

pleanty to eat and drink, fine clothing, comfortable houses, and productive farms. Every man owes it to himself, his family and his country, to cultivate all those qualities of mind and heart which delight in beautiful objects, which are susceptible of moral and religious growth. And as *home* is the cradle of all virtues, and external adornments, especially those natural ones which lie within the reach of every citizen of our favored land, such as trees, shrubs, flowers, tasteful lawns, arbors and trellises, are among the strongest means of making home attractive, it should be the desire and the labor of all good men to diffuse throughout the community a sentiment of regard for rural works and pastimes. To do this, lies within the power of no one man or woman, all should make it their object, and he who labors most will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has faithfully done his part towards accomplishing the great work of the age.

Man must work, he must labor. But he may work willingly or as a machine; he may work cheerfully or as a slave. Labor, undirected by the great principles which govern the development of the soil, is always slavish. Is there the grand design of agricultural schools, to lead the tiller of the soil to take an intelligent interest in all the wonderful processes of nature which continually pass before his eyes, in order, that, with his powers of observation thus quickened, all the better faculties of his mind aroused and exercised, he may make every hour of labor attractive, and add new grace, refinement and happiness to his home?

The nation must look for the true wisdom and strength to the education which controls and shapes the *home* policy of the family circle. Let us then define patriotism, *true patriotism*, to consist in *love of home*. There can be no love of home; and on the contrary show me a man who loves to adorn his home with those peaceful and refined charms which

God designed it should possess and I can show you a good citizen an honest patriot, and a true man.'—*Gov. Wright's Letter from Germany to Ohio Farmer.*

**DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL REMAINS.**—The *Quebec Mercury* relates the discovery of some fossil remains discovered in a quarry about five miles from that city. On raising a portion of the rock that had been loosened by blasting between the strata, and imbedded in the upper layer, was found the form of a large fish, perfect as to outline, but without any trace of organs or anything more than the mere form to show that it was fossil remains. The head is somewhat like that of the porpoise, and about one foot in length. The entire length of the figure is six feet. Its depth at what may be called the shoulder is about one foot, with a gradually tapering fish-tail. It was found at a depth of about fifty feet below the surface of the rock. The stone is a greywacke, dipping at a high angle to the south-east. It does not resemble in form the fossil remains of the *Ichthyosaurus*.

**A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.**—Hon. Thomas Benton, in a speech in New York, turned to the ladies, and referring to his mother said:—

My mother asked me never to use tobacco and I have never touched it from that time to the present day. She asked me not to game, and I have never gamed: and I cannot tell this day who is winning and who is losing in any game that can be played. She admonished me, too, against hard drink; and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I attribute to having complied with her pious and earnest wishes.—When seven years old, she asked me not to drink, and I made then a resolution of total abstinence. I formed an abstinence society at a time when I was the sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it though all past time I owe to my mother.