The Lehigh Register Is published in the Borough of Allentown Lehigh County, Pa., every Wednesday, by Haines & Diefenderfer,

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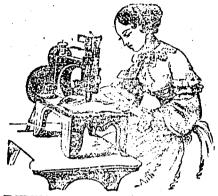
OFFICE in Hamilton street, two doors wes of the German Reformed Church, directly opposite Moser's Drug Store.

Letters on business must be POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOE PRINTING. Inving recently added a large assortment of

fishionable and most modern styles of type, we are prepared to execute, at short notice, all kinds of Book, Job and Fancy Printing.

Singer's Sewing Machine,



DURING the last four years these machines have been fully tested in all kinds of materials that can be sewed, and have rendered generalsatisfaction. Truly thousands of worth-less Sewing Machines have been brought before the public, yet Singer's alone has merited and obtained a good reputation for its perfection and real worth. To a tailor or seamstress one of these Machines will bring a yearly in come of \$750.

The undersigned having purchased of I. M Singer & Co. the sole and exclusive right to use and vend to others to be used, the above named Machines, in the following localities: The State of Wisconsin, the northern part of Indi-ana, and Pennsylvanin (with the exception of the counties of Eric. Allegheny, Philadelphia and Northampton) and is now prepared to sell Machines as above mentioned. All orders for the Machines will be punctual-ly attended to. In all cases where a Machine

s ordered, a good practical tailor and operator will accompany the same, to instruct the purchaser how to use it. A bill of sale will be for-warded with each Machine. The price of the Machine, with printed or personal instructions is \$125. For further information address B. RANDALL,

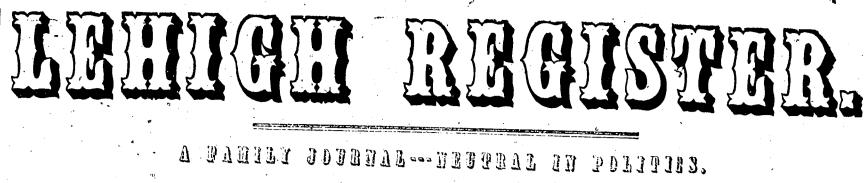
Norristown Pa. ¶-6m August 1.

A Now MARBLE YARD IN ALLENTOWN, Between Dresher's and Hoffman & Bro.s' Lumber Yards, in Hamilton street.

P. F. Eisenbrann & Co.



extensive scale. They have now in their Yard a very large and choice stock of Italian and American Marble which they are manufacturing into Tombs, Monuments, Head and Foot Stones,



Devoted to Local and General News, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Amusement, Markets, &r., &r. VOLUME X.

ALLENTOWN, PA., NOVEMBER 14, 1855.

Lehigh County High Schoel, Al Emanss.

THE Lehigh County High School will com-mence the third session on Monday, Octo-her 23d, 1855. The course of instruction will embrace the

different branches of a thorough English Educa-tion and Vocal and Instrumental Music, with the French. German and Latin languages. Young Ladies and Gentlemen, who may wish to study the art of teaching and may desire of becoming Professional Teachers are requested to inquire into the merits of the High School.

There will be no extra charges made for students who wish to study Astronomy, Philoso-phy, and Mathematics. The Lehigh County ligh School can boast of having one of the best Telescopes now in use, and also all the Philosophical and Mathematical Instruments which are required to facilitate a student. The session will last five months. The

charges are ten, twelve, and fourteen dollars per session, according to the advancement of the scholar. An additional charge will be made to such students who may wish to study French, German, Latin and Music.

