

Description of a visit to the Bourbon Annual Fair.

The sun was just peering above the eastern horizon as I mounted my horse and joined a party of friends. That something unusual was at hand was evident from the appearance of our little band thus singularly met together at that early hour.

A few moments more and we were crossing the town adjoining the highway.

The morning was one of uncommon magnificence; such as a Kentucky September morn ever is. The sun still seemed resting himself among the tall trees that skirt the eastern hills, while ever and anon his image is reflected from the crystal waters of the brook that wound through a grove of stately forest trees in front of us fell full upon the glad faces of our merry little party, only to be again reflected upon objects that were allowed to be if possible even more beautiful than a September morn.

Such were a few of the flattering circumstances under which we started for that noted resort of beauty, The Bourbon Fair.

Thus we proceeded, slowly 'tis true, yet not slow enough for ere we were aware of the fact the morn and companion that our pleasant little journey was at an end.

Although our visit early, several thousand specimens were already upon the ground. But as the exhibition had not yet commenced we had an opportunity of examining

The grounds which we found most admirably adapted to the purpose to which they had been appropriated.

It was a wood at the distance of about a mile from the obscure but picturesque little village of Paris.

The wood it seems had been from time immemorial acknowledged as a kind of public ground, or ground of recreation. A few years ago it was taken by the Bourbon Agricultural Society, and, although naturally well adapted to their uses, has been so improved by art that one in viewing it would think that nature and art had here met in deadly strife for the mastery.

The ground is naturally level, while in the center as if by design is sunk a large natural basin, the bottom of which is perfectly level and contains about one fourth of an acre. This sink is about ten feet deep. The edges have been made to take a slope to suit fancy's eye, and have been covered over with sloes, or acorns, and left for nature to spread her own green carpet upon them, which she has done most admirably. In the center is the stand. And over the whole a deep shadow is cast by a grove of old maples that encircle their branches together far above, making this a perfect Elysium.

At ten o'clock the stand was taken possession of by a few well favored ones, appointed to decide upon the merits and demerits of the various articles placed there for their inspection. While some of Kentucky's most distinguished sons were carefully stowed away in one corner of this spacious edifice. Soon the seats in the outer court were filled with the fairest of Kentucky's fair ones. Time passed rapidly away, premiums after premiums was awarded to the most successful of the numerous competitors until dinner was announced, when after partaking of a sumptuous repast and listening to an eloquent address prepared for the occasion by one of Kentucky's gifted sons, we resumed our accustomed seats, and the worthy occupants of the stand were permitted to resume their labors. And in a few hours more the hard day's exertion was brought to a close.

A Statement of the different articles
that constitute the wealth of the Farmer; with some
estimate of their relative value.

Of all the numerous articles that form the wealth of the farmer industry is the most important. If he possess but industry, all things else will be added to him. It may come by little and little at a time but if he possess but industry, and that directed in the proper channel ardently, little will follow little in such quick succession that soon he will begin to assume some importance among his wealthy neighbors.

The article second in importance to the welfare of the farmer is land; and when the farmer can say that he owns a piece of land, his road to wealth, fortune, and fame is made easy and certain, he has gained a foothold among men, he has raised himself among men, his wealth made their interest his interest, and is now prepared to say that I too am a freeholder. But aside from the important privileges that accrue to the landholder when mingling with his fellow men there are other and few weightier reasons why he should endeavor to own a small piece of land. He is then able to live independent of the world. With land and industry alone he can feed and clothe himself.

But although the farmer is the most independent of all others of his race, yet even he finds convenient to exchange a portion of his produce for a part of that of his fellow man. His houses and farming utensils he is unable himself to fabricate.

Aside from industry and land it is hard to say what is next most valuable to the farmer. Take from him his tools and farming utensils and it would be hard indeed for him to be called wealthy. Yet there is generally much more value attached to his buildings, animals and indeed to many other things than to these.

But there is one article other of which I wish to speak. I mean the library.

Moreover little value some may be inclined to attach to the library of the farmer who, who look at it with an impartial eye cannot but confess that it is an indispensable article with every prudent person. Some may say that if he possess a library himself, will spend too much time with it, and that he will ruin his family in idleness. I had must remember that of this there is little danger, and that and that the farmer can in a few hours with the aid of his library make himself master of years of the experience of the most experienced farmers.

A Statement of the facts connected with the history of Joseph which go to prove or illustrate human depravity.

Man's nature is depraved. Perhaps few could be found at the present time prepared to deny this assertion, yet there may be a few, who would only revert back to the age of the Patriarchs, an age in which although the world in general was given to licentiousness, yet there was a few, a very few, preserved as pure as it was allowed for man's nature to be. Yet the character of those few, although when compared with the world then, might appear pure and spotless, yet when compared with something entirely pure, what a contrast is presented to our view. The original beauty and purity has fled and left nought but filth behind.

Perhaps few even among the Patriarchs can boast of a more spotted character than Jacob, and Jacob's family, yet what depravity is here. Enmity rankled in the bosoms of Jacob's sons, and made of those men otherwise so good so noble, perfect friends Jews but natural for Jacob, to love his youngest son the son of his old age most; yet when this was

made apparent to Joseph's brethren, it was too much for them. Jealousy overcame their better natures, and they resolved to slay their innocent brother.

They could stand to see their own brother withering in his blood, and that too shed by their own hands, they could stand to see their aged their beloved father fall in sorrow to the grave, but they could not stand to see him lose their younger brother more than they.

Who then can dare to say that human nature is not depraved when it has overcome God's chosen people and made them that they would have slain their own brother.

A Statement of the various steps by which the means of Transportation are furnished from the Savage to a high state of Civilization.

Man in a savage state knew of no other plan of removing his goods, and chattels, from one place to another than by making free use of the means furnished him by nature, viz. his physical strength. And when it was determined as it often was, for him and his family to go in search of another and a better home, they had nothing to do but pack up their movable (which a kind and indulgent fortune had ordered to be but few) place them upon their backs and strike still deeper into the forest.

Such were the accommodations of the first stages of savage life at a little later period they made use of some animal, ^{particularly the horse} & the backs of brethren.

When civilization began to dawn upon their side and unexcultivated wilds when the hut of the savage gave place to the more permanent cabin of the half-civilized man other and better means were invented for the transportation of articles from one place to another. Then it was that a road slide was added to the list of inventions, and although

This is now considered as but a poor mean of transportation, it was at that time a very great improvement on all known methods. Soon after this roads began to make their appearance not of much use at first, but we must remember that even those over which we have been accustomed to travel were once no better than these. Soon as the roads began to get in a favorable condition, man's ever restless nature was not content with his sled, but conceived the idea that possibly another kind of carriage might be constructed, from his investigation resulted the wheel and from this has resulted all those higher order of carriages which now through the highways or glide with the rapidity of the wind along the railway.

But upon another element the savage was more successful. Inured to danger he feared them not, but would boldly launch his frail canoe upon the roughest streams and with a strong arm propel it against the ~~rough~~ strongest current. It was this that they were enabled to perform the longest journeys in an incredible short time. It was this that they discovered and peopled America on the Polite, the polished, the enlightened people of Europe dreamed that there was an America.

But time and the industry and ingenuity of the white man has done away with the frail bark of the savage and in their stead now proudly runs the magnificent steambottom.

Some illustrations of the mutual dependence of the farmer upon the Mechanic & Vice Versa.

Man is a social being. It would be hard indeed for him to live independent of his fellow man.

Even the farmer the most independent of all others, even in very many ways, dependent upon his fellow man. But particularly, is he dependent upon the mechanic.

To illustrate the mutual dependence of their two classes of laborers let us go back to the early stages of society when we can see their dependence more clearly. When a man has determined upon removing to a new country, his first care

is to procure such articles as are absolutely necessary, such as he deems it impossible to get along without, and what are these? They are one and all the production of the mechanic. He has a sledge, some household furniture, little it may be, but that little is as essentially necessary as if it were a good deal. He must have an ax, else he must starve, a rifle, a knife and a few other small articles. With this slender stock he is prepared to pierce the forest, bear every danger, and prepare the way for his friend the mechanic, who is about to follow close after him, but finds it impossible to advance in front, hence we find that the dependence is mutual. Without the tools and implements furnished by the mechanic the farmer must never think of emigrating, he must be bound down to the homes of his fathers if indeed his fathers had a home. With them he is enabled to go boldly forth and before him the mighty forests melt into nothingness, soon the industrious mechanic is at his side and soon towns and cities will rear their heads, and the busy strokes of the mechanic is heard when but an hour or so before nothing was heard but the deep moaning of the forest, or the war-whoops of the savage.

But let us come again to the present times. So on to a well cultivated farm now, every thing gives evidence that the mechanic has been there. Farming utensils are innumerable without them the farmer would tell you it would be impossible for him to do anything, again his buildings are all the work of the mechanic. But the mechanic is not altogether an independent being, he must live and in order to live he must be fed by the farmer. Thus we arrive at the happy conclusion that it would be impossible for one of these heroes of labor to exist without the aid and support of the other.

A statement of the general principles that ought to regulate the conduct of the community and individuals generally, in affording relief to the indolent and vicious poor.

Solomon is a great and crying wit. When employed man may withstand innumerable temptations to deviate from the path of virtue. Take from him his employment and you have affected his after ruin. He may stand for a time and gaze upon the uttering scene, but it is not in man's nature to stand thus idly long; and when once he has tasted of the sweet but poisonous draft, he must sip again, and yet again, until his sustenance is gone his strength is wasted, and his former the joyful lively companion of his former days is deserted by his former associates in idleness and crime, and becomes an outcast in society, a deeply penitent, but degraded, and brooding sinner.

When shall we, Americans, philanthropists, as we would claim to be, turn a deaf ear to the cry of his necessities, and say we "know no more."

Nor let us give them shelter, let us treat them at least as if they were our human beings.

When they will be a warning to others not to follow in the path that they have come.

But let us see if there is no plan of finally ridding ourselves of this worthless class of society.

Let us first turn our attention to common schools, and endeavor to establish them on a permanent basis so that all over the people may enjoy the benefits of a good common education. This done and one great point is established gained. Widespread ignorance, from our shores, indolence, and vice, would certainly, in a great measure, follow. And why, can we not establish a permanent system of schools? In a country where so much capital is sacrificed, so many lives sacrificed, and so much money expended every year in the punishment of

affenders, I think if common schools will exert a good influence over this class, and that it will we cannot doubt; Capital would be profitably invested by establishing them.

But the work is too great a work to be accomplished by common schools alone; I trust they may do much but there is some more that cannot be reached by them.

I should like each individual become a spirit in this spirit and the work is done. Avarice, Illusion, and ignorance, are banished from our shores, and we are a nation free indeed.

A Statement of the principles Eras in the early British history With Reflections.

God several ages after England was discovered, contrary to the usual customs of those days, it was permitted to remain in the hands of the original proprietors, who like most other nations of the north of Europe, were barbarous in the extreme. Consequently this is a portion of her history of which her historians are loath to speak.

But soon an important change was to be effected in the affairs of Britain. Rome had now reached her meridian splendor, unwilling that any state such as Britain was should remain independent in her neighborhood, she without provocation or cause, sent a fleet and army there for the purpose of subjugating the island, after much fighting and bloodshed they finally succeeded in bringing this warlike people into subjection. Arms were now thrown aside and the Romans engaged as willingly in teaching the islanders the arts of peace as they had before engaged in bringing them under their yoke. In this they succeeded, in some measure, but were unable to tame that martial disposition which they found in the inhabitants and which finally drove them from the island.

Soon the Saxons landed upon the British shore a fierce and bloody struggle ensued which resulted in the

first overthrow of the Britons, and again the arts
of peace were lost in the excitement of the combat.

The Saxons enjoyed the supremacy of the island
for several generations in peace. But just as they were
beginning to civilize themselves more, and just as
civilization was beginning to dawn upon them, the
Quaker pirates commenced making incursions into
their island, and having once tasted of the results of
peace and felt the genial influence of an English
climate they desired to quit their northern homes
and establish themselves upon this sunny isle.

Long and bloody was the contest between
these fierce tribes. The Danes landing and peopling
the country just so far as they could exterminate
the Saxons. The Saxons fought with desperation
and slaughter many of their barbarous invaders
only however making room for others still more blood-
thirsty than their predecessors. The struggle lasted
through six generations, when each were prostrated at
the feet of a third people, the Normans.

After the Norman conquest, the islanders quickly sub-
mitted to the tyranny of the Normans for a century and
a half.

But during this time they were not idle.
The arts and sciences flourished under Norman
oppression. Neither did they forget the art of
war. But when in after times their interests
were blended with that of the Normans, they
suddenly rose to be a mighty nation.

But their restless disposition was not satisfied
in peace or content with their island homes.

They crossed the narrow channel which separated
them from the Continent; success crowned their arms
now were they checked until they had purchased the
plains of Italy, but at length the tide of success
was changed, and the English were driven back to
their island home. But now since they had given
now risen to their favorite employment for so long.

They found it impossible to contain themselves in peace; so from a very trivial cause they were divided one against another and commenced a civil war.

Their respective emblems were the red and white rose. Causes were now at work silently and slowly, yet surely, bringing about a revolution in the opinion of Britain of more importance than either of the preceding. viz. The extinction of slavery.

This was affected by the church deformed and degraded as she was at that time.

Thus we have noticed a few of the leading events in the early history of a people that have long enjoyed a conspicuous place among the nations of the earth. We have seen them waste degraded and despised, submissively bend the knee and receive the yoke of a foreign power. And again we have seen them collect their strength go forth and smite the mightiest nations on the field, overcome them in battle and force them to submit to terms such as they obtained, might dictate to the conquerors.

Advantages of a good Education.

Let us pause for a moment from our onward course and consider that for which we are laboring; perhaps it will be a stimulus to greater exertion, at least it will in some measure soften the rugged path over which we have to travel by bringing to view that for which we are toiling.

That we may see more clearly the advantages of a good education we need only take examples from active life. We need only compare our country as it now is with what it was when it first became known to the people of Europe.

When it was an immense wilderness a vast and trackless forest, stretching itself from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, broken only by some mighty

river, or rugged mountain placed there as it were by
chance to tell the red man that the finger of God was
there. The land was shared in common by the first
red man and his scarcely less numerous kindred the forest
animals.

This was America and then her inhabitants
Ages have passed away.

The Anglo Saxon has invaded this soil.

Education has come to our shores.

The mighty forests and the favorite haunts, the
springs of the red man, melt into nothingness.

Himself is gone. And in their stead now stands
America as she now is. All this has been effected in
a few short years, and if we trace the cause of things
back to their origin, we will find that education was
the sole originator, and propagator of these many sal-
utary results.

But if it was education that raised America
from a hunting wilderness, to be the first among the
nations, what shall we say of individuals singly,
when it has taken them from a level with the
brutes and placed them upon an eminence the highest
it was allowed for man to occupy.

It is this that enables man from his laboratory
to penetrate deep into the bowels of the earth
and tell with unerring certainty what is there.

It is this that enables him while standing
upon this little orb of ours, to take his flight
among the heavens examine the bright spots found therein
and tell that they are other worlds, and were not first
there merely for ornament.

It is this that teaches him his nothingness.

Show if there be the results let us scale the
summit of literature and inscribe our names high upon
its glittering surface.

A statement of, the principles was in British history, continued, commencing with the Reformation.

The period of, the Reformation may justly be looked upon as one of the most important was in British history, both as concerns her spiritual and temporal welfare.

As it is allowed to be impossible for a nation to exist, without a religion, so it was with England. The ancient Druidical, and Pagan systems of religion had given place to the Catholic.

This system had continued through successive generations and was admirably adapted to the times in which it existed. In a barbarous or half-civilized state of society, it could hardly be expected that religion could be found in a pure state.

We could not expect the barbarians to leave off, at once, all their practices, and customs to which he had been accustomed from infancy, and which had become a part of his nature, and embrace a religion pure in itself, or one that forbids his every action. There must be a half-way place, the mind must be brought to this, but it must be by degrees; for this the Catholic system was admirably adapted. Her numerous rites and ceremonies were well calculated to engage the attention of these rude people. The outward show of solemnity, would strike the beholder with awe, which curiosity and even prompt inquisitiveness, in the character of the savage, prompted them to enquire into the mysteries of these mysterious proceedings. When they found more reality in it than they had at first supposed, finally became deeply concerned about the welfare of their souls, and finally became Catholics. It was one step though it be a short one had been taken toward Christianity.

England had taken this step, and thus it was that the Reformation found her.

It was indeed hard at this time to overthrow the Catholic system which a firm hold had it gained upon the affections of this obstinate people; still we think it was better than that they had not yet emerged from their original idolatrous state.

The religious received after the overthrow of Catholicism was not so pure however, as many of his friends could have wished.

Rome could not conform to the laws of the established church. They were treated with great cruelty, and finally, determined to abandon their homes and seek a place where they might enjoy freedom of conscience. No place seemed to suit their purpose so well as the barren, dreary, and desolate shores of America.

Thus we find that we owe the purity of our religion, and freedom of our laws to the religious persecutions, and oppression of England.

The most important era in British history is about the time of the death of Elizabeth, the year 1603, it was then that both Ireland and Scotland, became a part of the British empire and it is from this time that she may date the commencement of that ^{train of} ~~series of~~ happy events which has brought her to her present greatness. Prior to this she had been standing on an uncertain foundation ever at war with those fierce people either of which named at times her equal, she was obliged to maintain soldiers and keep up military spirit among them, to guard against their many incursions this was a perpetual drain upon her resources, and prevented all thoughts of foreign conquest, But now that the interests of these three powerful states were blended into one, they became in point of military power second to none. It was now that the genius of empire which had so long been hovering over Europe with-
out knowing where to alight found a resting place among
the Anglo-Saxons.

But soon an event happened which came near
causing her to leave her island. In sixteen hundred and
forty one, England became divided into two powerful
factions, for a time they contented themselves with
angry debates and hostile demonstrations. Soon
however the flame which had at first confined
itself chiefly to the Parliament, burst forth with
renewed fury; and England was again after many
years of peace, enveloped in civil war. Brother
arrayed himself against brother.

But although war, and especially civil war,
cannot be regarded in any other light than that of
a great evil; yet perhaps this one exerted as salu-
tary an effect over the affairs of England as any
one she has ever engaged in. It humbled their king-
dom's monarch and taught him who were the
true sovereigns. It made the people too sensible of
their power, and materially altered the form of their
government, giving to the people more power than
they had ever before possessed.

A Statement of the leading facts and
principles which naturally and necessarily suggest
and incite, exchange in organized society.

In investigating this subject we must again take
for our foundation the stereotyped declaration.

"Man is a social being."

Adapted as he is only to the creation
of a particular product, it would be hard
indeed for him to exist without the support of
his fellow man; thus how we trace out the first
great cause which leads to exchanges between man
and his fellow man.

That it was the design of the giver of every

good and perfect gift, that each and every ~~man~~ should confine himself to the creation of a single product, seems evident from the fact that he has given to each individual a talent for some particular occupation, and that there is no occupation however high or low, but that some can be found particularly adapted to the employment of that particular station.

It was it is evident by the best policy that each individual should follow that occupation for which he is particularly adapted.

But it is evident that the products of many others is requisite to his existence, thus here arises the necessity for innumerable exchanges.

When we see it was the original design of the creator that man should live in peace and harmony with his neighbor that each should follow his own occupation and that to supply their mutual wants each should be willing to exchange labor for labor.

The same general observations will apply to nations.

Every nation has its own peculiar productions. Different plants require, widely different soils and climates. It would be hard for a man under the burning sun of the torrid zone to raise any of the grains or fruits that flourish so luxuriantly in China. Still very many of the necessaries of and an innumerable quantity of the luxuries of life, grow there. But it is an interesting fact that few of the productions of the extreme south are known to this climate.

The same is equally true with regard to the north. Although perhaps it produces more of the luxuries and fewer of the necessaries of life, yet it can boast of one production known to few other

of the most general climate, & noble race at
honour and inclination men.

Thus we must conclude that it was the original
design of the creator that man should engage in traffic
with his fellow man, that he should visit every country
and clime in search of the good things of earth, and
that different notions and people might be brought to
mingle together like one great brotherhood, that they might
learn the peculiarities belonging to each peculiar race
profit by each others experience, and then go on their way
rejoicing.

A Statement of some of the principal
Events in British history, Continued. commencing
about the time of Oliver Cromwell.

The
civil commotions, existing during the time of Crom-
well may justly be considered as the mighty
uphearings of a nation against her oppressors.

For a long time the crown had been de-
scending from father to son with unusual quiet.

The government was dispensed by the king
and his parliament: for a time they went on
excellently well; the rights of all were respected.

And it was thus that the nation was lulled
into a lethargy, which had like to have proved
fatal to her; The king at length became sen-
sible of his power, that he might if he chose

reign absolute, for although the parliament
was placed between him and the people, and

was intended as a kind of check to his too
great power; yet the power of dissolving that

parliament, and of choosing another who might
suit his purposes better, had uniformly been left

in the hands of the king; The parliament
thus held in check was not likely to oppose

him.

the ambitious designs of the king, when the inevitable consequence was the forfeiture of their ^{perhaps their heads} seats, and when their opposition could avail nothing, but were the more apt to second all his enterprises that they might at least make a show of shaming in their honors.

Thus they continued dividing the spirits until the encroachments of the king were too great when the (encroachments) parliament ventured to dissent from his views and show to the people what was the true state of things. The result was a civil war, the dethronement of the king, and an attempt to establish a government more after the feelings of the people. The attempt failed for although they succeeded in wanting the too great power from the king, yet in their eagerness to escape from one danger they fell into another.

The army which had been so successful against the king and his troops, now turned their power against their employers and for a time England fell under a military despotism, even more obnoxious than their king. Cromwell, who during the struggle had been raised from a private individual to be the first man in England, although it seems he secretly favored the people, on account of the military, was unable to make known his views, or to place the government at the disposal of the people, but was obliged to take upon himself the form of a usurper, and wait till such a more favorable time. Death came however before he was enabled to make known his real character.

His death however, soon brought about the result which in life he was unable to accomplish.

The military now that they had lost their great leader were unable to unite under any other man division followed and soon England was again free, and at liberty to choose a government

to visit her people. This was an important era
a people about to decide for themselves what kind of
government they were to have. Americans when looking at
this, and especially when comparing the present government
of England with that of America are apt to examine the Eng-
lish at this time for not choosing a more ^{democratic} ~~liberal~~ form
of government. They must remember that previous to this
there had been no America for them to pattern after,
therefore their government must be entirely original.

When this is taken into consideration, and, (as I have
now know at the same time that the English had been
long accustomed to the most implicit obedience to their
king, we must conclude that they took a most
very great step towards what we would properly call
perfection, in establishing a limited monarchy, and thus
curtailing the power of the king so that they had
little to fear from him. Thus England was again
snatched from the abyss of anarchy, and miserably and
made to assume once more her accustomed place among
the nations. It was however a long time before
she had entirely recovered from the effects of her
late commotions. From them had sprung many powerful
factions both religious and political. There were even
ready to draw the sword in defence of their imagined
rights be the consequence what they may. Although
in the history of England one would be likely
to regard the proceedings of these factions as of
minor importance, yet in the history of her reli-
gious they hold a conspicuous place. There was
now three sects of nearly equal numbers vying
for the supremacy in England, and for a time it
was uncertain whether the puritans should be made
the established religion, whether England should
again fall under the dominion of the Pope, or
whether the established religion should again remain
its accustomed way. Fortune favored the latter and
she again became the church of England.

A Statement of the comparative enjoyments
of comfort, and means of enjoyment of the
inhabitants of the Torrid & Frigid zones.

It would be hard for an American, one
reared up in the lap of luxury, with every
comfort that could be afforded by a fertile soil
a temperate climate, and under the genial influence
of a government, the wonder of this an enlightened
world, and under the skillful hand of the Angles
Saxons at his command, I say it would be hard
for one thus reared, to judge correctly of the privations
endured by those of his race occupying the extensive
Territories on either side of our own beloved Country.

This is a poor reason to judge impartially
of the comparative comforts of the Torrid and Frigid
zones. Were we to be suddenly set down upon
some of the vast plains of South America, or
upon some sunny island of the Pacific, where
perpetual summer reigns we would doubtless forget
our own happy Country in raptures of delight.

We would go forth and own at this season of the
year, would find the forests, and meadows, clothed
in their summer attire, fields groaning under a rich
harvest, fruits of the sweetest flavor presenting themselves
gratuitously to the weary traveller, whilst their thick
foliage cast a deep shadow upon the tall grass, invit-
ing him to rest himself there, he throws himself upon
the ground and exclaims happy, happy Country, he is
too happy, A few months have passed away, the
sun has returned from his southern tour and now
casts his perpendicular rays down upon a scorched
and dried up earth; our friend does not know his
country, the heat is insupportable, inwardly he curses
the earth, the sun, then he curses the fate that brought
him there, sickens and dies, a stranger in a strange
land, unwept, and unrecor'd for. Thus we have seen
the luxuries, the comforts of a country with which we

Other country can ^{be} purchased at the expense of
life, a price too dear for men to pay, often.

But let us turn our attention toward the other
row that comes under our consideration. To Lapland
here among the sterile rocks, the incessant snows of nor-
thern Europe we find a noble race of honest and
industrious men, cut off, as they are from the rest of
mankind, bound down to the snow clad hills of their
fathers, denied all the luxuries and merriment of the merriment
of life, denied the genial warmth of the summer sun,
the luxuriant shade of autumn, they are and ever
have been, a nation, a fair sample to the rest of
mankind, of honest, industry, integrity and patri-
otism. We might think strange, to hear of the
patriotism of a Laplander, yet there are here here
that would exchange their snowy plain, for the
green fields and dark forests of the south. They are
a contented people while living in their huts of snow
and ice, their food the flesh of the faithful reindeer
their clothes the unadorned hides of the same they enjoy
not the kingly palace, the sumptuous ban of the
more proud, but live happy and contented.

Thus we have seen a people in the enjoyment of
all the advantages that nature could offer ~~them~~ a
country teeming with luxuries of spontaneous growth,
a climate that needs no covering, the shield them from
the pinching frosts, or piercing blasts of winter,
maintained by government, civil or ecclesiastical, I say
we have seen them the most miserable, wretched and
degraded of beings. On the other hand we have seen
a people, a happy people, living among the perpetual
snows of the north, ^{and its attendant, combat} barren vegetation, barren towns, and
when a rigid course is marked out for each and every in-
dividual by his religion. But let us turn from the in-
sightfully contrast and rejoice that we as Americans
born in a country where the seasons take their accustomed
rounds, partaking largely of the luxuries of the south
and tasting ever and anon of the sweets of a northern home.

A Statement of some of the
principal Crises in British History
Continued. Commencing with the war
with Holland, under Charles II.

We have already traced England
through long ages of prosperity and
adversity seen her alternately struggling
for empire and for existence then
we have seen her suddenly take the
lead of her rivals, and become at
once the most powerful and enlight-
ened of them all. Now she seemed
destined to remain. But her people
unable to conquer their restless dis-
position, and unable to find any other
action worthy of being congealed by
them became divided and again
another, a long and distracting civil
war followed, and England once the
terror of her powerful neighbours
now fell at the feet of the meanest
of them. Even Holland scarcely digni-
ed to dictate terms of peace to her.
Disgrace followed disgrace.
England's cup of misery was not yet full.
Her king, he who should ever be her
most faithful subject, was now a base,
a degraded traitor.
His parliament was unable to hold
him in check.

He hated his parliament.
And through them he hated his people.
He aimed at absolutism, and that
he might have revenge upon his parlia-
ment, and people, he offered himself
to become a vassal to the king of

France, and entered into a treaty with
that prince by which himself was to
be made absolute monarch over his English
subjects, while he in turn was to be thrown
at the mercy of his French ally; a singular
way to found a despotism.

Charles's life was an eventful one,
yet there was none but small events hap-
pened during his time.

