

ful proof of the just application of scientific knowledge. You can tell them, sir, what it means. Professor Norton, Professor Emmons, who have been on and examined your farm, can tell us. Fifty years successive crops without manure tells for what that crystal is. Science has pointed it out.—True science and agriculture have come together.

Is it of no importance to know the value and efficiency of manures? Are farmers never to know these things as they should be known?

In the case of your farm, the very rock is manure, and science by her infallible tests has demonstrated it. Ought there not to be in all our district schools—all our academies, means of instruction to the children on such subjects just as they are instructed in other rudiments of learning?

We owe a duty, each one of us, to Government, and by none is that duty more thoroughly discharged than by the farmer. Does not Government equally owe a duty to them—to instruct freemen in all that belongs to a freeman to know? The privileges of Government belong to the freemen that make that Government, and education is one of the principal of these.

Who are the bad lawyers but the uneducated ones? I advise my farmer friends to have as little to do as possible with the law, but if it becomes necessary that they should need the assistance of a gentleman of the profession, I advise them to go only to a man who thoroughly understands his profession, as the best means of getting them out of the scrape. Why should not the same rule of excellence and sound information govern the occupation of the farmer as what are designated as the learned professions. It is the knowledge of his soils, of manures, of all that concerns the conduct of a farm, that will tell what that soil may produce, which is desired to make the crop three bushels which now is but one.

How in our case is the duty of Government to be discharged? The Governor suggests that the school proposed shall be placed under the care of the Regents of the University. This is a highly reputable body—men in whom the farmers have confidence, and containing among others some peculiarly adapted to the subject. They would take every care that the best interests of the school were conserved—that plans were matured—good teachers secured, and all done that could be to facilitate the great object, especially that good teachers were obtained. (Here Mr. Johnson spoke in well deserved eulogy of a citizen of our own State, Prof. Norton, who so ably filled the position over which he presides at Yale.)

If we concur in this part of the recommendation of the Governor, let us say so. I have no fear but a head for such a school can be procured. The fears that if we did obtain the very man and he should die, our institution would go down, are groundless.—Wisdom will not die with any one man, and it is not for us to suppose that we can

guard even against the contingencies of mortality.

We have no control over death. By the kindness of Providence, we shall do as well as other men.

There is no lack of means on the part of the State. We have poured out our millions for railroads, and the good effect will be felt till time shall be no more. We appropriated vast sums in the canals, when it was said that it would never, by its revenue, defray the expenses of its digging. Go to Europe, and enquire about the State of New York, and when they hear of our canal, they will be amazed to know that a single State, not as large as England, has done all this. They cannot understand it. Let us show them that this State can do more; that it can make permanent the union of science with agriculture, and give to the farms such a school, as well known in its benefits all over our Union. We have the means, abundant and adequate. If we had not, the farmers of New York would submit to a tax to defray the charges, before they would consent to be without the benefits of the enlightened understanding of the full worth of their avocation.

Mr. J. here gave some interesting statistical sketches of the returns of crops, &c., received at his department.

Systems and order will enable the farmer to keep such a record of the transactions on his farms, as Mr. Delafield, the President of the Seneca County Agricultural Society does, who knows every Saturday evening precisely his affairs, field by field, crop by crop. The knowledge of the soil and of its culture, will render many such crops as 123 per bushels of corn to the acre, possible, such as is reported to us.

A conversation followed here in respect to the very ridiculous errors in the last census, in respect to the enumeration of the agricultural products of the State, by which the most barren lands were returned as yielding most enormous crops, and in which several of the cities appeared, as producing the very best fields of corn?

Mr. Johnson resumed in an animated appeal to the meeting to come up and sustain the Governor. Such a school would concentrate the wishes of the farmer. The citizen would eagerly send his son there to learn the employment that would secure him the health that springs from the genial work and pure air of the country. His Excellency had been direct and manly in his recommendations. He trusted that a voice of approval to him would be uttered by the meeting before it separated.

Mr. GEDDES (of the Senate) said that our college system was adapted to the education of monks. Most of the learning consisted in the acquisition and study of the dead languages. We often read when we were young, that Lady Jane Grey was well versed in Greek and Latin, but we do not consider in this our day that it is very necessary that a young lady should be skilled in these branches of learning. Other things are