Boarding can be obtained at very low rates in private families in the immediate vicinity of the school, or with the Principal at from 50 to 60 dollars per session, according to the age. Everything is included, such as tuition, washing fuel and lights. The building will be fixed so is included, such as tuition, washing, as to accommodate one hundred students, and the Principal will be aided by good, and expe-

For Circulars and other information, address JAMES S. SHOEMAKER, Principal, Emaus, Lehigh County

REFERENCES: C. W. COOPER, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of

Allentown. THOMAS B. COOPER, M. D., Coopersburg. C. F. DICKENSUIED, M. D., Lower Milford. MARTIN KEMMERER, Esq., Salsburg. THOMAS BURKHALTER, Emmaus. WILLIAM JACOBY, LOWEr Macungie SAMUEL KEMMERER, Esq., Upper Milford. Emaus, Sept. 12. ¶—ti

Good Times, Good Times re before the doors of the people of Lehigh

Northampton, Bucks and Carbon counties, for he Railroad is now completed from New York and Philadelphia to Allentown. On Mo last the train of cars ran over the entire road for the first time, and there were something less than 100 cars in the train, and I suppose they have all stopped at .

JOSEPH STOPP'S CHEAP CASH STORE, bighth streets, near Hrgenbuch's Hotel, for I passed his Store, and by the looks of the tre, mendous quantity of goeds Stopp and his clerks were unpacking I am sure that the d-pot must be tight at his Store, and that the whole train of clars must have been been hered while the d-for cars must have been loadsd with Goods for Stopp. We all stopped and looked with aston-ishment at the piles of Shawis, De Lains, Silks, Merinoes, Persian Cloth, Cashnere, Alpaca, Calicoes, &c., from the floor to the ceiling, the goods all new styles. Then I looked to the other side of the Store, and Jo, and bchold, my eyes were greeted with perfect mountains of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sati, netts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Muslins, Table Dinner, Towallon, Stehing, Vandels, Muslins, Table

ference to the all absorbing and interesting na Annual Address DELIVERED BEFORE THE LEHIGH CCUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BY R. E. WRIGHT.

It has not been my custom of late, as many of you are doubtless aware, to apologise for my appearance as a public speaker. The time for that has for obvious reasons long since passed away. Nor would I do so now on my own account, for those who know me require no assurance at my hands of my un-willingness to appear as a public teacher when it can fairly be avoided.

But it is due to you ladies and gentlemen, who have a right to expect, and who were possibly by public announcement led to expect better things to day: to explain why it is that I again occupy this position. It was the desire of the Managers of this

Association to secure for this occasion the services of one of the ablest and most distinguished lecturers in the land. Determined to make each succeeding exhibition better in all re-spects than the last one-to continue in the "onward, upward" course that has been pur-

sucd by this Society ever since its commencement, they sought to excel in this particular feature of its exercises also, and strove to fill this stand to day with one whose large expe-rience, thoughtful mind and wise and eloquent tongue, would have done honor to the cause, and have furnished us with an intellectual feast that would well, repay the time it might have occupied. In this, however, they and all of us are sadly disappointed. The invitation was too late. The gentleman selected for this duty, had previously accepted another invita-tion covaring the present work and therefore. tion covering the present week, and therefore could not attend. This information having reached the committee too late to admit of any other similar arrangement, it was plain that unless some one at home could be brought to the rescue; this portion of our annual exercises must be omitted. In this emergency I was applied to, and being pressed by the com-mittee in a way that would admit of no excuse. I reluctantly consented to attempt that which I am sure I shall never be able to ac-complish, namely, supply the place of *Horace* Greeley !

"Silver and gold I have none." "Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," are neither in my brain, nor on my tongue. But such as they are—crude and ill arranged as I feel them months. feel they must be, (having been so suddenly marshalled into action.) they are heartily at your service. Would they were more worthy our attention.

But what shall be our theme to day ? What topics connected with the objects of this Asso-ciation can we discuss that have not long since been exhausted. What thoughts can be thrown out into this intellectual assembly that will be new or interesting to any. This is the first great question nour. To occupy even the briefest time in stringing together words of briefest time in stringing together words of "learned length and thundering sound," with-out *cudearoring* at least to develope some good or useful thought, is a folly which I never will attempt if I can possibly avoid it, and which I feel very sure you will never countenance or encourage.