Himself was unstable and wavering,
continually changing his tactics to meet
the emergency, regardless what the conse-
quences may be.

It was then that England was reduced to
a very low ebb in the scale of nations.

But although the government had lost the
confidence of the people and was on the
verge of tumbling into ruins, yet the con-
dition of the people was steadily improv-
ing; and they now looked back with
honor upon the manners in which
their fathers lived; Agriculture it is true
was in a low state even yet, but it
was improving, and the common people
were now beginning to see the advantages
resulting from it; this was all that was
necessary with an industrious, abled bodied
peasantry, such as England then possessed.

Passing on in search of the princi-
pal events we come at last to one, that
has been handed down only improved
and strengthened, to our time, I mean
the post office. This institution was com-
menced during the time of Charles the
first, but during the civil commotions
which followed it with many other, sim-
ilar institutions was swept away,

but now that the government had assumed a more permanent form, post offices were again introduced, and from that time on the mail continued to be carried at regular and stated periods from one place to another.

But an event of another kind was now at hand. The peace and prosperity which had so long reigned ^{over} England was at last broken up, and war, a devastating, civil war ^{for a time} resumed its sway. During ^{a furious} a great political convulsion the whole party was entirely overthrown, and Monmouth its nominal head, was forced to seek shelter in a foreign country. He spent Holland and there for a time he enjoyed all the luxuries known to the Dutch Court.

At length his father died and was succeeded by his brother, uncle to the Duke of Monmouth to the throne of England.

Not until now were the dormant faculties of the Duke fully aroused, but now he saw that while reveling with the Dutch ladies, he had suffered a blow, which he had fondly hoped himself, one day to pour, to pour from his grasp.

He resolved however to make one vigorous attempt to regain what his intemperance had lost.

The attempt was made.

Many brave Englishmen fell in the contest. Monmouth died by the hand of the executioner.

Thus died the flattered, the courted, the princely Monmouth. And on ransomed fortunes summed not sparing of her favours. And whom had he

been contented to have lived a private life
might have been the happiest of men, but alas
he grasped for power, and died.

The value of an intelligent and
honest lawyer, as a producer.

In every community there are some who
are willing to make a living as best they
can, and who are not over-scrupulous as to
the means taken to procure it. There must be
guarded against by the more honest part
of community, but as the honest man is
the last to suspect a knave it becomes
necessary that there should be some whose
business it is to find them out and ex-
pose them to the community. Now there is
an important field for the lawyer.

And by ridling a community of that which
is a continual drawback upon production
and thus making the country more productive
he certainly deserves the name of a producer
as much as he whose business it is to
rid the ground of weeds and thus produce
a more abundant crop of corn.

But again in every community be
they honest as they may, there is continual
ly differences arising among the inhabitants
and however honest their purpose might be
there would sometimes result in serious
difficulties, were there not some whose
business it is to make himself acquainted

Act with law, so that in these cases he might decide who is right and thus prevent a rupture between those who otherwise perhaps would be the warmest of friends.

Aside from this the lawyer is a clown observed, and in case of misgovernment he is the first to notice it and point it out to the people, how again then we find him laying claims to the title of a producer; for it is an historical fact that the productions of a country, are increased or diminished just in proportion as the government becomes good or bad.

An honest and intelligent lawyer is the friend to the poor man. He it is that opposes a check to the oppressions of the rich and powerful, and says unto them these are your fellow men, as well born as you are, trample not upon them.

Then who can say that the lawyer is not a valuable producer when it is his province,
1st To rid the community of all its non-producers,
2nd Honorably and amicably to settle difficulties between its producers.
3rd To watch over the government that it may not become oppressive, or may not be neglected, and
4th To watch over the poor man that he may shield him from the oppression of the mighty.

But there are few professions unencumbered
by those who are a disgrace to them. From this
rule the lawyer is not excepted, perhaps it is
more abused than any other. They and those
have crept into it who would gladly, from
a misunderstanding between them whom he might
be proud to call his friends that he might pocket
a fee. In times past there were enabled to
impose largely upon the ignorant population
but as social rolls onward they become less
and less numerous and finally disappear.

The Soldier.

It is a pleasant thing
to sit solitary and alone, and listen
to the martial music, or glance the eye
over a body of troops, and note their
flashing eye, their proud, and haughty
bearing, or a day of review. And it
is apt to make our national pride
reign within us to think that our
nation's keeping is entrusted to such
noble looking men as these.

Alas 'tis a fatal error.
These men are taught to value
not human life.

The orphan's cry the widow's moan
are as naught to him.

He heeds them not.

It is not his province to comfort them.
This it is to go forward and meet
his enemies with unflinching nerves
and unbending courage, and if he does

A Brief sketch of the life of James Parker
The subject of this memoir was born on Indian
Creek, Harrison Co. Kentucky, about the year
eighteen hundred. His parents moved here from
Virginia at a very early date in the history
of Kentucky. Here they settled cleared out a
small piece of land, and for a time were
contented with making a living by agriculture.
But as their family increased and became a bur-
den upon their hands they began to think of
some easier method of making a living than
by digging it out of the sterile rocks of
Indian creek. A sawmill was now erected, which
in their early times excited both the admiration
of their rude neighbors. It was in their mill
that James received his education. For about
the time that he should have been going to
school, his father became incapacitated, and un-
fit to take care of his family, so that this
duty now devolved upon James, he being the
oldest. Thus it was that James was cheated
out of that education proper to fit him for
a higher calling. But if he failed to receive a
knowledge of letters his education with regard
to the art of making and saving money
was inferior to none. Indeed one would think
that as all men are born for something, obviously
James Parker was born to make money.
At an early age his father squandered his estate
his mother died and James embarked alone
upon the world. He built a flatboat, his
neighbors joined together made up a small cargo
of various kinds of produce, and sent it under
the care of James to be taken to Orleans and
sold, when he was to receive ^{such a} percent
for his services. The trade was a lucrative
one. He repeated his trips again, and again

finally became owner of both boat and cargo. And finally quit the business and bought a small farm, and turned his attention over now to agriculture. The same success attended him here that had been so constant with him, while on his flitting excursions. Money flowed like water into his coffers but alas when it came, not out again, and people now began to look upon James as a miser. We lauded them just, but kept steadily on regardless of the scops and jeers of the world. Soon he removed from his small farm onto a large one, and now for a time his policy seemed changed and instead of hoarding up wealth he lavished it freely in the improvement of his farm.

A few months ago I went to his house. As I went for a time all seemed inviting. A splendid gate turned softly upon oiled hinges by the road side, and as I crossed the lawn in front of the house I had a good opportunity of viewing the farm in the vicinity of the house. The house stood upon a little eminence fronting but at a few hundred yards ^{distance} from the turnpike road the intermediate space was a grass plot with here and there an ancient forest tree which had escaped the devastating hand of man. To the left was an immense park stretching itself away until lost to sight among the hills and valleys. It had mostly, once been under the hand of cultivation but now it was grown over with tall grass, and dotted over (even and now) with groves of locusts, which the eye of a slow stunner might detect a brook

in its meanderings through the center, giving
to the whole quite a picturesque appearance.

The right was divided into lots and cultivated
fields. Here too might be seen the barn and
outhouses, all in good repair. The yard was
large and gave evidence that some one had
been attempting to make it look inviting, here
and there might be seen an untimely shrub
standing near the stump of a forest tree, which
a perverted taste had caused to be removed.

Beneath the eaves of the eortly portico might be
seen many beautiful flower pots in which now
such had been buried, but no tender hand was
there to train the vineing tendrils to their proper
course.

At the door I met a (now) worn ~~and~~
a grey haired, a broken down man. One who
in youth neglected to store his mind with that
which would be a comfort to him in his
declining years. One who made it his whole
his sole aim, to get rich regardless of con-
sequences be they what they may, his spirit
is gained, he can now count, and count again
his hoarded thousands, he may say "The cattle
upon a thousand hills are mine." (But let us
stop and ask is this man ready to die, his
spirit is gained that for which he has toiled
and toiled for, during a long, a miserable
life. (He has attained the completion of knowing
that he leaves no heirs) although "The worms
may scabble for his body, and devils for
his soul, yet he has no heirs to quarrel over
his estate.) I would ask where now is this man
happener, that for which he has lived and toiled
so long, can it be that he finds enough in gaining
upon his well filled coffers to pay him for the pain
toil & privation he has undergone in amassing it? Can this yet
pay him for the loss of friends? If so I ask it not, if not
I would have not with it.

A, dear Hunt.

Long had I looked with glad anticipation to the coming tenth November 47, that being the day appointed for the commencement of a deer hunt, the day at length arrived the sun rose in beauty, and as he shone above the eastern horizon looked like a tangible thing, a few amber clouds might be seen detracting nothing however from the beauty of the morning. At sunrise that morning a small waggon might have been seen far on its road toward the mountains. A casual observer might know that that waggon was on some other mission than going to Mill. It was loaded with provisions, camping equipage, powder, and included all that could be serviceable during a couple of weeks sojourn in the mountains, besides this there were some half dozen yonkers harnessed up the load, and conspicuous among them was Bob and Alek.

At the end of the second day we encamped upon the hunting ground. It was a wild and picturesque spot, and I doubt not a little too wild for some of us who had scarcely seen a hill before.

But as it was we were in for it now. We were many miles from the habitation of man, and consequently all restraint was thrown off for the time. After supper which was taken in true Indian style we collected around a large fire and each told his favorite tale. And thus while joy and merriment were the order of the day in our little tent, the most mournful howl of the wolf might have been heard in the distance. This was the first time that ever we had heard this awful sound, all wished for morning some that they might plant a bullet between his eyes, some that they might see him, and some ^{doubtless} that they might see to run. Morning at last came, never shall I forget the effect that morning had upon me. We were encamped upon a ^{high} elevated plain, yet above us the mountains ^{were} around

The buck bounded away unharmed.
We continued in this fashion, hunting for
several days, with various success. Sometimes
I worked the drive, sometimes watching a pass.
One evening as I was sitting upon a log think-
ing of returning to the camp, I thought I heard
something advancing towards me, its footfalls
were at first indistinct, but as I listened closer
I became convinced that there was something
near, I placed myself in a position of defence
and there in breathless suspense awaited the
appearance of the mysterious visitor, he kept
me not long in suspense but in a few mom-
ents an immense bear came around from
behind a jutting crag within a little dis-
tance of me. When he first came in view
he seemed a little disconcerted and stopped while
his eyes glared strangely upon me, as I loaded
my rifle, I thought to myself now is the time to
immortalize my name. I took a sturdy aim
at his knowledge box, and drew the trigger
I pulled long and steadily but it wouldn't
shoot. What became of Brown I know not
but I know it was not long until Ellick was
at the camp; when after a careful examination
as to the cause of the late failure I found that
it had never been cocked. We were all now
abundantly satisfied and in a short time were again
upon the road home.

Woman's influence in spreading the gospel.
Although man may, and may, but too justly too
trace his fallen and wretched condition back to
the garden of Eden and there cast the burden of
all his miseries upon devoted woman's head, yet at
present he must in a great measure look to her
whom he would (proudly call) scornfully call his
destroyer for that consolation nowhere else to be
found. It would be hard indeed for us to form any
just conception of the influence of woman over
man in his fallen state. She it is who is ever his
fondest companion, ever the first to administer to his
comfort, 'tis hers to make his home, a happy home
when all is prosperity, 'tis hers to spirit him
to the give of every good and perfect gift, as the
source from which they emanate, When adversity
cometh, 'tis hers to strengthen him, and say give not
up thus early, but seek thy God and he will not for-
sake thee, a brighter day may dawn upon us yet, 'tis
hers the hand of God lays heavily upon us, but
when passing clouds may soon be dispelled and we again
lift to walk in the sunshine of peace prosperity and
happiness. In the capacity of a mother woman's influ-
ence is unbounded, She it is who shapes and forms
the character of the after man, as the mother words
his day, and like it too it is seldom changed after-
ward. Then how rests a fearful responsibility upon
the tender parent. She exerts such an influence over
man in his tender years that in general it may be said
of her that she possesses power to make of him whatever
she will. 'Tis an historical fact that very many of
those spirits who have shone, that have been looked up
to and patterned after, when looking back to trace
out the great cause of their success, go back and strike
into their early education, when still under the
direction and guidance of a fond and loving mother.
But in another sphere 'tis woman to act. The command
"go ye into all the world and preach the gospel unto

with every creature" has gone forth into the world, and when man is alone it seems to be a hard one; indeed it is hard that man should leave his home, a happy home, such as every American has a right to have, friends, and all that is dear and dear unto him, on earth, and banish himself to a foreign land, for the purpose of preaching the gospel to a people whom he regards as little superior to the brute.

But when a woman comes boldly forth and offers to accompany him, the privations, troubles and trials are at once swept from his gaze.

And although it would be sweet to remain in her society, had she been yet for her sake he will penetrate the cotton planes and joyfully penetrate the sinew, or poisonous blood of the slave.

Advantages and disadvantages of a paper currency.
Advantages; there are numerous, but in the first place we must turn our attention to the manner in which a paper currency facilitates exchange, aids the laborer and thereby becomes an important producer.

It facilitates exchange by the ^{and security} ~~certainty~~ which large amounts may be counted out, and transported from place to place. For example, suppose a man from Cincinnati wishes to send a large amount of money to the city of New York, the intermediate space being infested by robbers; he has nothing but specie; he is obliged to hire a team at an enormous price to transport it thither, and also a body of men sufficiently strong to resist the united force of the robbers, the men too must be men of tried honesty, for it is as essential to him for them to be honest as it is to the stockholders of the bank of England that its officers should be honest. Thus equipped he may perhaps send it through safe, but should it so happen that in his little guard he has chosen one, unable to withstand so great a temptation, his all is lost. Suppose now there is a paper currency in circulation and that the paper money equally current here and in New York, then he may ~~send his~~ ^{send his} money, or large amount as he chooses, in his shoe-maker's to mail it up between the soles of his feet and journey to New York in safety. Thus it is that a paper currency is beneficial in being easily ^{transported} ~~transported~~.

A superficial observer would think it a small matter to count over any amount of specie, but were he placed for a time in some large commercial house their opinions would soon be given up; but aside from the inconveniences of daily handling such a large amount of specie, it would soon become so much more as to be unfit for use.

There then are some of the advantages of a paper currency, many others might be brought up, all may be summed up under the two heads economy and convenience.

Let us now pass on and note some of the disadvantages of a paper currency, for it has some, ^{things} far more.

A paper circulation brings with it banks with all their attendant good or evil, it places the power in the hands of the capitalist and enables him to exert too great an influence over the circulating medium of a country. It enables him to found monopolies, and oppress the laboring classes in innumerable ways. But as we heard on yesterday, it enables him to get to speculating and thus at times become a benefactor to his fellow man.

From various ^{counterfeiting} causes a paper currency frequently becomes corrupted, and those unacquainted with the different banks are liable to be deceived by it.

Now I suppose to be a few of the more obvious advantages and disadvantages of a paper currency.

True the disadvantages are great but weighing them carefully and comparing with the advantages we must decide in favor of a paper currency.

Railway To The Pacific

This is an important era in the history of the world. The genius of empire which has so long hovered over Europe, has at last taken its final flight, and left her to contend for a time against an adverse fortune, then sink into nothing - as Asia and Africa have long since done. Young America is to be its final resting place. The course of events is ever onward.

But a few centuries ago and America was an unknown world, filled only as a residence for the savage master of the forest, and their still more savage ally the red man; then roamed securely in their joint fastnesses.

Then it seems strange that haughty Europe, she who so short a time ago deemed all other nations but herself, she who could boast numerous powers capable alone of conquering the world herself alone excepted, I say it would seem strange to think that so soon Europe is obliged to acknowledge a superior in the then unknown America. But this even so. In that forest wild, a crop of men enterprising, energetic men have sprung up before whom the world is destined to bow in humble submission.

But let us for a time look to the cause of this unexampled success.

When America was discovered Europe had long been wracked by internal commotions; principally on account of the differences of religion that existed there. The noble but persecuted minority sought a place where they might rest themselves in peace; and had found none.

But now that a new outlet was opened them

regardless of the perils of an unknown wave
they were the first to embark upon it and
consequently were the first to (settle) land
upon the American shore. Thus it was that
America was peopled by a few of the noblest
souls from every country of Europe. And
although born in different and distant lands,
speaking different languages, acknowledging
different laws and religions, yet they met in
their forest home as one great brotherhood.

Who then can wonder that the forest
melted before them, that the wild beasts
ran howling away, that the Indians lingered
there only that he might sweep over more
over that sacred spot made desolate by
the white man's ax; then turning plunged
still deeper into the forest? Who then can
wonder that in so short a time the dark
forest had given way to the green field
and the rough hut of the savage was replaced
by the elegant mansion of the Baron?

Who then can wonder, when taking into
consideration the vast resources of Eastern
America, her limitless extent, her extended
coasts, her magnificent and numberless streams,
the fertility of her soil, the subtlety
and healthfulness of her climate, and above
all the material of which her inhabitants
are made. Who when taking these into
consideration could wonder why so soon the
genius of empire was shedding its way across
the broad Atlantic. Let us now for a
time leave Eastern America and cross
to the Pacific shore. But why turn we
eastward to visit our western empire.

Alas to visit this golden shore we must
journey to the eastern coast, take shipping
there, undergo the toils, trials, the privations

of a long voyage, braving the southern storm, the southern pestilence, and at last to cast an unrighteous thing, worn down by fatigue, and watching, upon the luxurious shore of the Pacific, there to rest awhile amid pleasures and become ourselves again.

This is the pleasant way so frequently known of making a trip to our Western Empire. It seems strange to think that Americans in this age of improvement, when every town is linked together by turnpikes, railroads, and lightening lines should be content to journey to their Pacific possessions through a foreign climate and a treacherous ocean. When a railroad might be constructed saving the whole way in their possessions, developing the vast resources of this extensive country, and making a garden of that which is now wrought into an interminable wilderness.

Who can estimate the value of such a road. One of the most important benefits resulting from it would be the binding of our union the more closely together. This of itself must be a mighty argument in favor of erecting such a road. All honor the Union at heart, all must see that under existing circumstances it is in great danger of being one day dissolved. The Rocky Mountains extend through the whole extent of our possessions from north to south. Literally separating the east from the west, and thus preventing the inhabitants from mingling together as other men they would do. Indeed it separates them so widely and makes their interests so directly opposed to each other that now enmity will spring up in the bosoms of those who otherwise would be as brothers. And although for a time it may be smothered yet eventually it will burst forth with redoubled fury. Some may urge that the westward of the Rocky Mountains insignificant as they at present are could never

Think of separating themselves from a
republic such as this is. From all present
there is little danger, but when we think
of the limited resources of the west, the
variety and general healthfulness of their
climate, the fertility of her soil, her
numerous navigable rivers held to their proper
places by golden banks; her numerous harbors,
extend of coast, washed by the broad and
peaceful Pacific, her situation commanding
the rich commerce of Asia, and the Pa-
cific isles; then when we think of the
tide of emigration annually rolling westward
we cannot but think that the day may
soon come when the west will rise with
the East in spirit of wealth and power.

Shew if a railway will do anything toward
keeping down dissensions and civil commotions
between the ^{different parts of our beloved country;} ~~such~~ ^{various} ~~parts~~ ^{parts} it
should be made, but what it may, and who
can doubt but that it will exert a good influence
when it makes the people of these distant lands
to have daily intercourse with each other, blends their
interests into one and makes them feel as though
they were all brethren, Americans, laboring together
in the support of the one great cause, the good
of their common country.

By the continued annexation of foreign territory,
our coast has become ever more exposed than
formerly; and under existing circumstances, were
we to engage in a foreign war, our western
coasts must lie wholly defenceless or at least
defended only by a few ships sent there for
that purpose; this would make but a feeble
defense; whereas were there a railroad erected
to that point in a few days, in case of an
attack there, any amount of armaments of war
and men might be landed there.

But the advantages of a railway to the Pacific does not consist wholly in binding our shores together, or in depending on a foreign foe. But now a railway established from the Pacific to the Atlantic shores, a voyage around Cape Horn would be numbered with the things that were past. The trade between Europe, and Eastern Asia, and the Pacific islands also would seek this channel. And it would become at once the grandest, the most useful, ^{the} public works now in existence, also the most beneficial to the world. If nothing else, this alone would immortalize the name of America, and hand it down to the remotest generations to come. Long after Egypt's Pyramids, the Chinese Wall has crumbled into nothingness the American railway will be in existence and in actual operation. This however is not the time for mechanical constructions to immortalize an age or a people, Americans are not willing to work for empty honors, they must have some tangible return for their labor. But what public work is at present left for them to engage in which promises a greater emolument than a railway to the Pacific; bringing China and all Eastern Asia around on this side of the globe; and placing ourselves, as toll gatherers, upon the path of haughty England, as she visits her Eastern possessions.

Such a road would commence a new era in the history of America, the Anglo Saxon and Chinese would mingle together, and ere long the stars and stripes would float ^{graciously} before the summer breeze upon the Pacific isles.

There are a few of the advantages, resulting from a railway to the Pacific. But just to give it a passing glance the difficulties which present themselves in the way of erecting it seem at first almost insurmountable; upon a calm reflection upon the subject however they melt away into nothingness. The evil is the greater, indeed the able objection

That can be urged against it; and the
cost of the Mexican war, independent of the
American blood, and the American honor
sacrificed there, would have bought Cal-
ifornia, and connected the bay of San-
Francisco with New York, ^{with a railroad} and started another
route Oregon.

A Statement of the causes why the rich and poor are always to be found inhabiting the same Community

It is an historical fact that in
every (locality) community rich and
poor go hand in hand, and that
wherever the most wealthy aristocrats
are to be found there too we may
look for the most abject poverty.

The causes of this are numerous,
1st. whenever capital is most abundant
then the laborers will flock in search of
employment.

2ndly. The capitalist will invest his
capital where laborers can be found, and
where they can be employed at the
cheapest rate.

Thus it is that we find them both
inhabitants of our cities

There it is that the laborers flock

Certain that then they may find employ-
ment of command or other than, and then it is
too that the capitalist resorts, knowing that
there he may find an abundance of laborers
This is one cause why many yards machine
shops, and manufactories of every kind are to
be found here. In their mutual dependence upon
each other too, we find a third cause why
they are ever to be found together, this is that
by their congregating together then, the capitalist
is enabled to employ, without reduced prices
and then increase his profits, while the laborer
is obliged to accept this reduced price as being
better than nothing, and thus his fate is sealed
and he condemns himself to remain in poverty.

Sometimes the real estate of a country or a
section of a country falls into the hands of
a few individuals, and instead of spending
the profits in improving their possessions they
are squandered in a distant land, and barely
enough is left for the maintenance of the
laborer. Sometimes in a particular locality a
wily upstart is to be found whose whole aim seems to
be to make money; fortune favors him, imperceptibly
his neighbors are led on, and at last find their property
has passed into his hands, and themselves his tenants.

There are a few of the causes why we find variety
thus mixed, but the great and leading cause, indeed the
one in which all others are embodied, is that the laborer
to find employment, and thus render the little capital ^{the} ~~him~~
possessors (i.e.) his skill, & physical strength, production he
must seek unemployed capital. And capital that is
unemployed to become production must seek the variety
of the laborer.

Selling the Sailor. A Holiday Scene.

It was a dark and gloomy day, denoting what is familiarly known as Christmas week. When two headstall, good-natured looking, back country boys boys might have been seen in a small waggon slowly driving towards a village in the back woods of Kentucky. A glow above might have been seen ~~that~~ by the cut of their eye that they were in for something to bring the wind on that morning, although themselves could scarcely have told what it was. A little farther on they met a flock of sheep in the road, many of which had passed them without being noticed, when suddenly one of them jumped out of the waggon and desired them either to stop the waggon which was accordingly done, while the remaining occupant of the waggon cast upon the other an inquiring look, it was understood then leaning upon the side of the waggon they conversed together in a low tone for a few moments, then both seemed satisfied, they left the waggon in the road, and proceeded to surround a small number of the sheep, one of which they soon succeeded in capturing, it was tied and now made a stand partly in the waggon with them, thus they proceeded to gether for a time then reigned up in front of an elegant mansion by the road side, one of them proceeded up to the house where however he staid but a short time when he rejoined the other and together they

proceeded to carry their captive up to the
house. Soon, in a little outbreak the two might
have been seen, the one with a bunch in his
hand was hurriedly engaged administering a double
portion of Mercury, but, to the face of the innocent
captive, while the other was fitting a large cap
cloak around its body, and telling a sorry creature
that stood by, and whom he familiarly called
Cousin Alick, how it bit and how well he looked
in it. Soon our horses were again upon the road
to town but this time their captive presented quite
a different appearance from what it did when
nothing but a shamb. Now its countenance smelt
no spots and innocent looking, was black as
a coal, and its body was well wrapped up in a
large cloak well calculated to keep it warm.

Soon the saggow halted in front of a small
building, with iron gratings, made of hickory wood,
for windows, and denominated the country jail.
One of them remained to take care of the captive
while the other ran up to town to get the jail-
or to come down and find a runaway negro in
jail. Soon he returned with a little burly
bustling fellow who opened the door, and our
horses packed themselves into the jail, then the cords
that bound it were hastily cut, the cloak thrown
and the shamb left lying in one corner of the room
the door locked, and the runaway in safe custody.

In a few hours the news that there was a runaway
in jail had spread through the town. And at noon a
dense throng of youngsters had collected around the house to
see the monster. Soon the jailor appeared, the door opened and
he was in the act of stepping in, when he received a
blow upon the head which prostrated him, and
a shamb bounded away to the edification of the
by-standers. The runaway was gone.

Internal improvements of the U.S.

From a time after America was settled little or nothing was done towards internal improvements. Indeed such an animal as a railway never disturbed their thoughts.

An illustration of this fact, an anecdote is told of one of our early congressmen, when when it was proposed to erect a railway between two of the most prominent of our Eastern cities was fit to oppose it on the ground that it would destroy too much blue ash timber.

But we cannot wonder that the early settlers of the U.S. were slow in going into internal improvements when we remember how it was settled.

That the first settlers came here from all parts of Europe, strangers to all but themselves; that they came prepared to form a colony by themselves, and that when here they wished not to associate with others that had preceded them here, rather sought some secluded vale, where they might settle down and live in peace and seclusion, and where they might enjoy all the necessaries of life, but shew not of its manures. A fertile soil, a temperate climate, rivers overflowing with fish, and and forests abounding with game, were at their command, then afforded all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, then it can scarcely be wondered at if they carried out their original design and again the eastern coast is or outcrop with navigable rivers, and inlets from the ocean, on the banks of some of which the early settler was slow to make his home

That for a time the settlers could not see the benefits of these National Highways.

Labor, money, and materials for constructing them also were at a distance.

But now as their camps to our shores, now as the inland began to be settled, and then our wealth to be unfolded, now as the inland towns began to spring up, then too came internal improvements of every description first was turnpikes, then although now considered as but rude contrivances, were at first a vast improvement upon the original mode of transportation.

But as the population increased and spread over the country, the productions were so much increased that turnpike roads were found to be too slow a means of transportation, then accordingly gave way to canals. Then the principal towns were quickly connected by canals, which were made to pass through the most fertile parts of the country. They possessed many advantages over the turnpikes, and indeed caused to mind all the wants of the country, so it was thought the ingenuity of the Yankee might now rest for a time. But now another invention was given to the world, which was destined to supersede all that had went before it, this was the railway.

And now all the principal cities are linked together by railways, so that the traveler can now pass over in a few hours, a distance which but a short time ago would have taken weeks to have accomplished.

But not content with chaining their cities together this great people are now meditating a work which if accomplished will be the most stupendous of its kind in existence. This is no less than a railway to the Pacific.

