

THE SUSQUEHANNA REGISTER.

"THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE IS THE LEGITIMATE SOURCE, AND THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE THE TRUE END OF GOVERNMENT."

VOLUME 27—NUMBER 41.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1852.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1445.

THE SUSQUEHANNA REGISTER,
(A Weekly Newspaper.)

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA., BY H. H. FRAZIER.

TERMS.
One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, cash actually in advance.
Two Dollars if paid within the year.
Two Dollars and Fifty cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
No subscriptions longer than two years.
These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, one week, \$0.50
Each subsequent week, 0.25
Business cards per annum with paper, 3.00
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Selected Miscellany.
From Gleason's Pictorial.
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

AN INCIDENT IN THE DAYS OF THE CANADIAN REBELLION.

The long pent-up fires of Canadian discontent had at length burst forth throughout the whole extent of two provinces, from Quebec to Penetanguishene; in open rebellion, which threatened ere long to grow into a popular and successful revolution. Thirty thousand American sympathizers, possessing, as a general thing, as little character as true courage, and less capacity than either, responded to the call of McKenzie, Papineau, and other equally patriotic Canadian demagogues, and were rallying their forces to various points along the whole American frontier, preparing, in defiance of all law, human or divine, to invade Canada, crush the gallant yoke of Britain from off her enslaved colonies, revolutionize British America, and establish a model republic, under which every American liberator was to hold an office of trust and profit.

Commissioners of Generals, Commodores, Colonels, and army and navy Captains, were as plenty among the vagabond crusaders in Western New York, Ohio and Michigan, as were the floods of "wild cat" bank notes of the same period in the latter State.

I had taken a very active interest in the grand crusade, and the "Canadian Congress," assembled in an obscure cellar in Cleveland, Ohio, had rewarded my zeal by making me a Captain in the Canadian navy, and the present command of a little fore-and-aft schooner, and that of a first class line-of-battle-ship in prospect.

It was late in the season when I was detached to Buffalo with my vessel, for the purpose of taking in six old brass six-pounders, which were to constitute the schooner's battery when the war was first begun, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, together with three hundred muskets, dragoons' catlasses, and pistols, ad infinitum, which were to be used by the patriot army in the west to commence the war with.

By the exercise of some little tact on my part, and a combination of lucky circumstances on the part of Providence, I succeeded in accomplishing my mission so far as to get the arms and munitions of war on board, and escaping from the harbor of Buffalo in a snow-storm, while the half dozen United States Marshals were debauching a harmless Canadian schooner to which I had directed their attention for my own benefit.

My instructions were to touch at Cleveland for the purpose of taking in a quantity of arms which had been collected there, and then to stop at Huron, where I would be met by Gen. McLeod, of the patriot army, who would give me definite instructions as to my final destination.

I got into Cleveland without any trouble, and got again, by carrying off two deputy marshals, and landing them on the lake shore in the woods, some miles to the westward of the harbor.

My six "sisters" were buried under the ballast alongside the keelson—the powder stowed in four barrels, bored full of holes, and oysters all around the keel, while the hulls were packed in real red lead casks, and the muskets, pistols, and swords, in long boxes, with plenty of hay showing through the joints, all marked "Redeada." So that I had little fear of being caught at Huron, particularly as the people here, to a man, and to a woman, I think, were favorable to the practical revolutionary movement.

It was nearly dark, on a cold, hoarse evening in December, when I arrived at Huron; and as the crew were all out on the long wooden pier which forms the western side of the harbor, bent on to a low-line "trucking" the schooner up towards the wharves, I saw a tall, military-looking man come along under the pier, point towards the vessel when he came near the men, and after making, as I judged, some hurried inquiries of them about her, he came towards me, and the moment he stopped opposite where I was standing at the head of the schooner, he stood at his ease, and said, "I am standing at his elbow, as Gen. McLeod, the Commodore-in-Chief of the patriot army in the West. I had never seen the General, but he had been described to me so very minutely that I could not be mistaken in him; besides, the moment he stopped, he passed a sign which served as the 'grand hallooing sign' among the 'hunters'—a so-called organization of which nearly every village was a member, so that there could be no mistake in the matter—the man was no other than the veritable Gen. McLeod himself."

"Good evening, Captain," he said, as soon as I had replied to the hail. "What luck, Captain?"

