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The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

HARDWARE, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per late arrivals, an assortment in the above line, which, with Goods on hand, will be sold as low as any in the market—Amongst which are

A GOOD assortment of LOCKS, LATCHES and HINGES, containing a few *American Mortice Locks* and PEARL WHITE PORCELAIN KNOBS, with SILVER PLATED Furniture.
Mineral and Glass KNOBS;
Carpenters' Patent Hall Door Rim Locks, with night keys;
Axle Sash-pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners;
GRIDDLES, Bake Ovens, Pans, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Wood STOVES, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Sleigh Bells, (white and yellow.)
Horse and Ox NAILS, Borax, Rasps and Files, TRACES, Ox Chains;
Cattle Ties, Halter and Dog CHAINS, Sad and Tailors' IRONS;
Cart and Waggon BOXES, Carry Combs, Wool and Horse Cards;
CARPENTERS' EDGE TOOLS, a good assortment, and of the best manufacture;
Glass, Signal and Stable LANTERNS;
Scales and WEIGHTS; *American Cast Steel Shovels and Forks*; Grain Shovels, Socket do. *Sanderson's* Axe Steel;
'Hoole & Co's' SAWS and MILL FILES;
Vickers' FILES; CUTLERY;
Plough Moulds and Plating, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Sparrowbills, Cut and Wrought Nails, Brads and Tacks, Block Bushes and Rivets, Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, Anvils and VICES, Steel Yards, Plate and Dish Covers, Tea TRAYS, Hearth Brushes, School Slates, Improved Japanned Coat and Hat Hooks, Cesspools, Improved Door SPRINGS, Carpet Hammers, Hand Bells, Coach WRENCHES, Joiners' BENCH HOOKS, Plush Chest Handles, Tinn'd Copper Tea Kettle Bottoms, Toy Sad Irons and Stands; Japanned Jacket LAMPS; Blind Fastenings, &c.
Daily expected, per Olive—
SHEET LEAD, SHOT, HINGES, BRASS GOODS, COAL SCOOPS, &c.
November 20.

No. 1, SOUTH WHARF!

HARDWARE, &c.

WALKER TISDALE & SON

Have received per *Unicorn*, *Charlotte* and *Olive*, a perfect assortment, which, with their stock on hand in the above line, will be sold at greatly *reduced prices for cash.*

6 SHEETS LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.
1 ton SHOT, assorted Nos.
Pots, Bakepans, Frypans, Griddles, Teakettles, Saucepans and Fish Kettles;
Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Short link Chain;
Cut and Wrought Board Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, Clout and other Nails;
Cut and Wrought Tacks, Spikes and Sheathing Nails;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Patent Axles, Block Bushes and Rivets;
Heel and Toe Sparrowbills, Heel PLATES, Tip NAILS;
Smiths' BELLOWS, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; *Naylor's* CAST STEEL;
Blister, German and Sleigh Shoe Steel;
Vickers' Mill, Cross-cut, Smiths' and other FILES and Rasps;
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's 5½, 6, 6½ feet Mill SAWS;
Welch & Griffith's 5½ and 6 feet MILL SAWS;
Do. do. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36 inch warranted Circular SAWS;
Rowland's Philadelphia 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS;
Also, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Back and other SAWS by the above makers;
Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks; Cast Steel American SHOVELS;
Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners, Door Springs, Bolts, &c.
Carpenters' Bench and Moulding Planes;
A superior assortment of Locks, Hinges, Latches, Mortice Locks, with Mineral, Glass, China, and Porcelain Knobs;
Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk, Till, and other Locks in brass and iron.
air CLOTH, plain and figured; Curled HAIR;
Iron Wire, Copper and Brass WIRE; House Bells, Sleigh Bells, strong or otherwise; Brass Bells for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian Irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire clogs; COFFIN Furniture, &c. &c.
BRASS GOODS in great variety;
A good assortment of CUTLERY;
HORSE and OX CARDS and Curry Combs;
Thomson's AUGERS, Axes, Zinc;
5000 feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x10 Window GLASS, &c.
December 4.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex "*Catherine*," from London:

100 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA;
10 hhds. Crushed Loaf SUGAR;
100 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD;
5 casks *Day & Martin's* BLACKING;
3 carroteels Zante CURRANTS;
30 boxes Valencia RAISINS;
1 case CAYENNE PEPPER;
20 kegs *Colman's* MUSTARD,
1 case WINDSOR SOAP,
30 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
25 boxes BLUE STARCH,
2 casks Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 chest INDIGO; 2 cases Salad Oil,
1 case *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS,
1 case MACCARONI,
1 case ISINGLASS,
3 cases Candied PEEL,
1 cask *Lazenby's PICKLES and SAUCES.*
For Sale by JARDINE & CO.