Shall I speak to you of practical agriculture, and spend my time and yours in attempting to enlighten and instruct this concourse of practical farmers, learned as I know they are,

ference to the all absorbing and interesting na ture of that branch of human industry which it is the mission of the Association to encour-age., Few it scens to me can fail to be im-pressed by it. There was a time when it was not so evident at least with this community. When nothing less than the sanguinary performances of a military battalion training and the intellectual amusement of the time honored "straight four" with which these annual festivals were usually closed, could draw from their quiet homes the peaceful people of our county, or produce such an exhibition of the "bone and sinew"—the "roses and the lillies" of Lehigh." But now how changed ! Look around this crowded field. Behold the busy and admiring concourse of spectators. What an interest !-- what an air of satisfaction is on

every face ! No matter how learned, or how ignorant.—how old or how young, all seem alike delighted with the scene. The old are happy and the young are gay." The almost brainless fop whose chief use in life seems to be that of a perambulating advertisement for his tailor — and the silly miss whose head is a mere "locomotive milliner shop," mingle in the crowd to day with the man of large and noble thoughts and the grave sedate and prudent matron, and though unlike in every other thing, find the like pleasure in these scenes.— To what is all this to be attributed ? Could anything clse produce such results, or excite an interest so general? Would any other pranch of human industry attract such crowds as this?

Advertise if you please an assembly of what are called the "learned professions." Let there be a grand fair day for theology, or medicine, or law. Let it be announced that in an enclosure like this, at a time like the present. and with all the appliances that are gathered here to attract or annuse : the reverend clergy of the County for example will assemble to exhibit the result of their labors-the specimens of their productions, or that physicians of the County will hold an annual festival to exhibit their choicest pills and potions-their most scientific salves and ointment-their grandest surgical operations-their most successful surgical operations—their most succession clinical performances,—or that the lawyers of the County will meet to exhibit *their* inge-nuity—their skill in proving that white is black, and black white, and in demonstrating that the "wrong is the better reason"-to show off the cases they have managed-the causes they have won with choice samples of "declarations" and "pleas" of "rebutters," "sur-rebutters" and demurrers. And who of all this crowd would leave his home to witness either of these things, or all of them combined? Where would be the multitudes that are clamoring at these gates for admis-sion or roaming through this enclosure with sion or roaming through this enclosure with such apparent delight! At home beyond a doubt, wondering at the folly of those who expected them to feel the slightest interest in such things, important and useful as they

doubtless are in themselves. Try the same experiment with any other branch of human industry. Take for example the mechanic arts. Announce an exhibi-tion of the most ingenious specimens that the County can produce and the result would be very nearly the same. The question then is, why is all this? Why is this particular

his whole existence here depends on this. His food—his raiment, all are supplied by it.--The intellect that roams the illimitable fields The intellect that roams the illimitable fields of science—the busy brain that conjures up and developes all the mighty thoughts that wield and regulate the world of mind and mat-ter, as well as the muscle by which all the useful and ornamental arts of life are wrought and perfected, all, all, go back to this as their sole support, and all will fail the day it ceases. No wonder then that here as very where No wonder then that here as everywhere. that now, as ever since the world began, amid all revolutions, in all governments, under all dynasties, this art, this occupation has had the power to gather round it the warmest feelings of the human heart.