"Good! All right, General. But come aboard, sir." And I gave the schooner's crew in alongside the pier, so that he could step on deck.

A moment later, and he stood there beside my helm, a real Hercules in stature, enveloped in a stout gray overcoat, with a fur cap turned down over his ears, while he gazed a few seconds in mute admiration upon the stalwart form of one of the Iron Duke's favorite veterans of the Peninsula and Waterloo. The General gave me the regular 'hunter's grip,' and then asked again:

"Well, Captain, what success?"

"Beautiful, sir," I answered. "Got 'em all right down there, fooled Uncle Sam's officers at Buffalo, gave two more of 'em a free passage for nine miles out of Cleveland, and set them ashore in the woods; and here I am, General, all square by the life's and brass, ready to fool Old Lundy's Lane, General John E. Wool, and the other epauleted 'preventatives' that I expect will be here in Huron before I get away."

"Good!" exclaimed the General, laughing heartily, "very good, Captain. There's nothing like confidence in helping one out of a tight place. But you say that you have got everything safe?"

"Ay, General, so nicely stowed away that even the Argus-eyed Scott himself might search the schooner for a whole day, and fail to discover anything wrong. Got the cannons hoisted under the ballast, the powder stowed in oysters, bullets in red lead barrels, and the small arms packed in furniture boxes; so you see we're all safe, general."

"Yes, it would seem so; but look out that 'Old Lundy's Lane,' as you call him, don't get at your secret. He's in town I believe, and there's the steamer Constitution lying up there, from which he has his very own taken a large quantity of arms and ammunition; so look out for him."

"I will, general; and if the old seven foot hero of Chippewa gets to windward of me, I'll ship second-mate to a lime-kiln and use my commission, as captain in the Canadian Navy, to light the fire with."

"Bravo, Captain! That's the right sort of spirit! But come up and see me as soon as you get fast. Come and take supper with me. I'm incoo, you know, this evening—stopping at Jennings' Ohio hotel—come up, will you?" and the moment I answered "yes," the general leaped ashore and went off the wharf towards the big hotel.

As I entered the hotel half an hour later, I was shown into the dining room, where the company were already at supper; and there, at the head of the table, sat the head of the patriot army in a suit of plain clothes, while ranged along down on either hand, were several officers of the United States Army. And one of them, a stout, hard-featured man in a brown uniform, I set him down at once as Major General Scott.

General McLeod smiled and nodded familiarly to me as I sat down, and the seats near him being all filled, he pointed with his knife to one near the table, into which I introduced myself without ceremony, and commenced playing knife and fork with the others.

I observed during supper, that the officers toward the head of the table eyed the patriot general and myself very suspiciously; but no word was spoken to either of us, and I had very nearly finished my supper in silence, when a doctor, who was seated next to me, and with whom I was intimately acquainted, asked me in a low tone what I thought of the general.

"What general, F?" I asked.

"Why, General Scott, of course."

"Well, then, I don't know, doctor, for I have never seen him; but one thing I do know, and that is, if he is half as noble looking an officer as our commander-in-chief up there at the head of the table is, the Americans may well be proud of him as the head of their army."

"Why, what in the name of nonsense do you mean, Captain?"

"Just this, doctor—that General Donald McLeod, there, at the head of the table, looks more like a hero than forty General Scotts."

"Captain, are you drunk or crazy? Why, man, that is General Winfield Scott himself!"

"Down went my brained tea cup with a crash that shivered it to atoms on the table, at this startling announcement; and leaning to my feet, I darted from the room, through the hall, out in the street, and away down toward the wharf like a locomotive, determined to get the schooner under weigh and be off, somewhere, I did not care where much, so that I escaped from 'Old Lundy's Lane.'

But it was too late, for I found the vessel in possession of some fifty United States soldiers, who were all working away like beavers, discharging my contraband cargo of patriot arms and ammunition.

I wandered about the streets for about an hour, feeling myself as completely sold as ever a man was, and so thoroughly ashamed of myself, that I did not want to go where any one could see my face; till I was finally picked up by a lieutenant, who informed me that Gen. Scott wished to see me at the Hotel.

