gibson, Susq's County, Penn'a.)  
Feb. 3, 1863.—ly.

**WM. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
BANKERS.—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Fort, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrops' new building, Cornhill.  
J. B. McCollum, D. W. Seale.

**MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,**  
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

**DR. H. SMITH & SON,**  
SURGEON DENTISTS.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

**JOHN SAUTTELL,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over I. K. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage. Shop in Chandler and Jewett's building on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 25, 1862.—ly.

**P. LINES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phenix Block, over store of Read, Watson & Foster. All work warranted, and to fit. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 10.

**JOHN GROVES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike street. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

**L. B. ISBELL,**  
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jewett's store, Montrose, Pa. oct 15.

**WM. W. SMITH,**  
CABINET and CHAIR MANUFACTURER.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 17.

**C. O. FORDHAM,**  
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. Feb 7.

**ABEL TURRELL,**  
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug 17.

**DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,**  
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office in Chandler and Jewett's Hotel. New Milford, July 17, 1862.

## MEDICAL CARD.

**DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,**

LATE GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a copartnership for the practice of medicine and surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times. Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and cash not returned. Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862.—ly.

## TAKE NOTICE!

**Cash Paid for Hides,** Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Raccoon, and all other skins constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street. A. P. & L. C. KEELER. Montrose, Feb. 6th.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

**THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,**

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN.....\$500,000.

ASSETS OVER.....\$1,500,000.

THE rates are as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among the first for honor and integrity. Office in Chandler and Jewett's Hotel. CHAS. PLATT, Secy. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres. Montrose, July 15, '62. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

## HOME

**INSURANCE COMPANY,**

Of New York.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS July 1st 1860, \$1,481,819.27.

LIABILITIES.....\$3,068.68.

J. Milton Smith, Secy. Chas. J. Martin, President. John McGee, Asst. A. F. Winthorp, Vice. Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. nov 29. BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

**S. M. Pettengill & Co.,**  
NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are agents for the Montrose Democrat in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

## REMITTANCES

To England, Ireland and Scotland.

BRADAM BELL & SON'S DRAFTS, in sums of one pound and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, and sent by W. M. H. COOPER & Co., BANKERS, Montrose, Pa. 80—63

## J. B. HAZLETON,

Ambrotype and Photographic

Artist, Montrose, Pa.

Prints taken in all kinds of weather, in the best style of the Art. oct 10

## An Address,

BY BENJAMIN PARKER, L. L. D.,

Delivered before the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, at its Seventeenth Annual Fair, held at Montrose, Oct. 1st, 1863.

Mr. President, Members of the Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The Heaven appointed duty imposed upon man by his Creator, was to subdue the earth. To enable him to perform this task, he was, on the day of his creation, invested with dominion over all the earth, and every living, moving creature therein; as well as over the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea. The history of our race will show, that this investment, or gift of dominion, has been in all ages accepted by man; though not at all times used in the manner and for the purposes evidently designed by the Giver.

In the exercise of this gift of dominion, man, commencing at home, has so changed himself, externally and outwardly at least, in his appearance, habits and mode of living, as that the unshaven, unclothed and unclothed Adam, who left the garden of Eden to obtain from the soil in the open field of the world, "in the sweat of his face," his daily bread, would hardly now be recognized as in any way related to, or of the same species with the padded and perfumed dandy, or even the fashionably clothed clerk, who from behind the counter bows to his lady customers, displays his goods and in some cases himself, for their admiration and acceptance.

In regard to the "living creatures—the cattle, the creeping things and beasts after their kind," man has asserted his dominion by waging a war of extermination against every one that would not submit to his rule and authority, and become his slave. The horse, the camel, the cow, the ass, the sheep, the hog and the dog, with a few others among the beasts, have submitted—become the servants of man, and in return receive his care, and in most cases his kindness and protection. While such others as the lion, the tiger, the bear, the wolf, the fox, the elk, the buffalo, the deer, and many others, refusing submission and service, have been proscribed, and from a large portion of the earth driven out or destroyed. Of the feathered tribe, the few which could be tamed or made useful, are cared for and protected by man, as domestic poultry; the rest, unwilling to exchange their wild-roam and liberty for man's care, are doomed to be sacrificed to the interest or sport of any one who chooses to hunt them. While the bee and the silk-worm—both ministering to man's luxury—are perhaps the only insects which are excepted from the doom of this Lord of Creation; whose care and skill and power over the animals thus submitting to his sway, has worked even greater changes, in color of hair or plumage, in size and form, in habits and character, than has passed upon himself. The difference between our domestic animals in their various breeds, and the wild ones from which they have descended is so great, as in many cases to create doubt and controversy as to their origin and relationship. While the changes wrought in their nature and habits have been so great, that it is doubtful if they could continue to exist, if turned away and left without the care of man.

