

tion to the stock of literary information connected with agriculture, supplied to our farmers; while many of the experiments were too intricate and complicated to be reduced to practice with any certainty of accuracy. And others, were an expensive, and the most perfect success would not warrant the outlay. Unsuccessful attempts to follow the directions given for making these experiments, brought what came to be denominated "book farming" into great disrepute with the industrious, frugal and successful farmers of the country, and excited a jealousy and a prejudice against this description of information upon agricultural subjects, which it has cost years of patient and unceasing effort in any measure to allay, and which are not yet removed.

In the meantime geological research, heretofore principally confined to investigation into the mineral kingdom proper, has been extended to its legitimate office, and has brought within its examination the formation of its various soils, and their minute constituent parts. Chemistry has commenced where geology closed, and by a careful analysis of these constituents of the various soils, of the principal agricultural products, and of the usual manures, is laboring to establish upon philosophical principles the true relations between the soil and the manures to be applied, and between both and the crop to be planted and produced. It is seeking out, with rapid success, the appropriate food of the different vegetables cultivated by the farmer, the soils and manures in which the food for each is found, and the way in which it may be most successfully administered. So with the food for the domestic animals, and the most economical manner of feeding them.

These investigations are the reverse of the former system of arbitrary experiments.—There, a result was made to justify the arbitrary means adopted to produce it. Here, causes are ascertained, and being so ascertained, are relied upon to produce their natural effect, which effect is the result sought.

The importance of this great subject is effectually arousing the attention of the literary and scientific men of the country, and the success already experienced is drawing to these researches minds qualified for the labor, and energies equal to its rapid advancement. The progress made is bringing together the unsettled mind of the country, and producing the very general impression that the time has arrived when the foundation of a new systematic and practical agricultural education should be laid, and the superstructure commenced.

It is universally conceded that agriculture has shared but lightly in the fostering care and government patronage which have been liberally extended to commerce and manufactures, nor is it believed that additional public expenditure is necessary to enable the state to do all that can reasonably be required of it, to accomplish this great object. Our educational funds are rich, and the colleges, academies and common schools of the State share liberally in the distribution of them, while a normal school, for the education of teachers, instituted at the seat of government, is also mainly supported from these funds. These institutions present the organization, through which, perhaps better than through any independent channel, this instruction can be universally disseminated among the agricultural population of the State. The annual additions to the school district libraries may be made with reference to this branch of education, and thus place within the reach of all, the discoveries as the progress, and the rules of husbandry deduced from them, as they shall be settled and given to the public from the pens of the competent professors engaged in pursuing the researches.

This society, and like associations, may, through appropriate committees, their corresponding secretaries, public spirited commercial men, and otherwise, collect and embody in their transaction, facts and information respecting the markets, foreign and domestic; the present and probable supply of agricultural products; the mode and manner of presenting the principal productions in various markets in the most acceptable form; the state and prospects of trade at home and abroad, and the changes present and prospective in the commercial policy of our own and other countries, with the probable influence upon the agricultural market. The commercial and agricultural press will doubtless come powerfully to the aid of the associations, in all efforts of this character, and having these great objects in view.

In this way the foundation may be gradually laid, and the materials collected for the commencement of those agricultural studies, which time and application, with the constant evidence of their utility in practice, would ripen into a system, to be engrained upon the regular course of studies pursued in colleges, academies and common schools, and made a branch of the studies of the male class in the Normal School, placed under the superintendence of an instructor selected for the purpose, and qualified to prepare his classes for teaching the studies in the common schools in the State.

Thus a generation of farmers would soon come forward, well educated in the great and essential principles of agricultural production; in the true relations existing between agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and in the adaptation and preparation of their products to the agricultural markets. Such farmers, with the continued aid of the schools in which they were taught, would become the best manual labor instructors for their successors.

The passage of time reminds me that I am extending these remarks beyond the proprieties of the occasion and the patience of my audience. A single reflection shall close them.

