Terms of Publication.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is pub. ished every Thursday Morning, and mailed to sub-arribes at the very reasonable price of One Dou-Lay per annum, invariably in advance; It is intend-ed to notify every subscriber when the term for which he has paid shall have expired by the stimp

which he has paid shall have expired, by the stamp which he has paid shall have expired, by the stamp of the last paper. The paper will then be stopped until a further remittance be received. By this arrangement no man can be trought in debt to the printer!

The Advance is the Official Paperiof the Room ty, with a large and steadily increasing circulation reaching, into nearly, every, neighborhood in the County. It is sent free of pastage to any Post office within the county limits, and tothose living within the limits, bit whose most convenient postoffice may be in an adjoining County. be in an adjoining County.

cluded, 84 per year.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Tioga County Agri-cultural Society Oct. 2d, 1856. BY DR. C. K. THOMPSON.

Correspondence.

Wallsbono, Oct. 27th 1857.

Dr. C. K. Thompson Dear Sir: The undersigned members of the Executive Committee of the Tioga County Agricultural Fair, respectfully request of you's copy of the address delivered by you at the Agricultural Fair on the 2d inst for publication Very Respectfully.

J.F. Donatoson?

Henry Sherwood.

G. D. Smith.

MR: PRESIDENT AND BROTHER FARMERS: I wish to say a few words by way of explanation before proceeding with my discourse; It was rather late when I received my invitation to deliver it. My time has been brown ken up by an unusual amount of medical business; and between this and doing my farm worked have had but little time to give: to its production. If my remarks should be somewhat disconnected and out of joint, I, hope you will make propernallewance and overlook imperfections in style and give me due credit for what is valuable.

It is with no slight degree of embarrass: ment that I appear before you to deliver this. address. This embermssmeat arises in part. from my not being accustemed to speak in public. I never addressed a public assembly. of any size, and you must all admit that I am placed in quite a conspicuous position to deliver a "maiden speech." But this is not. my greatest source of embarrassment. I am about to speak of the faults and deficiencies of my hearers, and I may give offense to some-perhaps to many. It is not agreeable. to be told of our faults and imperfections although we all have them. But L come here to say something for the benefit of farmers, and a cannot point out to them any method of improvement without telling them also wherein they are deficient. If I say any. thing I must tell the truth; and I hope broth er farmers you will bear with me and not be offended if I do tell you the plain naked truth -unpolished and unvarnished, yea, and untannished by the polluting touch of flattery and deception; I shall not slide around the truth by telling smooth lies to cover your imperfections and tickle your vanity. But in this I am not orthodox or at least I am not sahionable. Agricultural addresses are generally or at least too often full of flattery and -lies, (white lies some call them -others designate them by the term soft soap.) Aye, and I might almost/say it is modern usage to talk around and over and under the truth, instend of coming right straight the it to del up and tell the farmers that they were the most intelligent class of men on earth; that nowhere in the whole world among any other class of men could you find such a degree of intelligence as exists among the farmers .--Now farmers, you and I know better. You and I know and every one else knows that there are scores and hundreds and thousands of men in the world who have followed some literary pursuit during their whole lives and we cannot doubt that they possess a hundred times the intelligence that we do. I have known ministers, of the gospel exen to arise before a congregation and deliver a beautiful flowery sermon upon the subject of the very great amount and variety of sin that exists in the world, occasionally hinting that possibly some of these sins might exist in a alight degree among some of the members of their congregation: whereas what they wished and perhaps felt it their duty to say was that some of the members of that same congregation and perhaps church members were indulging in great and evident sins, and they (the ministers) knew it. But this is a digression, will proceed with my subject. I shall aim as I proceed to give a truthful sketch of what I consider deficiencies (and which I think you can but acknowledge as such) and then point out as nearly as I can the proper remedies.