But even from these internal improvements of the United States are immense

Rivers that were scarcely deep enough to float a flat boat have been drained up until the largest boats ride upon them in perfect safety. Harbors have been improved until they now equal if not exceed those of the old world, bridges have been erected across every stream, and towns are now springing up at every crossroads all over the Union. Thus we have noticed a few of the internal improvements of the United States. And if we remember that they are yet in their infancy, we are justly led to wonder where will be the stopping place or whether there will be one.

Importance of History with a right understanding of Political Economy

If it is pleasant or profitable to trace a nation or a people, through scenes of political strife, and then reared up in blood, and in its exit for a time, or though it were but another element, then see them fall while blood and carnage filled every street, only that another people might be founded upon their ruins to exist for a while then pass themselves away.

I say if it be pleasant to dwell upon
this picture of human woe, how much
more so would it be to leave it out
of view, or cast only a passing glance
at it to remind us that there are humans.

And pass on to note their progress in
the arts of peace; trace out their internal
policy, see how agriculture, Manufactories
&c. flourish under them, then examine
well the conduct of her heroes, not indeed
those who would wade through blood
or trample over the bodies of their slan-
ghtered Comrades, to reach a port of honor,
but rather those who court not such
honors as these, those who only think
themselves honored in the proportion that
they are enabled to ameliorate the conditions
of their fellow beings. Show whose lives
are devoted to scientific research, to inven-
tions, to improvements in agriculture or
the arts.

Were historians to take such a
course as this, surely their histories would
be read by coming generations with much more
interest than otherwise they would be for
who would not rather read of peace,
happiness and prosperity, than of war
with its attendant calamities.
But aside from the pleasure derived from
such a course, there is also a profit con-
nected with it. As we depend entirely
upon history for our knowledge of the
past, and as our future course must in
some measure be shaped by it, surely
it were better that it was represented
to us as favorably as the circumstances would
admit of.

It were also better that the art of war, that which has caused so much misery to the human race that which has devastated so many fair and fertile fields, that which has caused so many widows and orphans, that which has estranged brother from brother, father from son, the father from his tender offspring, that which has brought and kept discord among the human family, since the beginning of time, I say it were better that this was buried in oblivion and that those pages destined to be treasured up in the memories of coming generations, and to exert such an influence over their actions, were filled with matter telling them how to live, and let live.

But as history is the only means we have of getting at the past, it too is a valuable medium of preserving the art, also of telling us of experiments made in some previous time, which fell through perhaps from a want of means to carry them into successful operation and which may now be reconsidered with profit. Such should be the province of the historians, and were he to take this course he would be but lending his aid to the philanthropist to accomplish that for which he has labored so long, but unsuccessfully.

Were such his course who tremble but that soon the nations of the earth may leave war nominal.

W Woman's influence in spreading the gospel.

It may truly be said that woman exerts a mighty influence over man in his father's State; indeed it is such that nothing can withstand it. Then if this be exerted for good his path is onward and upward but if for evil then, his care is a hopeless one.

In the capacity of a mother woman's influence is unbounded. She it is that moulds the after man, as the potter moulds his clay, and like it too he is seldom afterwards changed.

Who has not seen a fond and loving mother kneeling in the midst of her family, and offering up her spirit in prayer, to him that bestoweth every blessing, while close around her kneel them for and with whom she prayed. Who has beheld unmoved such a scene as this but has not rather fallen to his knees and prayed for her who in her anxiety for the welfare of them around her, whom she loved better than life, had forgotten herself and prayed only for them.

Then who that has a mother can go astray and think not of her? or who that has not another can go astray and think not of his early years when he too bent in humble supplication at her feet.

The cares of the world, a father's anxiety, a brother's warning may be banished from the mind of a man, but the remembrance of a mother's tears are destined with him through life, and in very many cases to shape his soul for immortality.

Many distinguished Men, Men who have been looked up to and patterned after by succeeding generations in looking back to trace out the cause of their success, have went back to their early years and attributed it to their early education when still under the (influence) guidance and direction of a fond and loving mother.

But in other capacities woman exerts a mighty influence over man who when about to depart from the path of honor, has wholly disregarded the warnings of a gentle sister?

When advice and remonstrances from male friends are taken as ill timed or as interferences, the same from one of this spirit sex would be received and pondered in the heart.

But there is a relation of a different character existing between man and the gentler sex, I mean that in which they have sworn to become partners in each others joy or sorrow. Then too woman exerts a great influence over man.

It is her to make happy his home, and when all is joy and prosperity it is her to point him to the giver of every good and perfect gift as the source from which they emanate. When disappointment and despair darkens his brow it is her to administer to his comfort, and say unto him that through the hand of God his misery upon us need now then passing clouds may be dispelled, and we again left to bask in the sunshine of prosperity, peace and happiness.

But in another sphere 'tis woman to act. 'Tis
that of the philanthropist. Man may dispense
charities with a liberal hand, but how much more
more good would the same do when given by
woman a kind look and gentle word accompa-
nied by her every act.

How often do we behold a woman giving
of her sustenance to the poor and needy, ~~to~~ to the
support of the missionary in heathen lands, or
prompting her husband, brother or father to
give of their substance that which without
such prompting they would think themselves
unable to give. And how often do we see
her, leave her friends ~~and~~ her home and all
that is near and dear to her on earth, braving
a tempestuous ocean, and exposing her tender
constitution to the diseases of an unhealthy clim-
ate for the sake of spreading the gospel to
their benighted creatures.

How often do we see her visiting the prisons
and hospitals in her own country and thus
exposing herself to insult and to the infectious
diseases inhabiting such places, for the purpose
of carrying the gospel there.
Such is woman's sphere

The Growth of the West.

This is a theme on which all Americans love to dwell. And indeed it seems a prodigy in the history of nations.

But a short time ago the Alleghany Mountains were looked upon even by the backwoodsman, as the ancient looked upon the straits of Gades, a barrier beyond which no one should dare to go.

But when the revolutionary struggle was over and America became a free people, the Eastern slope of the Alleghany was soon found insufficient to contain the countless numbers of emigrants, continually flocking to our shores from all parts of the globe. Consequently the backwoodsman was constrained to go still higher up the mountain side, until eventually the summit was gained when a new and interesting view broke suddenly upon the astonished gaze of the beholder. Perched upon a lofty peak of the noble Alleghany, he gazed in wonderment upon the plain below, which stretched out before him far as the eye could reach; broken only by some mighty river meandering through it, making an outlet to the ocean.

Here was the found fastness of the red man; from whence he would rally forth upon the unsuspecting white neighbor as he thought he was approaching the man to his hut, and when after committing

various depredations he would retire and be again secure. But alas his ^{time} had come and he who despised not to live in peace with the white man, was now to be driven before him, and one day even to be a people.

Thus did the west appear to the white man when first he gazed upon it, but when he descended into the plains they far exceeded his expectations. The forests were such as he had never before seen, and the rivers for extent and magnificence were such as he had never before dreamed of. The soil surpassed in fertility that of the old world. The climate although now subject to change than that of the east, on account of the proximity to the ocean, was healthy. Such was the west when first it became known to the white man.

Now how changed. The forest over the wonder of the world, the pride of the red man, had melted away, and in their stead have arisen as if by magic, cities, rivalling in extent and magnificence those on the Atlantic shore.

Those mighty rivers, once so peaceable are now agitated by innumerable floating palaces, forced against their rapid currents by their prime mover the steam engine.

Turnpikes, canals, and railways are at every door.

The Indian now rejoices around his fires on the plains of Oregon, and California, vainly thinking that he is now beyond the reach of the white man. Such is the view presented by the west at present, and when we reflect that it has been thus changed in a few short years, what must be its final destiny,

Possessing as it does resources above
almost any other country of the globe,
embracing within the bounds of its
extensive territory, almost every variety of
climate soil and productions, a people
acknowledging no superior, and thus
stimulated to greater exertion by the
genial influence of a government
having for its foundation the rights of
Man, surely this country is destined to
prosper where all others have failed away.

A Statement of the historical facts
which have produced and continued
legislation interfering in every thing
pertaining to money loaning; and the
arguments ~~either for~~ against their further
interference

The causes given by politicians when
justifying the course of legislation
when interfering with the ^{and} loaning ^{and} borrowing
money, establishing a standard of interest &c.
are various, but the principle and indeed
the end on which they build their
firmest hopes is simply one and singly
that money is not like other things
but is as it were a necessary of
life inasmuch as it is that from which
the merchant makes his living, and
therefore the government must step in
and deliver him from the grasp of the
extortioner; little dreaming that their

well meant endeavors, we find the shrewd plan
to defeat that which they hope to favor, yet
that such is the case is evident to all who
unprejudiced think on the subject.

Carried forward by a misguided zeal to favor
one class of the community, they think not of
the ill consequences that may be the portion of
the remainder of that community. They establish a
rate of interest above which no one is allowed to
lend money, the penalty usually affixed being a
forfeiture of both principal and interest. The
standard may be a good one but as money is
even more liable to fluctuation than almost
any other kind of capital, soon there is
a change in the market, and money is worth
a much greater percent than formerly, then if the
merchant can get money at the rate of interest allowed
by law he reaps a rich harvest at the expense of
his neighbors, much oftener however this is not
the case, and instead of getting money at the
usual rate it is entirely withdrawn, and invest-
ed by the capitalist in something more profitable
at least that portion belonging to the more
honest portion of the community is thus
diverted, and then that portion which may
be borrowed becomes scarce, and commands a
higher interest, and this portion being in the
hands of those who are not over scrupulous
as to how they receive their interest tends again
to raise the value of money, and thus acted upon
by a threefold force, the value of money is doubled
or even trebled and the poor merchant is left either
to break up and retire from business, or go to those
who do business it is to lend money and borrow
from them on their own terms, paying them herein
an exorbitant interest for the money a second
percent to pay the lender for the risk of default.

Thus too instead of favoring the merchant or the money borrower he seems to be the principal sufferer by this legislative interference.

Sometimes I believe it is argued that by establishing a rate of interest by law it will tend to relieve a currency from such frequent fluctuations. But I think it would be evident to all that when the capitalist is left at liberty to say whether he will take a certain percent for his money or whether he will employ it in other branches of trade, this will not have much influence in fixing the price of capital.

Then we must conclude since the value of capital is continually changing that it is impossible to fix upon any rate of interest, that will suit at different periods.

But again this is a free government, in which every man has a right to do with his own just as he pleases, provided he does not interfere with the rights of others, then has the legislature a right to say that an individual ~~has~~ cannot if he chooses how his capital in money, and receive as his property the interest of that money? This was certainly not the design of the framers of this government.
It just as he would use that capital invested in
land.

A day in Kentucky,

It was a beautiful morn in the early spring, that I found myself with a goodly number of friends, equally as reckless as myself, upon the banks of the small but beautiful stream of Winkston, which winds gracefully through a fertile region situated far in the interior of Kentucky.

That was a strange meeting, partaking of the general hilarity produced by the buoyant spirits of a few lighthearted youths, that formed at least in their own estimation, not the least interesting, or efficient, portion of that little assemblage might have been seen men ranging from the grey-headed sire down to the youth of ten or twelve.

The sun was just peering above the eastern horizon and looked down as it were with pleasure upon a world below all nature was still dripping with the late heavy rain. A few amber clouds might have been seen stirring the horizon, only however serving to make the clearness of the sky visible.

The stream was swollen by the late rains and its banks were only able to keep it to its proper course while it rushed madly past unconscious that it was only hurrying itself onward into oblivion. As I stood beside that noble stream my mind involuntarily reverted back to the scene ^{it had} witnessed by this stream, in its youth-ful days. This was once the favorite haunt of the red man, and if we judge from its present appearance his choice was by no means a bad one. Great of the mountains and precipices, or the more gently undulating lands bordering upon them he would return.

here when all stretched themselves
into one common level, and upon himself
for a while made Kentucky's noblest
forests, and paid upon the future of
the land; here he would come to renew
his wasted energies, here ~~he~~ he would come
to meet his most stubborn foe in
deadly ~~combat~~ ^{combat} (strife) for here too
was the great indian battle field.
Inhabited by now, this was a better
fished hunting ground a battle field
for all. Here too many terrible struggles
took place between the early settler and
his red neighbor, who although not fighting
for his home and his life here fought
for that which to him was dearer than
either his hunting ground. But time
and the unyielding spirit of the early settler
has long since driven him far hence;
his frail bark is no longer seen gliding
gracefully along the unruffled surface
of this miniature river, those noble
forests for which he has fought and
fell now slumber with him in the
dust.

And a company of the destroyers
~~are~~ now stood upon the bank of that
stream which he had once proudly called
his own, assembled there for the purpose
of forming a raft of logs and taking
them to a saw-mill six or eight miles
below. The logs had been previously cut
and hauled here and placed in a water-
ation that they might be easily rolled
into the water. The work was quickly com-
menced, and soon several logs had been
rolled into the water and fastened together

So that they now began to examine the appearance of a raft. All hands were fresh and vigorous and the work progressed rapidly, but soon they were shown to be more careful as to how they let the log into the water, and some of them gaining too great velocity in their descent were likely to get into the current and get away; it was striking at one of them with a long spike-pole, that one of our number missed his aim, and "Tom" fell head foremost into the ~~boiling~~ ^{foaming} water, (when he got out it was Mr. Bowen, but he was not anywhere) An expert swimmer then plunged in after the log, and overtook it just as it had got under headway, when getting entangled of it he waived his hand and both went off together. The logs were quickly pinned together, when taking all aboard we pushed off and having gained the current ~~went~~ ^{borne} rapidly onward.

For a time all was high spirits, but gradually this subsided and we threw ourselves upon the deck there to contemplate in silence the grandeur of the scene. I had rode upon steamboats upon the majestic Ohio, and I had admired the beauties of the scenery there but never before had I rode upon a rude raft, upon my native streamlet. and there is a beauty in ~~them~~ ^{them} that could be ~~measured~~ ^{appreciated} by but few. Other streams may have their beauties, they too may have their admirers, but my early home was upon this one, upon its flowing banks I had spent my earliest happiest days, and this gave to the scenery around me a three fold interest.

Thus we were borne onward ^{without an effort} for about an hour when we came in sight of a small island in the middle of the stream. Conspicuous upon which was perched our friend the runaway, while safely moored below was his wooden house, he was taken aboard and his horn ~~the~~ as he called

him attached to our train. We stated that when his barge had struck he was thrown among the driftwood when we found him. A short time after this our fair bark was safely moored by the side of the stream near the mill, and we were conducted to the house of the old miller and treated there as none but Kentuckians know how to treat their friends.

Agriculture of the United States.

America great as she is has her rivals in many things.

England stands before her in manufacturing, upon the Ocean they are rivals, but in an agricultural view America stands far in advance of her competitors, indeed she seems as if designed from the beginning to be the country to which all others was to look for subsistence. Agriculture seems to be the chosen employment of the Americans possessed of a country so extensive that each individual may possess a territory more extended than that on which the Roman Empire was founded, and that too, of a quality known only to America it is to be little wondered at if their attention is turned principally to agriculture, and they may be proud of their choice, it seems to be in keeping with our independence.

form of government. For the agriculturist
is the most independent and happy of all
other human beings, his living comes not
through the hands of others, But he may
if he chooses shut himself up within his
own possessions and form a little despotism
there of his own. Then who can be happier
than he who lot it is to till the ground,
reap a rich harvest and distribute of the
good things of life to his hungering Neighbors.
Agriculture is conducive to health; in proof
of this we need only refer to the American
people, we find them a strong bodied &
strong minded people. The brightest geniuses
of the day may be found in America
and the greatest man the world ever
knew was an American and a farmer.

The United States embrace within their
limits almost every variety of Soil and
climate so that her productions consist
of almost every thing that is necessary for
the welfare or happiness of man.

Here he may clothe himself with the most
costly apparel, and may find every variety from
that down to what the southern negro is proud
to clothe himself with saying nothing ^{however} of the northern
foreigner. He may load his table down with the
good things of earth, all American productions,
American wines may be there rivaling those of
the old world. The tea of China has at-
last found a climate other than its native
shore congenial to its tender feelings and that
favored climate is America.

Now almost every variety of farmers may
be found, some would have but a few acres
and that perched upon a rock bleak and
dreary but over looking a city or town.

and from this would gain a livelihood
and even lay up something for after life
Others possess extensive tracts but these are
not generally so well cultivated as when
the owner farms on a more limited scale.
Agriculture is now reduced to a science in
America, and the farmer may in a short time
make himself master of that knowledge which
it has taken long ages to acquire by experience.
Such is the present state of agriculture in
the United States. That system of farming or
rather gardening, so extensively practiced in some
of the older countries, by which a man supports
himself and a family upon an acre of ground
has not yet been extensively introduced into the
United States. But when we look forward to
the time, when the barren ^{the ~~mountain~~ ~~country~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~terraeed~~} hills will be terraced
and made to yield abundantly the fruits of
the earth, when those vast western prairies con-
taining so many thousand acres, shall be divided
into as many different farms, each supporting its
family, then conceive the stars and stripes to
be still floating over them, that they look
to the same source for protection that they
yield obedience to the same laws laws of
their own making, then we have a picture of
what America will one day be.

A Statement of some examples wherein the principles of Political Economy have been successfully applied in the acquisition of wealth; from personal observation.

Political Economy embraces an extended field and whenever treating of wealth, the mode of acquiring or using it, we can scarcely be out of the province of the Political Economist.

Political Economy treats largely of the manner of acquiring wealth, and the first principle taught there is that we examine well the nature, quality, quantity, ~~and~~ situation &c. of our Capital. It was on this principle that the most powerful cities and empires have sprung into existence.

It would have been foolishness for ancient Troy, situated upon a rock in the ocean, with no other possessions but that upon which she stood, to have attempted to support herself by any other means than that which she took, Commerce but by turning her attention to that and merely affecting the exchanges between her rival powers a branch considered by them as unworthy their attention, she soon became a leading power among them.

Then again it would have been foolishness for an inland town merely because Troy had grown rich by her commerce to have left off their occupations handed down to them by their fathers, the ones too most probably had visiting them, and applied themselves wholly to commerce, but by applying themselves to agriculture, manufactures or

whatever had visited them, all were enabled to go on in harmony, and all were enabled to grow rich together.

Then how we find the situation of a country or a people, exerting a lasting influence on their destiny. Now too we trace and, although on an extended scale another principle of Political Economy, that of division of labor.

Tracing the course of events from that time down to the present we find the same principles running through the whole of society. And at the present time in a city or a town apply themselves to that branch of production ~~to which~~ for which they are best situated, or adapted, that people are able to prosper. New York situated as she is in a central position of the United States, and enjoying numerous facilities for transportation to and from her, has applied herself to commerce and has reaped a rich harvest.

The western portions of the United States possess extensive territories and fertile territories and the consequence is they have applied themselves to agriculture, and are now increasing rapidly in wealth while almost all other branches of trade are neglected. New England situated upon a sterile rock, and blessed with a climate a stranger to vegetation, has prospered beyond word of her more favored neighbors.

She owes her prosperity principally to educated labor. Her policy has been to educate her inhabitants, and turn them out to make a living as best they can. The consequence is that the natural barrenness of the soil the unfavorable climate has been overcome, and many parts of it changed into

flowering gardens. Villages, towns, and cities seem
springing up all over this country, and this is now
the most interesting portion of our country; presenting a
fair sample of what industry and perseverance, when
coupled with intelligence can do.

England situated in a central position is
favorable to commerce and manufactures, and by
applying herself almost wholly to these has become
one of the leading powers of the earth, although the
size of her empire is little more than large enough
to shelter her fleets.

A Statement of the leading features or principles which necessarily constitute an industrious, and successful farmer.

Of all other occupations farming or the
cultivation of the earth is the most pleasant, when
conducted in the right manner. But when unasso-
ciated with science, when everything is done just
because it has to be done and in a manner to
suit the present only regardless of the future, then
the state of affairs is changed and the farmer is
irrevocably lost. Although it is the generally re-
ceived opinion that when a man is good for nothing
else he is then the very material of which to man-
ufacture a good farmer, but such is not the case.

It is true that almost anyone may set up and call
himself a farmer and perhaps persuade his neighbors
also to call him so; but how different is the
real the scientific farmer from such as these.

That the farmer from successful it is necessary
first that he be industrious. Without industry
it would be useless for him to attempt to be
a farmer. But industry alone, although it may

do much cannot make a perfect farmer of any man. We must have a sound judgment else that industry will in many many cases be spent to but little advantage. Jones heard an anecdote illustrating this it was that a man in boring a hole in an oxeye unluckily let it roll down against a gate post so that the auger would not turn, ^{for him by} unable to devise any means of remedying this evil, when a little child suggested that he should cut a place in the post through which the handle might pass, and it was done accordingly.

And such in very many cases is the case with the farmer, unless he has always his wife about him he will at some time or other find himself cutting away the gate post, only perhaps on a smaller scale. The farmer as well as any other should have a good education. For a mind from the advantages derived from it in his everyday transactions unless he be educated his mind will constantly wander from his business like an untrained bird and will be occupied in building castles in the air, or will unconsciously draw him into some wild speculation, without first weighing well the consequences in case of a failure.

But lastly the farmer should have some idea of taste, or his best arrangements instead of calling forth the admiration of all, will only meet with a cheerless smile from the peasantry. Instead of those beautiful fields laid out in geometrical order which we are wont to admire they will be as it were thrown then by chance with here a swamp and there a patch of woods or meads, the fences made of sticks and brush or anything, to resist the incursions of his neighbor's cattle. The house may be found in some obscure corner, the kitchen and out-houses of course in front of it as if put there for show, and to recompense for this all will be handy to wood and water.

Agreements and differences between the House of representatives of the United States and the British House of Lords Commons.

The great and leading difference between the two powers upon whom devolve the responsibility of government of England and the United States, is in the manner that they come to office.

Both are the nominal representatives of the people both have or ought to have at heart the interests of the people. And as all government is established for the good of the people. Both should be elected by that people. This however is not altogether the case, The house of representatives of the United States is a direct representation from the people, and are chosen by, and from them.

The house of commons is chosen from the people under certain very important restrictions. Then man is not considered man, and has no right to a seat in that assembly, or a voice to any who shall have one there, unless he fortune ~~has~~ or his industry or his greater luck at the gaming table has placed him in the possession of a certain amount of property.

In America all from the least to the greatest, though he may not have a dollar, if he but possess talents and popularity in the eyes of his countrymen may be elected to fill this important station. In England he may possess talents, popularity, he may possess all else, but if he have not well filled pockets he is ineligible to this station.

Those who defend the English system of representing say that, then all classes are virtually represented inasmuch as there are some wealthy, and consequently some eligible to this office from among them that follow every occupation; then should remember that here they are only attempting to make their system appear equal with the one they oppose, without so much as admitting a superiority.

But again the interests of the poor of whom in England there is a large majority, is widely different from that of the more wealthy part of the community, and as they constitute a part of the English subjects, just as much as does a portion thereof that occupy a portion of her territory it seems but reasonable to suppose that the one has as good a right to be represented as the other.

But even admitting all classes to be, virtually represented, and all would see the superiority of an actual over a virtual representation.

When a representation is actual and where each and every individual has a voice in choosing that representation, the conduct of those in office meets with the keenest scrutiny his every action is weighed and if he is found wanting his place is immediately supplied by another; and thus the representations are ever the first men of a nation. While where the representation is only virtual the laws made (by that representation are commonly of no other) for the benefit of the lower classes are commonly of no other a nature that the people have little time to examine the conduct of their rulers.

But although the differences between the American house of representation and British house of Commons, are numerous yet we may trace out numerous points of resemblance between them. They are both situated as it were midway between the people and a too great power consequently it is their province to watch over, to encourage, or restrain either party as circumstances may dictate, and thus maintain a balance of power between their opposing parties.

It is also the province of both their powers either to present bills for the consideration of their superiors, or to examine the nature and tendency

of them that may have presented themselves, and to give their approval or disapproval, of them, with which they became law and without which they were void. Such I conceive to be a few of the most prominent agreements and differences between these two great political bodies, established for the same end and ~~after~~ on the same principles.

A Statement of some of the difficulties that the early settlers of Kentucky, had to encounter.

Perhaps no country in the world presented so many inducements to the early settlers as did Kentucky.

For a long time little was known of her, until the intrepid and daring Roan penetrated the forest, and explored her fertile plains, her magnificent forests, her numerous and noble streams then returning, spoke of them to his countrymen. The more chivalrous part of ~~them~~ tired of the sandy beach, the sterile rock of the Atlantic shore, resolved to quit their peaceful home and follow him to this Elysian situated far in the west.

We may judge but surely we can never experience anything of the feelings of this little party, as from a lofty eminence they gazed upon the the plains of Kentucky. They had left their homes their friends, the green grass of their sires, and penetrated a vast and unknown forest, Mount, after Mount had been crossed until now they stood upon the top, and gazed, and gazed intently down on what they fully ^{to make their} ~~thought~~ future home. But difficulties innumerable and appalling were yet to be overcome. That flowering forest, which stretched itself far as the eye could reach, and was terminated only by the noble Chim, contained within its bosom enemies the most deadly to the human race, animals of every American species had congregated here

The ~~woodman~~ indian, the pioneer civil
genius, was there, although he inhabited it
that it was because he deemed it ~~the~~ sacred
~~to live upon~~ ground. Tired of his savage
his compatriots, his charless home, the filth
of his native village, he would retire here
and repose himself for a time amidst Kentu-
ckies noblest forests, feed himself upon the
fatness of the land, and breathe the pure air
of heaven. Now he would come to renew
his wasted energies, then he would come
to meet his most stubborn foe in deadly combat.

Then we could scarcely expect him, to ~~ret~~
him who valued not ~~human~~ human life, him
over whom the darkness of the darkness still
spread their benighting influence, I say we could
scarcely expect him to sit calmly and peacefully
while his mind inextinguishable fire was laying waste, that
for which his fathers had fought and bled, that
which to him was dearer than his home
or his life.

The difficulties of forming a settlement
in Kentucky were far greater than those
attending the settlement of almost any other
of the western states, or perhaps of the
United States. When the first settlements
were formed upon the Atlantic coast, the
indians were ignorant of the extent of
mischiefs they were to apprehend from the
hands of the white man; they little dreamed
that that little hand, ~~which~~ ^{which} came among them
as friends and asked only that they might
have a place where to lay their heads in peace
would one day spread out into a mighty nation
and drive the indian before him. But now
his real designs had been unmasked, the indian
had been forced to pass the Alleghenies, while the
white man's ax was heard still near him.

But her nation had thrown a barrier in the way which the Indian fondly hoped would ever be a dividing line between him and his persecutors and behind which him and his people might ever repose in security; for a time his hopes seemed likely to be realized but in an unguarded moment he had been permitted to pass this latter barrier and gain a foothold in the fairest of their territories. Then it is scarcely to be wondered at if they put forth superhuman exertions to dislodge the whites from their strong hold, past experience having told them that either existence depended upon their success. Unable to stand in front of the forts erected by the whites and defended by men to whom ~~the~~ fear was unknown, the Indian adopted a mode of warfare which of all others in the West suited to his cunning, and roving disposition; and one too from which his enemies had the most to fear. Stationing himself upon the little path leading to the spring, the cornfield, or to some shady grove where the lovers of nature were wont to ^{go} ~~resort~~ he would lie concealed, nath the underbrush, or behind a fallen tree until beholding his prey fairly within his reach he would bound forward and with a gall sink the tomahawk deep in the forehead of his unsuspecting victim, then bounding off into the forest would be in an instant beyond pursuit.

Thus thus that an unequal warfare was waged against the few and scattered whites; their provisions were cutoff, and destroyed reinforcements were attacked and scattered, the settlements were kept in a constant state of alarm; and had it not been for the untiring energy, and unflinching courage of a brave and a few more of his associates Kentucky must long have remained as they found her, a flowering field.

A Statement

of some of the more prominent European principles that still exert an influence over American Society, and that ought to be abolished.