Dec. 25.

New and Cheap Room Papers.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

The regular FALL SUPPLY of this Establishment are now being received per ships "*Lisbon*," "*Snowdon*," and "*Unicorn*," among which will be found—

AN extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Shot and Brocaded Alpacas, Mohair and Lyonese Cloths, Shot Check Lustres, Californias, Kossuth and Venetian Stripes, Shaded and Striped Poplin de Soies, Cashmeres, Chameleons, Coburg and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Glacie GRO DE NAPS, French and Ture SATINS and PERSIANS.
CLOAKINGS in French Merinos, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, Hungarian and Genoa Cloaks, &c., Woollen and Gala Plaids.
SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
SHAWLS in Plain, Printed and Embroider'd Cashmere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Squares and Long;
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs and Scarfs, Opera and DeJonville Ties and Stocks, HOSIERY and GLOVES, LACES, Edgings, Nets, Black and Fancy Demi VEILS, Shrugs, Umbrellas, &c.;
A large Stock of FURS in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, of Squirrel, Fitch, Mock Ermine, Stone Marten and French Sable;
FLANNELS in Plain Super Welch, Lancashire, Galloway, Swanskin and Donmetts;
KERSEYS and SERGES;
BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towellings, Cotton Swanskins, Linings, Osnaburgs and Ducks;
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 PRINTS in great variety; Fancy Regattas and Furnitures;
BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS DOESKINS, KERSEYS, Tweeds and Satinetts, Napoleon Cords, Lastings and VESTINGS;
Cotton WARPS, Wadding, Batting, FISHING THREAD, Ribbon VELVETS, Braids, Gimps, and a general stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.
☞ *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* ☜
October 2. T. W. DANIEL

VICTORIA HOUSE,
October 16th, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF
Fall and Winter Goods,

From LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER and GLASGOW, per ships *Snowdon*, *Lisbon* and *Unicorn*, comprising—

BRITISH and French SATINS & SILKS, *in newest shades and patterns.*
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, newest styles, in French Merinos, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, and every kind of newest WOOLLEN and WORSTED Materials,
Long and Square SHAWLS, in *Plaid Wool, Fine Cloth, Paisley, Maude, &c.*
CLOAKINGS, in every new style, in Plain and Fancy Fine Cloth, Tweeds, Plaids, &c., with Trimmings to suit, and a few LONDON made FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS.
FURS of every description, in CAPES, BOAS VICTORINES, MUFFS, Gauntlets, &c.
SILK VELVETS in Black and Fancy colors.
TERRY Velvets in all colors, with RIBBONS to match,
British and Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles,
VELVET SATIN and Silk NECK TIES.
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description,
Thread and Wove Laces, Edgings and Footings,
ILLUSION NETTS, white and colored, for Ladies Dresses, &c.
Fancy and Plain BOBBINETTS,
Black and colored LACE VEILS of every kind,
Limerick LACE CAPES,
French and British Embroideries, in COLLARS, Chemazettes, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HDKFS., in Plain and Tomboed, with Limerick Lace,
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.
French and English Garment and FURNITURE PRINTS.
Darlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS.
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c
PILOT, BEAVER, and BROAD CLOTHS,
VELVET, SATIN, and CACHMERE VESTINGS,
FANCY TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.
Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c.
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
WHITE FLANNELS in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.
IRISH LINENS, Towels, Diapers, Holands, &c.
Damask Table LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.
OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c., &c.
White and Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and WARPS.
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.
☞ *The above being personally selected in the best markets, will be sold at the LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.*
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Winter Importations--1849.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per "*Lisbon*," from London, and "*Snowdon*" from Liverpool, part of their *FALL STOCK*, consisting of:

PILOT, Beaver, and BROAD CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and CASSIMERES;
Superfine Double Milled Drab KERSEYS;
FLANNELS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, and Serges;
5-8, 9-8, and 5-4 Fancy Printed COTTONS;
Black and Coloured Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Cobourgs, Orleans, Moleskins, Cords, &c.;
Gro de Naps, SATINS, and SATINETTS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and NETTS;
TUFS in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, Cuffs, &c., &c.;
Silk Ribbon VELVETS in all colours;
Gimps, Fringes, Fancy Worsted Braids, and other Trimmings October 2.