My friends the great fault the great defi-ciency with you, the great impediment in the way of your improvement and comparative perfection in the several departments of your profession is ignorance. The great sumbling block in the way of agricultural improvement and the advancement of agricultural science is ignorance on the part of those who practice agriculture, : Agriculture in its proper and most comprehensive signification is a most noble calling. It is first in nobleness because it is first in necessity. It is to agriculture that we owe our present existence in this world. Without food, we cannot live .-Money, gentility, fashion or extravagance cannot sustain life. Blot out agriculture as an employment and you blot out the human race. Again, it is equal if not superior to any of the learned professions from the amount of science it contains, or rather should contain. It presents a greater number and variety of subjects for scientific investigation than any other profession. But farming as practiced by the mass of farmers is by no means an elevated calling; nor is it so considered -not even by the farmers themselves. They are accustomed to admit by commen consent (and too often to consider it a matter of necessity-a sort, of fatality which can never be controverted or altered) that many and most other classes of men are and must be their superiors in education and intelligence. But sometimes farmers have a grumbling fit. They complain that they are looked down upon-that they are not noticed and respected equally with many other classes of men-that they are not elected to public offices which require men of education, intelligence and business tact to fill them-

OTATION LEGISLAND AND LEGISLAND LEGI

Devoted to the Artension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Wealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. IV. "WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1857.

they, do not see or even ask the cause of this take hold, and lift. Some of you may not (But I am sorry to say neither are distributed) what we must learn to do and we must direct state of things, and when their passions sub-side they settle down again loto a state of contented ignorance. With too many farm you stotter. A little knowledge makes room ingitia yearly round of ignorant unprefitable (all and drudgery, And with another class more intelligent perhaps it is 100 often an another intelligent perhaps it is 100 often an another intelligent reason, nor any reason.

Thus, by means of a little labor (continued labor) in the right direction, we can accomplish much,

give no intelligent reason, nor any reason. The means to be used for our advance. only that they have always done so, and their drive a team, lay up rails into, a fence, swing an axe and a scythe and handle a hoe; and if he does all this well he is pronounced a good farmer. This is not all; for not only is education not required, but by many it is considered of no use and actually discouraged ... If a farmer's bpy is paturally inclin ned to reading he is called lazy, ordered to Rut op his book and told that he cannot get double the time that this one does with his books, and twice the money in going to balls! apple-cuts, shin-digs, candy-parties, sleighrides and chasing after the girls is considered all right if he lets books alone and does his work well-just as his father does it.

My friends: Am I too severe or unjust in: these remarks ! Look about you and see.--Take a tour through any town in this county, for instance, or through all of them, and see how great a proportion of the farmers can be classed among the educated and really intelligent portion of community. Take note also how many of them are deficient in the very rudiments of education-who cannot even read and write, and I think you will return with a full conviction that my remarks are not untrue or unjustly savete. I have been astonished sometimes at the number of farmers who could not sign their own name to a receipt or a due bill. According to the census reports of the State of Pennsylvania for 1850, the proportion of white adults over twenty years of age who cannot read and write to the whole white population is one to fifty, and I judge the proportion is as great among farmers as among other classes of men except day laborers. In this county alone the proportion is still greater. There are 23,987 white inhabitants in the county. Of these 827 cannot read and write. This is a ratio of one to twenty-nine. With such facts before us is it any wonder that agricultural science lags behind all the other sciences in who have naturally bright intellects and inquiring minds should tire of the monotony of: farm life where all they do and all they see and hear from day to day and from year to year is work-work; and that finally they desert the farm to become mechanics, merchants, lawyers, doctors, or ministers; or perhaps to float upon the tide of speculation to wealth or ruin? Is it very strange that many do look upon farming as an humble done we must instruct our children at home calling fit only for ignorant minds and strong arms! Even farmers themselves (many of and look up to every other. They educate them at all, for their sons, if they educate them at all, for them) look down upon their own profession lawyers, doctors &c., and those who cannot be thus educated educate themselves for farmers as it happens. If a farmer has an uncommonly bright boy whom, he wishes to make his mark in the world he is forthwith sent to the medical or law school. And if he has another bey more dull he sends him to the baro yard to get his education by shovel ing manure.

Now farmers, what is the remedy for these great and manifold evils? You all know; every one must answer-Education, Knowl edge. Not education in the common restricted acceptation of the term, which means an acquaintance merely with those studies which are prescribed in schools and colleges. But education in its broadest sense-which means knowledge-knowledge of literature-knowledge of the sciences-knowledge of the world in all its senses-knowledge of all created things of which we can obtain any knowledge, and knowledge of the Creator Himself so far as finite minds can comprehend Infinity.

A young man may go through the common school, the high school and the college and still come out as empty headed and ignorant of practical knowledge and general useful information as my old skeleton or as a certain animal which has very long ears. And which is not very uncommon, he may be so inflated with gas or in other words with vanily and self conceit that there is no room left for anything of a practical useful nature.