However confidently the opinion may be entertained that other circumstances and relations might present a prospect for the agriculture of our State and country more stable, independent and flourishing; certain it is, that the future here opened is full of promise. We see in it the strongest possible security for our beloved country, through an indomitable period against the ravages of famine. Our varied soil and climate and agricultural double the "soil" as the disease and failure of the crop will not, as a necessary consequence, reduce any class of our population to a pauper's condition from hunger. We see, also, in addition to feeding ourselves, our surplus surplus, if not abundant, sufficient, if judiciously and prudently applied, even now to drive famine from the length and breadth of Europe. And this it is in our power, by faithful and judicious application, soon to make

it equal to the expulsion of hunger from the commercial world. We see that, dependent upon the commercial markets, our agriculture may bring upon our country a high degree of prosperity, and enable us, when extraordinary occasions shall call for its exercise, to practice a national benevolence as grateful to the hearts of the humane as to the wants of the destitute. And we see that by a wider diffusion and more secure establishment of a more successful agriculture among our citizens, as a permanent employment, we are laying broader and deeper the foundations of our free institutions, the pride and glory of our country, and prized by our freemen as their richest earthly blessing; the history of all civil government, confirmed by the experience of this republic, furnishing proof that a well educated, industrious and independent yeomanry, are the safest repository of freedom and free institutions.

FROM THE ARMY!

Affairs in Mexico.

PEREZBURGO, Sept. 23, 1847.
The schooner Charon from Tampico on the 5th inst., has arrived at New Orleans. La Patria gives a letter from the capital, though of no later date, which says that the negotiations had made a satisfactory impression, and that very shortly peace was expected, the principal articles being that the United States restore to Mexico the California and all the ports, cities and towns which the American forces now occupy. The United States forever to retain Texas, its limits to extend to the left bank of the Rio Del Norte, comprising Matamoros by means of a canal cut for that purpose.

In respect to the latter points, nothing definite had been agreed upon. It was impossible to assemble Congress, and a Junta of nobles were formed for the express purpose of devising a treaty.

Other articles are mentioned, but they are of secondary importance.

Gen. Valencia surrendered himself to the Mexican government and was sent as a prisoner to Gaudaloupe and tried.

Another report is that Santa Anna had ordered Paredes to quit the country, but he proposes to march to the capital and fight.

Alvarez has announced his intention to assemble troops for the purpose of attacking the Americans the first favorable opportunity.

Paredes is reported to be marching on the capital, with a respectable force, to put down Santa Anna.

Salas declares that the battle of Contreras was lost by the inskillfulness of Valencia and the cowardice of Torrejon, who, instead of obeying the orders of Santa Anna to charge the Americans with cavalry, pusillanimously fled, thus bringing ruin on the infantry.

The Picayune thinks it probable that diplomatic arrangements may contemplate changing the American title to the California from conquest to purchase.

The letter which appears in La Patria, from its correspondence in the city of Mexico, is dated the 29th of August, which is later than any previous intelligence from the capital.—N. Y. Herald.

Interesting War Intelligence.

Very Interesting Letter from a distinguished Officer in the Army to his Correspondent at Washington.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 22, 1847.

We are now located in one wing of the Archbishop's palace. Chapultepec, with its magnificent grove, is before us, and we overlook the great city, surrounded by its lakes, and embosomed in its mountains. I never realized the beauty of the valley of Mexico until I reached this spot. To see it now, lighted by the soft, bright moon, with every village, spire, hut, and mountain reflected in its silver lakes you would think it even surpassed the description we read of it.—There are also some stupendous works of art around us. But I can tell you nothing for I have not yet been in the city, though I have knocked at its gates. In the absence, then, of something more interesting, I shall have to tell you of the operations of the army.

On the 7th inst. Gen. Twiggs's division left Puebla. It was followed on the 8th by Gen. Quitman's, on the 9th by Gen. Worth's, and on the 10th by Gen. Pillow's. Gen. Scott left on the 8th, and overtook Gen. Twiggs that night at San Martin. Our march over the mountain was undisturbed, except by rumors of guerrillas and resistance. Both disappeared as we approached, and we left their abandoned works as we found them.