Although America has been and may still be looked upon as the model republic of the age, she too has her imperfections, though perhaps they may be fewer than those of any other country. Although we are accustomed to look upon the inhabitants of Europe as those that had not yet arrived at so great a degree of perfection as ourselves, yet strange as it may seem, we are content to copy many of their failings while we consider it beneath the ~~the~~ dignity of us, as Americans to imitate many of their better examples.

Americans have ever professed to loathe the aristocracy of the old world. How it could be that our man could be any better than ~~than~~ another, merely because the fickle goddess fortune had favored him more than his neighbor, and he had been enabled to amass greater wealth, never seems to have been fully demonstrated to the Americans, yet we have permitted even this the most loathsome of all other institutions, and of all others the most directly opposed to a free government, to spring up in our midst, and although perhaps it has not yet reached the heart of American society, yet in the lower walks of life, it exerts a fearful influence. Very many of the lower offices, under our government

are held by men of wealth with few perhaps no other recommendations. And in all cases the man of wealth, other things being equal commands more respect than his poor neighbor. This too is an evil that is growing upon us as the country becomes older, and by the time we have existed as long as some of the European countries we may be little better than they.

But there is another kind of aristocracy that has found a footing on this side of the Atlantic, and that promises to be a prolific source of evil; I mean the aristocracy of intellect. It would now be thought a disgrace by many of our ^{own} citizens for our most talented men to mingle freely with the common people unless it be about election times, still these same are ever the first to plead up the doctrine that all men are born alike and that none should think himself, or should think another better than his neighbor. From this there is perhaps as much to be feared as from an aristocracy of wealth. In a republican government all should mingle freely together, but if in the course of time as this seems to indicate the learned separate themselves from the unlearned, it will be in effect a separation of the government from the people and America will be placed in a situation even worse than that of Europe at the present time.

The Catholic religion with its numerous forms and ceremonies has emigrated to America there to spread its benighting influence over a happy and prosperous people.

There are a few and but a few of the many principles pertaining to Monarchies, that have found a place on American soil.

a war of extermination upon
the ~~affiliated~~ side; and since that time the
two great parties have been continually
arrayed against each other, not indeed
under the name of their respective leaders
as two great political parties but under
the name of the north and the south,
thereby implying that it is sectional
interests and sectional prejudices that
are warring thus with each other, and
bidding the union take care of itself.

While these opposing parties were of
about equal strength all went on in
peace and harmony but now that the north
has gained the ascendancy in point of numbers
she threatens to carry her measures despite
the opposition of the south, and for the
preservation of the union, we have only
to trust that the good sense and patri-
otism of the opposing parties may lead
them to a compromise, and thus prevent it
(that for which our fathers fought and
fell, that of which every true American
has long been so proud)

Many of the northerners seem to think that
the patriotism of the south is scarce, and,
were it not that the northern party is
at present a little the stronger, that there
are few there who care for the union, this
we are led to believe is an error, into which
they have been drawn by taking as a sample
of the whole a few fanatics with whom the
southern party is disgraced, but the patriotism
of the great body of the southern people remains
the same that it did in the days of the
revolution, or at a later date when her
chosen sons were sent to defend ^{and water with their blood} the soil
of those who are now her bitterest enemies
(and to water it with their blood)

This is the spirit which still pervades the
North but she stands invincible now as then,
If you would conquer her attempt it not by
force, ~~she~~ ~~cares~~ ~~not~~ ~~for~~ ~~numbers~~. So long as peace
is kept she is tame and tractable but when
roused few can withstand her, she cares not for
numbers. Her great leader in his youthful days
was ever the first to propose and support a
compromise when he thought the Union in danger
and now when trembling upon the verge of the
grave he has come out again, and ^{again} found at
his side, may we ever have a clan at the helm, then
our ship of state will glide smoothly and safely
onward

The Filson Historical Society

A condensed
review of various compositions written read
upon the subject of Political Economy, during
the session of '49 & '50 at Farmers College Ohio.

1 A Statement of the different articles
that constitute the wealth of the farmer,
with an estimate of their relative value

In this dissertation various articles are
~~set forth~~ such as land, the domestic animals,
farming utensils of all kinds, Industry, the
Library, & such like, each receive their appro-
priate share of attention after which reflections are
thrown in telling what would be the fate of
the farmer were all or even a part of them ^{drawn} taken
from him.

2 A Statement of the various steps by which
the means of transportation are furnished from
the savage to the high state of civilization

^{1st} The first method ^{of transportation} upon the land
was by owning only what might be carried upon ones back.
^{2nd} A rude kind of carriage called a sled was invented
^{3rd} wheels were invented, and from them have
sprung all the different kind of carriages now in use.
Upon Water, ^{1st} was a log by which the savage
was enabled to float himself over the stream. This
was replaced by a canoe, which in turn gave way
to the more capacious keel boat, only to be again super-
seded by the magnificent Steamboat.

3 Mutual dependence of the Farmer upon
the Mechanic & vice versa.

^{1st} Enumeration of the various articles
manufactured by the Mechanic without which the

farmer could exist only in name, There are muzzon, axes, plows, harrows, hoes, &c.

2nd. The Mechanic is dependent upon the farmer for his food and clothing.

4

Statement of the general principles that should regulate the conduct of the Community, and individuals generally in affording relief to the indolent and vicious poor.

1st. The evils of idleness, and the necessity of being always employed.

2nd. The vicious poor should be well cared for that they may live long, and thus become a warning to others ~~not~~ not to tread in their path.

3rd. Necessity of Common Schools, and the good that is to result from them.

5. Statement of the leading ^{facts &} principles which naturally suggest and increase exchange in organized Society.

1st. Dependence of man upon his fellow man.

2nd. Man adapted only to the creation of a single product, while his desires are numerous.

3rd. It was the original intention of the Creator that man should live in peace and harmony with his fellow man.

4th. The same general principles apply to Nations.

6. A Statement of the comparative enjoyment of Comfort, and means of enjoyment of the people of the torrid and frigid zones.

1st. Enjoyments of the Torrid zone approach near to ~~the~~ perfection, then withered and ~~blighted~~ blighted ^{by the perpendicular rays of a southern sun,} by the perpendicular rays of a southern sun, or the blighting hand of disease.

Ind. Thus enjoyment found among the sterile rocks, the incessant snows of Lapland.
3rd Is a digression and speaks of the comparative enjoyments of our own beloved Country.

7 Value of an intelligent and honest lawyer as a producer.

1st Every Community infested with some not scrupulously honest. The lawyer becomes a producer by ridding the Community of this drawback.

2nd Differences continually arising among the more honest portions of the Community arising from the fact that all are not able or willing to study the mysteries of law. A lawyer necessary in settling these difficulties.

3rd The lawyer a close observer of governmental affairs, and consequently useful in directing what should be done on a particular occasion.

4th An honest lawyer a friend to the poor.

5th The professions encumbered by those who are a disgrace to it; and the Community prejudiced against the whole set.

8 A biographical sketch of James Parker.

His early life and parentage, makes a small fortune by taking produce to Orleans in flat boats, Marries, buys a small farm and commences farming. His success, and old age.

9 Advantages and disadvantages of a paper currency.

1st Advantages; the manner in which a paper currency facilitates exchange by the ease and security with which it may

be transported from place to place, easier counted, and is not liable to decrease in value from wear and tear as specie.

2nd A paper currency brings with it banks with all their attendant good or evil.

It throws the specie in to the hands of the Capitalist and enables him to use it to his own advantage, it is disposed, by founding monopolies oppressing the poor &c.

A paper currency is liable to become corrupted from the various causes.

10 A Statement of the causes why the rich and poor are always to be found inhabiting the same localities.

1st Capital and labor will when left to take their own course will ever flow together.

2nd The profits of a particular country or section of a country are frequently squandered in a distant country, instead of being employed in improving and embellishing the lands from which they come, thus leaving the laborer an inhabitant of splendid but impoverished countries.

3rd An individual or a company of individuals sometimes join together for the avowed purpose of making money, but time favors them and their neighbors are reduced to poverty and finally become dependents.

11 Importance of history with a right understanding of Political Economy.

1st The pleasure of reading history as it is. This pleasure mostly increased by the historian taking an occasional view of the country, its resources, productions &c.

2nd The profitableness of such a course, and its influence ^{upon} society in future.

Writing is a valuable means of preserving the arts and sciences.

12 Statement of the historical facts which have produced and continued legislative interference in ~~the~~ everything pertaining to money loaning. With a few arguments ~~the~~ against the continuance of such interference.

Legislative interference commenced upon the grounds that money is unlike other capital inasmuch as it ~~is~~ is a necessary of life, as it were, to the merchant.

The arguments in favor of discountenancing this legislation are

1st Such a course is showing a partiality to a particular class of producers the merchant. While at the same time it is detrimental to the best interests of most other classes, and indeed oftentimes to them also.

2nd Instead of relieving capital money from such frequent fluctuations, as the advocates of this policy argue it will do it has been proved that it has the opposite effect.

3rd Is the impossibility of fixing a rate of interest by law, since the value of money is continually changing.

4th Such legislation is interfering with the rights of a free people.

13 A Statement of some examples wherein the principles of Political Economy have been successfully applied in the acquisition of wealth.

Extend of the field that may be treated of under the head of Political Economy, first principle of Political Economy.

is that we examine well the nature,
quality, quantity, situation &c of our capital.
Gyre, an example of a nation acquiring
wealth, power, and distinction under unburnable
circumstances, merely by Commerce.

New York is a second example of the same
kind.

Western portions of the U.S. acquire
wealth by agriculture.

The Eastern states have acquired wealth
and notoriety by educated labor

England by Manufactures and Commerce.

14 The same general principles applied to individuals.
A Statement of the leading features which
necessarily constitute a successful farmer.

Pleasures enjoyed by the farmer un-
known to the rest of Mankind.

Mistaken idea of what constitutes
a farmer

Industry and essential qualities of the
farmer

The farmer must be possessed of a
sound judgement, a good education and
a taste for the beautiful.

The Filson Historical Society

Kindness.

What a world of meaning is comprehended in the simple little word Kindness. Kindness is love; yes it is something deeper, and truer, and holier than love in the common acceptation of the term; it is a love for all mankind, it is a love for our enemies as well as our friends, and he that is truly a kindhearted man is certainly the noblest specimen of the human race, he may be known by his every day walk and conversation, he is polite and affable doing good where it is least expected, cheering the ^{drooping} hearts of those that ~~sweep~~ and making glad, for a season, the homes of the widows.

Love and Kindness ever go hand in hand.

Kindness begets love; who is it that can resist the temptation to love one whom greater pleasure is to do good to others? Or who can refrain from ~~one~~ loving one who, though he may be a stranger, neglects no opportunities of assisting him when in distress? Such an one certainly deserves to be loved by all, he approaches nearer to the philanthropist than many who make far greater sacrifices.

Kind words cost nothing and they may do much; a single kind word fitly spoken has been known to ~~be~~ the commencement of a long and lasting friendship.

Kindness expresses itself in words, tones and even looks, How much easier and pleasanter it is to wear a pleasant countenance than to wear a continual scowl upon it, and as it has been said that the countenance is

An index to the character, let us wear a pleasant countenance, and make the character correspond with it.

Half the quarrels ~~and~~ ~~that~~ that disturb the peace of society arise from unkind words and not a few from an unkind tone, or look.

Few would think of the influence a first impression would have. Men are apt to form their opinion of an individual at the first interview, and whatever that opinion may be, however erroneous, it will require unmistakable proof to the contrary to erase it; hence, the necessity of speaking kindly to all, for there is none whom kindness we may not at some time want or by whose malice we may not at some time suffer.

With students a vacation is a theme on which they love to dwell and it is for this cause alone that I can hope to gain pardon for repeating again some of the items of pleasure or adventure that occurred to me during our recent holidays—

Col. Will. Chick
Sat. Even Mar 17th 50

— Long had I looked forward with joyous anticipations to the coming vacation when again I might be permitted to visit my native state, to roam ~~at will~~ ^{at will} over her green hills her shady groves and sunny plains— The time has come and here I visit scenes which until now I had never dared to think would excite any other than pleasurable emotions— How changed— The same sun rolls on his ceaseless round— The same brook murmurs through the grove— half hid by the long grass and tall flowers that bend over it and air and anon stoop their tall heads to sip of its crystal waters— but I stand a lone one here amid surrounding loveliness— Thou art gone! art gone to California; thou with whom so soon I had expected to exchange words of love and assurances of undying affection— Thou with whom so soon I had expected to rove again over the green hills that we love— 'Twas there that we were birds enrolled in the bonds of friendship which now we find so difficult to sever— 'Twas there under the genial influence of a sun— milder sun that these bonds ^{were nurtured} propagated and strengthened; and must it, can it be that now when they were but matured, they must be thus rudely torn asunder? ~~to~~— (This silence is ominous) it must be so. It is even so— that while yet I speak, and there is none but echo to catch my words, or to mock my

or mock my miseries. Thou art far away among
the arid sands of the west, slowly boiling on toward
the land of ~~dream~~ gold, or perhaps it may be the
land of golden dreams. Can it be that my friend
has left a home such as none but he possessed
and that he now journeys westward, that he has
braved the treacherous arrow of the savage, the storm,
~~the~~ the famine, the pestilence with the single the
forlorn hope of obtaining gold? It must not it
cannot be. Forgive me for permitting such thoughts
to originate in ~~the~~ ^{the} bosom, not so pure as the one
~~where~~ ^{where} he would culminate. I was heart gone with
purer intention than this. He thinks that already thou
hast become disgusted with the world, its follies and
vainings, and has now seek to retire from it. ^{in the far} ~~seek~~ ^{of the Pacific} ~~in the far~~
Shores, some ~~fragrant~~ ^{fragrant} stream, where crystal
waters never yet has served to allay the burning thirst of
man. Then upon some gently sloping hill and under
the soft light of the sun as it sifts through the leaves
of the tall pine forests you will take up your abode. Build
a neat little cabin plant around it some seeds
that you bear with you - some that was plucked
and given you by the fair hand of her whom you
love - and while they grow and twine themselves
around that frail structure, and seek with their
fragile leaves to stop the crevices which in your haste
you have neglected, you will return to this land, and
having nobly accomplished your part, will claim the
hand, as yours of right. Then how willingly will it be
bestowed upon you, how willingly will that fair maid
quaint sweet Kentucky, and follow you to your new found
home, far, far in the western wild, and if she fails not
to do this then indeed may you count her worthy of being
beloved. How I would like when another summer
has come and again all nature is clothed in beauty, to
look in upon that secluded spot, where the buffalo has
learned to tread softly, the wolves to cease their howling,
in sight of an ever surrounding loveliness. He thinks that

When the Sun shines now brightly, the Moon now softly,
There when the wild deer comes to ~~seek~~ ^{and graze} ~~seek~~ ^{from} your
hand, there when the little wren, Kentucky's favorite bird comes
and chirps from amid the leaves, and flowers, that shield
yourself and your bride from the glare of the Sun as he vainly
strives to get a peep at those who occupy this modern Eden

The Filson Historical Society

The advantages of the sabbath to individuals and to the community.

The works of God are none of them imperfect. He has caused worlds innumerable and boundless in extent, to spring from a chaotic mass, and go on their unceasing rounds in harmony; he has peopled these with myriads of animate beings, the tracing out of the habits and ^{peculiarities} practices of the heart of which might be made the study for the longest lifetime; he has established institutions here each of which is perfect in itself, and each of which is beautiful, but perhaps the most perfect the most beautiful and the most useful of all these is the institution of the sabbath. When God set about the work of creation, he did it not in an instant as he might have done (for he had only to speak and it was done) but he preferred to labor for six days that we might have his example to imitate but when the six days were over and he saw that all things were perfect, that each and every created thing accomplished the part assigned it, and that nothing was wanting; he rested the seventh day from all his labors, "wherefore he blessed the sabbath day and called it holy;" and from that day up to the present the people of God have not failed to keep one day in seven holy to the service of the Lord. That it is even necessary for man to divert from his labor one day in seven has been abundantly proven. Behold the man who labors on regardless of the sabbath, see him reining under his load, the fire has left his eye, the rigor has left his arm, his nerves are unstrung, and if he continues much longer in his ill chosen course he must soon sink unprepared into an untimely grave. Behold France infidel France she has succeeded strangely succeeded, she has again and again succeeded in

Making her sister states to tremble for fear of her arms, or from a fear of her debasing, degrading influence. But what is she when compared with christian nations? she may be compared to a dense forest in which every species of reptiles and monsters had congregated, they may set at defiance all kindly efforts of civilization. When tired of contentions and stripes among themselves they may rally out and strike terror into the heart of a neighboring nation, But what a place for a home would this be? What a place for a home would France be? where the very atmosphere would seem poisonous for a christian people to breathe.

But again without the ^{instituted} christian religion it would be hard indeed for the christian religion to battle successfully against error in the many shapes it would then assume. Nothing but an institution of divine origin could cause even strictly moral men to leave off their daily avocations and go to hear expounded the word of God and not hearing they could not understand. But the sabbath coming as it does immediately from God is welcomed by them as a lovely messenger of peace; and they willingly resign their own labor and consecrate one day in view wholly to the service of the Lord.

As a day of reflection the sabbath is invaluable. The mind of men provided they desist from their daily labor, cannot prevent themselves from reviewing at sometime during the stillness and quiet of the day, their actions during the past week and if they have been guilty of any crime, or act of injustice towards God, or particularly toward their fellow men, it now presents itself, with an aspect much more dreadful than ever before he had looked upon it. And how many have been induced to go and make amends; or who has not at some time or other repented

and wept bitterly over some actions of the preceding week. Or who is there could refrain from thus weeping when seated alone on a ^{Summer} sabbath Evening, fanned by (cool) refreshing breezes sent him by an offended God while the word of that God, given in love, is in his hand telling him that there is salvation for sinners the chief

June 17th 1858 A condensed view of the plans and policies of Philip of Macedonia, with reflections.

It is difficult, if not entirely impossible for us to look back from the present to the times of Philip and form a correct idea of the merits of such a prince; then first we should carefully compare the present with the past remember that this is an enlightened age, that the christian religion has shed its repulgent brightness over our land, and that the road to fame, honor and even what then was thought to be happiness, is now far different from what it then was. At the time when this prince reigned over Macedonia heathenish darkness over spread that land, they had not the most distant idea of what we call right and justice; but might made right, and all was justice which tended to the aggrandizement of the one possessed of the greatest power. Then in reviewing the life of Philip we must not expect to find a prince who would be called great or good in this our day, but we may expect to find an man skilled in little else but war.

Philip was born about three hundred and eighty three years before Christ. He was educated after the manner of the Macedonians which was at this time similar to that of the Greeks; and calculated more to fit the student to carry arms, or command armies, than to fit them to dwell in harmonie with their fellow men. Philip also had the advantage of the councils of the celebrated Theban General Epaminondas, who taught him not only how to take an enemy but also how to use him

when taken, that he might make of him a friend
and attract him ever after to his interests. And this
seems in after times to have been Philip's favorite
policy, not so much for the good of those to whom
this Clemency was extended however, as for his own
interests. Philip came to the throne of Macedonia when
at the age of twenty four, and found it indeed in a
deplorable condition. It was without an organized
army, or almost without an army at all, the inhabitants
were broken down and dispirited, within while many
and powerful enemies were without provocation or
cause, conspiring against her from without, and thus
Macedon was on the point of being crushed. But the
maxim of the new king was, the greater the danger
the greater shall be our victory. And such it seems
was the case, for in an incredible short time these hostile
invaders were driven back and we find Philip at
the head of a considerable army, laying siege to their
strong holds, all of which fell in quick succession before
the mighty arm of the despised Macedonian.

Philip's first care after freeing his country from the
invaders was to organize an army composed of Macedonians
and by arming, and disciplining them in a superior
manner, gain for them the name of the invincible.

In his efforts he was but too successful, for it was
now that that celebrated body of troops known as the
Macedonian Phalanx was first brought into the field.

This was indeed a formidable machine, and when wielded
for good was likely to accomplish its object, too often
however it was made the means of punishing some slight
or imagined insult.

It seems that at an early date Philip conceived the
idea of ^{finally} passing his conquests into Asia, and most
of his actions from that time until his death were made
subservient to this one great end.

This was indeed a splendid project for the times, and
one of such bold magnitude that any other than
Philip, must have shrunk back in despair.

But Philip knew well if he succeeded how this would be done. And first managed to put himself in possession of an immense amount of gold with which he invaded and finally succeeded in conquering Greece and attaching it to his interests. Was declared Generalissimo of a formidable army, and was on the point of starting for Asia when the messenger of death was sent to call him to his final account.

As a warrior Philip stands unrivalled; even his son and successor can scarcely be compared to him. His actions it is true were of a more brilliant character and calculated to make more noise in the world; but we must remember that he succeeded his father, to an empire already the most formidable in the world that he was placed at the head of an invincible army, and that he fought against the soft and voluptuous people of the East, not Grecians. On the other hand Philip dropped from the elevated station of a private gentleman, to become master of a little country, on the confines of Greece, scarcely worth the dip of a painter's brush to tell after generations when Macedonia was situated, and yet it was the empire of Macedonia to which Alexander succeeded, this however was after Philip had lived. Philip seems to have been the first warrior who would refrain from sacrificing an enemy that he might attempt to attack him to his interest and thereby strengthen his own party, and he would even bribe himself more by taking a city with gold or by stratagem than by force, knowing that even victory purchased at the cost of blood must ~~weaken~~ and weaken, wear out, and finally destroy his own party, while a city taken by stratagem not only preserved his own party but often strengthened it by the addition of those who might be induced to join him.

In stratagem, craft, and cunning few could excel Philip. He would lull the Athenians ^{and he was their best friend, and great benefactor also} asleep even when Demosthenes was thundering in their ears at their capital, and himself besieging ^{an} allied city. Philip's character other than a warrior although perhaps it may compare favorably with other warriors of antiquity will not bear the scrutiny of the present day. Though were here we find some bright spots, such however as mostly characterize the military chieftain.

1850
June 19

Advantages of a ~~good~~ ^{superior} Education to the Farmer.

It is with pleasure that I come forward again as an advocate for the extension of knowledge in a channel which deeply concerns me, personally, and for that reason alone I might say much, but the circumstances which more particularly moves me to speak of it at this time, is the boundless influence which it exerts, ever has exerted, and ever will continue to exert, over the destinies of our country.

(This is a subject which naturally divides itself into two great divisions.)

1st Advantages of a superior education to the Farmer personally, and

2^d Advantages to Community,

1st Advantages to the individual.

Invariably, the first impression of all, when they look upon the farmer, and his ^{daily} ~~his~~ occupation is that an education would be to him perfectly useless that it would rather be a burden, than a source of ^{pleasure or} profit, inasmuch as it only serves to make him sensible of the degradation of his employment. This is ever; this but too true that in the eyes of the world the occupation of the farmer is degraded below almost all others; and the only reason for this degradation is that the mental culture of this class has been most shamefully neglected.

I see no reasons other than this; neither can there be any. Can it be that he whose lot it is to till the earth that she may bring forth her fruits abundantly, breathe the pure air of heaven and bask in the sunlight of happiness, peace and prosperity is more degraded than he who is confined to his awl ~~at~~ his work bench, or he who stands behind the counter ~~and~~ whose business it is to deal out cloth, ribbons and liquor by the yard, and lies by the juggler?

Or can it be that the occupation of an honest and industrious farmer, ~~is~~ more degrading in ~~themselves~~ ^{itself} than that of those who occupy the higher walks of life? (are generally supposed to.) The Physician, Minister, lawyer, Statesman all, all are useful in their place, but let them not look with contempt upon the educated farmer.

A superior education gives the farmer advantages over his less favored neighbor, the enumeration of all of which would swell my sketch beyond its proper bounds.

It aids his judgement, tells him where ~~and~~ ^{to} to put a certain crop, where to not put it, and what ~~he~~ ^{he} may expect from it if put there. He studies the nature of his soils, can tell without the many years of experience what kinds of plants will flourish best in certain soils, climates and positions, or what kinds of manures are the best adapted to the growth of a peculiar plant, can apply it and reap a rich reward immediately. In his selection of stocks he is equally successful and his envious neighbors, soon vie with each other in attempting to devise some means by which they may outstrip their hated but prosperous rival, despite his books. His pains, for while yet they deliberate new and improved implements of husbandry are brought forth which themselves perform much of the labor formerly done by hand. His formerly jealous rivals now made fully aware of the worth of such a man to the community, no longer think of attempting to discourage him by unceremonious contempt upon his works but go and proffer him their friendship; he is acknowledged to be their superior, and his road to fame is made easy.

But it is not the attainment of a high position among the world's great ones that should influence the farmer in attempting to possess himself of a superior education.

He occupies a position where if he possess a highly cultivated mind he may become the happiest of living creatures, for who can be happier than he whose lot it is to select some bright secluded spot and there retire leaving the world out its woes behind and living in ~~peace~~ ^{peace, plenty,} and

Shrewdly there must be a pleasure in this seclusion
she had not been sought by so many of the
~~most~~ distinguished characters, so many of those whose only
business is to seek pleasure.

But who can weigh the influence that a just
appreciation of the value of a good education, by
the great family of agriculturists, must exert over
the destinies of our country.

Living in seclusion they watch over the every
movement of her statesmen. Every subject receives
a calm and unbiased consideration and when once
their opinions are formed it is most probable that
they are in the right. Then it is scarcely possible
that while we possessed a class of men so prone
to reflection and so capable of arriving at right
conclusions, that any other than the wisest laws
~~would have~~ can be enacted, and under these, America
must exist and continue increasing in extent
power, and magnificence, until in looking back
the glory to which she has already attained must
appear as but the starting point, and even then
she may be ashamed of her birth.

1856
June 24

A condensed view of the changes and revolutions
which have occurred in Germany since the
fall of the Roman Empire

Previous to the downfall of Rome it seems that
the north of Europe was inhabited by a race
of people fierce and warlike race, here they
seem to have sprung up, as it were spontaneously,
since the first intimation we have of their exist-
ence was when they came pouring down upon
the fertile plains of Italy, bearing everything
down in their irresistible course. At this time
government was to them unknown, their country was

Europe, their employment was. Their instruments of destruction were rude, and when first they came in contact with the Romans ^{despite their stubborn courage} they were forced to ^{grind} yield. But having, once tasted of the sweets of civilization, and felt the genial influence of an Italian sun, they could not long content themselves in their northern home, but again appeared hovering about the confines of civilization and if again repulsed it was only that again they might appear only with their numbers greatly augmented, and led on by more daring chieftains. Rome unable longer to continue a contest in which defeat only strengthened her enemies at last yielded. ~~and the Italy~~ Italy was plundered and the barbarians unable longer to subsist by plunder, ^{they} returned to their northern home, and having imbibed some notion of government from continuing so long in contact with the Romans they attempted the establishment of one of their own. This as might have been expected was rude at first. But it is to this time that Germany looks for her origin.

At first there seems to have been no regular boundaries between the many different countries (if such they may be called) which then sprung into existence; but each collected around their favorite leader, and occupied just so much territory as they found convenient. And as a natural consequence government had no stability in it. Indeed for many centuries wars, conquest, and defeat were the order of the day. Empire followed empire in quick succession. A man might one day be elevated to the highest position enjoyed by man and the next consigned to the hands of the executioner, while the populace averted their faces that they might not behold the degradation to which he was fallen. Germany situated as she was in the very midst of this confusion must of course undergo many changes; to trace them all out would be indeed a herculean task. Her revolutions however seem to have consisted for the most part during this period in the deposition and raising up of her monarchs.

Her territory has from time immemorial the first remained nearly the same in extent.

About the year 500 their territory was overrun by the Franks. But they were suffered to retain their chieftains and only paid tribute to the conqueror. But soon the Frankish yoke was shaken off and the German became again independent.

During several centuries then the Germans were occupied in petty wars among themselves, or with the neighboring nations. They were waged with nearly equal success, and few material changes were effected ~~or~~ by either party. During the time however civilization and enlightenment were slowly indeed but surely advancing. The Catholic religion had long spread its withering benighting influence over Europe, and thus long the will of the people had bowed submissively to it. Now however ~~they~~ some of them, at least, were beginning to think that they had a right to think as they pleased, and do likewise.