There are such things as educated fools .-Men who have gone through the prescribed course at college and still have no general information, no knowledge of the world, and no practical knowledge of anything outside the college door. These are not the men we want for farmers. This is not the kind of education I shall recommend for farmers.-The human mind is a store house for the reception of bales and cargoes of knowledge; A college course expands the mind-enlarges, the storehouse but does not fill it. The education for which I am contending and which I urge upon you is a mental storehouse

fall of knowledge, whether that house be great or small. A little barn well filled is better than a big one empty. Then farmers get knowledge. Knowledge is what you need more than anything, and everything else. Then why will you not get it? You all have the time and can have the means for obtainthat they seldom get to Congress, to the Leging it. Knowledge is the great lever power islature, or even to any office beyond the supervisorship of their own township. But elevated. Then farmers each and all of you

ment in knowledge are few and simple. No fathers and grandfathers have done so before extravagant outlay of money, no college them. They possess no science and of course course is required. Reading and study with cannot apply any in practice, There is no a proper selection of reading matter will do standard of education with farmers, in fact the whole. Then, farmers, read ! I repeat, no education is required, Any hoy who has read. Reflect upon what you read; and talk never attended school a day and can neither with others who read. Be careful that what read not write, can learn to hold a plow; you read is valuable. Be careful that the knowledge you get has no foul stuff in it. There is much trash in the world which you should not read. Read books of instruction upon all subjects. Any kind of information will came in play. But do not forget to read good farm papers and farm books and good newspapers. You are now the representafives of the profession. Then strive to have it better represented as each year rolls around. rich that way. Another son who spends, And when you go off the stage of action endeavor to leave a posterity more intelligent than you are to fill your places. Many of had no advantages of early education, you and of course you cannot now go back to childhood and learn the rudiments of science but you, can educate your children. You have learned much from experience. Teach your sons this, and educate them. Educate hem for farmers and your daughters for farmers' wives.

All boys who are to become farmers should learn the rudiments thorougly, not stopping short of a good knowledge of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, natural philosophy, chamistry and geology. In addition to this they should read at their leisure, history, books of travel, and any and all books from which they can ob. tain valuable information, and keep themselves posted up through the newspapers in regard to what is going on in the world around. They should of course read books and papers upon farming; but they should got read the trash with which the country is flooded-those silly, blood-and-murder loveand-get-married newspaper stories and novelettes which are spread abroad into every nook and corner of the land, poisoning and vitiating the tastes of all who read them .--Farmers' boys should be sent to school more and, more steadily than they are (unless they can be taught at home, which is preferable on account of the iniquity they learn at school.) They should study their lessons Cain or the as many of them uo." There is one great difficulty in this matter. Our common schools are poor. The teachers many times do not understand what they attempt to teach; and they are full as apt to teach error as truth. We must do all we can to bring about a reform in this matter, by rejecting poor teachers and using our best efforts to get good ones. Until this can be all we can (those of us who are qualified to do so) and send them to Academies all we need make the excuse that they have not time to read. Many of them do little or nothing during the winter, and all of them

have winter evenings at their command. What I think we very much need is good common schools and agricultural high schools. These high schools should be prepared to take boys from the beginning or after they have passed through the common school and teach them all the arts and sciences which can have any application to the practice of agriculture. I think there should be one of these in each county. There are more boys to be educated or who should be educated for farmers than for anything else. These schools should establish a standard of education and no young man should be considered competent to practice farming until he has attained to it. We should have for teachers in these schools practical scientific farmers-if indeed enough such can be found, and if they cannot so much the more shame to the profession. Do I place too great a value upon theory? I think not. What would you think of a: man styling himself "doctor" and starting with pill-bags in hand to visit and prescribe for the sick before he had ever looked inside of a medical bnok? Would you employ him? No! You would say at once he has gone through no course of study. He has not learned the theory of medicine and how can he practice it? He might to be sure learn something from experience, but he would kill nearly all his patients by his experiments while he was learning. So the farmer who knows nothing of the science of farming may till a farm but at the same time he may wear out and kill his farm by his experiments while he is gaining a little knowledge. I know farmers (and they are considered good farmers) who are now this very year wearing out their farms, and for the very reason that they have no knowledge of the science of farming except what they have learned from their own experience. It is not all of farming to do farm work well; nor is it the whole of farming to raise great crops. Raising good crops and keeping up the farm are what constitutes good farming. And this can only be done by the aid of science assisted by experiment.

