|  | Aydirntural. |
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## Increased Atteation to Agriculture.

Agriculture, for a long time, was al-
most wholly abandoned, and continued to most wholly abandoned, and continued to
be neglected, till the introduction of the feudal system in the fifteenth cen-
tury. This gave every man a distinction tury. 'This gave every man a distinction
and rauk according to the quantity of and rauk according to the quantity of
land he occupied. Nothing contributed
more to sive an importance to acricultul mal pursuits, than the introduction of thissystem, which gave the tenant who cul.
tirated the soil, as well as the landlord who owned it, political privileges which
were enjoyed by no other members of the were enjoyed by no other members of the
community.
A utwithstanding 捙l this, England has done more for the admanement of agri-
culture, during the bist fifty yeme, culture, doring the bhisfyifty years, "than
during double the anount of years in any precnling period of her history. She his always been cugaged in war. Her
listory is made up of little else but aclistory is made up of little else but ac-
counts of sieges, of battles, and of conengered in foreign and aggressive wars, satesuman, "she hanguage of hor oyy arts and her arms to the four guarters of
the grobe," she has left her own suil at the globe," she has left her own suil at
home, uncultivated and unproductive. - Within the last fifty years, she has yiven more attention to acriculture; and her
efforts liave been crowned with success. She has more than doubled the amount of her agricultural productions.
The same remarks apply as well to the
French; may, ther apply with more force French; may, they apply with more force
to the French than they do to the lineramount of wars to carry on, while they have suffered mure from the effects of bad government. Since the revolution,
they have made some advancement in they have made some advancement in
arriculture, but are still far behind Great Britian, notwithatanding they yave a cli-
mate and soil adapted to every wariety of vegetable growth. In all parts of the
continent of Europe, increasingattention is paid to this subject. In Lombardy
and Flanders, it is carried to the highest state of improvement.
In all parts of the world, increased at-
tention has been paid to the cultivation of the suil. In the old and new world and in both hemispheres, men are beginning to see, that an all-wise Creator has
decreed that plants and animals should derive their subsistence chiefly from the soil, and that all the elements of vegetable and animal matter are to be found in
the soil. What these elements and ingredients are, it is the province of the
ehemist to inform us. The chemist has given us all the knowledge he has on the
subject; the aii and the water, the soil and the subsuil, have each a part in their possession, and should cach be made to contribute a share. Nature, in the strict herself to the animal, veretable or mineral world. It' is lighly probable that the now world was, at first, entirely a mineral mass of matter, from which vegetables soon grew abundintly enough to support all animated mature. Geologists gencrally suppose the action of the was neecssary to fit it for the abode of plants and animals; but it is believed that the action of the frost, with the winter's rain and snow, is a powerful fer-

- tilizer in this olimate; and that fa!l plow-- tilizer in this olimatej, and that fa!l plow-
ing, ind, occasionally, deep plowing, should go together.
contiaual cropping and carrying off the contiaual cropping and carrying, off the
products of the soil, year nfter year, without maling any returus by manuring and enriching it. tends to exhaust the soil. Plowing aud harrowing, stirring and pulverizing the soil are not nlone sufficient
to restore tho propertios which have been to restore tho properties which have been
taken away by the crops, In addition to these, lime, potash, phosphate of lime or saltpetre, plaster of paris, and human ex. crements, should be mixed with the soil in different proportions, according to the can find, sometines by tho doud-side, and aways on foamps, a rich deposit for the
suply of food his plante. The business of coinposting manure by the use of muolf apd other iugredidnts, such as greon vegetable mattor: mixed with mineral silustances, is of the highest importanee
to the farmer. useful vegetables and fruits, and ascer-
tained the exact proportion of all the elements which enterinto the composition
of each. Their method of analysis is,
inst to dry, then to weigh; then to bur anst to dry, then to weigh; then to bur the ashes.' The ashes- are supposed to contain all the mineral substances which vegetables draw from the earth; and
these substances-must be restored to th earth in some why or manner, in order to secure ar rood crop afterwards, especiall
if it be of the sime kind. For if thi
abstriction trow the soil of certain abstriction from the soil of certain prop-
erties goes on year aftgr year, for consid erable time, the soil will become exhaus
ted and unproductive. The minera sobstanees found in plants must first ex
int in the earth, and mist coune from thi carth; other-wise the plants camut grow there.
Chemists have not only analyyed a
most every article used as the food monimads and of man, but, also. every part
af the anime thaly, of the animal boly, -the bonce, the mus
cle, the fat, the miik, the skin, the homs cle, the fat, the milh, the skim, the homs sumo, and are consequently all draw the numbers of cattle, sluep, horsess; hogs poaltry, dec., which have been driven or carried awiy from the country to som
distant market, no part of whose bodic has been returned to the same soil to preserve its fertility, we are surprised,
that the suil from which so much has al ready been subtracted, shonld continue to produce so much as it does. The con-
tinual skimming of the soil and carrying off the crops, is the reason why the we in many prits no longer ahle to raise it haceo; white on the other hamd, China
which his wistod newy hou which has existed many thousand years,
continues to be as porpulous and productive as ever, becanse she exports pothing and wasters
the earth.

Crafring Friet Trees.-An inter
wtinge discovery has beon made in Frane
with regard to engrafting fuat trees. In
tead of makine use of tead of making use of a graft, a slip, ud planted in a potatoe, so that a coup is If inches of the slip remain visible.
ioon takes root, developes itself, and fin $y$ becomes a handsome tree bearine finc ruit. This method is due to a Bohe nian gardener.

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