On the 11th Gen. Twiggs encamped at Ayotla, 15 miles from Mexico, on the direct road. The other divisions, on each succeeding day, came up in order, and took position in the rear.—Gen. Worth occupying Chalco. The reconnaissance of the 12th 13th satisfied us of the strength of the enemy's defenses in our front. Their principal defenses were at El Penon, commanding the causeway between the lakes of Tezcuc and Chalco. The hill of El Penon is about two hundred feet high, having three plateaus of different elevations. It stands in the waters of Lake Tezcuc. Its base is surrounded by a trench, and its sides arranged with breastworks from its base to its crest. It was armed with thirty pieces of cannon, and defended by 7,000 men, under Santa Anna in person. The causeway passed directly by its base—the waters of the lake washing each side of the causeway for two miles in front, and the whole distance seven miles to the city. There was a battery on the causeway about four hundred yards in advance of the Penon, another by its side, a third about a mile in front of the entrance to the city, and a fourth at the entrance. About two miles in front of the Penon a road branched off to the left, and crossed the outlet of Lake Huchmilco, at the village of Mexicalcingo, six miles from the main road. This village, surrounded by a trench, was developed in batteries, and only approached over a paved causeway a mile in length. Beyond the causeway continued through the marsh for two miles farther, and opened upon terra firma at the village of Churubusco, which was also fortified, and which we still see more of presently.

The reconnaissance of the 14th satisfied us that the route south of Lake Chalco was practicable for our wagons, or could be made so. That day Gen. Taylor's division closed upon the village of Chalco, and the next morning (15th) Gen. Worth led off south of the lake. The divisions took the line of

march in succession, Gen. Twiggs bringing up the rear, and we turned our backs upon Mexico. General Valencia, with 6,000 men, made an attempt to annoy our rear as it turned. Lake Chalco, but Gen. Taylor's division, having in front, and his division well in hand, wheeled into line on the left, and with one discharge of Taylor's battery, tumbled over some men and horses, and sent the rest flying over the hills like wild ducks from the lakes. He then broke again into column, and resumed his march. The rancheros and guerrillas hovering about our front gave us little trouble; and the working parties filled up the trenches, and rolled away the rocks which had been placed there to retard us, without stopping our march. On the 17th General Worth encamped at San Augustin, on the Apolluco road, and moved down on the 18th two and a half miles, in front of San Antonio, to make room for the other division to close upon him. The 18th was devoted to reconnaissance. San Antonio was situated similarly to Mexicalcingo. Batteries commanded the causeway in front, and swept over the marshes to the left as far as the lake. The pedregal or volcanic rocks, rendered the right impassable for everything but infantry, and difficult for them. One and a half miles in the rear were situated the defenses of Churubusco, commanding the approach over the pedregal, and by the way of Mexicalcingo. A route was discovered west from San Augustin over the spurs of the mountain, to the Sangel road, by which these positions could be turned, General Twiggs's division coming up on the morning of the 19th, was thrown forward on this route, to cover the working parties formed from Pillow's division. By 1 P. M., we had surmounted the hills, and approached the two divisions of the army, with their field batteries &c., within cannon range of Valencia's entrenchments, situated on the San Angel road, and commanding the only approach through the pedregal, or volcanic rocks. The working parties were returned to their regiments, the tools packed, and preparations made to dislodge the enemy, before continuing the road further. On approaching his front within cannon range, and driving in his advanced parties, posted behind breastworks across the road, with Magruder's and the howitzer batteries, it was found that the ground on the left offered the greatest advantages for the attack. He lay entrenched on rising ground, behind a deep ravine, about midway between us, to which the ground gently descended from both directions. His front was defended by four 8-inch howitzers, and three long 16-pounders, one 18-pounder, and some of smaller calibre. His right was almost equally strong; and, after crossing the ravine, approached over smooth ground in the form of a natural glacis, and taken in reverse by a body of rancheros and lancers. The heads of the different divisions were accordingly changed to the right; and, each leaving their horses and batteries behind, slowly wended their way among the volcanic rocks, to the ravine, which they passed in front of the small village of San Raymond, out of gunshot of Valencia's batteries. They were now on the firm San Angel road, between Valencia and relief; but Santa Anna coming out to his support with seven thousand infantry and cavalry, drew up in battle array on the hills of Contreras, to our right. Col. Riley's brigade, that had been moved to the right earlier in the day, to co-operate with a front attack, and had passed beyond the San Angel road, now falling back upon the village which we had taken possession of, Gen. Smith at once determined to drive away the force threatening our right. By the time his dispositions were made, the sun had set; and night drawing on, it was feared we should not have light enough for the work. The attack was therefore suspended until morning. The troops bivouacked around the village, without food, without shelter, and without fire. It was afterwards determined to return to the original intention of assaulting Valencia's entrenchments, as the dispersion of Santa Anna's force, affected but little our principal object.