My friends, our cause is advancing and pretty rapidly in some sections of our country. Agricultural books are published and read :

and read in this vicinity to the extent that our experiments to this end, keeping a record they should be. However the number I am of the cost as we proceed. In this manner encouraged to think is yearly increasing.)-Scientific men are becoming farmets in differentisections. These men will help to roll Fair and gets a dollar for it and perhaps that on the car of improvement and advance out science. But most of them have no practical knowledge of farm labor and of course they will do some things amiss. What we want most is not to have scientific men who have been brought up and spent a good part of their manhood in some other profession become farmers, but to have practical farmers become scientific men. This is what we need. Science is what we all need, and I would to God that I could make you see it and feel it. Especially do we need a knowledge of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Geology.-These all have a practical a special applica-tion to our business. We want to know the nature and composition of different soils as well as their chemical constituents. We want to know the nature and habits and the chemical constituents of different vegetables. We want to know what chemical component parts of soils are food for this plant and that plant, dren all that we have learned and tell them in order that we may by the proper application of manures supply those in which the soil is deficient and which the plants need supplying one deficiency for one crop and another for another crop. We need a knowledge of Natural Philosophy to enable us to understand the philosophical and practical operation and benefit of farm implements and machines and to guide us in the purchase of he same. One simple blunder in regard to the rules of philosophy may stave a machine to flinders which cost us a hundred dollars or more. We want a knowledge of the anoto. my and diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and swine in order to be able to cure their diseases and save loss. We want a knowledge not far distant, when intelligence will be the also of the laws of their physiology to aid us role among farmers, and ignorance the excep-

in breeding successfully.

Farmers, there is no end to our wante; and the boys and young men on this Fair ground who are to be our successors in business. These Fairs are got up for the benefit of farmers and farmer's sons. But how much do you suppose these boys and grown up young men will learn who come here and carouse and get drunk and use profane language and talk slang. Many a boy I venture to say after animals exhibited outside or the fruits and fabrics exhibited inside this building, but he can tell how much fun he had chasing that old horse around here the first day of the upon these grounds during the past three days. And more than this he can repeat many a vulgar oath and obscene expression which he has heard here from the lips of drunkards and rowdies. We can receive but small encouragement from such demonstrations and such effects as these. There is one thing more which farmers

tics. By statistics (and by no other means without them) we can arrive at facts. Every be accompanied with a written statement of acquire from practice, the course of management pursued in its profarmers. They plow and drag and manure and sow and reap without keeping any account of their operations, and they cannot tell two years afterwards how much grain they raised, nor from how much land, nor by what particular process or mode of cultivation they raised it. How can they in this way gain even any amount of experimental knowledge of which they so much boast, which they prize so highly and which they say is so much better than all our science, or as they term it, theory. Experimental knowledge is good, aye, of very great importance, but you can readily see that the great majority of farmers fail to obtain even that .-Farmers bring here to this fair their great lubberly calves, their monstrous bulls and oxen rolling in fat, and their horses so sleek and glossy and so plump and fat that they can scarcely travel and the unthinking are led to exclaim, "What a breed of horses!"-"What a breed of cattle!" Whereas when we come to ascertain the facts in the case we find that these same animals (many of them) have been stuffed and over-fed until they have cost their owners more than the premiums which they get for them and their bodies to boot. We learn nothing of the comparative value of different breeds of animals from such experiments. We learn nothing from them only that animals can be made to grow very large by a great deal of stuffing. A successful experiment is the production of a good animal at a less cost than the real in-

trinsic value of the animal itself. This is portion of their columns to agricultural matter. portion of their columns to agricultural matter.—About three-fourths of the number are purely agricultural. The remaining one-fourth are newspapers which devote a portion of their space to agricultural subjects. The only strictly agricultural publishing house in this country or in the world is that of C. M. Saxton & Co. (now A. O. Moore) 140 Fulton street N. Y. This house has within the last dozen years grawn from addling to a flourishing and wealthy establishment. In regard to the reading of books and papers upon farming, I would say that I recommend no one to take any book or paper and undertake to adopt it as a rule to guide him in all his farm operations. Agricultural books and papers are mostly useful in the diffusion and interchanging of the't ly useful in the diffusion and interchanging of the't and intelligence amor g furmers and in this respect they are very useful. But they contain much that is practical, and a farmer sometimes meets with an Agricultural journals are published and read.*