Raisins, Grapes, &c.

Landing ex *Olive Branch*, from Boston:

10 KEGS GRAPES; 60 boxes and 100 half boxes Bunch RAISINS;
5 boxes Composition CANDLES.
For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
January 29th, 1850.

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Received and now opening by the Subscriber:

A large and general assortment of Salmon, Seine, Shad, Herring, and Mackerel TWINES.
JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, 1850. *North Mill Wharf*

The Garland.

THE UNIVERSAL VOICE

BY MAJOR CALDER CAMPBELL.

There's a voice in the desert's solitude
When the simoom roves in its maniac mood;
There's a sound on the vast and shipless sea
When it holds with the winds high revelry.

There's a whisper in heaven when through the sky
The thunder booms, drowning the mariner's cry,
And through the clouds sweep a dissonant wail
When the levin-flash hisses through sleet and hail.

There's a voice, harsh and dread, in the womb of the earth
When it quakes at the shock of the fire-spirit's birth;—
And Nature hath tongues—yea, a thousand!—to tell
Of the mystic things in her world that dwell!

The birds are her choicest interpreters,
And they chaunt her praises in coral airs,
And they anthem her glory, and hymn her name,
Till the loud echoes join in the grand acclaim!

The insects, that over the bright grass fleet,
Have notes that fall on the ear as sweet
As those perfume-sounds that from roses rise,
When they take their last look of their sunny skies!

And the flowers—those essences which the earth
Casts out in her bounteousness of mirth—
Have each and all their fragrant sighs,
To hallow fair Nature's mysteries.

O, then let man in the jubilee join!
Nor claim from the general glee exsoin;
Let him lift *his* voice through the depths to HIM
Who gives speech to the mute, and sight to the dim!

Miscellaneous.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, September 13, 1849.

[CONCLUDED.]

LIMITS OF HUMAN SKILL.—But in dwelling upon and illustrating what is already in the power of man, and what he hopes to attain in reference to agriculture through the aids of science, I would not forget to acknowledge how very limited his knowledge is, and how feeble his capacities after all.

A mysterious fungus attacks the potato, and for years spreads famine and misery, and discontent and depression, among millions of industrious farmers.

A minute fly, season after season, hovers over our wheat fields, and from entire provinces and states almost banishes the cultivation of our most important grain.

A long continued drouth, such as half a century past has scarcely seen, dries up our meadows and pastures, and drives the farmer to his wits end, to obtain winter sustenance for his necessary stock.

Such things as these ought to prevent us from boasting of our knowledge, and to enforce upon us that piety and humbleness of spirit which rural occupations themselves so naturally foster—while at the same time they should not restrain us from any effort or inquiry by which the evils themselves may be mitigated or removed.

It is possible—nay it is almost within the bounds of a reasonable expectation—that the same intellectual research which has given us dominion over the proud waves—has made out the laws by which hurricanes are regulated—has already almost freed us from their most fierce influences—and has forced the fiery lightning to descend harmlessly from heaven—that the same research may finally free us from the visitations of the fungus and the insect, and may place the dreary drouths of summer under reasonable control. Such hopes we may entertain, not as sources of pride, but as stimulants to exertion—for in so greatly rewarding the past exercises of our intellectual powers, the Deity obviously intends still further to excite us to study and extract good from the living and dead things of nature, over which he has given us a general dominion.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.—There are, however, in every country, certain obstacles which oppose themselves to the progress of scientific agriculture, as a branch of knowledge, or to its practical application in the improvement of the soil.