And it was while laboring under this delusion that Henry the fifth marched into Italy, and took possession of the Pope, and persuaded his Holiness that the Germans were an exception to the general rule. However in their religion the German's mind as blindly as their neighbor. In the Crusades which happened about this time they took an active part. And it seems also that about this time (i.e.) the eleventh and twelfth centuries their arms had been carried farther than at any previous time and many countries had become tributary to them. Soon however they sunk back within their former bounds. The government of Germany was often changed. They were ruled at times by a King, an Emperor, a Tyrant, sometimes elective sometimes hereditary, sometimes they would resolve themselves into a kind of republic and sometimes anarchy reigned supreme. Their government though for the most part was an elective monarchy.

In the fifteenth century Germany gave to the world one of the greatest and perhaps the most useful of her inventions, The Printing press.

In 1517 Luther set up in Germany the standard of reform. I make no comment to speak for itself. ^{That time} Civilization now made rapid strides and ~~was~~ since Germany has ever been found in the van, battling against error and striving to penetrate the nity darkens that enshrouds us. Her soldiers, statesmen, philosophers and reformers have done much in their respective spheres and her *Defiance* has in imagination soared upon the wings of light away through immensity of space in search of the end of the universe and has found none.

July 10
Society
Bishop
Depart
Farmer
College
Hamilton
County
Ohio

Sketch of France history of the

The present France may be traced far back into the darkness of the dark ages. There it existed under the name of Gallia; and comprised much the same territory that it does at present ~~being bounded~~ lying in the western part of Europe, and being bounded on the north by the ~~English~~ Channel ^{English Channel} which separates it from Britain East by Germany and Italy, South by the Mediterranean and Spain and West by the Atlantic. This was the country designated by the term Gallia when first it became known to the Romans; though to enumerate the changes which in a few centuries after it underwent would fill volumes.

This country enjoys natural advantages perhaps inferior to none. She possesses a fertile soil, in which may be grown all the productions of the temperate, together with many of those of the torrid zones, a climate inferior not even to that of Italy, an ample sea-board, and a situation that might be envied by all, since from the ~~east~~ ^{east}

Mediterranean They may bring all the luxuries
of the East, while their western coast brings
them in close proximity to the great com-
mercial people of England as well as gives
them an outlet into the broad Atlantic.

Under circumstances so flattering as these
it would be unnatural to suppose that the
French would be any other than a great people
and yet when the truth is told this is saying
rather much; for it seems that they have been
strangely averse to making that use of their
advantages, which other and less favored nations
are so quick to make. The Romans were
early made acquainted with their advantages
and it was for this reason that they made such
immense efforts to conquer it. The early in-
habitants were among the warlike tribes
of Europe the most warlike, and so vigour-
ously did they resist the encroachments of their
Roman enemies that it was said of the Romans
that with others they fought for conquest but
with the Gauls for very existence. Under the
Caesars however they were subdued and incorporated
with the Roman empire, for which it seems that
they soon formed a great attachment. Their religion
the ancient Druidical form, now passed away and
the Roman took its place. At this time too their
ancient barbarous manners and customs were giving
way to the more polished Roman, and
civilization commenced its work among them.

The arts too were introduced among them while
in subjection to the Romans; and many splendid
monuments told long afterwards to what perfection
they had been carried. But the Roman empire
passed away and left Galia to fight her own
battles which she was now well able to do
could her restless subjects but have refrained
from discords and the butchery of one another

They soon found however that their greatest enemy was their own restless and discontented disposition, this kept them in continual disputes, broils and petty murders among themselves, at the end of which they were often thrown at the feet of an enemy whom in their union they would have despised. Under Clovis they were first united about the beginning of the sixth century and under him they made valuable conquests but at his death, there arose divisions among his successors and for a time anarchy reigned its way, and a host of insignificant princes rose only that they might fall again thus passed away two centuries and a half, which brings us down to the time of Charles Martel, he succeeded in uniting the separable particles of his rebellious kingdom in time to immortalize his name by driving back a formidable invasion of the Saracens.

At the end of the eighth century we find Charlemagne seated on the throne of France, and engaged in the establishment of a second western Empire. His first care was to render himself beloved, respected, and feared by his subjects, after which he led them eastward and conquered a vast extent of territory, including Italy, then turning southward he had nearly subdued Spain, when he was called to the north to quell an insurrection of the Saxons; and it was during this march that the battle of Roncevalles was fought in which the brave Roland fell. The Saxon invasion was soon suppressed and Charlemagne found himself seated on the throne of an empire embracing nearly the whole of western Europe. Composed however of very unstable materials since by the shock it received at his death it fell apart. Soon after the death of Charlemagne the feudal system began to make its appearance in France and gradually increased until the title king possessed only an empty title, the power all being vested with the lords and barons.

Towards the close of the eighth century the
Norman pirates began to make frequent incur-
sions into France and gave the inhabitants much
trouble, since there was no possibility either of repelling
them by force or of satisfying them with plunder.
Finally they formed a settlement in the north of France
and became her chief support in times of danger.
Towards the close of the eleventh century William
Duke of Normandy raised an army, crossed over
and commenced an invasion of England, which
had grown up and strengthened until now it
was near a match for France. And this was the
first of a series of long and bloody wars between
these two powerful countries; this too is the com-
mencement of that rivalry and hatred so long known
to have existed between countries which, it is possible
should be friendly. The invasion of the Norman was
repelled, and Edward at the head of a powerful army
soon repaid the visit. France was on the point of
being subjected, when the Maid of Orleans appeared
as her deliverer. The English struck with a superstitious
awe at beholding a maiden at the head of the enemies
army made but a feeble resistance but suffered them-
selves to be driven almost entirely from the con-
tinent retaining only a foothold on the coast.

Under Henry ~~IV~~ 5th the English landed again in
France, and renewed their incursions. The result of
which was that Henry was crowned King of
France and England. Under Henry 6th was was
continued and France was on the point of being
subjected when the Maid of Orleans appeared
as her deliverer. The English struck with a
superstitious awe at beholding a maiden at the
head of their enemies made but a feeble resistance
and suffered themselves to be driven almost entirely
~~out of France~~ from the continent retaining
only a foothold on the coast. Thus we have attempted
to trace France through those long ages of prosperity and

adversity, which bring her up from infancy, and insignificance, and place her beside England as a powerful rival. From this time on their history is mingled with that of England and is well known to all.

Sketch of the Expedition of Colonel Fremont for Oregon & California. In the years 1843-44.

The object of which was the exploration of that vast and interesting territory lying between our western frontiers and the Pacific.

It was on the morning of the 22^d Twenty ninth of May, that this energetic man placed himself at the head of a small but chosen band and turned westward over from the highly western station the town of Kansas, situated far up the Missouri river; this time he started with the determination not of halting, when he had reached the desolate and dreary regions of the Rocky Mountains, but of penetrating there by some unknown track. ^{and in doing so that person or persons were} The little band that surrounded him ^{was very new & bold for the white man's eye.} was for the most part composed of men as resolute as himself; each possessing in a high degree that daring, that throughgoing disposition which is characteristic of the western hunter. They pursued their course much as might have been expected, when we remember the nature of the country over which they had to pass.

The face of the country was greatly diversified sometimes in a valley that seemed to contain a world within itself, sometimes in a plain stretching back far as the eye could reach, with herds of buffalo ^{and} wild horses roaming over them, sometimes the country was gently undulating, traversed by beautiful streams and the noblest rivers, then again it would break into the wildest magnificence, leaving the beholder to gaze in wonderment upon the works of the creator.

The incidents of travel were interesting, sometimes a hunter would come into the camp at full speed with the warriors of a whole tribe of Indians close in pursuit. Charges made upon them by ~~straying~~ ~~the~~ roving bands of Indian warriors were frequent, but they never failed to remove from their course or give signs of peace when they beheld the small field piece pointed steadily upon them; while the little party rifle in hand had gathered close around it, and was each engaged in singeing out his man.

Thus passed away the time until they reached north and again struck the Oregon road near the point at which the expedition of the previous year was terminated. For a few days they moved rapidly onward, passing a great number of emigrants on their way to seek a western home; then turning southward went in search of the great Salt Lake which report had placed here. After much difficulty they reached, on the 10th September, the banks of this lake around which the vague traditions of the hunters had thrown such an air of mystery. Their journey of over 1,500 miles by land had proved fatal to many of their horses and many others were now in a poor condition to support the fatigues of travel but there was no alternative but to push forward and make the most of their way to the settlements on the Columbia (After arriving on the Columbia I concluded that my recitation should be oral)

156
Jul. 27

A Statement of some of the instructions ^{advantages} that may be drawn ^{derived} from Expeditions such as that of Colonel Fremont.

It is surely a mistaken policy for a nation, in this age when all is onward and upward, and when the chief aim of all is the extension of Territory and increase of power, to sit calmly down on some little nook or corner and be content to live and die there, ^{possessing} perhaps only enough land ^{on which to} for each to sow his garden grow his vine and fig tree; thinking that time will prosper them; such might do the Chinese, but the Aryan regards not the present but looks to the future. Be he rich, ^{or powerful} as he may, he thinks he has but gained the platform from which to start. Such energy, if the world ^{would} call a great or mighty nation, must not be smothered but must be permitted to roam whithersoever it may wish, free and unrestrained. vain would it be to chain an enterprising Yankee to a block of granite, thinking that there would be the place for him to make his fortunes. They must be permitted to leave their rock-bound coast and seek a soil and climate more congenial with their talings, ere they can prosper.

Then here is the first and the great cause why our government should patronize and encourage exploring expeditions of every kind. We have a vast amount of Territory that remains yet as it were unexplored and doubtless in this there are many tracts that might, and for aught we know may, one day be made the seat of no contemptible empire. It cannot be expected that any one would be bold enough to take his family, and persuade his neighbors to take theirs that they might go in search of some secluded vale situated far in the midst of a bed of rough and rugged mountains the outlines of which only had been seen, unless they knew it to have an existence there, but that fact established, and there are many to do even this.

When the encouragement of exploring Expeditions encourages and quickens emigration. If any should be found to doubt the expediency of encouraging emigration westward at this time we have only to refer them to the history of Oregon and California. But a few years ago there were unexplored, unknown. Now great importance is attached to them by our government and indeed it seems that many even now are willing to attach more importance to them than to many of our older states; and all this has sprung from western emigration, which in turn found its rise in the glowing accounts given of these far away countries, by some bold adventurers who had found their way there, or rather from there, since many had attempted to penetrate the gloomy wild and failed, some of them fatally too. But who can tell how much sooner, the future empire of California the west would have dated its origin had our government sent out small military detachments to protect and assist scientific men whom they might please to send for the purpose of developing exploring their western wilds.

But in the scientific world there are other and greater reasons for the encouragement of such enterprises. Much indeed has been added to the botanical, and geological departments by the single expeditions of Fremont. He has told the adventurer with which he may expect to meet when he travels westward and has furnished many pleasant themes for the student to investigate, and dream over while at home.

But there are many other expeditions that were equal, more with that of Fremont's

And perhaps some that have added as much
to science. But of these I have not time to speak.
I would only say that I am glad our government
as well as some in the old world are now begin-
ning to see the importance of sending out an expe-
dition of this kind occasionally that they may
~~visit~~ penetrate some unknown forest and lay
its riches before an astonished world, or visit
some ancient city, or lake around which time has
thrown ~~the~~ a veil of obscurity; I only regret that it
is now the eleventh hour.

Doctor Bishop's Sermon
Aug 2nd - 50

"As ye would have others do unto you
do ye even so unto them"

is ~~an~~ ancient
Maxim yet it is one, which like all that fell
from the lips of Christ while on earth, it is
one from which age detracts nothing, but is found
to be as fresh, as beautiful, as full of meaning after
the lapse of more than eighteen Centuries, as it was
when first given to guide the ~~right~~ wayward steps of
man with his fellow man by him who suffered himself
to be scourged then crucified by those whom a mad
look might have ~~fixed~~ ^{fixed} upon the cross in his stead, and
himself ~~might~~ ^{have} been ~~sent~~ ^{borne away} to the bosom of
his father; but such was not the being who made the
utterance of sentiments so truly divine as the above. Such
a thought could originate with none but he, and
he alone is capable fully of acting it out.

What
a world of thought is contained in the single
little sentence "Do unto others as ye would have
them do unto you"; and what a change would be
wrought in the affairs of the world were this sim-
ple precept but regarded by all; then would the coun-
try

The courts and halls of justice, he deserted and soon the child would tax the patience of the parent to know for what was yonder prison house with its cold and cheerless walls, its grated windows, and its massive gates erected. Then would the sword be beaten into the plowshare, spears to pruning hooks, and the wars and rumors of wars would be known ^{no more} no longer. Volonges would now seek his fellow that he might be revenged of some want-im-aginary or real. Inults would exist no longer - Enmities, may, and revenge, would no longer find a resting place in the mind of man. Then what a load would be erased from the minds of some! How much freer and happier and better would many, would all, feel, were these three prime movers to evil, to vice, removed far from them; they could then go forth and meet, and clasp the hand of those whom for so long previous they would gladly evade. Then could they stand and smilingly meet ^{the searching} the ^{searching} ^{the} ^{searching} under which they were so used to gnaw. Then would man become what he should be leaving, the brute he would accord to the perfect man. For learning to love his fellows to do unto others as he would have them do unto him, he would be indeed depraved if he did not soon learn to love his God. Then having his heart filled with love for his fellow men, and for his creator it would soon become as hard for him to do evil as in former times it was for him to do good. Then if this be in our eyes, and who dares doubt it, why is it why is it that we are so loath to turn from our sunnith ways why not at once give up the world its follies and foibles, its pleasures, its tinsel, which shines but for a little time then is crumbled into dust, and vanishes when we had forth our hand to take it and choose for ours, not the by paths which leadeth by when earthly pleasures are bartered for eternal happiness, but rather led us down the straight path which leadeth direct to life eternal.

A Condensed Statement of the different kinds
of vegetables cultivated for the food of man
& beast in Kentucky, the Miami Valley—

With a statement of the abstract sciences
necessary, or highly useful in bringing agricul-
ture to the highest state of perfection.

Perhaps no country in the world yields so abundantly
those products without which man cannot live as does
that of which it is our province to treat. Others may
reward liberally the hand that cultivates them— but in
few other places can he expect to reap that variety and
abundance which he finds here. Her corn and wheat
is exported in vast quantities to every port in America
and is not unknown on the other side of the Atlantic.
It is true there are her heavier crops and it is from
these that she derives her chief support and by them
that she is known wherever the star spangled banner floats
before the breeze; but there are far from being her only sup-
port— so far from being bound down to a single crop
there are few that is not and fewer still that may not be
raised here— (The potatoes flourish luxuriantly here)
Oats, Rye and barley kindred productions, flourish luxuri-
antly— and pay the farmer as well for his labor as either
of the above named crops— Grasses of many kinds flourish
with a vigor that surprises those not raised here in the
early spring the snow is melted from the ground and in a few
weeks or even days the plains, and even the rough and rugged
hills are covered with a coat of luscious green— And these
grassy plains too serve a better purpose too than merely
giving pleasure to the sight— Soon in the spring large herds
of cattle, sheep, ~~hogs~~ horses, and mules are turned upon them
and with little other food during the summer are taken
up fat in the fall and sent to market to supply the
wants of the less favored parts of the world— While to
his hogs the farmer feeds a part of his corn crop and from
them derives an additional revenue.

There are some of the ^{products} ~~scapes~~ that claim the first attention of the farmers here, but to descend still further we then commence recounting innumerable products many of which are the chief products of other sections, and about the cultivation, and management of which much has been said, and written - Under this head comes the root crops - The Turnip, Radish, Beet, Parsnip, & their kindred plants each insignificant in themselves and desiring to form a grateful variety upon the table of the farmer - The potatoe is cultivated very extensively here and flourishes better only in Ireland. And if there be any who have not returned to their homes at a late hour, cold, and wet and hungry and found a half dozen of these upon the hearth when they had been placed by a careful hand, there to await his coming, then I envy their lot, for there is a pleasure in store for them that they know not of. The garden is a continual source of enjoyment to the farmer, and from it is brought many products that will lose nothing in comparison with many boasted ones of the tropics. The orchards too are peculiarly interesting, and few sections can boast a greater variety of pleasant and wholesome fruits than does this part of the west. Viewing the whole and we know of no country where man can live easier or happier than here - If he smokes he can indulge it, he drinks he may continue, if tired of life he may raise a dunghill make a robe and hang himself, then throw his body into a salt spring and preserve it. But advantages such as these are not furnished gratuitously we must therefore proceed to the ~~to~~ to name some of the sciences necessary to understand before one can become a good farmer. It is a mistaken idea but one that has found its way into the minds of very many that it is useless to be a farmer, till he has an education or at least they say it is only necessary for them to read and write a passable hand have a thorough knowledge of the sciences of arithmetic, or then they can cheat you, or slight knowledge

of geography and some how of the more liberal than
would be for as to include grammar, then if he has read the
history of the revolution, the life of Marion and owns a copy of
the life of General Jackson printed, away off in Philadelphia
he is a fine man, a good man, a liberal hearted man - Eyes and
he knows as within two for I was over them rather day and I send
him red in a book and I know he knowed it." Such is
even now, in the opinion of some, an accomplished farmer
and if we judge from the deplorable state in which we find
agriculture at present, or attend until very lately, we will
be led to the conclusion that such has long constituted the education
of the farmer - Now however I am proud to say a new interest
is being awakened in this department of science - Scientific men
have turned their attention to it, and have found much to engage
their attention and much to pay them for their labors.

To become a farmer after having obtained the rudiments of an edu-
cation - Chemistry and its kindred sciences would next claim
our attention - For first it is all important that we should know
something of the nature of soils, manures, grains &c and nothing
better than chemistry teaches this - There with a few days investi-
gation we may learn what it would take years and even ages to
learn by experience - A knowledge of Botany would shorten many
dull hours - And above would make his home a pleasant retreat
for the learned, and the admirer of the beautiful - To make
his farm look as if science reigned there he must have a
knowledge of Surveying and of geometry - his fields lots garden
yard, all must be laid off with mathematical exactness - But
that science to which the farmer must look most to if he
would prosper remains yet to be mentioned it is Political Econ-
omy he must be able to find a use for every thing ^{and} apply it to
that use that nothing be lost that all be applied to such use

as will be the most profitable - For surely it is an error on our part
to suppose that the man who has a good use of what he does he must
be his laborer, other things than by a course of indifference to
that which might be made profitable - I would not be led to
the conclusion however, that the groves of the forest must be burnt down
and other put in their place exactly so many but not another word
is worth of whether that the plan is to be laid out with the

Agriculture & Agricultural products of ~~the~~
Kentucky & The Miami Valley
With the names and a sketch of the uses
of the abstract sciences necessary or highly
useful in bringing agriculture to its highest
state of perfection.

Perhaps no country in the world yields so abundantly the necessaries of life as does that part of the west of which it is our province to speak, others may reward liberally the hand that cultivates them, but in few others can be expected to reap that variety and abundance which he finds here. Other countries may excel in the gaudy appearance of their flora, others may bring to greater perfection a single product, The Pacific isles may bloom, their inhabitants live upon the enchanting scenery, China may drink her tea, The Son of Africa may stand amid the burning sands and gaze upon the deadly & Eupas, We envy them not we are content to look upon the magnetic forests the crystal fountain, the grassy plain, the rich harvest as it waves before the gentle breath of even and call them beautiful.

Corn, and wheat is here raised in abundance and are exported in vast quantities carrying the name of Kentucky and the Miami Valley to every port where the Starspangled banner floats before the breeze. These are the heaviest crops, and those upon which the farmer depends chiefly. But they are far from being the only valuable crops. So far from being bound down to a single ~~crop~~ product there is few that is not and fewer still that may not be raised here. Rye, Oats, and ^{hundred products} ~~barley~~ flourish luxuriantly and richly repay the hand that cultivates them. Grapes of many kinds, but particularly the famed Kentucky Bluegrape, ^{comes} ~~is raised~~

with renewed vigor in the early Spring and soon
the plains and even the rough and rugged hills are cov-
ered over with a coat of lively green. Then when
soever we may turn, the eye is greeted with a sight, that
painters have vainly attempted to portray, retaining its
freshness that it may be borne away to less favored coun-
tries and then be disposed of at a price at which ^{here} the original
might almost be purchased. We alone are incapable of
appreciating its beauties. But these grassy plains are
made to serve a better purpose than merely pleasing the sight.
Large herds of Cattle, Sheep, horses, Mules &c are putled
almost exclusively from there during the summer months
and in the fall bring an immense revenue into the hands of the
farmer enabling him to reap a large profit with but little
labor. So his boys the farmer feeds a part of his corn crop
and from them receives an additional revenue.

There are the principal exports, and consequently claim
our first attention. But aside from these there are innum-
erable products raised here, which although insignificant in
themselves seem to form a greatful variety upon the table
of the farmer. And prominent among these comes the root
crop; the Turnip, radish, beet, parsnip, onion, ^{& such like} and if there
be any who have not returned to their homes cold and
wet and hungry and found a few potatoes, lying upon
the hearth, when they had been placed by a careful hand
there to await his coming, then, I envy them not, for
there is a pleasure in store for them that they know
not of. The garden is a continual source of enjoyment
to the farmer and from it is brought many products
that would lose nothing in comparison with many
boasted ones from the Tropics. The orchards too are
peculiarly interesting and few actions can boast a
greater variety of pleasant and wholesome fruits than ^{does} this
part of the west. Viewing the whole and we know of
no country where man can live easier or happier than
here. If he smokes he can indulge, if he drinks he may
continue, if tired of life he may raise hemp, make a rope
and hang himself, then throw his body into a salt Spring and

present it. But advantages such as these are
not furnished gratuitously. we must therefore proceed
to name some of the abstract sciences necessary to be
understood and applied that the labor of the farmer
may not be wasted. It is a mistaken idea but one
that has gained a deep hold in the minds of very
many that to be a farmer one has need of only a
very ~~few~~ ^{of} limited education such ~~for~~ ^{as} will
barely enable him to read write and card up his
accounts. Such is even now the opinion of too
many, and if we judge from the deplorable state
in which we find the science of agriculture at
present we are led to believe that such has long
been the prevailing opinion among the classes
employed in this branch of industry. They have ever
been content to plod along in the footsteps of their
forefathers, sowing where they ^{have} sown and reaping where
they sow; thinking it a reproach upon the fair fame
of their ancestors to attempt to improve what they left
perfect, contenting themselves if they succeed in imitating
them, and instilling like principles in the minds of
their children. Thus while improvement has been made
upon improvement and progression has marked the
flight of time in other departments agriculture
has remained nearly stationary. Now however I
am proud to say a new interest is being awa-
kened in this department. Scientific men are
beginning to turn their attention to it, and have
found much to engage that attention and much to
repay them for all their trouble. So welcome
a successful farmer after having obtained the
rudiments of an education it is all important
that we should have a good knowledge of chemistry
as the farmer should be acquainted with the nature
of his soils, manures grains &c and to possess this
knowledge he must have a thorough knowledge
not only of chemistry but of ~~its~~ ^{its} kindred
sciences ^{like} ~~its~~ ^{like} Agricultural chemistry and Geology,

Each of which in the prosecution of his business necessarily he will find indispensable. Political Economy is also necessary, as it is of so much importance that the farmer, if he would prosper should know how to save, to make a use, and to appropriate everything to that use, as it is that he should be able to raise in the greatest abundance.

A knowledge of Botany would shorten many a dull hour, and soon would make the home of the farmer a pleasant retreat for the learned, and the lovers of the beauties of nature.

To make his farm look as if science reigned there, the farmer must have some knowledge of Surveying and Geometry. His fields must be marked out with mathematical exactness.

But lastly that he may combine the elegant with the useful, that his leisure hours may be passed amid flowers, and friends his mind possess the rare faculty of combining a sound judgement with a refined taste and the whole mind be stimulated by industry and perseverance.

1850
Sept 2nd

Prof.
Bos. Univ.
The Sep.
Farmers
College,
Ohio

Rotation of Crops

As we walk abroad through the fertile valleys of our western country we cannot but admire the luxuriant crops which every where present themselves to our view and admiring we naturally ask ourselves; ~~How~~ long will this luxuriance and this abundance continue so long as the Dan and stripes continue to float above them watched and guarded then by the sword?

Or will those beautiful alluvial plains become barren as so many other countries have perhaps not less beautiful or fertile have long since done! In many other cases the deep fount of Nature has withstood the ceaseless drain upon her resources for succeeding ages, then has yielded; and unvisited we know not but that our own fair land may one day be given up to barren and unfruitfulness.

But here science comes to our aid and says it must not, it cannot be so and one of the remedies she proposes is a Rotation of Crops.

It has been found by experience that a succession of the same crop for a number of years

Impoverishes the land, and that other things being equal the crop decreased annually in the yield and finally will not pay for the cultivation yet even at that time other crops will flourish there with scarcely less luxuriance than at first then after a few seasons, even without manure, the former crop may again be successfully cultivated.

This is an established fact, it is what every farmer has observed; and to their sorrow.

The cause seems simple, there is a distinct substance required for each distinct kind of plant.

The soil contains but a certain quantity of this property, and soon as ^{it} ~~this~~ ^{is} used up, or becomes as the galvanic battery insensible from continued action the plant must languish. But permitting it to rest through a few years until the elements may combine and form a new supply or that which was then previously may collect its wasted energies, then it will again be ready to do its part in the raising of another crop. Formerly it was custom-

~~Other~~ any to let the land lay out as entirely idle for one or more years and call it fallow. Then it was put in wheat and an abundant crop was expected and generally obtained, but this is found to be entirely unnecessary and if the farmer will only cultivate that variety of plants which flourish best, and pay most, he will be not only enabled to keep up ~~and~~ ~~even improve~~ his land and receive the benefit of it every year - but will even improve it and find his harvests growing more and more abundant from year to year.

In Kentucky for many years corn and wheat was the two great staples and generally alternated: for a long time there was no perceptible diminution of the yield; although however the ground seemed to be fast failing when a third crop clover was introduced, it flourished luxuriantly and immediately a change was perceptible; instead of the sickly spindling stocks of corn upon which the sorrowing farmer had been so used to gaze, he now beheld it spring up from the clods and grow off with ^{vigor and} strength of which his grand father had so often spoken to him.

In forming a system for rotation the interchange of crops the farmer should weigh well every circumstance that can have a bearing upon it; he should consult the market, the probable state of the market for some time to come; he should make himself perfectly acquainted with his soils, its nature, position, situation &c. his manures, his forces, ^{his stocks} and lastly he should study carefully the nature of ^{the} different grains ~~grains~~ or whatever he may desire to cultivate. Some he will bind with large stocks and small leaves, then have been found to impoverish the land much faster than corn

- For the reason that those with large leaves & a dense foliage draw much of
with less stalk and ~~more~~ ^{larger than smaller ones} leaves; they should succeed
each other. Sometimes different ~~plants~~ ^{plants} are found to contain
nearly the same salts, while the root and plant generally
is similarly formed then should not succeed each
other. The roots of plants are formed differently,
some lie immediately below the surface, while
others strike deep into the subsoil, and extract
their food from thence, then may be interchanged.

But lastly the farmer should pay particular at-
tention to the manner in which it is most probable
the crop will be taken from the land. Some as the
grasses leave more upon the land than is taken
from it, and consequently it is left in a better
condition than when the seed was sown upon it
while others are all taken off and leave the ground
without remuneration. Then all these circumstances should
be taken into account and that system formed, and
strictly adhered to which will clash with the fewest
numbers, or those of the least importance

Democracy Home.