At 3 A. M., Col. Riley's brigade was put in motion, followed by Gen. Smith's and Gen. Cadwallader's; Gen. Shields holding the village. During the night, the 9th and 12th regiments, with a company of rifles and some detachments that had been thrown out the previous day, were moved to a ravine in front of the enemy's position, and, after driving in their pickets in the gray of the morning, fled off to the right, and took a sheltered position on their left, ready to co-operate with the attacking force in rear. This force moving around the base of the hill on which the battery was placed, covered from their view and fire, began about sunrise to show themselves over its crest.—Col. Riley's brigade, sweeping around their rear and right, moved down with great impetuosity, while Gen. Smith attacked their left from the rear. In the meantime Col. Ransom, pushing across the ravine the force in front, opened his fire upon their front and left. The enemy finding himself thus attacked, and apprehending the main attack from the direction in which we approached the previous day, opened his heavy battery on his front. But Riley's brigade, carrying all before them, drove them out between the fires of Smith and Ransom upon that of Shields. They broke at all points, abandoning their artillery, pack train, ammunition, &c. We took 800 prisoners—4 generals: Salas, Mendoza, Blanco, and Garcia; 4 colonels; 2 commanders of brigades and squadrons, and other officers in proportion. Among the twenty-two pieces of artillery taken, were the two belonging to Washington's battery, taken at Buena Vista. They were retaken by the 4th artillery, the regiment to which they originally belonged. We buried 600 of their dead found on the field. Our loss did not exceed 60. After allowing the troops a little time for refreshment, they were put in march down the San Angel road, to take in reverse the position of San Angel and Churubusco. The enemy, finding himself turned, immediately commenced to evacuate his lines at San Antonio; but we moved upon him so rapidly that he had to abandon his guns. Gen. Worth's division, that had masked him in front, followed so close upon his heels as to drive his rear into the defenses of Churubusco. In the meantime Gen. Twiggs had taken his position in front of the battery surrounding the convent, while Gen. Worth seized upon that defending the bridge, and blocking the main road to Mexico. The battle opened fiercely upon that side. Gen. Shields and Pierce's brigades were sent to attack in rear. Advancing towards the city of Mexico, and