No wonder that this, the favorite pursuit in times when halcyon peace sits brooding o'er Look into the firmament above us. No the land, should also bind the warrior in its two stars are there alike in glory, no two silken chain and win him from his fields of bloodiest, proudest triumph. But it is again the healthiest of all employment also. That it has hardship none can doubt-that sinew and muscle must crack and strain in its service none will deny. But the aching head that mars the student's lifethe narrow consumptive chest-the hectic fever- the pale and bloodless face-the turbid circulation—the asthmatic lungs, and the thou-sand similar things that follow through life the other labours on earth-pent up and shut in from the pure fresh air and the bright clear sun of heaven as they are : these are all strang-ers in the famer's home. The sun may pour its fiercest rays upon his head—he needs it not for while it tans his check it ripens his harvests and makes them both look all the better for it. The winds may whistle round him as they will, they do no harm to him, but they

burify the air he breathes, and freshen up the blood that fills his veins—his labour strengthens, and his rest refreshes him ; while the vast variety of his pursuits prevents that endless sameness that curses almost every other occupation. 4. Besides this, it is beyond all doubt

the purest of all employments. I mean in a moral point of view of course, for physically it is dirty enough, as any one knows. There can be no deception in the cullivalion of the earth, whatever there may be in disposing of its products. The learned professor may deceive, and the merchant and mechanic cheat-the clergyman may be a hypocrite, and preach for years that which he does not believe-the quack may kill all that he attempts to cure, and conceal his faults most effectually in the place where we are told "there are no repentances"-the lawyer may oppress the poor, plunder the ignorant and stain his hands with base bribes, until his profession fairly "stinks in the nostrils of the people," the mechanic may employ materials that are imperfect, temporarily concealing their de-But the tiller of the soil has no such tricks of the trade. He stops no crevices with putty—covers no defects with paint. His why is all this? Why is this particular operations are all fair. He covers up no-branch of human industry so all absorbing in its nature—so interesting in its results. The answer is most obvious. 1. It was the first of occupations in point of He can plough and sow and reap and are unstained by labor, but whose mental thrash, without trenching on the ten commandments. Whatever improprieties may accompany other occupations in life, we may rest assured that the moral law was never violated in the raising of potatoes, and stands undaunted in the harvest field cultural cabbage. Accordingly, in all ages of the world. the best and purest of mankind have been found among the husbandmen. A way from the busy turmoil of life; from the jarring, clashing discords of the world, heedless of the heroes' victories or the statesman's triamphs,

the world that we see around us-where the wealth, the real independence which he now enjoys and which marks him as the favorite one among all who labor?

It would not exist, and instead of being as he now is, one of the happiest men on earth; he would be of all mankind most miserable.

From this we learn, (and the lesson is one that can hardly be too often repeated,) that our real happiness rests, not in our independence but in our dependence upon one another ; that the interests of the whole human family are identical; and that they must rise or fall together. Than this, 1 know no truth of greater moment. This it is that justifies the vast variety that Heaven has thrown around us. There are those who would fain deny this truth; but NUMBER 7 there are none who can fairly controvert the fact, that all the harmonies of nature are the result of endless combinations of myriads of dependent entities. The proof is all around us. Look where you willexamine any and all of the kingdoms of nature. See in the mineral world the inerhaustible variety of earth, and soil, of clay and minerals, that combine together to compose this foot stool of the Lord. Behold the animal kingdom, how rich in variety and how dependant on each other for existence and for enjoyment. Look at the vegetable kingdom : who can number its gen-era and species ? No tree, no leaf no flower, no spear of grass that has its counter-part, and yet how beautiful its combinations are, and how the one adorns the other .---planets move the same course-yet see the grand harmony of their movements. Hark!

to the music of the spheres. Think ye not this was all designed ?----Who then cannot see the lesson which it teaches? As with the material universe, so is it with the mind of man. Both are as the Lord has made them-organized and controlled by laws that are wise as Himself, universal as His presence, and potent as His power. He who assails the wisdom of these laws, assails the Deity himself, and would if had power, produce a state of things that would make existence a curse and earth a very helf.

There is no created thing than can say to his fellow creature, " I have no need of thee," but each one forming a link in the mighty chain of being, supports the one below it, and is supported in its turn.