Again, man has asserted his dominion over the earth, by proclaiming a war of extermination against most of the vegetation which in the state of nature covered the earth's surface. In the common phrase, "the land must be cleared up." But a few years since—a period within the recollection of some now living, and the beautiful fields which now smile around, nay, this entire county, was almost an unbroken wilderness; covered by a dense forest of trees and shrubs, briars, vines and plants; the haunt of wild beasts, and the occasional hunting ground of the Indian. Where are those forests now? Cut down, burnt up, and destroyed by man, in the exercise of his right of dominion, that he might subdue the earth; and in the stead of forest trees and wild shrubs and vines, plant and raise such grains and grasses and trees, as are useful to civilized man. Where are the howling wolves, the skulking panther, the sullen bear, with the various other animals, that once roamed unmolested over these hills and valleys? Destroyed or driven off by man, because they would not submit to his will, or could not be made useful to his purpose.

When our forefathers, the first European settlers, visited this continent, they found it wild and uncultivated; with few or no marks of man's labor or the sweat of his brow upon it. Acting under their commission from the Creator of the Universe "to replenish the earth and subdue it," they took possession of the land and proceeded to cultivate it. They invited most earnestly the roaming natives of the soil to work with them. They endeavored to persuade and convince them that it was for their good. Upon their refusal and persistent opposition, our New England forefathers proceeded as with all other obstructions, to displace and remove them; and as a last resort, in self-defence, to subdue, destroy and exterminate them. We do not here discuss the moral question of right or wrong as to the treatment and disposal of the Indians, in any section

of America. We simply state the facts. The first settlers of New England as well as those of Maryland and Virginia, were men of well-informed conscience, as well as of fixed and determined purpose. They left the land of their fathers, as they believed, like the patriarch Abraham, at the call of God. They came here to make for themselves and their children a home. To do this it was necessary to work a change in the use and occupation of the land—from mere hunting and fishing grounds, to fields of grain, orchards and gardens, and warves, and landings, and fixed homes. There could be no joint occupation by those who would work and improve and build, and those who would not. The Indians, with few exceptions, not only refused to join in the business of agriculture, but resisted the necessary change in the occupation and use of the soil. They resisted the subduing of the earth; and their fate was nearly akin to that of the wild beasts. They have been gradually but with certainty displaced; sometimes peaceably, sometimes forcibly removed; and in case of forcible resistance, they have been destroyed or hunted back into the western wilderness; and the territory they used for hunting and fishing, has been occupied by those who acknowledge the authority of their Maker. It has been subdued and changed into farms and towns and cities, the site of a million homes of an industrious, numerous, virtuous and prosperous tenantry.

As citizens of Pennsylvania—"the woody land of Penn"—we can look back upon the early history of our noble Commonwealth, and feel proud of her record, of the manner in which the Indian claim to our territory was obtained. The treaty of purchase and peace made under the giant arms of that towering Elm, on the banks of the Delaware, where now stands Philadelphia—the city of "brotherly love"—will immortalize the name of honest WILLIAM PENN, and hand down his memory to the latest posterity, hallowed by a trail of light and glory, and perfumed with an everlingering fragrance of justice and goodness, that shall be fresh and grateful, when all the laurels won in Indian wars shall be faded, withered, and forgotten.

The office and mission of subduing the earth, necessitates in the first place the removal or destruction of all that obstructs, impedes or is inimical thereto; whether it be forests that occupy and cover the soil, or beasts or reptiles or insects, or savage men, that stand in the way, and prevent the fulfillment of the mission. It includes in the next place the substituting of such plants, trees and vegetables as are fitted for the food and comfort of man, and such animals as having been reclaimed and domesticated can be made useful for his purposes; for food and for aid in his business. It includes further, the establishment either tacitly or by agreement among the workers of the soil of civilized in the place of savage life, an understanding that he who encloses a field and cultivates it, shall have the exclusive right to enjoy it, to build upon it, and make it his fixed and permanent home. It also includes such tilling of the soil as shall cause the earth to yield its proper if not its largest increase; and thus provide for the teeming millions of its ever increasing and multiplying inhabitants.

This is the business of agriculture; the subduing the earth, the tilling the soil—the highest and noblest occupation yet known upon the earth; for though one of unceasing toil and labor, it is Heaven ordained, Heaven protected, Heaven aided and blessed. The Farmer who in obedience to the Divine command, enters into the business of agriculture, and in reliance upon Divine aid and blessing, industriously and intelligently tills the soil, making it produce its abundant crops, thereby secures a charter to the highest order of nobility. He thereby becomes associated as a co-worker with the Creator and supreme Governor of the universe, in the management of the soil, and feeding and sustaining the world.