they had passed the stream in rear of Churubusco, they crossed a cord field on their right, and made for a causeway leading from Churubusco to the capital. This causeway was defended by a large body of infantry and cavalry, the latter extending apparently to the gates of Mexico. The number of infantry was said to be 5,000, and of cavalry 4,000. Gen. Shields forming his line obliquely to that of the enemy, resting either flank upon some buildings on his right and left, and gaining as much to their right flank as possible, brought his men promptly into action.—General Pierce, following quickly up, took position to his left, and the howitzer battery opened on his right. The Mexicans made a short resistance, and the reserve under Major Sumner, composed of the rifle regiment and a squadron of dragoons, was brought to their support. By the time they broke into the cornfield, the enemy began to give way. Worth and Twiggs had forced their front and they were being driven upon the capital. As soon as the way was clear for the dragoons, they swept over the causeway, charging up to the very gates. Many a fine saddle was emptied by the discharge from their last battery. Captain Kenney, whose troop was leading, lost his left arm, and the rest of his officers were wounded. Our men had done their work well and faithfully. Their exhaustion required rest. The recoil was sounded and we returned to the care of the killed and wounded. Of these we have a goodly number.—I fear they will reach nearly 1000. Many gallant officers are at rest. Col. Butler, of the South Carolina regiment, bringing his regiment into action, had his horse shot under him; continuing the charge on foot, he was wounded in the leg, and finally shot through the head. Of the regulars, Capt. Thornton, of the dragoons; Capt. Burke, 1st artillery; Hanson, Lieut. Irons, Easley, Hoffman, and Johnston. About forty are wounded more or less severely. All the engineers are safe. We cannot be sufficiently thankful, nor repay the interest or prayers of our friends in our behalf. The greeting of Gen. Scott by the troops after the action, on seeing the success of his plans, was loud and vociferous. It must have shaken the "Halls of Montezuma." Their enthusiasm seemed to cheer the Mexican officers in their captivity. The army has implicit confidence in him, and apprehend nothing where he commands. He sees everything, and calculates the cost of every measure; and they know and feel that their lives and labor will not be uselessly expended. During the day we took 2700 prisoners, eight generals, thirty-seven pieces of artillery, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign. Their defenses were completely turned, and their plans upset. We could have entered Mexico that evening or the next morning, on our pleasure, so complete was the disorganization of their army of 32,000 men.—We learn that 27,000 men were opposed to us at all points on the 20th, and they acknowledge in killed and wounded 5000.—On the 31st, as the army was in motion towards the city, General Scott was met by a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of taking care of the killed and wounded. This he refused; but in the evening agreed to an armistice, to enable commissioners to meet Mr. Trist, to treat for peace. This armistice has been officially ratified. It is difficult to foresee the result; though I can very well see that it is in Santa Anna's advantage to make peace. So far I can trust him.

The Lieutenant Johnson killed, was the nephew of Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the volunteers. I was standing by him when his leg was carried off above the knee by a cannon ball. He was a gallant little fellow, and as merry over his work all the morning as a boy at play. He fell by the side of the gun he had been effectively serving, and died that night, the 19th instant. The Col. did not hear of his death until next morning. He was standing in Valencia's captured entrenchments, flushed with the recent victory; his frame shrank and shivered with agony, and I wept to witness his grief. It is the living for whom we should mourn, and not the dead. The engineers did good service on both days; nor was the engineer company behind in any undertaking.

From Texas.

The steamship Yacht, Capt. Crane, arrived on Tuesday, bringing Texas papers of a very late date.

A mountain near the Couches river has been discovered, that consists entirely of iron ore. The quantity of metal which it contains is probably inexhaustible.

Large numbers of families have removed from the Rio Grande to Bexar, in order to avoid the oppressive exactions of the numerous guerrilla parties that infest all the Eastern States of Mexico. These families are treated with great kindness.

The number of Mexican votes that will be polled in Western Texas, at the election in November next, is estimated at about 3,000.

Several thousand sheep have lately been driven from the Rio Grande to the settlements on the San Antonio and Gaudaloupe. They are purchased on the Rio Grande for three or four bits a head, and may be driven to the Western frontier at a trifling expense. The raising of sheep has become one of the most lucrative branches of agriculture in that section.

The recent drought has seriously injured the Upland cotton, through the whole tier of counties from San Antonio to Trinity.

The house of Wm. Henderson & Co., Galveston, have now under contract five large packet ships to constitute a regular line between that city and New York. They are now in process of construction at Portland, and the first will be launched on or about the 20th inst.

The canvass for Governor is waxing warm. The number of patriotic individuals anxious to serve the State in the capacity of Chief Magistrate is very large, though none of them, we believe, run as regular party nominees.—N. O. Bulletin, 16th inst.