Away then with the impious thought than any man or class of men can live in independence of their fellow creatures, nomatter how obscure or humble. Away too, with the idle thought that men should be alike-be trained to the same employment, perform the same duties, or live the same lives. While men are men ; while they remain as God has made them, with tastes and powers and hearts and intellects as various as their faces, there is no Procrustean bed to which they can be stretched or fitted.

Away too with the silly thought that any man or class of men is better than another, because of his tastes, his talent or his occupation. The little star that twin-kles faintly on the very verge of the universe, is as useful as the sun. The modest violet, blooming alone, half hidden by the mossy rock, sprung from the same hand that reared the lofty oak, and fills its destined place as well.

The man who tills the soil, and does it well, performs his duty ; but is no better or more useful than he who labors in the workshop, or than he who, by means of powers are bent with proper force on that to which his tastes impel him. The minister of God who "points to brighter worlds and leads the way"-the physician who boldly grapples with man's mortal foe, of death-the teacher who, with patient toil, trains up the youthful mind, and lures his feet from ignorance and error to wicdom's pleasant peaceful paths-the lawyer who devotes his life to the protection of the right and the redress of wrong, and by controlling those with whom might is right, secures to all within his sphere equal and exact justice-the statesman whose hand is on the helm of State, steering it clear of shoal and quick sand, who calms the waves. of faction and misrule; and scatters the blessings of government like heaven, equally on all ; these, all these, are just as uscful in their sphere as the hardest laborer that ever handled tools, since Adam's fall. Even the poet, useless though he seem in this, our dollar loving, bank stock buying age, has too his proper sphere, and if a true one, fills his place in the grand concert of earth : for all together constitutes the harmony which God designed in their creation, and by which all that makes life lovely is

Mantle Pieces, Table and Bureau Tops, Win-dow and Door Sills, Steps, Posts, &c. Letter-ing of the best style done in English and German characters, and all kinds of Ornamental Work executed in the highest style of art and in the most substantial manner ; they will be pleased to furnish engravings and designs to suit the wishes of the public. They flatter themselves in doing as good work as is done in Pennsylvania, and certainly the best in this section, and to satisfy the public of the truth of this assertion, they invite them to call at their yard and examine their stock and style of work. They furnish all kinds of Sculptures and Ornamental Work, such as has never been made in Allentown. They also keep on hand some beautiful sculptures made out of Italian marble, consisting of very neat and most chaste designs for Cemetery purposes, with Lambs carved to lay on the top, Flower Vases, Urus, Doves, and many other figures, to which they invite the attention of the public.

Great inducements are offered to country nanufacturers to furnish them with American and Italian marble of the best quality, as they have made such arrangements as to enable

them to furnish it at city prices. They hope by strict and prompt attention to business, moderate prices, and furnishing the best work in town, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

They also constantly keep on hand a large stock of brown stone for building purposes, con-sisting of platforms, door sills, steps, spout stones, &c; &c. July 11. ¶-tf

New Flour and Feed Store.

Toxel, have opened a new Grain and Flour Store, in the store of Solomon Weaver, No 147 West Hamilton street, next door to Sleifer's Ho-tel, where they will keep constantly on hand a supply of all kinds of Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.--Family Flour delivered at the houses of all who order from them. order from them.

order from them. They will do business entirely upon the CASH SYSTEM, and can therefore sell a little cheaper than any dealers who adopt any other

The highest Cash price paid for grain. We invite all who wish to purchase flour or sell grain to give us a call.

	JESSE H. BERND,
0.4	PETER TROXELL, Jr.
Oct. 1.	¶ti

A SLY HINT TO MEN AND BOYS .- If you want to buy a good, cheap pair of pants, coat or vest, please call at Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, N. B.—And if you want money please pass down on the other side and don't look at Stopp's these fields Cheap Cash Store.