It would have been a strange query to have asked in days gone by. When is the home of Democracy. Now history is at fault and the ^{crisis} ~~crisis~~ is solved. Yet if we go abroad in the world even now we will find very many who will make no contemptible show of resistance to what we would so proudly call an established truth. There it is for the enlightenment of them and our own improvement that I have attempted the investigation of a subject so nearly connected with the pride of the American people. Since man has been the inventor of things, he has been attempting to make his the home of Democracy, the Master and proprietor, yet if we turn the pages of history back to the time when when Asia acknowledged the rule of the Persian King, and Greece denied his power, we cannot but admire the latter its first home when blading his gear to the north down behind Olympus and back him come not there. Long and fierce was the contest but when was Democracy home the Persian Congress could not come. He felt that it was as he the Malabar or the pestilence. There for ages she continued the guardian angel of this republic people and so long as they proved themselves worthy she was their constant guide director and protector. But when they sought to turn from her to rely on the strength which under her fostering care they had gathered, to introduce the luxuries of a monarch, and to ensue each other that soon did she turn from them and in disgust and course in her way ^{down} to the sea killed city that there for a time she might hold her many prisons and sweep over fallen Greece and the tide of fortune came laden with the

is read by the "read" on the barren rocks of Ily-
monia, when stand a few very few who have
for their religion and their business, their
homes, friends, friends, brand the rain, was
the angry elements, and after passing through dangers
privations, and trials of which we know or can
know nothing more finally, cast upon a desert ab-
surdity of the change they had made, preferring
freedom? upon the bleak and dreary world with
no covering, but the blue canopy above and
no couch, but the rock upon which they stood to
the remembrance of slavery. Though they lived in
sumptuous halls and fared as what their rulers
dared not ask. Such was the America at that
time and such the home of Democracy.

Little more than two centuries has passed away
Twenty millions of happy beings have turned to
that little band and are proud to call them
the Pilgrim Fathers. Can you pretend to know that even
then the world contained such as men worth could
be gleaned for the purposes of the Almighty - for the
demonstration of the puzzling problems in regard to
self government. Time has sped rapidly onward
and nothing, but the progress of the American peo-
ple has been able to keep pace with it. Europe has
fallen, has fallen from the proud position to which
she had attained. The Genius of empire which
had so long hovered around her has at last taken
its final flight and come to seek a resting
place upon this transatlantic shore. She has found
it with open arms. Democracy has welcomed her
to her home and together they now sit down
in lovely harmony, content to watch the sunset
fire ^{on the altar} of liberty. And if they be inhabitants of
earth America is the proper place for them.

And we have ample room for believing
that our own America may long continue
the favored nation. What people has the
Evergreen, the Enlightenment, the Genius,
of the West? What Country has the
Climate, the Soil, the Forests, the rivers the mines
of America? — Tell me this and I will
tell you whether Democracy may win her
way when frightened from the shores of
America by the falling of her cities.

If the religions of the world, universal
education, free institutions, and an honest
and industrious people cannot build wide
and well the structure of power, upon what
will empire found her Capital when the portals
of truth shall have been forced and justice
claim on the tribunal seat, and rage rends
in the crest of all the elements of government
and order truly then will the curtain fall
and Omnipotence call home the unweary labor
of his hand.

Respectfully Dedicated to
W. G. Conway

Birth & Early life of Christ with reflections.

The birth of Christ was an event that had been long and anxiously looked for by the world. It seems to have been expected by all who had any acquaintance with the prophecies but at that time few had learned to separate the things of earth from those that were to come. In speaking and hearing of the glory of Christ's kingdom the Jews had learned themselves to think that this was an earthly kingdom and that at his coming their adversaries would be cast down and themselves exalted to their former splendor.

Autumn.

To the lovers of nature all seasons have their beauties, all their peculiar beauties - and with many it may be hard to decide whether one has beauties above another; yet I think it there be any difference that difference is in favor of Autumn.

In winter it is pleasant to gather around a cheerful fire and spend an evening in social converse, and churchy this is a pleasure that can be surpassed by few. But when at length the morning comes nearly alone we throw open the curtains and the eye falls upon a wet, dreary, and drenched landscape. The thick clouds hemming in our vision, and shutting out the great prime-mover of the universe, causing us to live as it were within ourselves, and causing us to think ourselves but miserable degraded creatures, then we would turn from the sight and wish it were always even or wish that this season of gloom and distress might soon roll away and another be substituted in its stead.

Let that be Spring; for surely no weather is better fitted to succeed winter than this mild lively, tracing and cheerful of the seasons. The misty darkness that shrouded the burly landscape is rolled away, and the great ruler of the universe day takes his blight without a cloud to dispute with him the supremacy, or to detract one ray from his brilliant crest. The northern blast which so short a time before sent our blood chilled to the heart is no more. Earth soon catches the spirit of reform puts on her beautiful robes and comes forth beautiful indeed. But these changes are too sudden, too quickly have we passed from the drear winter months, when nothing

is heard but the pattering of the raindrops upon
the roof, nothing seen but the general gloom and
melancholy which deepens as we progress; into the
bravely cheerful spring when if we walk abroad on
the green sward of a days growth, the clatter the har-
monious notes of innumerable songsters greet us at
every step, we are allured onward and still on-
ward by fields greener, and flowers still brighter
than those that surround us, until now it is even,
and now we must reach yonder eminence that from
it we may take a last lingering look at the
glories that surround us, and catch the last ray of
the sun as he sinks behind the western horizon seem-
ing loath to leave us ~~all~~ in darkness, perched upon
an eminence tired and worn out and far, far from
a resting place. But he goes and we are left to
retrace our steps in darkness, after various mishaps
brights, broken shins, and kindred diseases, with the
addition perhaps of a ducking procured at the foot-
bridge, we reach home perfectly sick of ourselves
and wish, nay most sincerely hope that spring may
now be past, and our wish not in vain for soon
it has ripened into summertime and we admire
the deepening shade the richer flower; but we find
the heat oppressive, there is too much of a monotony;
since in early spring we have been gazing upon
the unchanging hues of the forest trees.

The same dull green is there. The same green
fruits are in yonder orchard, yonder vineyard, we look
and anxiously await the coming of the fruit as a herald
that autumn is at hand. It comes and quickly the
varying hues of the landscape give evidence that autumn
is here. The fires are again lighted upon the hearth
and as the family, all cheerfulness, greet each other at
its side, they feel that the toils the troubles of the
year are over. No longer does the careful housewife
look upon the scanty supply of provisions, and wonder
in her simple heart if it were still possible for

for the luxurious harvests to be cut short, but dipping deep into the little stock that has been so carefully hoarded up, it is quickly formed into Thanksgiving dinners, and as neighbors and friends who have borne up through the cheerless winter the too splendid Spring, the laborious, the dull monotonous, the sickly Summer, gather around the festive board, then to rejoice over their abundant harvests, they feel that indeed it is a blessed thing that Autumn is here, to gladden the hearts of desponding man.

How often have I stood upon some little eminence and admired the beauties of an autumnal landscape when lighted by the mild but bright rays of the evening sun. Then the varied tints of the forests and fields seem but a representation as it were or canvas of those ^{little} brighter colors that float above them.

And yet

To show the beauties of the autumnal year
Make mournful emblems, and they think of man
Doomed to the grave long winter, spirit-broke,
Bending beneath the burden of his years,
Sense-dull'd and fretful, full of aches and pains
Yet clinging still to life. To me they show
The calm decay of nature, when the mind
Retains its strength, and in the languid eye
Religion's holy hopes kindle a joy
That makes old age look lovely."

Boast Not Thyself of Tomorrow; for thou
knowest not what a day may bring forth. Proverbs 27th ch. 1st

To those who coldly philosophize upon the merits of the bible it must be often surprising to see what a world of thought may be, and in it, always is, contained within so small a compass.

Here is a sentence of scarce two lines in length that tells us all that we need know of the fragility of all things human. It tells us what the experience of six thousand years has shown them told us. What the experience of six thousand years has scarcely proven to us, is contained within the above narrow limits. It tells us that we are dependent creatures; that the morrow is not ours. However prosperous today we may be, though ^{today} we may boast in our hearts that the "cattle on a thousand hills are ours," that we have an abundant store laid up that will last through many years, we know not what a day may bring forth. Perhaps ere the morning cometh the swift winged messenger will have issued from the portals of heaven and bourn to earth the awful summons "prepare thou to meet thy God." Perhaps as suddenly our earthly stores may be swept from us and we left to learn that there is a God, and happy the man whose lot is this; happy the man who is not advised hence without a warning, if that warning be heeded. But how many human beings is there that are themselves first taken away, their race upon earth may ^{be} short but while here they know nothing of adversity, never have they felt the keen touch of disappointment, never have they felt that deep distress that anguish of soul which it is the lot of many of their fellow mortals to feel. They may feel themselves peculiarly favored on earth, they may acknowledge the source from which favors such as these emanate; and yet the very circumstances for which they are thankful on earth be the means of destroying their eternal interests in heaven.

But the leading principle intended to be taught by the words above quoted is that we should be at all times ready to meet the fate that is certainly pending over us

That we be at all times prepared to meet our
God, for we know not at what hour we may be ~~summoned~~
summoned hence. We know not what a day may bring forth.

It would be an awful thing to be in some manner
suspended above the yawning crater of some terrible
volcano, where one might look beneath us and watch
the sullen sluggish masses of melted matter as they rolled
away, obedient to some unknown cause seated deep in the
bowels of the earth, then looking upwards behold a cause
over which we had no control slowly separating fibre
after fibre of the only little cord that held us out of
frow passing immediately into eternity and yet as surely
as though we were thus suspended and no passing away
the only cord that binds us to earth is the brittle thread of
human life, and the rude hand of time is ever now
snatching away severing fibre after fibre of that little
cord, while an unknown and awful eternity is waiting
until the last fibre shall have been severed that we may
pass into oblivion. There are few who can do this
it is for persons to attempt to calculate for eternity.
How often has the unguarded youth, when seriously impressed
turned away and said in his heart another summer will
I spend in pleasures then will I seek that better position
and how often has this apparently short period of delay
proved fatal to the soul that made it. How often has
its been snatched away to render up that final account
ere the season of pleasure is ended. How often has he
when that season is ended come and knocked and
knocked fruitfully but received for his portion that bitter
answer "I know ye not."

1) A Condensed View of The
Leading facts connected with the conquest of Peru by
the Spaniards. With reflections, Embracing the
advantages & disadvantages in the result of this conquest.
It would seem from a revision of history, and an exam-
ination of the lives of men who have figured there, that
some men, were born to accomplish certain ends; and
further that Pizarro was born to carry the Spanish arms
into Peru. It would be interesting to trace the history of
this Spanish Captain through all the vicissitudes of Fortune
which attended him, at one time at the head of a force
which he supposed capable ^{of subverting} ~~of~~ ^{subverting} the proud empire of the Peruvians, ^{and at another} ~~then~~ ^{then} again
cast a lone one upon some desert isle, deserted by friends
and considered by all as an object too insignificant to have
bestowed upon him the hate even of a Spaniard; yet even
here ~~though~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~ ~~evidence~~, though unable to tell
by what chance he might be enabled to leave his her-
mitage he still cherished his favored design, which was
nothing less than, first to discover then to conquer a vast
empire, which every Spaniard seemed instinctively to feel
laid somewhere in the south. Bad time and a limit of
space forbids such a detail. Suffice it to say that
although discouraged by the multiplied failures with which he
had met among the colonists he applied immediately to
the crown when he met with a favorable reception, was
put at the head of a small but resolute band with which
he returned to Panama and there gathered about him
a few of his trusty friends, secured ships enough
to transport them together with their arms, munitions &c
to some point, as yet undetermined, far down on the
coast of South America. Early in January of the
year 1531, this little armament set sail from Panama
under the direction of its visionary chieftain. But difficulties
innumerable still lay in their path, ^{of} ~~and it seems that it~~
~~was~~ ~~near~~ ^{and} ~~owing~~ ~~to~~ ~~adverse~~ ~~winds~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~rudeness~~ ~~of~~ ~~navigation~~
at that time, and the want of a knowledge of the point

of their destination near our year had elapsed before they were landed at Tumber, an Indian city situated on the coast and which afterwards was found to be a part of the empire of which they were in search.

Now the Indians pointed to the south east, and thither the daring Spaniards directed their course. Soon as they had left the sandy beach they were convinced by the careful manner in which the land was cultivated, that they were among a race of people, superior to most with whom they had ~~ever~~ met in America. With them they established friendly relations, disguised their true motives, as well as the object of their mission, and appeared so good and kind, so free from guile, that they succeeded not only in drawing from them a true and full account of the empire to which they were attached, with its extent, its resources, wealth &c, but also at many times received the assistance, and direction of these simple hearted people.

Alas little did they know of civilized, christianised man. Thus guided this little band were enabled to go swiftly onward, and soon were in the immediate neighborhood of the great king or supreme ruler of that mighty fabric the Peruvian empire. From the messages received from him by the Spaniards, whom he awaited at Caxamalca, a town among the Andes, it was evident that his intentions were entirely pacific in their character; and from those sent him by the Spaniards he had no reason to think theirs any other. Everything, with which the Spaniards had met had tended to inspire in their minds ^{elevated} ideas of the extent, power, and magnificence of the Peruvian empire.

Then we can little wonder that when they had reached the summit of the mountain, at the foot of which lay Caxamalca, and beheld the encampment of the Peruvian army stretching away for as the eye could reach, that the stoutest hearts were made to quail; ~~to~~ to retreat was now impossible even though they had wished it; but the Spaniards had ~~seen~~ already seen and heard too much of the gold of Peru, and set too light a value on his life, ^{in such a manner} to wish to return now. So he resolved to attempt to accomplish that

by stratagem, or perfidy which he found impossible to accomplish in the open field. Then originated with Pizarro the bold design of seizing the person of the Inca Cuzco that (~~in a country regarded as this~~) with his person a prisoner he might dictate laws to Peru. Consequently an embassy was sent from the Spanish camp, to inform the Peruvian monarch that the white men were there and awaited his orders. This embassy was kindly received, a spot was pointed out for the encampment and an appointment was made that the next day the Inca in person would visit them at their encampment. This was cheering intelligence to the Spaniards and he resolved immediately to put his daring plan into execution.

All necessary arrangements were made, and with palpitating hearts the Spaniards saw the immense host take up the line of march towards their quarters. The Peruvians moved slowly, and the Spaniards awaited their coming in breathless suspense. The unlooked yet dreaded moment came at last and the Spaniards saw their prey fairly within their grasp. And after a show of offering their religion to the Inca, the signal was given, the pated gun was fired, and the Spanish soldiery armed, cap a pie, rushed from their covert, and fell upon the bewildered, and starbuckled Indians. At this time the Inca appeared in state he rode high on the shoulders of his nobles, surrounded by many thousand of his best subjects, and was perhaps the richest potentate and most absolute sovereign of his day, in half an hour near ten thousand of his subjects, many of them his nobles lay in one mangled heap, and himself had been torn down from his lofty position and was now guarded by a little band of strangers who tired of life at home had resolved to throw it away or do something that would seem to transmit their names to posterity.

In the person of the Inca Pizarro held the key as it were to the hearts of the Peruvians. But the Peruvian army instead of assembling under some other chieftain and attempting a revenge went immediately to pieces and dispersed, consigning their sovereign to his fate. Soon he discovered in the Peruvians an insatiable desire for gold and resolved to attempt to ransom himself with the gold which in his captivity could be of no other use to him. Accordingly he offered to fill an apartment with gold ~~seeds~~ which was according to what is supposed to be the

best authority Twenty Two feet long, eleven
wide and nine deep; besides a large amount of silver
The apartment in due time was filled, so so closely
filled that Pizarro released the Inca from further
obligation but was very careful not to release him
as he had engaged to do. On the contrary he was
soon after tried at a mock tribunal, for various charges
and condemned to be burnt ~~at the stake~~, this sentence
was afterwards commuted and the Inca was condemned to
be strangled, which sentence was duly executed. I must
And thus ended one of the most fearful tragedies on
record; conducted under the Spanish cloak of religion and
sanctioned may even directed by a father of the Catholic church.
Pizarro now found himself master of the empire and
proceeded immediately to strip it of its treasures.
They found a rich harvest and found ^{here} enough gold to
satisfy the cravings even of the Spaniard if such rapacious
people can be said to be satisfied. But it is an
uncontrovertible fact that treasures illly gotten seldom
serve well the purposes to which they are applied. And this
was emphatically so in the present case, for it is, perhaps not
a mournful fact, but a fact none the less true, that since
the Spaniards have come in possession of the treasures of the
Inca and his treasures their course has been downward and no
earthly power has been able to check their onward march, and
now it seems that their doom is sealed and that ere long
the Spaniard will pass from the list of nations

Difficulties encountered by the Spaniards in sub-
jugating South America.

To have a correct idea of the difficulties en-
countered by the Spaniards in ^{prosecuting} their conquest of in South Amer-
ica we must suppose ourselves transported back to the
time in which such conquests were made and behold things
in the relation which they then held to each other.

America was then a ^{country almost interminable} country
to which no limits had been assigned, and the name alone
was calculated to inspire in the minds of the unlettered Span-
iards ideas of vastness to which before he had been a stranger
No little globe was then in the hand of every schoolboy. The
simple machinery ^{of which} ^{existed} ^{upon its surface} more wondrous in his innocent
mind than the pictures with which he had been led to
associate the ideas of empire, Spain and a few of the sur-
rounding ~~own~~ states constituted the then known world beyond
which all was shrouded in a night of ignorant superstition.

Then here we meet with the first the greatest obstacle in the
way of ~~successfully~~ the few enterprising citizens, successfully
prosecuting their conquests in America, for few difficulties rise
so formidable in the path of the discoverer, or conqueror as
the superstitious fears of those upon whom he depends for
support, and around America was thrown a veil behind
which the imaginations of these had pictured to them death
in every horrible form, ^{that} ^{scattered} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{midst} ^{of} ^{gold}
But as the Spaniard valued his life lightly in comparison
with gold, there was soon found a few who even dared
to turn with a hostile intent toward America. Then here we
must take into account another difficulty scarcely less
formidable than the former and this was the imperfect state
in which we find the art of navigation. Ships built with
the intention of sailing from port to port through the sunny
seas that surround Spain or of visiting some neighboring
island at ^{only} a few leagues distant were not of that kind calcu-
lated to ride through the fierce storms of the Atlantic
and if a few did succeed in passing ^{safely} over, some on the way
found a watery grave, and many others from the cheerless
prospect were deterred from making an attempt which seemed

To promise little but disappointed hopes.

The few that did succeed in gaining a firm foothold upon this transatlantic shore had nothing presented to them to call forth their energies, the rich pampas of Buenosayres, the magnificent forests of Brazil the "mines of Peru" were yet to be discovered among the hidden treasures of earth, and these discomfited adventurers ashamed of the folly which had brought them there nestled down upon the sunny slope of the mountain which they had not energy enough to recon-
contented themselves with grieving over past follies and amused themselves by experimenting with the goodnatured natives little dreaming that they were sowing the seeds for that war of extermination which was to follow.

They needed some daring spirit to stir them up and point them the way to glory or rather the way to wealth. This spirit came at last in the person of Francisco Pizarro. After urging upon them for several years the necessity of immediate action to this daring captain at length he succeeded in leading a small force southward for the double purpose first of discovering then of conquering an empire which the imagination of every Spaniard had built up in the south. Difficulties innumerable lay in the untrodden path of this visionary chieftain; in the first place government unwilling to sanction such an expedition had thrown the responsibility upon himself. Then he led a half willing army and in its ranks were those who had embarked with interests diametrically opposed to each other, and not a few who would stop not a moment to sacrifice the life even of their intrepid commander provided it tended in the least to their own advancement. Of such discordant materials as there was the ^{little} army, compared with which Pizarro embarked proposing to himself nothing less than the subjugation of South America.

But it were vain to attempt to trace this little armament through all the difficulties and dangers

which attended them in this perilous voyage, behold them at one time becalmed, the sun darting his perpendicular rays down upon the decks driving all below them to ~~fall~~ ^{meet} victims to the pestilence which reigneth here;

At another we behold their shattered vessels strained in every timber, and leaking at every seam weathering one of the many fierce storms of the southern Pacific, then, when unable to proceed further, ^{or to return} they effect a landing, amidst the interminable swamps filled with insects, and serpents of the most loathsome kind the very sight of which would cause a shudder to run through the firm, and the stings of which caused many a fierce warrior to sink ere they had succeeded in opening a way through the thick red mangroves, between which the rank vines peculiar to the southern swamps had for centuries been entwining themselves. But the Spanish cavaliers had been taught to endure sufferings of no ordinary kind, and at this time bore onward by the golden plankton which seemed to flit just ahead of them they pressed forward without a murmur, and at length arrived on the borders of the great indian empire, where was to be the scene of their after sufferings. But suffice it to say that after many fierce encounters ^{with the natives} after enduring the trials of long and forced marches, the famine, the chilling blasts of the Andes, the sultry suffocating atmosphere of the plains, the treachery of friends, the hate of enemies, the censures of government, Pizarro could allard say, "Peru is conquered." Other captains after treading a like path might say that other countries were conquered. And thus it was that the ancient the firm based institutions of the Incas were hurled down and to the ground, and Spanish tyranny, Catholicism and their attendants ^{with} ignorance and superstition usurped their place.

Condition of the South American

Republics as compared with the Spanish Provinces.

Several things cause the American to feel prouder of his own happy land, and to think better of the great scheme in which he has engaged, than the view he ^{of the world} has at the present time when he pauses and looks from the midst of his work, upon it, beholds the oppressive institutions of older time gradually passing away, his fellows rising to the position of men a position which all should occupy, and then asserting their right to rule or at least to say by whom they will be ruled, and to whom alone they will submit. But to no quarter of the globe does he ~~take~~ feel that degree of interest with which he looks to South America.

This interesting portion of our continent was early made to feel the weight of Spanish tyranny. First this tyranny was exercised ~~over~~ by the Spaniards over the aborigines, but these weighed down and broken in spirit gradually yielded away and were replaced by men of a foreign origin worthy Spaniards and then coming in as they did after the oppressive laws and institutions had been established they thought not of repealing or even amending them but thought only of how they might best accommodate their own natures to the laws that seemed to have a firmer hold and a better right than themselves had. Thus, and by dividing their dominions into small provinces that they might not be sensible of their power, did the Spanish government succeed in establishing, and through several generations continue the system of oppression the only wonder of which was that it did not fall

er it had been completed. But now a brighter day has dawned for South America; the first grand step has been taken; they have shaken loose the shackles which for so long a time has bound them. Spain has no longer any right to dictate laws for America, and though here there still lingers many traces of what America was under the Spanish rule ~~that yet~~ remain the grand step towards their overthrow has been taken and men are now at liberty to conform to the ancient customs if they please or let it alone if they please. Catholicism which once had assumed universal sway and served as the strongest chain to bind them to the mother country has now in most of the provinces degenerated into a mere form. The inquisition by which not only the heretics but also the many of the enemies of the government were summarily dealt with has been completely overthrown. And in many places the spell that has so long bound them has been broken, and no longer is the mind of the deluded multitude swayed by an artful priest ~~craft~~ ^{hood} at many places all religions are tolerated but the Catholic is the only one allowed, but the chains with which people bind themselves are apt to slip lightly upon them.

Besides this with the republican principles has been introduced many institutions that will tend to better their condition. They have learned to place a new value on knowledge, a new stimulus is held out to them who seek it. But above all they have learned to look for an example to a country that combines wisdom with experience and to pattern after their example; and so long as they continue this, though they be but the weak and degraded inhabitants of South America, ~~and~~ ^{and} must they will be but little danger of a retrograde movement; they will go on steadily advancing, strengthening, and improving, and the day may not be far distant when the genius of empire tired of the chattered with, and of the wrangling and dissenting there may bid adieu to her southern home and seek out a resting place in the sunny south.

Comparing the countries of South America
with our own country at the present time
this is indeed supposing much possible.

But who is capable at the present time
(of telling of the changes) even when he has
the changeable past spread out before him
of judging of the changes that may come
possible? But why is it not possible, for South
America in her turn to become the seat of
Empire? Has she not resources above all
other parts of the globe, her rivers, her plains
her mountains her ^{rich soils, and climate} mines, ~~and~~ ~~without~~ ~~a~~
~~parallel~~ have scarcely one of them a parallel
but when combined no spot on our globe can
be compared with South America; Her men
and they alone are lacking, and now that
civil liberty has extended her protecting arm
over ~~to~~ this ~~the~~ favored land, are they not in a
fair way to raise here too the only commodity
of which they cannot boast, and having in her
possession a set of honest and industrious, and
intelligent freemen why may not South America
assume that stand among the nations for which
she seemed by nature designed.

Inconvenience of Greatness

It is not now what once it was to be great; yet still it is a fearful thing. The time was when to reach a port of honor, or to do what the world would call great, one must make through his whole life his sword his companion to the exclusion of all others. If he have enemies he must make haste to exterminate them, if he see so ^{many} opportunity as to not have any he must make haste to ^{make} ^{plans of becoming great} ^{at the expense of} ^{the} ^{trampling upon} ^{the} ^{iniquitate} ^{crimes} ^{of} ^{them}. ^{Slavering} ^{enemies} ^{is} ^{so} ^{unhappy} ^{as} ^{to} ^{have} ^{friends} ^{be} ^{they} ^{never} ^{so} ^{near} ^{and} ^{dear} ^{he} ^{must} ^{rid} ^{himself} ^{of} ^{them}.

For the path of the conqueror and to slay in these wild barbaric times was the truly great, was a lonely path, and admitted but one to pass through its sacred defiles at the same time, but soon as he with staggering step had gained the summit and taken the final leap (for men in these troublous times rose but to fall again) thousand others may be seen with anxious countenances at the foot of the steep looking them for admittance; one is admitted and runs again the race of his predecessor - passes through the same bloody scenes, and shares a like fate. And such it was to be great in the older times.

To become great, man must bleed the world, I mean this as a figurative expression, for whither would he flee? earth hell and heaven are all that are named heaven is not the place for such, and as for hell he will not be admitted there, he has not accomplished his mission here yet, and the keepers of his outward home find him too profitable a servant here to discharge him ere his allotted time is out. I mean then simply that he must give up all idea of living for what now we live, and love to live; the pleasures of the world are unknown to him, he has his true the hooid pleasure of gazing upon his thousands

Slain, while the widows wail and the orphans
cry make mournful music for his soul.

He has the pleasure of knowing himself to be
feared, as he would be feared, he knows
too that he is hated, detested, despised; if he
goes beyond the confines of his guarded tent
at noonday, he is startled from his horrid reverie,
and unsheathes his sword at the rustle of every
falling leaf; if in the deep solitudes of ^{evening} ~~midnight~~
when honest people are dreaming, the pleasantest
time that is left for them to dream, that
the Tyrant ~~is~~ ^{had} fallen, he should fall into a
troubled sleep, the only kind allowed for tyrants
to enjoy, he beholds standing at the side of his
couch the midnight assassin, his dagger gleaming
high ~~in the air~~ above his victim he exclaims
Strike thou murderer and strikes your dagger
upon this plate of steel, which many times
already has done me good service, the blow
is struck, and strange to say, the mail that
saves plate which upon the battle field has
stayed many a fiercer thrust is pierced, and
him whom the world in former times called great
awakes, and half sorrowing finds it all a dream.
Woe men a very few of the inconveniences of
~~being~~ ^{being} great in former times. His time there
were some even then that had a faint conception
of what true greatness was as we understand the
term, but these were not the great of the age in
which they lived it remained for us to trace their
superior qualities, and bestow upon them that praise
they so richly deserve. But to leave these dreary
pictures of man his time, but of man in his primi-
tive state we get the light of civilization had dared
to lead aright his wayward steps, and come down to
our own age and times; we too have our great ones
and they their inconveniences.
Though still their lingers how some pride for the

military chieftain yet in times of great danger
we turn from him as the last and most dangerous
method of ridding ourselves of danger, our Statesmen
are then to receive and carry the first great shocks
and if asked where are our great men we proudly
turn to them, and yet I would not be one of these.
For though at times they receive the cheers, and acclama-
tions of their countrymen, though they receive the first
honors that it is within the power of a grateful people
to bestow; yet what long years of anxious toil does
it cost them to gain it, the pillow brings not to them
the peaceful moments, the pleasant dreams that we
associate with it, they little know what pleasures
are, they must forget themselves and attend only to the
wants of others they must consider themselves as a
sacrifice offered upon their country's altar.