Mr. Clay has presented a gold ring set with a precious stone, and containing a lock of his late son's hair, to George W. Cutler, esq., as a memorial of gratitude for the generous offices that gentleman rendered Colonel Clay in his last moments on the bloody field of Buena Vista.

ILLINOIS.—The convention has adopted the constitution by a vote of 131 to 7. It is to be submitted to the people on the first Monday in March.

The People's Advocate.

FOR EDITOR, PUBLISHER,
"Here stand the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and unbridled by gain."
MONTROSE, SEPT. 30, 1847.

E. W. CARR, *San Building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock Streets, Philadelphia.* is authorized to act as Agent for the "People's Advocate," and receive and receipt any monies due the same for advertising, &c.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK, *of Allegheny co.*

FOR CASAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH, *of Montgomery co.*

FOR SENATOR,
F. B. STREETER, *of Montrose.*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
SAMUEL TAGGART, *of Susq. co.*
ROBERT R. LITTLE, *of Wyoming co.*

FOR COMMISSIONER,
E. P. FARNHAM, *of Lenox.*

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN SMILEY, *of Gibson.*

FOR TREASURER,
HARVEY TYLER, *of Bridgewater.*

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES IRVIN, *of Centre co.*

CASAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON, *of Cumberland co.*

FOR SENATOR,
J. T. RICHARDS, *of Montrose.*

REPRESENTATIVES,
ABEL CASSEDY, *of Susq. co.*
BENJAMIN EDWARDS, *of Wyoming co.*

COMMISSIONER,
PENUEL CARPENTER, *of Harford.*

AUDITOR,
AMOS B. MOTT, *of Chocoma.*

TREASURER,
PHILANDER LINES, *of Montrose.*

ELECTION—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1847.

THE NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.

The rapid progress being made in the construction of this important work, must be a source of gratification to all concerned, and especially to the citizens of this county who are to be materially benefited by its erection within their borders. The energy, perseverance and efficiency with which Messrs. Brayton & Gunder are constructing the portion of work allotted to them in Great Bend township, (now under the immediate supervision and management of Mr. Gunder alone,) merit the approving sanction of all interested.

We are gratified with being informed that Mr. Brayton is connected with a company to whom has lately been committed the extremely "hard work at the Summit;" and that he is personally attending to its execution. This circumstance gives encouraging promise that a most difficult portion of the road will be completed in good time.

So far as we have learned, the contractors generally along the line are making very respectable progress in the accomplishment of their several undertakings.

It is said that an impetus has been lately given to the North Branch Canal project—that the whole, or nearly the whole amount of stock required to secure its completion, has been subscribed. This intelligence, too, is cause of great satisfaction to our citizens. Surrounded as they are to be, by internal improvements of great magnitude, well-directed industry cannot fail to be attended with enviable prosperity.

In connection with this subject, it behoves us to consider the important advantages which we may reasonably anticipate from a connexion of these magnificent works by a Rail Road from Great Bend to Tunkhannock. The great importance of such a connexion is apparent not only, but its feasibility has been proved by actual exploration and survey.

County Commissioner.

Though it is with much regret that we are constrained to oppose the election of any Democratic candidate for office whom we have no other opponent than a Whig in the field, yet, in this case, we consider that it is our imperative duty to administer the tax-payers of Susquehannock county, that E. P. Farnham, the Democratic candidate for the office of County Commissioner, is emphatically the candidate of a little Fire-proof faction (embracing the editors of the "Northern Democrat," selected with a view to pay the editors of that paper about three hundred dollars the coming year for printing, which we offer to do for half the amount of money paid to them last year.) If the citizens of this county will so directly oppose their own interests as to vote for a man brought forward under such auspices and for such purposes we will frankly say to them we can

not go, and do likewise. We will highly respect the citizens of this county to aid in committing their interests to hands in which we believe they will be employed for mere partizan or factional purposes.