Agricultural journals are published and read.*

article in. his paper which he can apply directly in his practice, and this article alone in many cases fully pays the cost of subscription to his paper or printed in the United States which devote all or a the price of a book.

we can test the value of different breeds. man brings a monstrous pumpkin to the same pumpkin is the only one he raised, and perhaps he raised that at an expense of time and labor which exceeds the dollar he gets for it. Or perhaps this is the only decent pumpkin he raised among an acre of little ones. We want statistics of crops and statistics of everything which we do upon the farm. Your experiments are good as far as they go, but if you would keep a better account of them you would learn vastly more

from them. Let us farmers, you and I, each and all of us, strive to obtain all the science and all the knowledge we possibly can and from whatever source we can, and let us apply it in practice, in the prosecution of our business with the best of our own ability that our calling may through our exertions become somewhat advanced and elevated in our day and generation. And let us teach our chilto learn all they can besides, that they may advance it still farther.

Once let farmers become as well educated and well informed as men of other profes-sions and they will be equally respected; and their low calling will become not only vasily more lugrative, but it will become a noble and desirable profession,

My friends do not understand from what I have said that I consider all farmers fools. Far from it. There are in every community. many very intelligent farmers. Still, their number is comparatively small. They are the exception to a general rule. But I hope and pray with all my heart that the day is

I should have preferred very much, and when will show wants be supplied. I judge probably you would have preferred to have not very soon when I look at the conduct of me give you a discourse undo some practical. me give you a discourse upon some practical subject in connection with farming, such as manures, the proper cultivation of the soil, or the like, to giving you an address upon this see them closing nearer and nearer to each ject, or any number of subjects together, of as great importance as this.

Upon the cultivation of farms I will simply hint, in passing, that I think small farms and this Fair is over can give no account of the high cultivation, or large farms and dairy business and raising stock, should be the rule. Still, this admits of much variation owing to mothers cannot imagine my anguish. Some farms are wet, or of stiff, cold, clay soil, and will raise better grain than grass. Au farms cannot be cultivated alike-not the farms of the same township or even of the same neighborhood. Two farms, lying side by side, sometimes need very different cultivation. One may be upon a hill and very dry, the other in a valley and very wet. The soil of one may be sandy or gravelly; of need and very much need, and that is statis lihe other clay or loam &c. No precise rule of cultivation can be given which will apply to all farms. Hence, you can see, farmers, the need of great knowledge and great skill for his mother's counsels; he would sneer at

duction. As it is, all is guess work with figure" by raising too many kinds of grain upon the scaffold. My Heavenly Pather had buckwheat, peas, beans, corn, potatoes, turneps, carrots &c. If these crops are all well tilled and harvested they consume all the time through the Spring Summer and Fall so that there is no time left for improving the farm --- preparing manures, picking stones, fixing fences, cutting briars, caring for fruit trees, &c.

I think it would be a better plan to raise fewer kinds-raising some kinds one year and others the next, &c. This would secure more time to be applied to other purposes.

I intended to say something to the ladies physical and mental education of farmers dustry and handiwork, that they display a great amount of skill and mechanical ingenuity, and reflect much credit upon yournot in science and intelligence.

can give vitality to the mechanism of exis- parent, of the corporeal fabric. tence. The laugh of mirth which vibrates through the heart; the tear which freshens the dry wastes within; the music that brings childhood back; the prayer that calls the future near,; the death which startles us with mystery; the hardship which forces us to struggle ; the anxiety that ends in trust-are the true nourishment that ends in being.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of fourteen lines, for one, or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements of least than fourteen lines' considered as a square. The following rates, will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertising:

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Posters, Handbills, Rill, and Letter Heads, and all
kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments,
executed really and promptly. Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, constantly on hand and

The Overflowing Cup.