But then elevated positions must be occupied by
somebody. I was glad that in my country there are
those found that are willing to make the sacri-
fice, but too I love myself too well to attempt
to be one of them.

The Franking Privilege.

Inasmuch as ^{the} ~~American~~ ^{United States} boasts of herself as the model republic, as the reborn of the ^{reformed} age, as the source from which all future good must emanate, and as the American Congress is to be the model legislative body even in this country of the perfectionist, it is but natural that we should expect to find there a self-denying body, caring little for the emoluments of office, and little for its honors, laboring with untiring industry for the good of those that placed them here and for the good of mankind in general patiently bearing all reproaches that may be heaped upon them, and receiving reluctantly the praises that their constituents may think due to them. But in such generous expectations it seems that we are deceived; for many of the acts even of this body show that however little they may care for the honors of office they at least care something for its emoluments. And for this ^{they have been guilty of} reason many abuses of power; and prominent among these is the "Franking privilege." This is a privilege that they have arrogated to themselves of making a free use of the postoffice cost others what it may, a privilege to which surely they have no right except that standing at the head they have the power to make minor points bend to suit themselves, depending upon the indulgence of an indulgent people to support them in it, a weak right indeed but one too much used by American legislators.

The "Franking privilege" grants to all members

of Congress, as well as to a few others, the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, the President and Vice President, Ex. Presidents and Ex. Presidents widows. The privilege of sending through the post office ^{free of charge} not only public documents of every description from the card load of bound books, down to the partisan's speech, but it gives them also the privilege of sending on the same good terms written matter of all kinds, from the scented ~~bill~~ billet doux, or Valentine through all friendly correspondence, and down to the electioneering scroll.

Such is the Franking Privilege, and though one would not object to granting to those receiving its benefits many privileges yet to this one we do object, and for objecting we have our reasons, First the whole system is founded in injustice. It is true that the services of the Congressmen are required, but never against their will, it is equally true that instead of being left to gather their reward for services thus required in the honor of their Station they are paid, liberally paid from the Treasury of the United States; with this they should be satisfied for though they be at the head of a great Nation they are but the servants of that Nation, and as such should be satisfied with the liberal provision made for them by a generous people; should their pay be not sufficient to meet all expenses and reward them liberally for their services let it be increased, but let them not arrogate to themselves privileges capable of being so much abused as is the franking privilege.

But though we speak of them occupying high Stations in our Government, we gather it from the report of an investigating Committee that there has been many abuses made of the privilege. The privilege of the clerks Congressmen has been made to cover much of the correspondence of private individuals not only in the Capital but in many

Other places; for who would refuse to write
the word "free" and sign his name to it on each
of a bundle of envelopes, at the request of
a friend at whose expense he had just been
making himself merry! Were we not too well
informed to the contrary, we would not be slow
in answering that an American Congressman
would be ^{the first to do it} and would that
it were so for though this to many may appear
if but little weight consequent yet it can found
in them a disposition to do right in small
concerns we would not keep over strict
watch over their actions in larger ones.

Now to this our object, for it is clearly
an act of as much injustice for a
public officer to ~~to~~ cover with his frank
the correspondence of a private individual
as it would be for him to take money
from the public treasury and give to his
friend that he might lawfully pay his postage
both would be defrauding the government
only the one would be of that which it
already possessed, the other of what was
as justly due to it. And it is not a
solitary instance of such abuse that
calls forth such remarks; It came to
the knowledge of the investigating
Committee that this privilege had been
used for the purpose of defrauding
the government out of its just dues,
in more ways than our unacquainted with
the wiles of the Statesman could imagine
Many individuals enjoying the highest confidence
of their constituents have themselves steadily
enjoyed this privilege, while at the same time
their family and a numerous circle of friends
through their politeness, have enjoyed it to an
equal extent and asked favors of them

Many Congressmen have had ~~their~~ engraved Tablets
with fac Similes of their signatures on parchment
lent to them of their friends whom they wished to
favor; and for a small present many would stop
not here but would lend their convenient instru-
ments of power to anyone that would promise to
return them; and under the frank of accommodating
Congressmen have sent forth ~~many~~ from Washington
many mails loaded down with letters from business
men of all kinds, from the shrewd merchants clerk
who sees a profit in giving a new hat for the
loss ^{for-hill-a-plain} of an instrument that will if dexterously used
save him of much trouble and expense, to the not less
shrewd vender of the lottery ticket who knows at least
that to draw is to make. But these are not the
only evil effects resulting from the franking
privilege; it burthens the mails with much
useless matter, for many of the speeches ^{and documents} sent
are suffered to remain in the post office by those
to whom they are sent and many more are taken
out merely through courtesy. The bill is read and
they are thrown aside, and many a time after one
has read a long speech, and vainly searched for some
argument of proposition or point he throws it
aside and regrets ^{the loss of} the time that he has spent with
it. It may be urged that the franking privilege
inasmuch as it gives to members of Congress the
privilege of sending out their views as well as
those of their friends as expressed in their speeches
tends to a greater dissemination of knowledge; that
there are those that having their documents sent to
them will read them will know what is going on and
will take a deeper interest in the affairs of government.
We think differently for surely when all news of
relative to governmental affairs are conveyed thus
it will tend to discourage the publication of local
newspapers. Many on this very account will take no
newspaper, persuading themselves that this is only;

an additional and by no means necessary
expense, and from this cause a valuable stock
of knowledge not relating to government will
be denied them, the City papers will also
be discouraged from publishing anything
relative to government, and thus many who
are denied the privilege of reading the public
documents will become ignorant of the
affairs of government. There is an impression
with many that their Member who reads his
speeches to his represent constituents has
himself incurred a heavy expense in
doing it, and for that reason they feel them-
selves laid under a weighty obligation to
him; how little they know how much themselves
have contributed to pay for this seeming
kindness of their representation.

The privilege too of reading his views to his
constituents, and of thus aiding in his own
reflection doubtless has a tendency to encourage
speech making in Congress, and thus very much
lengthens the Session and increases the expenses
of the Nation.

In America all are considered to be on a common
level, now are shown another consequence now
should take to themselves privileges above an-
other, not even Congressmen should do this.
all should be paid for their services Congressmen
should be well paid. But the proffered def-
artment is an extensive and well ballasted
fabric. Its design is not to bring a renewal
into the Treasury of the United States it is
only intended that it should pay its own expenses,
when it does more the postage should be reduced
that the people in general should reap a common
benefit therefrom, and to do this it should be
perfectly disencumbered, it should do nothing
gratis it should receive nothing gratis.

It is from our congress that ~~stand~~ the laws under which we live emanate, there would better than the members of that congress should understand those laws now should live up to them better than they, they should live an exemplary life so that those ~~under the~~ occupying stations below them and looking to them for an example, by which to shape their own course may find in them one worthy of being followed. But if the American Congress knows not how to live up to laws of their own making, cannot be content with the lions share but must be continually taking little and little from the little that is left, what shall we expect from the thousands and tens of thousands holding office under them, and looking to them for an example of uprightness, will they too not covet for their share of the booty, and having taken it what will be left for their successors, what the people need?

Duties on imports.

Doctor Bishop's Sermon.
Wednesday, Dec 20th - 51

A beautiful theory and one that is, and has been ably advocated by those holding and deserving a high place in the confidence of our country is that known under the name of "free trade and sailors rights," but experience has proven to our cost that however beautiful in theory it stands out in this age of selfishness the rough touch of experience.

It would be indeed beautiful to behold the nations bound together as one great brotherhood, each producing that particular article that suited best their climate, their soil, or the genius of their people, then behold them engage in a peaceful traffic with their neighboring or with foreign nations paying not, and asking not for the privileges and where other nations to take such a course I should not object to seeing our own country joining with them though in the first place she would have more perhaps ten times more to lose by it and much less to gain than most of them.

That we would have more to lose and think is a position not hard to establish now when we have the experience of all past times to give us favor. Our manufactories are still in their infancy and it is to be regretted that still we are obliged to look to the old world for entirely too many of the finest

...to court and read it with any other thing
it this but the Doctor took an excellent
turn to a note at the end of the compass-
tricians call a Populism. She had some and so on.

articles of ^{fabrics} manufactured goods, and also
for a large supply of those of a cheaper
make. Why is this? One would think that America
would be the last nation to be dependent
on a foreign people for articles of any kind.
We think that the cause of all this may be
clearly traced to the unsettled policy of our
government in regard to the duties laid on
articles of foreign importation.

It is impossible for the manufacturers
of America to cope on equal footing, to
cope with the manufacturers of Europe
at the present time, from the simple rea-
sons that in America capital is worth
nearly double what it is in Europe; and
the laborer here is worth of his hire; and
the Americans are too shrewd a people to embark
in any scheme under a favorable breeze
when the next breeze the same course may
bring them into oblivion. When if a
would advance the interests of our manufact-
ures, if we would put them in a competition
one day to cope with those of the old world
we must extend to them that protection they
so much need. It seems but reasonable to many
that, since the American manufacturer is in the
midst of the raw material, since the expenses of
his buildings and machinery are generally cheaper
than in Europe, and since his machinery is
generally more perfect than theirs since his
water power or fuel can be had cheaper
here ~~cheaper~~ than there many have supposed
that the American should need no protection.
Who must remember that the capital which
is here worth about six percent is in Europe
as regularly worth but three, and further
that the laborer of Europe receives but enough
barely to subsist upon while at work.

he is unable to lay up anything against a day of need, when sickness comes it must provide for itself (aged for itself) and each one of his family for themselves, and even then rather than that the profits of his employer should diminish his wages is still further reduced and he dare not murmur.

For there are many more to be found that would gladly fill his place. Not so in America, here the laborer has his family to support, his children to educate and prepare for further usefulness, he must lay up something against a day of need, he must provide himself with a little home where to spend his declining years, and would you deny him this credit the spirit of this proud republic, then clear at once to protect the American manufacturer and effectually ^{one} ~~you~~ ^{one} ~~you~~ have done it, so far as manufacturing is concerned though we object ^{one} ~~you~~ ^{one} ~~you~~ had crushed the manufacturer and left him to turn his hand to some one of the many not less profitable employments he will find in this fruitful land.

The mining interests are similar to those of the manufacturer they need the protecting arm of government extended over them until their shafts are sunk and they are prepared to compete with those of a similar occupation of the old world, and they too labor under a like inconvenience with the manufacturer, and depend only on the superior richness and great abun-

chances of the ours to overcome it. Then
then the must be protected, as the must
seek a subsistence from some other source
and leave our rich mineral resources, undevel-
oped. I am aware that many think it best to
buy whenever the article is to be had cheapest.
But if we consume what we buy and
buy with what we have saved we will
find ourselves, in need enough, to be able,
but without the wherewithal to buy.
If our manufacturing and mining interests
are crushed by foreign importation, thou-
sands will thus be thrown out of employ-
ment, and will be forced to seek it
elsewhere, many of them will become
agriculturalists, and this will materially
diminish the profits in this particular
branch - since from consumers they
have become producers. And here we
will notice the advantage, instead of dis-
advantage of the the agriculturalist, of
a duty protecting the manufacturer, miner
&c. It produces a home market for their
produce, which is always better than a
foreign one, since it is more certain, more
regular, opens a market for more productions
it is more certain since it depends there
must be a certain amount supplied
and there is no possibility of its being
supplied from abroad; more regular since
a foreign market depends entirely upon how
their own crops turn out, sometimes they
are being required merely to fill up the
deficit - then sometimes they require as much
more as at other - It opens a market for
more productions since there are many that
will not bear exporting.

It is again encouraging these different

interests furnishes employment for
many hands that would otherwise be
seeking a living as agriculturalists
and thus there is not so much of
this kind of production thrown in to
market when there is no market
for it, consequently ~~the~~ their productions
would command a better price than
we not at the same time to take into
consideration the fact that instead of
merely producing that which is intended
for food, they may now have many other
valuable productions added to their list
that will be used by the manufacturer
and it is a fact that articles such as
wool, cotton, hemp &c will be grown to
a much greater extent and besides this
there may be a duty laid on many articles
produced by the agriculturist that
will materially aid him though he
has little to bear from this source and
it seems that for the good of the
manufacturer the raw material should
be made as cheap as possible.
It is true that by such a system the
prices of manufactured goods would
be somewhat higher, but the purchaser
would be amply recompensed for
this it is to a farmer by the flourishing
condition of his own affairs, by his
gains, it is to a patriot by
the holding the flourishing condition
of his country, he holds its manufactures
rising amidst the sterile rocks of
New England, its deep mineral resources
laid open to the light of the sun, and
coming westward our own extensive
plains groaning under the weight of a

Rich harvest, will be then to gladden
his heart. ~~The~~ Manufactures, also provides employment for
many that. No need this to be made a sectional
concern, for though at the present time
the North will undoubtedly reap the
most advantage from it, yet the South
may look to the day, not very distant
period, when she too will be glad to
have extended to her that protection
which she has been too successful in
denying to the North - Labor is too cheap
the raw material too plenty, water power
and fuel too convenient, and easily turned
to a good account, Capital too plenty, and
then Manufactures that have already
sprung up among them, have too suc-
cessful for the day to be for distant
when much of the cotton raised here
will be manufactured upon the
spot and exported afterwards.

BND

There is another class of citizens of whom
we would speak, there are the sailors
and though it may appear strange, yet
yet with a coast so extended, such
inland seas and such mighty rivers
pouring out from our midst we think
they need not object to a high protective
tariff, for aside from the immense
amount of internal trade that will then
be entirely carried on through our own
shipping, we will have manufac-
tured goods to a limited extent to export
then we will still exchange for the
commodities the supplies of other lands
and this commerce will the greater part of it
be carried on through our own shipping,

Thus we have attempted to show a few of the obvious advantages of a protection tariff, and the disadvantages of the free trade system for our country in comparison with the older countries of Europe, we have said that by the adoption of such a system she had less to gain than any of them, and this we believe to be the fact, from the fact that within her extensive domain may be found almost every production of every clime. There is scarcely an article now in use that may not be produced somewhere in our extensive dominion, so that America might shut herself up within herself, and deny herself scarcely anything.

"Yours til death"

This is a position that may be illustrated by an example. Suppose two men, the one an American the other an Englishman they are without money but are each possessed of a manufacturing establishment of a like cost and capable of doing the same amount of work. So commenced operations they borrow ~~\$~~ \$100,000 each the American giving six percent the Englishman three this is invested in raw material, which is worked up and at the end of the year is sold for \$125,000 (the Englishman having a right to sell in our market incurring only the slight expense of transportation, which perhaps is little more than that of the American situated upon some inland watercourse) they sell at \$125,000 and each ~~has~~ pays the interest on

his borrowed capital. The American his Six thousand dollars. The Englishman his three when there is remaining in the hands of the American \$119,000 and in those of the Englishman \$122,000 showing that whether this argument be what logicians call Sophistry or not the Englishman still has in this one transaction an advantage of \$3,000 over the American.

I know that it is a principle in political Economy that capital will always flow to that point where it is of most value until a medium is established. Why in the case of America and Europe this has not been the case is not our province here to say, but that it has not done it yet we firmly believe. Such in 49 was the opinion of ~~to~~ a committee of our Congressmen, and but a short time ago I had a conversation upon the subject with a gentleman that has spent some years in Europe and had some little experience in financial concerns while there he stated that a great deal of money there was loaned at two percent, while very little was loaned at a rate over five.

Agreements and differences between The British house of Commons and The House of Representatives of The United States.

The great and leading difference
between these two great Political bodies
holding such a prominent position in
their respective governments, is the manner
in which they come to office.

The members of the house of representatives
are elected directly from the people
and by the people - they come explicit-
ly from the common file - Any
American citizen being eligible to this
office - provided only that he possess
the confidence of his fellows in a
sufficient degree.

The house of commons too professes
to be chosen by the people and from
among the common people; but it
still retains (at least a Republic being
the judge) too much of the cross upon
which it was founded - at first it
was composed of the petty lords of
whom there was too great a number
to claim each a seat in the house of
lords - then came the reform bill
and although this took from them much
of their ~~of~~ lordly appearance and placed
a seat in the house of commons
within the reach of many more than
formerly still a man before he can
be eligible to the house of commons
he must be a freeholder or his income
must be equal ^{perhaps} to 3000 per annum.
And this sum is more than most of the
citizens of England can boast of.

Consequently most of them are denied a
seat in the House of Commons.
The House of Representatives is an independent
body has its regular meetings, or rather adjourns
to meet at some appointed time, having the
entire controul over its own meetings—
The House of Commons is convened by the King
and is in some degree dependent upon him. For
although he is obliged ^{by Law} to convene a parliament
once in three years—and although the House of
Commons hold the power of granting Supplies
to the Army and Navy and make it a point to
grant at our time Supplies but for one year
so that at the end of that time the King will
be obliged to call them together, yet it is
only by managing in this manner that they
can have any controul over their Meetings; and
this is a dependence that would not be consist-
ent with the independent feelings of an Amer-
ican.

But there are points perhaps of minor im-
portance— for it matters little how a body
is elected or how convened provided only that
they meet sufficiently often and do their duty
while together— and indeed there are not
wanting those that even in America that
would strongly advocate the British System
of representation— it has its advantages and
perhaps may better suit the country where it
is adopted than any other— while our system
is still best suited to the land where the project
was succeeded so well, still the House of
Representatives and House of Commons occupy
the same place in the government and have del-
egated to them nearly the same powers,

They are both situated as it were mid-
way between the people and a too great power
consequently it is their province to watch over

to encourage or restrain either party
as circumstances may dictate and thus
maintain a balance of power between
these opposite parties.

It is the province of both to present bills
for the consideration of the other branches
of government, and to examine the nature
and tendency of those that may have been
presented other ways to give to them
their approval or disapproval with which
they become law and without which
they are rejected.

But most of the powers of both these
houses are held in common the one with
the house of lords the other with the
Senate. These are such as paying and
collecting taxes duties &c. borrowing
money - regulating commerce coin money
fixing standard weights - establishing
~~fund~~ promoting science - declaring
war &c and such like. Both have the power
of impeachment of the president and judges
and several other of the high officers, their
reminders to them that they must look to the
people for the privilege of occupying their
stations. Then to the people's representatives to
be sustained as theirs.

Africa

There is a something in the bare mention of the name of Africa that causes a shudder to pass through the frame of every one of enlightened and refined feelings. A shacle passes over the brow of the most lively. The child drops his hat and eyeing his ball, in the distance piddles around until he has gained a secure hold upon your coat-tail, and the eye of the speaker instinctively searches out a deep ~~moor~~ valley shielded from the ~~rebrist~~ rays of the declining sun by the surrounding eminences pent in by precipices. — and it requires no stretch of the imagination to compare this to a fairer world the rest of the world, itself dark enough, is represented by the crags and peaks around each glowing with the light and heat of the evening sun. Such is Africa, and such she has ever been situated in the very path of enterprise and adventure, herself the first to send out expeditions to explore unknown seas and visit distant shores. She has laid there an unwieldy thing — an obstruction in the high seas — unknown and uncared for. Egypt and Carthage have lived and flourished. The one has enlightened Greece — the other has caused mighty Rome to tremble for her very safety. Their lights have long since been extinguished, the place of Carthage is almost forgotten and Egypt is known only by her Nile ~~and~~ her pyramids, and her deserts. Ethiopia comes as a faint ~~thing~~ ^{thing} brown upon across the desert upon the wings of the meany wind. The path of enterprise and adventure has been changed other worlds have been found and explored not a brook but that has been explored traced out and laid down upon the map that a child may trace out its various winding path and rely upon what he sees in the

fruits of observation, not a crater but
that has been looked into, not a peak but
that has had its ball head panned by the foot
of adventurous mounting enterprises. The
deers have given up the hidden things that men
in them, and some have chased the sun three
times around the world to see when he sets
or what he does when he does set; but
Africa still lays as little known as in the
days of the Patriarchs and Modern maps are
not ashamed to point out the situation of
a Northern icy ~~white~~, while extending
through the whole of the north of Africa
in the sands Sahara or great desert and
nicely fitted to their swords but extending
far ~~to~~ the south are the woods written
in letters calculated to cover as much ground
as possible "Unexplored regions"

Why the traveler has ever turned with such
a pathos from Africa the country that would
certainly pay him the richest for all his pains
we know not or why amid the general wreck
the forests of Amoy Africa her lonely, empty
her lions and tigers her sable sons have been
preserved we know not, nor can we guess at
what may one day be her destiny.

Declamation

There is an innate principle in Mans nature causing him to gaze in wonderment upon the actions of a successful military chieftain - the one who is ever foremost in the fight - he who can stand unmoved in the midst of his falling countrymen - he who is calm and self possessed while the iron hail is falling thick around him and his comrades mingling their blood at his feet, he it is that commands our profoundest respect. Why is this? Can it be that Mans nature is thus depraved, that he can look upon him who is by profession a slayer of his race, a dealer in blood, an enemy to mankind to peace, (the greatest blessing which it is allowed for a nation to enjoy) as having attained the highest pinnacle to which it is Mans to soar? Such it seems is the case with too many even of Americans.

There was a time when the military man was as essential to the welfare or prosperity of a nation as any other, and perhaps even more so, but that time is past, the misty darkness that then shrouded the nations has been rolled away and the bright sun of peace has burst forth in all its refulgent brightness. A new a brighter aim is now held out to man, there is a calling for heroes yet but they are heroes of a nobler grade than those of Marathon and Shermanslea. There is a calling for moral heroes, there is a reform going on in the world that needs to be headed by men of a sterner nature, than he who after having become tired of life or having permitted a false sense of honor

To work upon his mind until it is brought into that frenzied state when he will go and place himself within the Camps range, & willing sacrifice.

But it requires men that care not for the honors the emoluments of earth, men in the language of a distinguished moral hero as well as a distinguished American Citizen that "would rather be right than to be president." A noble sentiment nobly avowed.

What a change would be wrought in the affairs of the world were all to avow, and sustain by their actions sentiments such as these. When wars and oppressions must be numbered with things known only to the page of the historian, peace and harmony would reign triumphant, old and oppressive institutions would roll back before the tide of improvement, and man become what man should be. America, thou hast burst the chains of slavery and said to an astonished world that man can be free, then why so slow to action now. Now when a reform greater than the liberation of an enslaved world is at hand.

J. A. M. L.

Wm. C. Chapman
Rev. Am. Socy

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Advantages and disadvantages to the Community
of having a distinct body of lawyers.

I doubtless the time honored custom of having a distinct body of men called lawyers has its advantages as well as its disadvantages whether the former shall outweigh the latter is not our province to judge, we propose merely to set forth on the one side that which seems to us as advantageous to the community, and on the other that which seems to us to be of an opposite character leaving to posterity to choose for themselves.

And first among the advantages we state the fact that while a distinct body of men make the law their study and receive their support from it, law will evidently be better understood, than men endeavor to plead his own cause. This is evident from the fact that at the present time none but those that turn their attention directly to the law know anything comparative of law. Many have not so much as read over the constitution of their own State, then it could be little expected that they would trouble themselves about a Blackstone and much less would they, as is the fate of the lawyer now to do, go back to the beginning of time as it were, and read all that has since been written, searching out and storing away principles ^{and facts} ~~and facts~~ ^{found} ~~found~~ that are written in no other place. When the question comes up whether it were better for an enlightened people to be governed by law the best laws that belong to former times or to submit only to good common sense modernized, it is certain that man can get along at the present time without an established rule to guide him better than in former times; and as yet the reins of government have seldom fallen too slack upon an enlightened people, but it is also certain that man has not yet arrived at that state of perfection when it would be safe to forget the experience as even the law of former times, and rely merely upon the good sense of a man

or even of a body of men to frame a law to
omit each particular occasion. Man is yet too much
the subject of passion to wield unrestrained a power like
this. And were all ~~the~~ supporting a good moral
character, admitted to plead at the bar soon the
great body of the lawyers of the present time would
melt away and the law would no longer be known
as one of the learned professions. It is true that
for a time many of the eminent lawyers of the
present time would flourish upon the wreck of
their profession, but after them we think few others
would rise to eminence; from the fact that it is a
principle deeply implanted in the nature of each
man to believe himself the smartest of his race; then
he would be a fool indeed to employ a fool to
plead his cause, a cause which himself takes the
depest interest in and is the best acquainted with
it. By this stroke we would annihilate not only
most of the law of former times and of that belonging
to other countries, but also much perhaps most
of that belonging to ourselves; for at the present there
are few of our common people that understand much
even of the law of our own country and what they
do understand is learned only by experience; many of
them know not of the existence of a law until it
is broken, and they are brought before the judge to
answer for the crime, and then are they whom it is
proposed not only to admit to the bar as expounders
of the law - but also to place upon the bench as
judges. I know that in the mind of every sensible
man there is a general idea of what is or what
ought to be law, and this combined with a sound
judgement, in an unbiased mind would doubtless in
~~most~~ ^{most} cases render a correct decision. But there are cases
when the sympathy, or prejudices of the judge in
whose hands must be left many discretionary powers
will be excited and he be tempted either to spare
the culprit or to pass a more rigorous sentence upon

him when in the one case the majesty of the law required a more severe punishment, and in the other the criminal deserved one not so severe. When were the lawyers exterminated and would soon find our ~~the~~ external code of laws, which, numerous as they are are scarcely numerous enough to meet all cases that are to be tried made them, but a source of perplexity and doubts; justice might at one time be done at another be undone.

By having a distinct body of lawyers existing in a community, we have added an important department into which industry may be directed, and thus have made an important division of labor, have furnished employment for many, and thus have ~~put~~ not only put them in a better condition but have also left the departments from which they have been taken in a better condition. We have taken from the common people the necessity of spending any part of their time in the study of law, and given this into the hands of a few who will not only do this for the whole body but will do it much better than ^{otherwise} all of them would. It is an argument that applies equally well to both sides of the question that the opposite policy is calculated to bill the profession with buckeyes as they are not too often called for even under the present strict regulations the profession ~~is~~ is full of those that would answer well to the description implied in the above ^{nominal} term and which full it could not be any fuller.

No. 8 Titles of Compositions read during
the winter sessions of '66, in Dr. Bishop's Dep.
College.

1st of the leading facts connected with the
A Condensed view of the conquest
of Peru by the Spaniards, with reflections embracing
the advantages & disadvantages in the result of
this conquest.

2nd Difficulties encountered by the
Spaniards in the conquest of South America.

3rd Difficulties & condition of the South
American provinces as compared with the
U. S. Republics.

4th The ^{my} Franking Privilege.

5th Duties on Imports.

6th Agreements and differences between
the British house of Commons and house
of Representatives of the U. S.

7th Advantages and disadvantages to the
community of having a distinct body of
Lawyers.

Importance of The Study of The Law

To the gentleman of finished education ^{in any country} nothing can be of more importance than a knowledge of the law. But in our own country where the law is in the hands of the people and where the legislators are chosen from the body of the people without regard to rank or station not only these but the veriest menial cannot at least have any too good a knowledge of the first principles of law.

It is indispensably necessary that the legislators should have a thorough knowledge of the law else there would be a new one formed to suit each particular case and we would have statute on top of statute until the whole would become one confused mass of chaotic nothingness.

Here the legislators are chosen from the common file without anyone having the power to know whether it shall ever be his lot to become one of them and hence the necessity of a Republic those living under Republican forms of government having a more general knowledge of the law than is absolutely necessary under most other forms.