E. B. Little, Esq.

The Democracy of "little Wyoming" have selected this talented young man to be their candidate for Representative. The compliment could not have been better conferred; and we shall consider them honored by being represented through him. He will receive even more than a full Democratic support in this county, and without doubt, be triumphantly elected. The selection of such material for office, tells well of our Democratic friends in Wyoming.

The Peace Negotiations.

Since our last we have received no definite information of the progress of negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners. The rumor in a N. O. paper of the conclusion of a peace is probably unfounded. The Ledger of Saturday last has some pertinent hints on the subject:—"The negotiations with Mexico, it is believed by many, will now lead to a peace, though well informed officers in the army are of a different opinion, founded principally upon the delay and length of time it takes to consummate them. The Mexicans know our ultimatum, and there ought to be no more time allowed them than is absolutely necessary for the legal ratification of the treaty. The fact is, we had all along treated the Mexicans as our equals; until, notwithstanding their defeats, they imagine they are equal to us; but the treaty which Mexico has to sign, is not, after all, a treaty which an equal nation would sign, considering all the circumstances. Here then lies the whole difficulty of the matter. The Mexicans occupy a false position, and we do all in our power to confirm them in it, and flatter and cajole their vanity with arms in hand and laurels on our brows, as if in derision of common sense and the usages of all civilized nations. And yet what does our generosity lead to? But to the belief on the part of the Mexicans that as equals they may propose their own terms and refuse to listen to ours. Nations negotiate with one another as equals as long as they refer questions to abstract rights; but when they cease to understand one another, when one conceives itself injured by the other, and the question of right is set aside, when, in fine, instead of arguing they appeal to the last resort of nations, to war, then the issue of the war establishes right by might, and compels the weaker to submit to the law of the stronger. The very term of "conquering a peace," used in the last Message, means, rationally considered, but forcing our terms on Mexico. Yet, notwithstanding all this, we treat them as equals in our negotiations, and surrender to them in form the fruits of our victories. This can not but encourage the Mexicans in their vain belief that they are a great people, or lead them to suspect that our means of coercion begin to fail us. Mexico does not like to cede any one of her provinces to the United States, but must be made to do so against her wish, not from an act of justice to a sister Republic, whom she has injured, but because that sister Republic holds the rod over her, and has the means of enforcing her claims, whether the Mexicans approve them or not. In other words, we are, from the stupid obstinacy of a semi-barbarous and treacherous people, compelled to whip them into good humor, in the manner so elegantly taught in Mother Goose's Melodies, "The bird that can sing, and won't sing, must be made to sing."

ADDRESS OF THE LATE SILAS WRIGHT.

On our first page this week will be found the Address of the late Hon. Silas Wright, which was read before the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, recently convened at Saratoga. The painfully interesting circumstances under which this address has come before the public, together with the sound reasoning and valuable hints therein contained, will be a sufficient apology for the space it occupies in our columns, although it was especially designed for the People of New York.

It will be recollected that Mr. Wright had been selected to deliver the annual Address before the State Agricultural Society—he had stolen time from his labors in writing and put some of his thoughts in writing for that purpose—but death came and cut short the arrangement. It is fitting that the last labors of his pen should have been engaged in a cause in which he always took so deep an interest. He was indeed a model citizen. It was his pleasure daily to go forth with his hired men, sharing with them the soils and burdens of the field, and the substantial fare of the table. In the language of Senator Dix, "he was one of the purest models of a citizen and a statesman the country contained. He may be said, indeed, to have been an impersonation of the true character of our institutions—an individual illustration of the spirit of our political system—in exemplification of its simplicity, its purity and its strength. Plain and unostentatious in manner, serene and mild, the agonies of life, unambitious of wealth or honors, singularly courteous and kind in his intercourse with others, equally dignified whether dealing with the most complex questions of public policy in the Senate Chamber, or when tilling, with Roman simplicity, his own field; he recalled to mind those classical examples of disinterested virtue and patriotism, which gave lustre to the times in which