In this work of copartnership, the Almighty in the first place created the seed, the plants, the animals. It is man's part and duty to prepare the soil, increase or renew its richness, to put in the seed in its proper season, and to give it due cultivation—God on his part causes the dew to distil, the rain to descend, and the sun to shine. "He watereth the hills from his chambers. He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herbs for the service of man, that he may bring forth food from the earth, wine that maketh glad and bread which strengtheneth man's heart." God breathes unto the seed, and it becomes alive. Its juices start, it swells, expands, and grows. The wheat gathers into its kernel the fine flour. The corn, the potato, the pea, the bean, each its appropriate savor and substance. The dew that drops and gathers upon the orchards, after being distilled through a magical alchemy, appears again in the varied juices of its fruit. And the rain and sun, under the influence of never varying laws, paint the color of the rainbow upon the myriad flowers of the field and garden.

God sends his showers of blessing down, To cheer the plants below; He makes the grain the mountain tops, And sows the valleys grow. And it is man's part and duty to keep

down and destroy the thorns, the thistles, and the weeds that grow spontaneously from the soil, and are inimical to the growth of the crops; which require to be cultivated, trained and protected; while growing, and when ripe to be gathered—a rich and abundant harvest gift for the sustenance and comfort of life; produced by the labor of man, under the blessings of the Almighty.

How grand and ennobling the thought to the farmer who appreciates the dignity of his calling; that while engaged in the business of cultivating the soil and wiping the sweat from his brow, he is God's agent—trusting with a part of His work—the subduing and changing the face of the earth, and providing food for the inhabitants thereof, and that in this necessary toil and labor, he has not only the command but also the example of his Creator, who worked during the first six days of creation, and rested on the seventh day from all the work which he had made.

Though the world is very old, and man has existed for near 6,000 years, yet the earth is far from being subdued; brought under the perfect cultivation, and yielding that abundance of bread that strengtheneth, and that gladdeneth and oil that beautifieth, with all the other necessities, comfort and luxuries, that it is capable of producing, if cultivated by an industrious, educated, intelligent and right minded tenantry—men who will realize the importance and dignity of their mission, and feel the honor of being co-workers with the Almighty, and carrying out the plan of His Creation, as clearly indicated by Himself. For while the air we breathe with the clouds and vapor which float therein; the dew that comes down upon the grass and the rain that waters the earth; the rivers that run among the hills, and the ocean that girdles the globe; the seed time and harvest, the cold and heat, the summer and winter day and night, were all finished and fixed by the Creator beyond change or control, the face of the earth, the soil, is delivered into our care to exercise dominion over; to work upon and change, confidently relying upon God's promise that "the earth shall yield her increase," that "seed time and harvest shall not cease; that He will warm the earth with his smiles and water it with his dew, and that "if we sow we shall reap" in abundance.

Man's labor in any art, trade or occupation, partakes in the estimation of the Creator, of the less or the character of those by whom it is carried on; and hence the necessary that farmers should be well informed an enlightened men; for agriculture will ever obtain its true rank until it shall be at least on an equality with the learned professions, both in regard to respectability and profit. There is a great lack of wisdom and want of foresight, as well as much mistake in regard to the toil and labor, the wear and tear of constitution all life, as well as the relative profit of farming, as compared with all other occupations and professions. Farming is thought the most toilsome and least profitable; all; and hence, it has been, and still by many, considered as least respectable and not to be sought after or followed for choice. Now all know, that mechanics as a class toil more hours per day the farmers, and their labor in most cases being within doors, in heated or ill ventilated rooms, they enjoy less health, and as a class, are shorter lived. If we inquire of them after twenty years labor, we will find that they feel that they have done well if they have become the owner of a comfortable house and garden; while the farmer of equally industrious and economical habits, will have for his twenty years labor his farm, his barn and outouses, as well as his house and garden. The mercantile business which, if entirely successful, is undoubtedly the sole of the largest wealth, is by far the least certain of any. The statistics of mercantile men in our large cities and towns for fifty years, show that not more than one out of ten close business with a competence, while at least six out of ten entirely and become bankrupt. Professions are everywhere over-crowded, their practice perplexing and weary to life, and their legitimate profits on a whole, are scarcely sufficient to meet what are considered the necessary expenses of living up to the rank and station which custom has fixed for them.