I do not refer to those physical or local obstacles of climate, elevation above the sea, low prices, distance from markets, and so on; but to those social and class obstacles which, in so many places, and in so many ways, interfere not only with the rapid extension of our knowledge, but with the diffusion of what we already possess as to the application of science to the rural arts. I may enumerate as belonging to obstacles of this kind:

1st. The aversion to theory, as it is called, which is so generally professed by practical farmers in most countries of the world. Rash and hasty theorising in regard to agriculture, it is right to reject; error lies in confounding with such theory every thing that does not appear to bear directly upon the more common operations of the farm—as if chemistry, or the chemist for example, could be of no use to the farmer, because he does not interfere with the handling of the plow—or with the shape and management of the drill machine, or the harrow.

2d. The small amount of talent hitherto in all countries considered necessary to fit a man to become an excellent farmer. This not only lowers the general education and attainments of the agricultural class, and the estimation in which they are held—but it unfits them, as a body, readily to appreciate the labors, or to listen to the counsels of men of science, however prudent and practical they may be.

3d. The special deficiency, among all grades of the agricultural community, (in England among landlords, among tenants and among laborers,) of any instruction in the elementary parts of those branches of knowledge by which the principles of agriculture are especially illustrated.

4th. The extreme sub-division of the land, which you may not see in this country for many generations, but which already exists as a great evil in some of the countries of Europe. It prevents the use of improved implements, and therefore the encouragement of agricultural mechanics—because the farmer is too poor to buy anything but the merest necessaries. It prevents also the purchase of manures, natural or artificial, to any extent—the employment of paid labor in farming—and generally all those forms of improvement which demand an outlay of capital, or to which the occupation of a considerable breadth of land is a necessary prerequisite.

5th. An obstacle peculiar to your country, and to its present transition state—and it is really a serious obstacle to improvement—is the feeble local attachment by which the proprietors of the more newly settled districts are bound to their farms. This appears in the fact that so many of your farms are for sale. Few farmers have yet become so attached to their locations as to be unwilling to sell them, if a fair offer be made. The bend of the family treads to his own skill to do better elsewhere for all his household, with the money for which they may be sold. This state of things will pass away as age creeps over your communities and institutions, but in the meantime it operates as a serious hindrance to the expenditure of money in embellishment or in costly improvements, which might possibly not enhance, in a proportionate degree, the value of these properties in the market.

I merely mention these social obstacles, for although some of them do, as I am informed, exist to a certain extent in this State of New York, yet I would rather express my high opinion of the much good I have found among you, than appear to detract from your just deserts, by discovering and commenting upon wants and defects which in your hurry to get forward, you have as yet scarcely had time to discover, much less to supply or remove.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Of the good I see, for example, I may specify the enlightened desire exhibited by your several *State governments*, to promote the applications of science to your home agriculture, as it is strikingly shown in the numerous surveys and reports which they have caused to be made and published, in respect to the geology and agricultural capabilities of the several parts of the Union. In this respect your State of New York occupies a most distinguished position, and its inhabitants will no doubt reap from their well directed exertions, a rich harvest of deserved fruit.

Again—this great Agricultural Fair, the implements and stock here exhibited, the countless numbers who have entered the show yard to see them, and who now surround us—impress upon a foreign visitor, the obvious usefulness and efficient management of your Agricultural Societies, how much they are doing, and how zealously they are supported. To those at a distance, who cannot look upon you with their own eyes, your annual publications speak. I have myself been both interested and instructed by the former volumes of the Transactions of your Society, and I have heard them, in a public meeting in Scotland, most highly spoken of, and favorably contrasted with the published proceedings, even of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. It gives me pleasure to express my opinion, that the volume for the present year is not only equal to its predecessors, but contains matter highly creditable to the Society, and useful to the advancement of scientific agriculture.

Farther—The interest which, as individuals, you take in the promotion of agriculture, by the acquisition and application of new knowledge, may be gathered from two circumstances—*first*, from the establishment and liberal endowment of chairs of science in connection with agriculture, by private parties, in two, at least, of your state universities—a liberality at once most patriotic and most judiciously applied; and *second*, from the causes which led to the recent visit to Europe of your countryman, Mr. Colman. Him we were led to look upon as a deputy from the individual farmers of this and the adjoining states, to the farmers and agricultural assemblies of Great Britain—for it was your individual encouragement and subscriptions, I believe, and those of your societies, which induced and enabled him to come among us. As your deputy, he was every where received—every where kindly. I believe, as so kind-hearted a man deserved to be—and every where with a desire to give him the fullest information on every subject that might be useful to you.