A company of Southern ladies were one day assembled in a friend's parlor, when the conversation chanced to turn on earthly affliction. Each had her story of peculiar trials and bereavements to relate, except one pale, sad looking woman, whose lustreless eyes and dejected air showed that she was a prey to the deepest melancholy. Suddenly arousing herself, she said in a hollow voice :

"Not one of you knows what frouble is." "Will you please, Mrs. Gray ?" said the kind voice of a lady who knew well her story, "tell the ladies what you call trouble." "I will if you desire it," she replied "for

I have seen it. My parent possessed a competence, and my girlhood was surrounded by all the comforts of life. I seldom knew an ungratified wish, and was always gay and light hearled. I married at ninereen one I loved more than all the world besides. Our home was retired, but the sunlight never fell on a loveliez one, or on a happier household. Years rolled on peacefully. Five children sat around our table, and a little curly head still nestled in my bosom. One night about sun-down one of those fierce black storms came on, which ard so common in our Southern climate. For many hours the rain poured down incessantly. Morning dawned, still the elements raved. The whole Savannah seemed affoat. The little atream near our dwelling became a raging forrent. Before we were aware of it our house was surrounded by water; I managed with my babe to reach a little elevated spot, on which a few wide spreading trees were standing, whose dense foliage afforded some protection, while my husband and sons strove to save what they could of our property. At last a fearful surge swept away my husband, and he never rese again. Ladies -no one loved a husband more-but that was not trouble.

"Presently my sons saw their danger, and the struggle for life became the only consideration. They were brave, loving boys as ever blessed a mother's heart; and I watched their efforts to escape with such agony as only mothers can feel. They were so far other, as their little island grew smaller.

"The sullen river raged around the huge rees; dead branches, upturned trunks, wrecks of houses, drowning cattle, masses of rubbish all went floating past us. My boys waved their hands to me, then pointed upward. I knew it was a farewell signal, and, you, saw them all perish, and yet that was not kept retiring before it, until an Att-powerius Hand stayed the waves, that they should come no farther. I was saved. All my worldly possessions were swept away; all my earthly hopes were blighted-yet that

was not trouble.
"My baby was all I had left on earth. I labored night and day to support him and myself, and sought to train him in the right way ; but as he grew older, evil companions won him away from me. He ceased to care her entreaties and agonizing prayers. He left my humble roof abat he might be unrearticle which is exhibited at this Fair should have to commence with; the skill we can strained in the pursuit of evil; and at last, when heated by wine one night he took the I think farmers are quite apt to "miss the life of a fellow-being, and ended his own especially upon small farms. They have filled my cup of sorrow before, but now is often a patch of wheat, oats, barley, grass, ran over. That was thouble; ladies, such as I hope His mercy will spare you from

ever experiencing.

There was no dry eye among her listeners, and the warmest, sympathy was expressed for the bereaved mother, whose sad history had taught them a useful lesson.

TIME FOR MATRIMONY .- Among the nncient Germans, than whom a finer race never existed, it was death for a woman to marry before she was twenty years old. In this country, very few ladies are fit, either physically or mentally, to become mothers, before (farmers' wives) about their own affairs and they reach the age of twenty one, twenty the education of their daughters; but I have two, or one or two years still older. The said so much already that I must not trespass unsound condition and constitution of the upon your time much longer. There is much parent, is usually transmitted, with increased that might be said upon the subject of the intensity, to the offspring. By the laws of intensity, to the offspring. By the laws of Lycurgus, the most special attention was daughters, and I wish I had time to say it: paid to the physical education of women; but I must close. I will say briefly in re- and no delicate or sickly women were, on gard to the specimens which you exhibit here any account, allowed to marry. Dr. Johnas the productions and evidences of your in- son, in his work on the Economy of Health, says that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth septennial, on the part of the lady, nor before the last selves. And I think they prove that you are year of the same in the case of the gendefully up to the men, if not in advance of them man; in other words the semale should be at as respects progression in the arts at least, if least twenty one years of age, and the male twenty eight years. The doctor says that there should be a difference of seven years LIFE.—The mere lapse of years is not between the sexes, at whatever period of life ife. To eat, drink, and sleep; to be exposed the connection is contracted. There is a to darkness and light; to pace around in the difference of seven years, not in the actual mill of habit, and to turn the mill of wealth; duration of life, in the two sexes, but in the to make reason our book-keeper, and turn stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of thought into an implement of trade, this is the form, and the lineaments of the face. In not life! In all this, but a poor fraction of respect to early marriage, so far as it conthe unconsciousness of humanity is awaken- cerns the softer sex, for every year at which ed, and the sanctities still slumber which marriage is entered upon before the age of make, it worth while to be. Knowledge, twenty one there will be, on an average, three truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith-alone years of premature decay, more or less up-

> A divine informed a sailor that the Devilwas chained up.

"How long is the rope?" "Oh," was the dignified reply, "it extends over the whole world."

"Does it," rejoined Jack, "if so the labber might as well be lunse."