But there are other and very numerous reasons why ~~in common there should be a~~ ~~much more~~ the law should be studied much more extensively than at present it is both in republics and under all other forms of government.

but that we would have to regard him
as a prodigy in the literary world
For surely such energy such devotedness
to a cause be it good or be it bad
such clear sightedness such a talent
for investigation could not go unre-
warded.

But we need not to ransack history
for examples of those whose character
was in a great measure moulded and
brought out by the circumstances by
which they were surrounded.

Examples sufficient may be found
on our own day and time

Why is it that we find the name of our own
beloved Washington are proud for you'd say to hear
the name of Washington? Why is it that that name
is emblazoned in like characters upon the
hearts of the people of a grateful nation
It is not because he lived at the time
of the American revolution.

But with ^{the American} great ones all are
conversant and though being directed
in this channel there is now but may
trace the history of our countries great
ones from their boyish days until an
opportunity has presented itself and
they have claimed the position we are
willing to award to them

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The Filson Historical Society

Order of Gentleness.

Look not upon the Ocean Steamer as in his might he moves proudly away regardless of the waves that roll around him, veering not from his course for the storms that break over him, nor upon yonder locomotive as it dashes onward seeming proud of the long train that follows it and depends upon it for their existence as animate things, and call these powerful, they may be the perfection of human power yet are not to be compared to that species of power residing in the heart of the veriest child, and before which the strong man is but as a reed shaken by the winters blast.

Never vain to attempt to estimate such power we may know something of its effects we may still learn and wonder; behold yonder man wrought up into such a towering passion that he would annihilate the universe at one fell swoop; ~~think you that he may not be conquered~~ till he partakes more of the nature of a demon than of a man, think you that he may not be conquered and reclaimed to his kindred man? yes but attempt it not by force, lest when bound he be but the more terrible ~~to be dreaded~~; send to him the merest child the weakest of his race, he it is and he alone that possesses power sufficient for the present emergency, he can touch a chord in the bosom of that strong man that will thrill through his ~~system~~ ^{system} and answer to his slightest touch.

How often and how truly has it been said that woman though the weaker sex, though she keeps behind the curtain is in fact the ruler here below, and this is an obedience to none other than this same general principle. Man is a stubborn thing and how far soever he may be led by gentle means

he will never allow himself to be driven. Woman is too cunning not to see this and take advantage of it. By gentle means she can ^{in time} gain that influence over the stoutest hearts that she can sway them at will, can urge them on to the commission of deeds that no other power could compel them to do.

The same that has been said with regard to man will apply with equal force to all of animal nature. The fiercest and most terrible animals that range a Southern forest by gentle means may be brought so under the will of man that he will become one of the most harmless of created things; and it is in a great measure to this power that man owes his supremacy over the inferior order of animals.

How absurd the custom that has entered into most of our modern schoolhouses - that of punishing with the rod for the slightest offence. Nothing more than this can have an influence to alienate the feelings of the child from its teacher or the teacher from his charge; gentler means should be tried first and tried most faithfully. ~~How~~ it does my son. Poor will the feelings that spring up so early in this tender infancy be forgotten in after years - How it does my soul good to hate the man that gave me a thrashing for winking at a pretty girl across the schoolroom, and how on the other hand I love, and love to love the one that for the same offence caused me to go and sit by her for half a day.

Influence of Circumstances upon the Formation of Character.

By far the most elevating and ennobling theme
Study which it is allowed for man to investigate
purpose is the Study of his own ~~native~~ Character.
Of itself it forms an exhausted theme
and may be made the study of the longest lifetime
and those that make this the most their study will
be the most surprised to find ~~the~~ what an
influenced Circumstances has exerted in its
formation - Had Alexander lived at a time
when Macedonia was a province dependent upon
Greece instead of at the time he did live
at the close of the prosperous reign of Philip
his father, and at a time when Greece was
dependent upon Macedonia, think you that he
would ever have been known as the name
of Alexander now is known - Think you
that that name would have been emblazoned
upon the historic page as the chief of
heaven, or think you that Asia would
ever have known that name - No it was the
circumstances that made that man - He came
to the head of the Greeks ~~when~~ at a time
when they had painted before them in
vivid colors the long lists of insults and
injuries that had been heaped upon ~~them~~ by the detested
Asiatics - Athens remembered the field of Mar-
athon Sparta her three hundred slain at
the pass of Thermopylae - These and other
injuries of a like character were more than
the spirit of the haughty Greek could brook

Already was he waiting for an opportunity of meeting his detested rival upon his own soil and then measure strength with him, Alexander gave that opportunity, was himself borne along ~~with that~~ upon the tide of Grecian water together they were successful and Alexander has been named the Great because, for sooth, he was the son of Philip.

Does anyone suppose Napoleon would have been the man he was had he not received a military education, and lived at the time he did (no one can look upon Europe at the time that Napoleon figured there and not see that it was the circumstances that gave him character & know it has been customary to look upon him as the great prime mover of those great European Conquests, but I for one am not willing to award to him so much honor.

Two ages before the coming of Napoleon the storm cloud had been gathering there - scarce a country but that stood upon a very precarious footing with regard to its neighbors - either sick, injured, or after injury had been received and thrown back until the final day of account, insult had been heaped upon insult and what is more than all each individual power had ~~all its neighbors~~ prospered around it. This was the situation of Europe at Napoleons coming, then who can blame him for the part he took.

But how changed must have been the view which at present we would have taken of this same Napoleon had his attention, instead of being turned to a military life been devoted to literature and the furtherance of the sciences - instead of looking upon him at this time as a terror to mankind & scourge of his species it is scarcely to be doubted

A Stat of the agreements & differences
between physical, intellectual, and
Moral law. With illustrations.

Without expecting to enlighten any
upon a subject of which I know so little
or to add to the volumes that have already
been written upon this subject I shall
attempt briefly as possible to give what
I conceive to be a definition of the three
terms that compose my subject.

The first Physical Law, relates to nature
and includes all natural laws or such as are
observed invariably to take place when
nature undisturbed is allowed to take
her course. We have the most extensive
range of any other, they guide the planet in its
onward course through space, while the minutest
insect has for itself an unchanging course
marked out, and all between are more or less
subject to it. It is the guiding rule of all animate
nature and man alone knows of other laws.

The Moral law comes directly from God and is
and is intended as a rule of action, to regulate the
conduct of men toward each other, and toward God
It is given especially for the benefit of man
and so far as the natural, or physical law affects
him, is in a great measure included in that law, and
is intended now to strengthen, and more clearly
define it in those particulars which relate
to man and his God; for it can scarcely be said
that if the Moral law forbids a man to take
the life of his fellow man, or even his property,
that the natural law does not forbid the same
for it were certainly unnatural for a man to
kill his fellow man or even to take his property
when he had no shadow of a right to it, unless
in the first place his nature be strangely
perverted. This last however was the case

Soon after man found himself thrown upon
the world a free agent; and to restrain him
in this his state of degradation something more
binding than merely the ties of nature was necessary
for this purpose the moral law was sent, that by setting
forth in a stronger light the good resulting from
or regarding those actions that were in themselves
virtuous there might the more be encouraged, while
the punishments attached to those of an opposite
character might have an effect to restrain and
overcome those inclined to indulge in them, and
thus prove at least a benefit to society, and
perhaps finally by pursuing ^{in some measure} a virtuous course of
conduct though it be hard that prompts them to it
they may come to love that course and pursue it for
its own sake.

Intellectual law in its broadest sense may be
defined all law looking to no higher source for
its origin than to man, and in general is but a
confirmation of what may be found traced back
to the moral or physical laws. It only concerns man
as a member of society. Under this head comes all
civil and social compact.

This last admits of much abuse showing often
the weakness of all things human, but it is
plain that if it were guided aright and made
to serve the end in the best possible manner
it would ever be found but ~~a~~ in ac-
cordance with and affirming the two great
divisions that have preceded it.

When throughout the whole an aboriginal
unity. That so far as concerns man they
point to the same great ends.

The two former being derived from a
source above man and entirely above
his controul and consequently are unchangeable
The latter depending upon man for its
origin and existence is as changeable as his own

unstable nature.

Statement of the different Clauses of Aristocracy in the U.S. and Great Britain Compared

It is a pleasing task to trace out the differences between our own and the mother country to compare them and consider well those differences ~~between them~~ that we may improve from her experience and our own, by incorporating into our system that policy which seems with them to succeed best while at the same time we reject that part of ours which seems the least calculated to fulfill the end for which it was designed, and thus it is that by keeping a close watch over the affairs of England we have without any additional risk of cost, the advantage of a double experience.

But that difference which at this time it is our province to consider is the one which perhaps separates the two governments further ~~in~~ ~~from~~ further than any other and yet it is the one from which we can derive the least benefit except by studiously avoiding everything pertaining to aristocracy and recognized by our government.

As though the United States is called "the eldest daughter of England" we naturally look for a similarity between the two governments and this is clearly marked in their constitution and laws; but when we come to the powers that have the framing and enforcing of these laws we find them ~~though~~ divided in to like bodies each wielding a like

power Totally dissimilar.
In the United States we know nothing of what
aristocracy is, in the sense in which it is un-
derstood in England here our lawgivers are
taken from the common file and the meanest
citizen (if indeed there be any such) has as good
a right to the office of president as any other
provided only that he can prevail upon his
fellow citizens to elevate him to that responsible
post, nor is he while president as a man ~~there~~
in any degree above other men; The same law
protects his life, and him in the enjoyment
of his rights that protects the most obscure citizen
and through the same courts he has to look for jus-
tice, and when his term of office is out he again
sinks back into obscurity and has to depend as
any other private ^{person} individual upon his own
individual exertions for a living. ~~Such is~~ ~~while~~
with the close of his services his salary ceases ~~and~~
nor does he bear with him any honorable title
to distinguish him in his declining years. If
he has discharged his duties honorably and ably he
has the respect and the good wishes of his warmhearted
countrymen but if his course has been such that men
calculated to displease them he need not expect that
the bare name of having been President will shield
him from their taunts and derision; The Americans
have not yet learned enough of the character of the
Eastern Counties to do homage to a man merely
because he has had the power given him and has
not been backward in using it, of doing his
country a great wrong. Such is a picture of the
highest aristocrats known to the ^{government of the} United States
and if this is all the respect which the American
pays to his President it may well be supposed
that those occupying the many Prime Stations need not
set a very high value upon the honors they are
likely to gain

But passing into England and how changed
is the scene - The King though possessing no
more power in reality than the President of
the United States must be supported in a
style altogether unknown in America. Instead
of being appointed to an ordinary mansion and
told that all this does this great ~~and~~ ~~giving~~ coun-
try give to the chief of her servants so long
as he shall serve her well, he must have erected
for him palaces exceeding in splendour all that have
gone before - he must have a new importation
of servants, furniture and all other domestic
animals, in short though the country be already
hopelessly manured he must have every thing
that his imagination can dictate to him as being
peculiarly nice or expensive.

The Royal Family stands at the head of England's
aristocrats, and these are looked upon as the
supreme head of the nation and as being
worthy of imitation in all things. They
are ~~considered~~ emphatically the best blood
of England and happy the man that can
claim to have some of it running in his
veins - This is the great source of England's
aristocracy, all that are able to trace their
lineage back through a long line of ancestors
and find after many generations that a sprig
of the nobility has engrafted itself in their
family are themselves among the nobles of the
land, while at the same time the King may
create titles and bestow them upon whom-
soever he pleases.

Next to the King and royal family ^{in rank} stands
the British peer and he may well be, as he
seldom fails to be, proud of his office
Station - for it is one in which he may
wield a power superior to none

~~The Ecclesiastics~~

After the Peer comes a long list of titles of a much inferior grade created many of them created by the king in consideration of some service done himself or the state, or sometimes to replenish an exhausted treasury. There are ecclesiastics who rank perhaps highest in the estimation of the government and wield considerable power next to them comes the proprietors of large landed estates who also have great influence. Then there are the officers of the government knights of an inferior order, Earls, Barons, little lords, Devises &c. There are the lost slaves that are connected with the government and are subjected notwithstanding their titles to all the mortifications that attend and slaves under any other government. After these comes in the monied aristocracy. These depend solely upon themselves for their place in society, but occupy an enviable position there.

Thus we have attempted to trace out the differences between those occupying high stations in our own country and in England - In the one we have seen that the best men of the age are raised from private life to fill the most responsible stations which it is in the power of their fellow countrymen to confer upon them, but that they are allowed to remain in these stations only a short time until again they are dependent upon those that have conferred upon them, their powers or again they sink back to a common level with the rest of mankind. Their salary which is scarcely sufficient to support them while in office is immediately stopped upon their retiring - Not so in England there is a numerous and powerful aristocracy always dependent upon the government for support and ready like hungry vultures to pounce upon

each County Tax as it comes reluctantly
into the Public Treasury, and thus it
continues with them through life - there
is no disappearance of titles there, nor are
many of them mortal for in most cases
as the mantle of the father falls to the
ground it is caught up by the son
whom it fits equally well as his father.

When in conclusion we have merely
to draw the general inference that England
is the servant of her ~~own~~ rulers, while
Americas rulers are but her servants.

Dead in Dr Bishop's Department of
Dartmouth College June 1st 50 AMKer.

Peculiar excellencies of the Constitution of the United States as compared with the constitutional government of England.

Since England was the model which the framers of the American constitution had in view when performing their task it is but reasonable to suppose that their production should be in some degree similar to their model, and such upon examination we find to be the fact, though changed in very many important particulars, and changed as we think, (for everyone has a right to think as he pleases on such subjects) for the better — or at least we do not see why it should not be for the better. Since at the time of the formation of the American constitution that of England had been tried long and faithfully and its excellencies as well as its defects were well known, and since the body chosen to form American constitution was composed of the most illustrious sages as well as the ~~most~~ firmest patriots of the age it is but reasonable to suppose that they would choose the good and reject the bad, and this more especially since at the time of their deliberations their countrymen were without quietly awaiting there the result of their deliberations and ready at anytime to throw away all of their present system of government and adopt whatever instrument might be recommended to them — It thus we conclude that the American constitution should be superior to the English and the next step is to point out in what particular it is ~~superior~~ ^{superior}, and this we may find a more difficult task. But it seems, in the first place that every government should have the fundamental rules by which it is to be guided reduced to general principles and agreed upon by all concerned in that government, that there may be a definiteness about everything, that all may

And where at the expiration of each succeeding term of four years, the people have a right to choose from over twenty millions of people, whomsoever they will to be their ruler. And viewing things in this light it seems but reasonable to suppose that the American president would always be a man ~~superior~~ better qualified for filling his elevated station than would the King of England - for it is scarcely possible that the eldest son of the King should after be the man best fitted of all others for filling this responsible station - While on the other hand it is highly probable that the American president would be if not the man best qualified at least one among the best, or he must be at least an artful dissembler - then should these holding the power of elevating any one to this post be for once deceived they will at least have an opportunity at the end of the short space of four years of exercising that right a second time and it is highly probable they will this time be more guarded in their use of it - ~~As to~~ this then is one of the peculiar excellencies of the constitution of the United States - As to the constitutional powers of the King and President there are very nearly similar and we have merely to say that ours constitution has nothing to loose there. Concerning ^{now} ~~to~~ those powers that rank next to the Executive we have to draw a comparison between the Senate and house of lords, and here we have in the first place objections or differences somewhat similar to those we meet with when comparing the King and President - Their manner of coming into power is different - A very considerable part of the ~~the~~ members of the house of lords claim their seats as an hereditary right, they are

Lords become their fathers men; others are appointed by the King and are often his creatures, and others still and perhaps the most respectable part of them are elected by and from among the peers of Scotland and Ireland, there are the three ways by which the house of lords is kept up, and these are the only gates through which ~~the~~ any one may enter them. The United States Senators on the contrary are taken directly from the people and by the people ^{or by their regular representatives} and instead of holding their office through life it must be renewed to them or their place supplied at the end of every term of six years, and thus while the day of account is kept steadily in view we have or think we have also the advantage that their term is not too short, that the members would not take that interest in the affairs of government which otherwise they would do or that being promiscuously thrown together they would not be fully sensible of their own powers or their duty, ^{or obligation} if indeed it were allowable to suppose it possible for a man to get a seat in the senate who was not fully sensible of all the duties devolving upon so responsible a post. And as a further guard against anarchy or confusion there our constitution provides that only one third of the seats shall be vacated at the same time consequently there must be under all circumstances two thirds of the members men who have had some experience there; perhaps these provisions may be well enough they can harm no one.

As to the position occupied by these two powers ^{in their respective governments} they are very nearly similar both occupy an intermediate position, both are the balancing power whose duty it is to restrain the prerogative of the executive or to

people of England can board, and the house of commons is filled by the few that have been so lucky as to make their property raise above the amount designated and of course the members themselves are chosen from this number or from a higher circle and it will further be noticed that persons having the least advantages over their fellows are ever the first to make a vigorous use of the little advantage they have and thus try to increase it. The system of property representation at best is not calculated to admit the tastes of an American, and the argument advanced in support of it which is that the poor man is not master of his own mind is we think highly absurd, and experience has proven in this country that the poor man is at least as dear a lover of his rights as the rich, and in most cases even more so. Property representation is making it appear more important that a man's property should be taken better care of than even his own life, ~~or~~ ~~that~~ person, or at least the persons of the poor subjects of the government.

The members of the house of commons are elected for an indefinite period, ours for a definite time that we may know what to depend upon. The members of the house of commons are often entire strangers to the district that sends them. The members of the house of Representatives must be a citizen of the district that sends him there and consequently his constituents are supposed to be well acquainted with him and he with them as well as their several wants or opinions.

There are each of them excellencies peculiar to our constitution — and there are a

few of the excellencies which I conceive
to be peculiar to our constitution, ~~the~~ ~~concerning~~
when compared with that of England as
made known by the actions of her govern-
ment. Other peculiarities there are that might
be mentioned, I shall mention but one of
them in this place. It is the union of
church and State. This ancient monarchic-
al platform is still retained to a certain
extent in England. The King is declared
to be the temporal head of affairs both
civil and religious, and throughout the
kingdom as established churches at conven-
ient distances together with a minister and
all necessary appertainances and these
must be maintained by the people whether
there be any of them worshippers there
or no. This our lineage in a land where
he is allowed to worship God in the
manner dictated by his own conscience
and to give of his substance for the support
of what soever church he pleases, or to
give to none if he is so disposed -
would think was in the highest degree
tyrannical and further he might think that
if each one was permitted to support the
church of his adoption without paying the
unnecessary tythes there might be more of
the subjects enjoying the privilege of protesting

End of Vol 1st

Forget Thee

Forget Thee; if to dream by night,
And muse on Thee by day,
Of all the worship, deep and wild
A poet's heart can pay,
Of prayer in absence breathed forth
To Heaven's protecting power
Of mingled thoughts that flit to Thee
A thousand in an hour,
Of busy fancy blinding Thee
With all my fortune's lot
If this thou call'st forgetting, Thee
Indeed I have not forgot.

Forget Thee; bid the forest birds
Forget their sweetest tunes;
Forget Thee; bid the sea forget
To swell beneath the moon
Bid the thirsty evening flowers forget
To drink refreshing dew!
Thyself forget Thine own dear land
And its mountains wild and blue
Forget each of its smiling faces,
Each of its remembered spots
When these things are forgot by Thee
Thou shalt be forgot

Keep if thou wilt Thy maiden peace
Still calm and fancy free
God forbid Thy gladroom heart
Should grow less glad for me;
Yet while that heart is unwon,
Oh! bid not mine to rove
But let it serve its humble faith
And uncomplaining love.

If thou succeed in patient years
At last avail me not,
Forget me then; but never believe
That thou canst be forgot.

The Field Flower, Montgomery

- 1 There is a flower, a little flower,
With silver crest and golden eye,
That welcomes every changing hour,
And weathers every sky.
- 2 The promise-brother of the field
In gay but quick succession shine;
Race after race, their towers build;
They flourish and decline.
- 3 But this small flower, the nation's star,
Which grows and dies then comes again,
Weather the whole circle of the year,
Companion of the sun.
- 4 It smiles from the top of May
To and fro August spreads its charms,
Lightly flits October on his way,
And hovers December's arms.
- 5 The purple heath and golden brown,
On moory mountains, catch the gaze
O'er fens, the lily sheds perfume,
The violet in the vale.
- 6 But this bold flower climbs the hill,
Hides in the forest, haunts the glen,
Plays on the margin of the rill,
Peeps round the forest den.

7 Within the garden cultured round,
It shows the acrid carnation bed,
And blooms on consecrated ground,
In honor of the dead.

8 The lambkin crops its common gem,
The wild-herb blossoms on its crest;
The blue-fly bends its pencil stem,
Lights over the sky-lark's nest.

9 'Tis *Yarrow's* flag; in every place,
In every season fresh and fair,
It opens with perennial grace,
And blossoms every where.

10 On moor and meadow, wet and plain,
Its humble buds are banded rain;
The Rose has but a summer reign,
The Daisy never dies.

"Remembered me" Sadgent, in June
May you repeat them now, again;
The Poet's eye and ear and hand
Be true to the things he has seen and heard.

He opens as stars of twilight seem to fade;
Like twilight too her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn,
Grown away-time and the cheerful dawn.

The Mary, when this has been known to thee,
I think though true but for a moment think of me,
A weary stranger in a stranger's hand,
No soothing voice is there, no gentle hand.

Many long lingering years have passed away,
Since with the first shade we used to play,
Since from the side of the arched sparkling brook,
The brightest the choicest of flowers we took.

Then were happy then were glorious days,
When after seasons kept beyond our way,
But why be sad when this time of part,
We knew 'twas but a dream and could not last.

But you still linger near your water side,
You still reel there in evening gale,
His eyes to those the soft and tender flowers,
And shape them into lovely summer bowers.

His eyes to cherish the friends of your youth,
And make them happy, make them friends in truth,
But now alas! mine is a bitter lot,
Banished from my happy, my peaceful cot.

His mine to dream of the glorious part,
And grieve that it could not forever last.

Whisper with soft accents she smiled
Or caught the silent flush of quick surprise
How sweetly suitable how brightly wild
The liquid lustre darted from his eyes!
Each look, each motion made a new-born glow,
That over her form a transient glory cast;
Some love-lies murder some wrapped the place,
Chased by a ^{ghost} still lovelier than the best.

The sun's sweet and holy light
Is mingled with the dawning stream,
All nature deep and solemn hush
Is like the silence of a dream:
And each seems breathing like a dove
Sweet Mary 'in the hour of love
O'er scenes of mourning spirits dead
Sweet Mary 'in the hour of love
And I were blest if those sweet hours

The myriad flowers of every hue
Are sinking to their evening rest,
Back with a timid drop of dew
Left folded in their sleeping breast.
The birds within your silvery groves
Are dreaming that they were once
Sweet Mary 'in the hour of love,
And I were blest if those sweet hours

On your white robes at the night and pale
The dawn and every thing to sleep,
And the sweet stars look out like pearls
Through the clear space of heaven's blue deep,
The pale moon float around above
Like the spirit of a holier sphere,
Sweet Mary 'in the hour of love,
And I were blest if those sweet hours

The pale full moon in silent peace
O'er your starry road is running swift
As lightly as when by thy side
I saw it shining on thy brow:
It lights the darkness of the grove
As hopes bright slender lights could be
Sweet Mary 'in the hour of love
And I were blest if those sweet hours

Ah! as I muse, a strange world think
 Stalks over the fibres of my frame
 A youth's presence seems to fill
 My heart with love and life and flame.
 I feel thy spirit round me shining,
 I know thy soul is hovering near
 Sweet Mary, 'tis the hours of love,
 And I am glad for them art here,
 E. J. Crenshaw

To Mrs. J. A. Beards
 Go a further and you will not read,
 And will not return to them,
 Because they rain a world of bread,
 And either sell or buy them.

How is it that we call on names?
 How reason we about them?
 How praise we those who buy their slaves,
 And blame we those who sell them?

Rep. of a lady, the wife who related to me
 How mourning for my little bird (for her
 that I had loved for years (yesterday)
 Oh how my heart was sore,
 I might not shed my tears!

My bird will never sing again!
 But death, when it struck down
 My heart, my spirit's quite dead,
 It will not be forgiven!

Ah! my friend you little know
 The sorrows that from such little things
 Flow in every day of my life, when you get a taste of them

As we remember the flying particles of children
Harcourt, I would that many had and hath been
A sound that makes us linger, yet farewell.

Dear lady, a thousand thanks to thee
For the privilege granted me
Of tracing here and humble name
And now as yet unknown to friend

Perhaps that unknown stranger name
So they may ever bid the same
Perhaps it may be that we yet
Gonder bright orb the moon is set

The spirit of the stranger here
So they should may never see
But should it be the stranger let
Personally to know that I am

Will you not when you are going here
Upon a name, I find in your
Benton and kindly thought
Upon the friend that knows you not.

Impressions for an allusion
You asks that I should place my hand
By midst of this and knowed hand
And now I will not ask the why
Lest thy response might cause a sigh
But take the part allotted me
And leave the cause of mystery.

The Filson Historical Society

Compositions read in Dr. Bishops Lects.
During the Summer Session of 1855

- 1 Plans & policies of Philip of Macedon. with description
- 2 A condensed view of the revolutions & changes that have occurred in Germany since the fall of the Roman Empire.
- 3 Sketch of France.
- 4 Sketch of the Expedition of Colonel Fremont to the ~~S. States~~ Oregon & California. In the years 1843 & 44.
- 5 Statement of the instructions that may be derived from such expeditions
- 6 Agriculture, and agricultural products of Kentucky and the Miami Valley. with a statement of the abstract sciences necessary to be understood by the complete agriculturist

Influence of particular localities upon the
formation of characters of their inhabitants
Influence of the beauties of nature upon their actions

The Filson Historical Society

A Treatise of the different ^{Classes} Degrees of Aristocracy
in the U.S. Great Britain

1- Royal family 2 Brit. Peer 3 Prop. of large
landed estates 4 Different orders of Chivalry
5 High officers of Government 6 Inferior
Classes of Knights - Earls - Little lords Devils &c
7 Mixed Aristocracy

A Summary of the excellencies of the Constitution
of the U.S. when compared with the constitutional
government of England by a King - House of
Lords & Commons - compared with the
Pres. Senate - House of Reps - & Election general
Results prospects

The necessity and the way of the profession of
the law in clergy. The qualifications necessary
for a good lawyer

That by joining Business with the aid of the
U.S. should be with forms of law

The Filson Historical Society

1857 Statement of the checks & balances of the constitution of the United States.

Africa - Small courtesies of life -
Natural advantages and resources of the United States.

Influence of America on the world
Statement of the advantages and disadvantages of a dense and sparse population. Dined at a day. The schoolmaster
Destiny of the West. However,

Statement of the facts and principles which are favorable and of those which are unfavorable to the perpetuity of the Union. However, the measure of greatness

Influence of circumstances upon the formation of character. (Dues)

Effect of the discovery of America on the world
Local attachments. Monday evening

Dignity of labor.
Advantages of a superior education to the laboring classes
South America its language

Comparison between the exports and imports of Kentucky with Reboony
Natural education. Power of gentlemen

The Mind - Going to the devil, a moonlight scene
Reflections on the revolution of South America
Ain a State - of the adman & disadman. In the community, in having a distinct body of lawyers.

Compared points of difference between the north and south. Points (Geography, origin of people - old institutions, pursuing arms - Justice alone laws - Dis. of death sentences - settlement of acquired territory - D. Kinard printing. The

Disks - Pleasure is mixed with every pain - I could not the last
Early love - The dignity of man - Thomas not at all -
Circumstances to love - early love - Denial of human qualities
Faded returned - The shortness of life - The country side

May joy be thine, the joy that springs
To fair in young untainted bosoms,
When hope begins to please her wings
and pleasure spreads her first sweet blossoms.

May joy be thine, the purer bliss,
Which to mature hearts is given,
When weary of a world like this
they meekly turn their thoughts to heaven.

May joy be thine, the calm content
Of those which lengthest years afford
The memory of a life well spent
The foretaste of a sure reward.

Small

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