Diapers, Toweling, Stocking Yarn, and Stockings, Gloves, Mittens, Woolen Comforts, Carnets, Oil Cloths, Glass and Queensware, Locking Glasses, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c., &c. Then one of the clerks showed me in another room there he had piles of

Breade Made Clothing,

such as coats, vests, pants and over coats, all of their own manufactory, and he showed me he prices of some of their goods, then I said I lon't wonder that all the people say that Dan Rice has the best show and Joseph Stopp the cheapest Cash Store. Sept. 12. +--!ſ

QUAKERTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Men and Boys. LOCATED at Quakertown, Bucks County, Pa., 14 miles below Bethlehem and Allentown. The course of instruction at this Institution is thorough and practical, and embraces the usual branches of a liberal English education. The Winter Term will, commence the 22d of October, 1855. Charges including Board, Washing, Tuition, Fuel, Lights, &c., \$60 per Session of 22 weeks, one half payable in advance. For Circulars and particulars address

JOHN BALL, Principal.

September 19. W.K. MOSSER & CO'S LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS STORE, io. 34 East Hamilton Street, nearly opposite Sacger's Hardware Store,

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends that they have just returned from Philadelphia and New York with large addi-tions to their already heavy and well selected stock, and in connection with this hey still carry on business at the Tan Yard formerly owned by their father, Jacob Mosser. They keep a complete assortment of LEATHER of every description, and Shoe Findings, which comprises all articles used by Shoemakers, such as CALF SKINS, MOROCCOS, UPPER LEATHER, LININGS, &c. A general assort-ment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, con-stantic test on bard. stantly kept on hand. Also Harness and all

other Leathers for saddlers. The highest price constantly paid for Hipps

Sept- 19.

either in store or at the Tannery. Two of us being practical Tanners, we feel confident in warranting every article sold by us as represented. We therefore hope by fair dealing and low prices to merit a liberal share of patronage.

> W. K. MOSSER. PETER K. GRIM, J. K. MOSSER. t-- 8m

in all the mysteries of their noble avocation, and successful too, as these annual exhibitions show them to have been ? I might do so, but t would be a vain and and fruitless task ; one that I will not attempt at present. I might talk long, and learnedly enough of "Agricultural Chemistry."-of the "Scientific applica-tion of Manure,"-of the "Chemical analysis of Soils,"-the "Preservation of Amoniacal Gases, "-of ditching and training, -of "soil-ing" and "sub-soiling,"-of stock and its improvement,-of fruits and their cultivation,--of farms and their proper or improper man-agement: for the books are full of this. I might enter into the extensive field of the mechanic arts, and expatiate at length in the borrowed ferminology of that : about which I am a practical "Know Nothing of the third de-gree." I might do all this with case, and your politeness—your courtesy—your kind-ness of heart, might induce you to listen to it all with a patient car; but in every thoughtful mind around me reflections like these would be very apt to rise,—"Our speaker is out of his practical range to day—he is talking by rote—he is not giving us the results of his own experience-the suggestions of his own would be most properly given, and I think would be duly appreciated. For though a member of this Association, one of the earliest, if not the most devoted or most useful, it has been my fate to spend my life thus far pursuits that are not at all connected with it. -to be a consumer instead of a producer-to eat what others sow and reap-to labor it is true, and labor hard, but in an entirely different field--where mind instead of muscle does the work, where the hay that we make requires no sunshine-where the seed time runs on through winter and summer, and our harvests though small, return to us by Act of Assembly four times a year. I may therefore well decline entering in the discussion of such topics here.

But there are other themes not inappropriate to the occasion-that are indeed suggested by the scenes around us, themes which are more general in their nature, which if properly discussed might interest and instruct us, and about which, one even in my humble and se-cluded walk of life might without presumption be supposed to know some little. In truth their name is legion, and the real

difficulty is not in the dearth of subjects but in the choosing from among so many those that are most interesting. Perhaps the first and most striking thought in the minds of those who think, will be in re-

ime, and will most assuredly be the last. It s the alpha and omega of labour. 2. It is the basis of all other labours, and without which every thing else would sink into

destruction. 3. It is the healthiest of all human occupations.