It is rare to find a professional man, at the age of sixty or more years, who, from his profession alone, is able to save any considerable fortune. Most of them would consider a neat, well improved and well stocked farm, an ample reward for their toil and perplexity. It is said that the history of the experience of those who left farming for other vocations, in nine cases out of ten, is a deprecate that they foresook the pursuit of agriculture, the Heaven ordained and given blessed occupation designed for which strengtheneth the mind, contribute to the health and energy of the constitution, and when attended to as a selection a boundless source of rational amusement and happiness. It is the great fountain from which animal life derives its spirit; it supplies the materials on which all the other species of labor is employed; while it furnishes to man the domain most favorable to his happiness and moral elevation.

It is not to be expected, neither is it perhaps desirable as a general thing, that farmers should be men of professional science—devoted to its pursuit. But they should know and understand the general principles of all such branches of knowledge as especially relate to their occupation. A Farmer should be so educated as to be as well fitted for all the duties that devolve upon a citizen of this great and influential country; as the man who, having a profession in view, has obtained what is called a liberal education; by years of academic and college study; half of which has been spent in acquiring the dead languages.

In past years, this has been a difficult matter for farmers to accomplish with their sons. If they were sent to college and passed through the routine of prescribed study, they came out, if not unfitted for labor by impaired health and enfeebled body, through lack of exercise, bringing back views and habits altogether adverse to the cultivation of the soil. Their mind, their eyes, and thoughts had been directed altogether away from the pursuits of agriculture. Unused to regular exercise, their limbs were unstrung and weakened; neither body or mind was fitted for manual labor on the farm, and they must therefore study a profession; for although science and art are necessary for the farmer, labor is the arm that uses them and secures the result. In this way, have a large portion of educated young men been drawn from agriculture to the professions. The character of the one has been lowered, and the ranks of the other overstocked. This difficulty, long perceived and lamented, is now being fast removed in many of the northern states of our Union. In our own, by the establishment of "The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania"—an institution organized, and to some extent endowed by our legislature, lately receiving a rich donation from the general Government of the United States. It is situated in Centre county, having a farm of 400 acres of rich limestone land, and large and suitable buildings, and accommodations, for some two to five hundred students. Here the sons of our citizens may be thoroughly and properly educated; learning not only what is now regarded as the mysteries of the science, but also the practical duties and operations of agriculture—how to make their farms productive and profitable, their homes comfortable and beautiful, and their families happy. The students are required to labor in the shops and in the field, at all the kinds of labor necessary on or about a farm, for three hours each day; not more than is necessary for their bodily health. This leaves abundant time for study, which is directed to such branches of knowledge as are necessary to their becoming intelligent farmers. They learn to feed and train and use horses and cattle and other domestic animals; to understand their nature and cure their diseases. They will also be taught the nature and use of all the various agricultural implements, and the improvements thereon; so as to be able to judge of their character and adaptation to different modes of farming and sections of country—the analysis of soils, the nature and value of manures and fertilizers, and their adaptation to crops. In a word, the students at this school will, if industrious and capable, be thoroughly educated as farmers and citizens—be taught what they ought to know, and learn to practice and perform what they are in after life to do.

It is but a too common error to suppose that scientific knowledge is not necessary for the farmer. The fact is, there is scarcely any branch of science that is not important for them to know, and which they will not find useful in the occupation and business of thoroughly subduing the earth and causing it to produce its fruits to the extent of its capacity. God has given to all men, in a greater or less degree, minds capable of improvement—the power to think as well as the strength to toil; and the mind and body must act in unison, that the full and entire man can perform his duty, and fulfil the purposes of his creation and being.

All understand the necessity of what are called the common branches of learning, such as Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, with perhaps Grammar and Geography; for all persons in every rank and condition in life. These are not education. They are indeed necessary, as the elements, the stepping stones, the means and tools of education. As such they should be well understood and rightly used by the farmer as a means to obtain the knowledge necessary to his high rank and noble calling. He should by reading obtain some knowledge of the Anatomy and Physiology of himself and the animals he uses; that he may be able to keep both in health, and secure a proper amount of labor. He should know enough of Mechanics to direct in regard to his buildings, and judge of such implements of husbandry as may be need or be disposed to use. His mind and habits would be trained in the right direction by a knowledge of the elements of Astronomy, which reveal to us a universe of unpeepable grandeur, where everything is in motion and nothing is idle—each planet and star moving with such regularity and exactness in its prescribed orbit, that its position may be calculated for 1000 years in advance. Geology, the science of the earth he culti-