Gentlemen, in the minds of some of your countrymen whom I have met, not so I hope in yours, a wrong impression exists as to the feelings of my countrymen towards you as a community, or as individuals. We do not envy or regret your rapid growth and prosperity as a people—we are proud of it. We do not dislike you individually—we are predisposed, rather, to see good in you and to like you. Whatever sour men on either side of the water may say, you may rest assured that there is a corner in almost every heart at home, which especially warms towards the North American, whether from the Colonies or from the States, and a warm seat at many a fire-side, if he will come and occupy it. It may be old fashioned, gentlemen, but we all still think at home that blood is thicker than water, and if any of you doubt it, we beg you, like Mr. Colman, to come among us, and honestly and frankly to try whether it is so or not.

If I were asked to give a special reason why a knowledge of the scientific principles of agriculture is more necessary among you than among any other existing people, I would mention the great extent of your territorial dominion, and the varied soils, climates and cultures, which your people encounter, as your dominion over the forest and prairies extends. When you take this fact in connection with another, which is no less familiar to you, that a general set of your population, like a great moving tide, is carrying them towards the south and west—so that the old tillage and crops of one year are often deserted by the mover for a new farm of tillage, and the culture of new crops in the next—you will see how useful to the shifting agriculturist himself it must be, and how beneficial to the whole community, that he should possess some degree of familiarity with those principles, not only of Geology to which I have already made especial allusion, but of Chemistry and Botany also, which shall enable him in whatever circumstances of soil, of climate or of tillage he is placed, to make the most of the advantages he happens to possess—to overcome most easily and most economically the difficulties he may have to encounter—and to employ at once his head and hands with skill in bettering his local condition.

As an agricultural people, you possess many advantages over the nations of Europe. You are not old enough to have acquired distinct and state prejudices, which are difficult to overcome, and which in many parts of Europe, long oppose successfully the importation of improvements from abroad.

I may mention, as a most intelligible illustration, the introduction of implements imported from other countries, which in Europe is a very slow process. The swing plow of Scotland, for example, has made its way into many parts of England, has been extensively introduced into some parts of France, Holland, Sweden, and even into Poland and Russia. But into Germany, where attachment to the old tools and methods is so very strong, it makes its way very tardily. And I advert to this instrument—this fundamental instrument, I may call it, of the practical farmer—because I find it mentioned to your credit, by a German writer, that the swing plough has had a much more willing and ready reception among you than among his own countrymen, and that Germany has already received many excellent swing plows from America.* I have seen plow irons of Scottish manufacture, in use in various parts of North America. It is said that plow irons in considerable quantities are now exported from the States to England.

Whatever is good in other countries, you are very much in a condition to adopt at once. You have, as I have said, fewer old farms to break through, old methods to abandon, old tools to lay aside, and old rules and regulations to abolish. Above all, as proprietors, you work every man for himself and for the profit of his family. No, only are landlord superintendents, stewardes, seedsmen and grieve, unknown among you, but even rents are not, as with us, to be made up on two dark days of every year. What ought to stand in the way then of your rapid progress in this most important art?