4. And it is in itself the purest that man can follow. Let us pursue these thoughts a noment. I. It is the first in point of time. When on

this infant earth, just born in sinless beauty from old mother chaos, the parents of the human race first walked abroad, this was their first employment. Adam was no professional gentleman. He did not practice law-or nedicine, nor teach theology,--nor was he a mechanic either. He was not placed in a furnace, or a foundry, or a workshop. He never humbugged a jury, or abused a witness, --he never amputated a leg or cured a fever, or preached a sermon, or struck an anvil in

his life. Nor was he a merchant either, nor did he ever trip behind a counter, bending his noble head over a box of hooks and eyes or a paper of white chapel sharps, or poured out clo-quent harrangues in the praise of silk mantil-las and lloniton laces—or strained his stalwart muscles in measuring tapes and ribbons, or in diving into a barrel after salt mackerel. Nor was Eve one of your weak bodied, or strong-minded women-she never "lectured" in her life, not even to her husband,-she never went through the medical schools or walked tried her hand even at plain sewing until after she fell from her high estate, about which time

she commenced making aprons for the family Nothing of all this was assigned as their duty. But in a garden, fitted with fruits and flowers they followed the highest occupation that sin-less humanity was capable of-the cultivation of the earth. To "keep the garden and to dress it" was

their early easy task,—and though after the fall man's labours were increased and were less successful than before, it was long, long before they sought another channel. And-as it was the first, so also will it be the last, em-ployment of our race. When it ceases, man-

kind must also cease. But while the world exists it will exist, for he whose word is truth itself has said that " while the earth remaineth summer and winter, seed time and harvest shall never cease.

II. But it is beside this the basis of all things else on earth. ""Dust we are" is a n

From earth all living the God given soul-the proburns within us-this spark that spiritual man alone, is not of ear ced upor it by his God for wise

Along the cool sequestored vale of life, They keep the noiseless tenor of their way. Hence obviously the interest with which his occupation is invested. But there is another side to the picture, which it may be useful to look at.

While all this is undeniably true : while the science of agriculture is the first of all in point of importance, we must also remember that it is by no means independent of the other arts of life.

"God never made an independent man." Man never framed or followed an indepen-dent occupation. While supporting all, just as well as the most practical man or this occupation is in its turn supported by all. Nor is there a single branch of industry, or even of idleness that does not tend to its support.

But for the various mechanic arts, what would agriculture be ? But for his ploughs all are on each other, if we strike at one and his harrows and his drills-his mowing, his reaping and his threshing machines, what would the farmer be to-day? An abject toiling slave, scratching up the earth low we grovel, a chain of fellowship conwith a crooked stick, harrowing in his grain with a bunch of brambles, threshing with e bunch of brambles, threshing out his wheat with a beetle and winnowing it against the north wind, as they still do in some parts of the world that are purely agricultural.

But for commerce and its merchantmen, where would his profits be? where the world-wide market that is now open for his products?

But for the professional part of the community—the non-producers, as they are sometimes sneeringly called, who would purchase and consume the surplus that the farmer raises? What motive would he have to grow a single bushel more than he could consume at home? And where then would be the glorious results to him and to

secured. From this it follows, that our interests are the same. Dependent as we another our flesh will feel the blow. No matter where we live, no matter how we live, no matter how high we soar, or how will reach the rest.

Away then with the narrow-minded selfish policy that, by exciting local interest alone, fosters and excites sectional opposition and sectional jealousy. There are ment whom some term wise, who would have us believe in policy like this; men who would array section against section, state against state, county against county, town against town, and country against city, and persuade (if they can) the denizens of one, that they can rise only on the ruins or misfortunes of the others. Most groundless error ! Most palpable absurdity !! . There is no open injury that man can do to his

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]