I went like a dog going to be hung; and being introduced into the presence of the hero of Chippewa, Gen. Wool said about a dozen other army officers, I received in the first place, a great deal of good advice from General Scott, and then a most pressing invitation to join the party in a oyster supper prepared from the bivalves which only an hour previously had served as an overcoat to our patriot powder. I remained, and before the party broke up, I had made a public and most positive declaration, that if I ever engaged in another piratical expedition, it should be in some country where Major General Winfield Scott would not be likely to interfere with my sailing orders.

"Different sounds will travel with different velocity—a call to dinner will run over a ten-acre lot in a moment, while a summons to return to work takes from five to eight minutes.

Elephant Shooting.

Or all the 'Wild Sports of the East,' it is difficult to account for the popularity which elephant shooting has attained among the European sporting community of Ceylon, for independently of the fatigue and exposure inseparable from the pursuit of this animal, and the extreme insubtricity of the climate where elephants are found in the greatest abundance there is nothing of commercial value that can result from the 'bagging' of a Ceylon elephant, unless he happens to be a tusk, which is very rarely the case. The only trophy is the tail, or brush, in sporting phrasing, which we believe, is only capable of being manufactured into an inferior bracelet for the ladies. Unlike the South African elephant, that of Ceylon is, in the majority of cases, destitute of tusks, which formidable weapons, as is well known, form the ivory of commerce. Probably, no more than one or two hundred is possessed of tusks, and yet many hundreds of elephants are annually destroyed in the island of Ceylon. A war of extermination is waged against them, which, without doubt, will eventually accomplish their complete extinction there. The elephant is not vicious by nature, it is only when roused by anger that it becomes dangerous, and then it charges any animal that approaches it. No animal that approaches it can successfully resist its attacks, and trees as thick as a man's body have been known to have been knocked down by a furious assault. The attack of a gentleman coming suddenly on an elephant, which the consequence would have been fatal to him if his own presence of mind had not saved him. He was attacked, but dodged the furious beast round a tree, and happening to have a stick in his hand, he applied it so vigorously to the animal's proboscis, which is very tender, that he actually succeeded in beating him off. Their mode of assault is charging with the head low, or seizing with the trunk. In the former case they knock the object of their vengeance down, and trample him to death; in the latter they throw him up into the air or dash him against a tree or a rock. Elephants are not very destructive to property, but instances of their walking boldly through the walls of a house, and carrying everything before them, have come under our correspondence. "A house on one of the properties under my charge," he observes, "was demolished by the entrance of an elephant. It broke open the door, but the space being too narrow to admit the body, it carried the whole frame along with it, and having walked through the house, without regard to partitions or other obstacles,attereded down the fence on the opposite side, where it made its exit. Of course the houses in Ceylon are not quite so substantially built as the houses in Great Britain.—London Sunday Times.



AGRICULTURAL.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Before the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, Oct. 7, 1852.

BY HON. LUTHER KIDDER.

Hon. Wm. JESSUP.
Dear Sir—In pursuance of a very flattering resolution of the Agricultural Society over which you preside, I have the honor of placing at your disposal, the address delivered by me on the 7th inst.—The circumstances under which it was prepared, might well give me a claim to the indulgence of your intelligent community; but such as it is, I submit it without further apology.

I cannot restrain the expression of my astonishment and delight, at what I saw on the occasion referred to. I never dreamed of witnessing in Susquehanna County, at this day, such trophies of agricultural wealth! Your cattle, sheep and hogs, as well as your vegetable products, cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by any county in the Commonwealth. You, sir, have reason to feel proud of the success of your labors in the cause of agriculture.

I am, sir, yours very truly,
L. KIDDER.

Gentlemen of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society.

Wuz I received an invitation through your efficient President, to deliver your annual address, I was surprised that your choice should have fallen upon a professional man, rather than upon one whose life had been devoted to the science of agriculture. My first impulse was to decline the honor so kindly offered, but on reflection, I decided to accept, and I appear before you this day, to discharge this pleasant duty.