Another great advantage possessed by the agriculturists of this country, you will both understand and estimate. As a nation you commence your agricultural career at the point which we have attained. The eminence which we have reached after long climbing, you start from. You have the benefit of all our knowledge and experience, and—unencumbered with previous abuses, or satisfied with the ends, as too many of our farmers are, that you have already done very much—you must progress beyond what we have at present attained to. And with the intellect and energy you unitedly possess, you must and will progress. It cannot fail indeed to prove a great blessing to mankind at large, that so many new minds, unfettered by old restraints of prejudice or partial legislation, or conventional custom, are now directed in this country towards the varied arts of social life. Especially must intellectual exertion on your part, in reference to any of the arts of life, benefit us in Great Britain—whom a common parentage, individual ties of blood, and a unity of speech, connect, and whom now the broad Atlantic, more than bridged over, almost brings together again into a common home. What you think, reacts upon our thoughts; what you speak, insensibly affects our speech; and your literature and ours, are read and have their influence in both countries. What each discovers sooner becomes property of the other, than in the case of nations who speak different tongues; and a step in advance on either side of the Atlantic, carries the arts of the other side along with it. We are not selfish—perhaps I might say we are eminently unselfish—in wishing you to become agricultural improvers. But of all the arts, it may be said more truly of agriculture than of any other, that it is of no country. The producer of the common staff of human life, ought in all its perfection, to be the common property of all. In rivaling each other in our endeavors to push forward this highest art of life, Britain and America will be striving only which can do most for the human race. And if we in Britain should benefit hereafter by the advances you are destined to make,—beyond what you have obtained from us,—it will enable us only the more specedily to aid in diffusing a knowledge of these advances among the other nations of the globe.

What is the moral of this discourse—what its immediate application to you whom I have the honor to address?

Is there improvement any where—let it be seen among you. Is there agricultural progress any where—you ought not to stand still. Are there means of bettering the mode of culture any where—you possess the same. Is there greater knowledge any where—it is within your reach. Is there energy and determination any where—these qualities are inherited in as great strength by you as by any other people. Is the climate favorable any where for special kinds of culture—you possess all climates, and may take a leaf from the farming book of every country. Is knowledge necessary anywhere—it is so among you; if not because of an over-crowded, yet because of a constantly moving, and at present rather retrograde agricultural population.

And if in consequence of its progressive tendency, the Teuton blood of the Anglo Saxon shade, is destined, as some believe, to conquer and possess this vast continent from sea to sea; it is surely the wish and purpose of the Deity, that such possession should be made a source of happiness both to the ruling and to the ruled, and a means of furthering at the same time, that general advancement of the human race which all philanthropists so ardently anticipate.

But this conjoined happiness and progression demand the constant aids of augmenting knowledge. In your western migrations, you must bear with you, to plant on your new soil, the arts and sciences and daily discoveries of the east; and thus will population and civilization extend together to the shores of the wide Pacific.

And among the branches of knowledge which you will most usefully carry with you, those which relate to the arts of rural life, will, above all others, contribute largely to the temporal welfare of your spreading people. That which we know in England, you soon learn to master and apply here; and what is known in the Empire State, ought, in like manner, to diffuse itself hence over the vast dominions of your great confederacy.

Though I have considered it my duty, in conformity with your request, to lay before you the observations I have put together in the present address—it would be presumptuous in me, after what I have seen in this show-yard, and in this City, to suppose that anything I could say, would materially hasten the progress of agriculture among you, or turn you into any better paths than those you have already begun to follow. If any man wishes an evidence of what you are in energy, and what you are capable of in action, let him come to Syracuse, and look around him. It was brought as an accusation against the ancient Romans, that they made a country desolate, and called that peace. It is the nobler praise of the great modern Republic, that you first a country desolate, and cover it with people—a wilderness, and you plant it with fertile farms—furnished with rare wigwam ornamentals, and you strew it over with splendid palaces and great Cities. Energy, discernment, constructive talent and administrative skill, must all be united to accomplish such results, so rapidly, so safely, so securely. I thank you for inviting me to come among you, that I might see all this, and might enjoy the gratification which the sight of progress of such a kind imparts. It will be to me a source of future satisfaction, if I shall be able, on reflection, to believe that my visit to your country has in any way contributed to the further or more safe advancement among you of that pursuit, which is the surest support of nations—whether in the Old World or in the New.

* See Englische Landwirthschaft von A. von Wiebe. Berlin. Stuttgard, 1845. p. 84.

MR. MEREDITH'S REPORT.

From the London Times of Jan. 14th.