vates, and Mineralogy which defines the substances of which its crust is composed, the farmer should know something. Beside the pleasure to be derived therefrom, it often leads to the discovery of valuable deposits beneath the soil. He should at least have a sufficient knowledge of Chemistry to comprehend the amazing developments of those who make that science their study; so far at least as to understand the analysis of the soil he works, and the proper manures and fertilizers to be supplied to each. To know that the vegetable world, the plants he cultivated are born of the atmosphere—the air he breathes; that great ocean of nature—more than 50 miles in depth, and in which float the gases that form and compose 9-10ths of the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the houses we live in, and the fuel that warms our firesides. That so small a portion of these are formed from the particles of earth, that we can carry back to our fields in a wheelbarrow, in the shape of ashes, all that was really earth of 100-waggon loads of hay or grain taken therefrom. So that a knowledge of the soil and what it needs, with a small amount of care and labor, prevents its exhaustion by crops. Nor should he be ignorant of Botany, that interesting science which not only classifies but unfolds the wonders and reveals the beauties of the "vegetable kingdom"; teaches us their nature, and the laws that control and govern them; spreading the fields with green, painting the daisy and the violet and perfuming the clover and the rose. It will teach him the wonderful analogy between plants and animals; that their blood circulates through their veins and pores; that they are nourished by food, and breathe and sleep; are male and female, produced and multiplied by generation; and that by enlightened cultivation, their value and beauty and almost their entire nature may be changed. He may learn that all the varieties of wheat have been developed from a species of wild grass; our different kinds of apples from the sour wild crab; our luscious peaches from a fruit that could not be eaten; and that every man's daily vegetable, the potato, from a useless wild root discovered not 400 years ago in South America. That if flowers especially, breeds may be crossed, varieties multiplied, and colors mixed and changed by the art and skill, the power and dominion of man.

Agriculture is the basis of individual and national wealth, independence and happiness. In civilized life it furnishes the food we eat the clothes we wear, and a large part of all the articles of necessary commerce. It is the basis of trade, commerce, and manufactures. A few figures lately obtained from the Department of agriculture at Washington, will tell a story that ought to make us proud of our northern states. In 1860, when we were yet at peace, our total agricultural exports, (exclusive of cotton) were about \$91,000,000, of which southern ports furnished about 20,000,000. In 1861 the northern states alone, with a half million of men in the army, exported over 107,000,000. In 1862, with a million of men in the army, half at least from the country, our northern exports reached over \$155,000,000 of wheat we sent out in 1862; 7,000,000 bushels more than in 1861. Thus during the war, besides feeding our army, the exports of the loyal states have increased over \$80,000,000.

So vitally important is agriculture that the boldest and most fertile imagination can hardly conceive the horrors incident to the failure of the crops of a single year. All business must stop, and grim famine and guerd despair would stalk thro' the land. A large portion of earth's population, unless fed by miracle, would perish by hunger and pestilence.

Agriculture is also the parent as well as the greatest source of individual wealth and national prosperity. Indeed the purity and the happiness alike with the prosperity of any state or nation, as well as the wisdom of its government, may be judged of by a knowledge of the state of its agriculture. The scenes and employments of the farmer's life, taken with all their accompaniments, are altogether purer, freer from temptation, and less corrupting than those of any other business or profession; save that alone of a minister of the Gospel. The farmer is necessarily withdrawn from the turmoil, the anxiety and feverish excitement incident to large towns and cities; especially among those who are largely engaged in other vocations; among the jingling of money changers, and the wranglings of those pressing forward in the glittering, but always uncertain pursuits of trade and speculation, or even those who are engaged in the unceasing toil of the manufactory or workshop of the various mechanic arts and trades. They have not the rainy days and long winter evenings with such other leisure hours and minutes as the farmer may choose to take, while his crops and stock are growing and increasing, for reading, study, and reflection; all which if he be a farmer worthy his calling and holy mission, he will diligently employ in improving his mind, extending his information, ascertaining the why and the wherefore of what he does and what he sees.

Unlike the other classes we have mentioned, the men of business and trade—the farmer looks not to chances of hazards

of the soil, and are inimical to the growth of the crops; which require to be cultivated, trained and protected; while growing, and when ripe to be gathered—a rich and abundant harvest gift for the sustenance and comfort of life; produced by the labor of man, under the blessings of the Almighty.

How grand and ennobling the thought to the farmer who appreciates the dignity of his calling; that while engaged in the business of cultivating the soil and wiping the sweat from his brow, he is God's agent—trusting with a part of His work—the subduing and changing the face of the earth, and providing food for the inhabitants thereof, and that in this necessary toil and labor, he has not only the command but also the example of his Creator, who worked during the first six days of creation, and rested on the seventh day from all the work which he had made.