In appearing before you on this occasion, I feel that I am not among strangers. I am surrounded by many familiar faces, and personal friends, who for many years have honored me with their kindness and confidence. A portion of my youth, also, was spent in your county, where my associations were formed, and many of which will cease only with my life. Since that period, everything about me has changed. The aspect of your present condition compared with the past, furnishes the basis of human triumph, and the triumphs of human industry over the obstacles of nature. The rude forest has given place to smiling fields; the rude hut to the substantial dwelling; the simple food to the necessities of life. Your fences are better raised; your land is better cultivated; your harvests are vastly more abundant; if I had not witnessed the gradual progress of these great changes in your condition, I should at this time, be pained in the dilemma of one of the heroes of the celebrated Sketch Book, who went to sleep before our Revolutionary war, and awoke after its close: every thing appeared, to him now, strange, and most unaccountable. Next so with me. I have had many opportunities to observe your great perseverance, and successful advancement, in this county, in all the elements of prosperity and wealth. If you cannot boast of a genial climate, and fruitful soil, you can boast of a hardy race of pioneers, from New-England; who penetrated a wilderness, and endured every hardship and privation in its subjugation. Slow was the process and toilsome the work. The iron hand of poverty was upon them, but with iron strength, and deep the basis of their victory. They performed the task, and laid broad and fertile the basis of our present prosperity. Some of them fought the battles of freedom; others, were their immediate descendants; but all were imbued with the same spirit, and the same unflinching energy. It is true, the gloomy foreboding before them, but "hope, eternal in the human breast," welled up in the future. A bare subsistence was with them the great object of existence. Luxuries were not thought of, but a home surrounded with peace and plenty, in their old age, was the summit of their virtuous ambition.

We may talk of our armies, who fight our battles, and achieve our splendid victories; they deserve the meed of praise, and receive it; but their vocation is necessarily the destruction of life and property. Give me, for my admiration an army of pioneers, who penetrate the wilderness, and add to the wealth of the country. Such were the men, who first planted their footsteps in your county, and paved the way for its future progress. I have enjoyed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with many of them, and a more hardy and intelligent race never trod the earth, or subdued the soil. Temperate in their habits, honest in their dealings, and kind and hospitable in all their intercourse with society, they stood forth as bright examples of the social virtues, which adorn the human character. Some of their staid limbs are now honored and respected; but most of them have gone to their final rest, leaving worthy descendants to fill their places, and tread in their footsteps. As an evidence that honest industry is rewarded, we have the fact, that nearly all of your old settlers secured in an eminent degree, the full realization of their hopes: Peace and plenty crowned the decline of life, and the prospect of a better and brighter world, smoothed the pillow of death.

I could not resist the temptation to refer to the first cultivator of your soil. To them you are indebted for opening the

way, in the midst of every privation and hardship. To you is allotted the pleasing duty to follow after, and improve the rich advantages they secured. In grappling with the gloomy future, they had found upon a system of improved agriculture, the means of their own and their profitable and now devoted upon you. They had their heads bent upon the frugal and frugal, and their families to sustain. Isolated and hemmed in by the wilderness, their market was distant and precarious. With you, it is different—your own door, the purchaser comes, and pays you the highest price for the produce of your farms. In the early settlement of this county those stupendous round you on every side, and penetrate your very bowels, had never been dreamed of. But your happy case "in pleasant places," amid the halcyon days of peace and plenty, with your father and your forefathers cleared, your future agricultural prospects are marked by a broad line of light.

I have long indulged the opinion, that the cultivation of the soil furnished the most rational and freer enjoyment to man. It promotes the health of the body, and the vigor of the mind. It is pure, from care, vexation and strife, and secures in its results, a greater degree of real independence; and above all, it makes us more cheerful, more moral, and religious, by affording our thoughts from nature, up to nature's God. It is moreover more natural, to the tastes and habits of man, than any other pursuit. God in his infinite wisdom, made him give him dominion over all the earth, and out of the ground he made to grow every tree that was pleasant to the sight and good for food; "he was doomed "to till the ground," and "to eat bread by the sweat of his face." We are promised also seed time and harvest, which never fail. We have dew and the golden sunshine. These are our daily joys, for such so many evidences that a beneficent Providence smiles upon the labors of the field. When the chosen people of God returned from their Egyptian bondage, to the land of their fathers, the whole territory was apportioned among the different tribes, and again parcelled out in equal quantities to the heads of families. They were governed by a Theocracy; God himself was their ruler. From all we can glean in the sacred scriptures, aided by the light of Jewish history, this favored state attained at this period the very highest state of agricultural prosperity. So fruitful was the soil, and so abundant were its supplies, that it was ordained that every seventh year should be a general jubilee, when the fields were to lie fallow, and the vine and olive trees were not to be pruned, and even the mountains sides, which now block and desolate this every acre, were to be left to the wilderness, and the people were to be in the greatest profusion the generous grapes a picture so lovely and so replete with domestic felicity was never presented to our view, if we except only the bowers of Eden, the far-famed, but fabled Arcadia. The declension of their agriculture, marked with great precision, when the national downfall, of this peculiar people, commenced. Their beautiful land was long since given to strangers, and desolation reigned throughout its borders.