Some of our contemporaries are immensely delighted with Mr. Meredith's Treasury report to the American Congress. They do themselves a considerable injustice. There exists no journal in this metropolis or country, no Protectionist Association at a third-rate market town, no busy factotum of a provincial clique, capable of so foolish a production. We say this advisedly. Mr. Meredith works out the hypothesis of protection to an absolute absurdity, and then exclaims, *Q. E. D.* He finds that the United States, by efforts of industry and skill unknown to the degenerate and under-paid population of Europe, are able to export vast quantities of the raw material necessary for various manufactures. By his own account, the physical powers, the ingenuity, the public spirit, and the private energy of the people are taxed to the utmost in doing what they do. If so, what more can we do? The question has not occurred to Mr. Meredith. He compares the value of the exported cotton wool with that of the imported manufactures, and discovers that there is a great deal of work and a great deal of profit got out of the cotton after it crosses the Atlantic. "Why can't we keep this to ourselves?" he cries out. "Let us be everything! Let us not only grow the cotton, but clean it, and card it, and twist it, and twine it, and weave it, and dye it, and make it up, and do everything with it ourselves. It is a matter of demonstration. At present we only get $65,000,000 by the cotton, whereas by keeping the manufacture to ourselves we should get $195,000,000 more." A very agreeable prospect; but where are the hands to be found? Is there any surplus labor in the States? On the contrary, Mr. Meredith himself assumes throughout the whole of his argument, that the American operative can command his own terms in the market of labor. Nowhere does the working man so easily rise to an equality with his employer. Mr. Meredith proves the infinite power of American industry from the fact that it is already exerted under the most favorable conditions, and is doing all that it can. Can he give his fellow-citizens two pair of hands, or another pocket of stamina? Can he enable them to dispense with sleep? Unless he can double the productive power of the Yankee, he must not hope for more work or more profit than the present very handsome return. In industrial enterprises it is important to remember that men cannot do more than we can do. Mr. Meredith has forgotten this lesson.

Take a simple illustration. Mr. Dobbin is a farmer of the good old school; he is out and about at 4 on the summer, and tires from morning to night, only changing from labor of the mind to labor of the body, and back again. His wife is all the day long in the kitchen, the scullery, the washhouse, the bakehouse, the dairy, and a dozen other responsible posts. Betty, the cook, has no sooner prepared breakfast for the kitchen, than she must prepare another for the parlor; no sooner has she done that, than she must begin to make puddings and pies for the dinner, or the pigs and the poultry must be fed, or the floors must be scrubbed. So multifarious are her engagements, that with the utmost toil she is always ten minutes too late. It is the same with Betty, the dairymaid; the same with the laborers, the ploughmen, the carters, and every other male and female pair of hands on the farm. Nay, Dobbin's own daughters are so busy that, notwithstanding certain genteel aspirations, and the actual presence of a piano in the parlor, they cannot get beyond the fifth page of their musical exercises. In the midst of this bustle, Dobbin awakes one dull morning, at 2 o'clock, lights a candle, goes about from door to door, knocks up his wearied household, and assembles them all in the kitchen. "It has suddenly occurred to me," he says, "that we are throwing away the best part of our profits. We might easily make five times as much money out of our farm as we are doing at present. By sending our lean sheep to the fair we get something indeed, but not much. I propose that we should fatten our sheep ourselves, and ourselves also kill them and skin them, convert the wool into flannel and broadcloth, prepare the flesh for sale, make candles and soap of the fat, work up all the other products into saleable commodities. I propose to do the same with our cattle and pigs. Why are we to let a host of greedy butchers, and tanners, and tallow-chandlers, and curriers, and bookbinders, and shoemakers, and trunkmakers, and eating house keepers, and a hundred other trades, get profits that we can easily keep to ourselves? We will also grind our own corn, and open a baker's shop. My timber I will convert myself into tables and chairs. It is a mere question of arithmetic. You know the profit all these people must make, for they live on it; I intend for the future to keep that profit to myself." Mrs. Dobbin and the stupified domestics very naturally think their master beside himself, but he has not made himself a bit more ridiculous than the Protectionist Secretary of the United States Treasury.

The extra profit Mr. Meredith grudges our manufacturers, cannot be obtained without the application of additional labor; and as all the labor in the States is fully employed at this moment, it cannot be applied to new objects without being withdrawn from old ones. In point of fact, the Secretary's advice is, that the United States shall produce less raw material, and apply additional labor to that diminished produce. The actual direction of labor, in the present comparatively natural state of American industry, shows that the production of the raw material is much more easy and profitable than the further process of manufacture. Mr. Meredith, then, proposes to withdraw labor from a very profitable employment to that which is less profitable, and to sacrifice the vast earnings which the States are now making on their own proper and natural occupations, in order that they may get some of our own poor earnings as well. Heaven, nature, public good, private convenience, all prescribe a totally different course. Mr. Meredith, wiser than Heaven, more bountiful than nature, more politic than the spontaneous actions of the people, and more able to advise everybody than anybody is to advise himself, wishes the Union to relinquish the greater profit for the less, and the easier employment for that which is more difficult. As this will not be done without bribery or some other form of compulsion, he wishes the Union to effect the purpose by squandering in largeness the money of the Union. It is to levy high taxes from all who consume manufactured goods, and re-distribute them among the manufacturers. The agriculturist of the West and the planter of the South are to be quietly fleeced of their savings, and thereby hindered in their own natural office of production; while their money is to be divided among the manufacturers of New England for making what can be got much better elsewhere. Of course, this is grasping at the shadow and letting the substance drop into the stream. Mr. Meredith probably thinks that the United States can increase its manufactures to any amount, without checking its existing rate of agricultural production.

Nor is this Mr. Meredith's only oversight. If the United States are to manufacture calicoes, hardware, and every thing else in sufficiency for their own wants, how in the world are we to pay them for their cotton and corn? This profound thinker has not expressly recognised the probability of a diminished exportation; on the contrary he considers that by making the Union entirely independent of foreigners he will more than double its intercourse with them. In what is that intercourse to consist? Not in imports as far as we are concerned, at least from this country, because England has nothing whatever but manufactures to send. In the new era of protected American industry imagined by Mr. Meredith, the States will not want our manufactures, but yet will have twice as much commerce with us as before. We can only suppose, then, that he wishes to supply us with double the present quantities of cotton and corn, but without any return, in fact entirely *gratis*—and that from no love to us, but simply out of a particular regard to the industrious population of the States. We are aware that it is somewhat unnecessary to discuss this ridiculous effusion. The Government of the Union is just now at a dead lock. Both branches of the Legislature are in a state of confusion, and the majority of the States have lately manifested a stern determination not to allow the aggrandizement of one or two at the evident expense of the rest. That the Federation may return to its wonted harmony very soon we most earnestly hope, but we cannot believe it will do so with Mr. Meredith for its peacemaker.

BROOKE WINTERS.—The following is an extract from the *Newcastle Chronicle* of January 29, 1780:—On Monday, a funeral passed over the ice at Cocksgreen, on the river Wear, to Washington church. It appears by chronological tables that England has been visited for long and severe frosts in the years 1435, 1684, 1708, 1716, 1739, 1771, 1774, 1776. The *Gateshead Observer* adds, "But in the year 223 Great Britain endured a five months' frost; in 250 the Thames was frozen [illegible] weeks; in 291, most of our rivers were [illegible] weeks; in 359, Scotland was [illegible] frost; in 508, the rivers of Britain [illegible] above two months; in 695, the [illegible] six weeks, and hooks built on [illegible] frost began which continued from [illegible] ruary 26; in 827, a [illegible] and 859 the Adriatic and [illegible] were frozen over; in 909, [illegible] frost-bound. In 1716 a fair was held on the Thames, and again in 1814. In the latter year the Tyne was frozen to the depth of twenty feet. The frosts of 1739 and 1780, remarked by the *Newcastle Chronicle* as so severe, continued the former 105 days, and the latter 84.

INNOCENCE AND VIRTUE, though totally different, are often mistaken for the same thing. Innocence is hardly to be found in this world; our specimens of it are to be seen in the lamb, the dove, and the infant; it consists in ignorance of evil. Virtue is alone attained through a knowledge of both good and evil, and a determined strife against the latter in all forms. The innocence of this world often goes astray from very ignorance. Virtue knows both the good and evil path, but adheres firmly to the former. Virtue, then, is by far the noblest attainment of the two.—*Mrs. Hugo Reed.*

GALLANT.—At a dinner of the Cincinnati Fireman recently, the following sentiment was proposed:—"The Ladies: their eyes kindle the only flame which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance."

It has been remarked that the climax of human insult consists in a woman not caring how she looks.