I have adverted to the palmy days of the Jewish Commonwealth, for the purpose of showing that the cultivation of the soil is not only the natural employment of man, ordained by God, but that its pursuit promotes the greatest happiness and highest desecration. All history which is philosophy teaching by example, goes to prove, that the highest state of civilization and refinement, has only existed when agriculture has been the most prosperous. I will go farther, and state that civilized and refined society cannot exist without it. It is the hand-maid, and I might say, the origin of all the liberal arts and professions which exigencies of society have called into existence. It is in fact the mighty lever of Archimedes, which for ages, has moved the social structure of the whole civilized world. The forcious savage pushed the doubtful lever, or unbroken barbarian regime, and left the earth uncultivated, and ninth parts of the whole human family, would find a certain prey to famine; every social system would be instantly upturned, from its deapest foundations; and one universal wail of hopeless despair, would extend throughout this beautiful heritage of man. Every city would become desolate, and every prosperous country depopulated; and to complete the ghastly picture, every vestige of civilization would be as if it had never been.

Has affrighted from the earth. This, if you will investigate the subject, and examine its practical details, as I have done, you will discover the overwhelming influence which this branch of industry exerts upon our race. The striking contrast, produced by its extinction, in some of the most celebrated eastern countries, are too extraordinary to escape our notice. I have already adverted to the past, and present condition of Palestine, where barbarian rule, for centuries, has driven "the ploughshare of ruin" over its beautiful shores. This enlightening spot where the advent of our Saviour took place, and "whither the christian religion has since spread, is now a desolate and desecrated by Christ, are invaded by the scoffing infidel; agriculture, its former source of wealth and power, is reduced to the lowest state of casual attention. The soil has lost none of its inherent virtues, but the careful cultivators have disappeared, amidst the convulsions, which have successively overwhelmed it.

In this connection, and as an illustration of the effect of the decline of agriculture upon the fate of nations, the Assyrian Empire, which has long since been forgotten. Embracing within her empire, a most genial climate and fruitful soil, she sustained her greatness for centuries, and only yielded to where desolation swept over her beautiful fields, and withered her source of greatness. Her splendid cities and palaces which are now being dismantled by the accomplished Lyard, show at once the active agent of her grandeur, and the cause of her fall. For three thousand years, her very name has been blotched from the face of nations; and the black tent of the Arab is pitched upon the mounds, which enclose her gorgeous palaces and temples. That agriculture was the original element of her prosperity, and wealth, is proved by both ancient and modern authority.

Within the limits to which I have prescribed myself I cannot enter upon a general view of ancient agriculture. It would furnish a fruitful subject for a volume. I shall only present a very superficial outline, for the purpose of opposing a popular error, which extensively prevails in this country. It is most erroneously supposed, that the careful improvement of the soil, and the multiplication of its products, are of modern origin, brought about, by the superior wisdom and skill of the present generation. This is a great mistake. I admit, that agricultural science, within a few years, has accomplished wonders. It has exposed and explained the elements of our soil, and the cheapest method of its renovation, and improvement. We should estimate, cherish and adopt it, as a sure means of national and individual wealth; but the ancient Egean assure you, surpassed us, as far as the cultivation of the soil, as they did in the art of sculpture and painting, and they bestowed more exact attention upon the one, than upon the other. Egypt was at a very early period the granary of the civilized world; but the confined valley of the Nile was the fruitful source of all her wealth and power, as well as the limit of her agriculture. It was during this period, that those stupendous pyramids arose, which for centuries, have been the wonder and admiration of the same nations. These vast improvements for the benefit of agriculture, were constructed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the vanity and extent of their agricultural resources; but it was the want of wisdom to the soil, which destroyed, which to the present day, attract the observation of the traveller. Her decay and ruin were coeval, with the destruction of her agriculture. Barbarians first invaded her soil and barbarian hands slew her ancient cultivators, and the sluggish culture which modern Egypt now presents, affords, but a mere glimpse of her former grandeur. Equally distinguished were the Grecian States, as well as Carthage, for the