The Oregon Arqus.

W. L. ADAMY, EDITOR AND

OREGOM CITY:

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856. Seat of Government--- The Plot Thickens.

The Statesman of last Monday contains the programme for another interesting location squabble. Just as the whole Territory had relapsed into a refreshing snooze preparatory to witnessing the last heat which was to come off between Eugene city and Corvallis next October, we are all start. led by the announcement, that the originthe people's mage is snagged, has the bots, poll-evil, or something else, which renders him entirely unfit for the course, and the owners of the locofoco party have determined to turn out the young mag to grass, Corvallis is to rest awhile in order to be re. cruited by bleeding and blistering, while Salem, the favorite old nag owned by the clique is to be put in training for the course. Sporting gentlemen are already offering two to one on the "old sorrel," who is to be rode by the young man who rode the old mag, called the 'Locofoco Party,' before Alonzo got permission to take the saddle. from the general belief that his preducessor wore rather heavy spury, and knecked the wind out of old "Piebald" by an injudicious application of his heels, when the faithful "critter" was already "on a strain" and doing his best. It is slyly whispered around that we run no risk in "backing our judgement" on the "old sorrel," as his owners are determined to run the race, even if they have to crawl into the stable of young Eugene, the night before hand, and by certain arts known to sporting gentlemen, put him in the same "fix" that has made it necessary to turn out the other nag on grass.-We are more than half inclined to believe, that this will turn out to be so, and that the dear people have been humored in their notions of bringing out their own mags to eatisfy them that the owners of "our party" were willing to make some show of "democracy" in listening to the people's wishes, and then showing them how fast a locofoco nag can run in place of theirs, which has been "providentially poisoned."

On the 17th of last June, the Statesman

published what it said were the official returns of the vote of twelve counties, on the location question, and Jackson county among the number. On the first of July inst., it published the returns of seventeen counties, Jackson and Wasco among the number which gave Corvallis a majority of 204 over Salem, and stating that Josephine was "only to hear from;" but lo and behold, on last Monday the advertising columas of this sheet contain the "official returns," signed by B. F. Harding, from fifteen counties only, and stating that "no returns were received at this office from the counties of Wasco, Tillamook, Jackson, and Josephine." The footing up of Harding's report, after throwing out the vote of Jackson and Wasco, already published as official" in the Statesman (Jackson, at least,) gives Salem a majority of fifty one votes over Corvallis. Now by what hocus pocus the official returns found their way into the Statesman office, without ever getting into Harding's office, just a few doors distant, will be a mystery to such as have not had the benefit of reading our history of this same locofoco party. The act of last winter, permitting the people to vote on this question, required the Secretary to canvass the vote at the expiration of forty days from the first Monday in June, and the Governor to proclaim the two highest candidates to be voted for in October. After waiting forty odd days, the Secretary tells us that from all the returns he has received. Salem and Eugene city are the candidates. Every body would like to know why it is that Jackson and Wasco counties have not been returned. Has there been a complicity between the Statesman office and the clerks and judges of election in these counties !-Or are the returns in the hands of Kamaiakin and John, one of whom is said to have a part of the returns of the State Govern. ment vote? It remains for the Corvallis folks to ferret out this matter, and show if they can find out where the fraud is, if indeed there has been any. If they are not able to do this, their hands are tied, so far as the letter of the act of last winter is concorned. The spirit of that act is merely an intention to get the will of the people upon the point at which they wish the Leg. islature to locate the seat of government .-It is morally certain that the people prefer Corvallis to Salem, and the way the matter now stands, if Salem or Eugene City gots the seat of government, it is not at all certain that the people would not have preferred Corvallis to either of them .-That there has been a trap laid by the elique, in arranging this whole matter. from the time it was offered in a digested form to the stapid blookhends that compased the last Legislature, so as to retain the seat of government at Salem, at all hazards, if possible, we will now proceed to show.

The last Statesman contains a long article embracing extracts from the opinion of the Supreme Court of N. Y., delivered in 1933, all going to show, as this sprig of an attorney says, "that the Legislature cannot delegate its power to the people." In taking hold of this matter, he gets the whole subject so twisted and tangled that

for even a respectable country pettifogger, sipid blackguardism, or steals "big editorials" from abolition newspapers.

But let us hear the young pettifogger : "Below we make some extracts from an opinion delivered by the Supreme Court of New York, and concurred in by all the judges of the court, in 1853. The question was the validity of the New York school law, which had been submitted to the pen-After stating the case, and the ple. After stating the case, and the concurrence of the entire benefit in the opinion that the law was void from having been submitted to a popular vote -that the Legislature could not delegate its pow-

The impression is here attempted to be made that the fact of the School law's haval programme is all ripped up, that one of ing been submitted to the people of N. Y. rendered it null and void. This was not the case. The Court argued that the law was void because the Legislature had not enacted it after the people approved it .-The law had been passed by the Legislature, which declared it should be law, provided the people approved it and the Governor signed the law as valid so soon as the approval of the people was made known. The Court decided that the action of the people was only to be taken as an instruction to the Legislature, and objected to the validity of the law upon the ground that final action upon it had been taken at the polls, when as the constitution of N. Y. required final action to be taken in the Legislature. The following extract from the opinion of the court clearly shows this:

The act in question, when it came from the hands of the Governor with his figurature attached, did not necessarily express the will of a single member of either house upon the subject matter of the law. It expressed this much and no more :— That it was the will of the Legislature that the stion be submitted to the people at large to decide whether it should become the law of the State or not. The Governor by signing it only approved of this submitting the questron to the people. The was the intention of its framers. (See, 10.) "The electors shall determine by ballot at the next animal election to be held in November next, whether this net shall or shall not become a law." It will be seen by this provision that the question up-on the final passage of the bill was to be taken at the polis."

This dectrine that the Legislature has no right to delegate the power to the peo-Legislature submitted the Portland charter to the citizens of that place, and it was our purpose to admit the correctness of in the last Legislature, as we have abundant evidence. Although the Statesman in the paragraph already quoted, attempts the law was void because final action upon it had been taken at the polls, whereas, the Legislature should have taken final action after the people approved it.

The men who got up the act of last win ter understood this matter very well, and were prepared to draw up a law good and valid, or void, just as they chose. The only valid enactment they could have frawn up, would have been one submiting the question to the people. for instruction as to their will, and containing a clause providing for final action upon it, by the Legislature. A rold enactment would be one framed after the draught of the N. Y. school law, and placing final action at the solls. Now what was the character of this location act ! A part of Sec. 8 savs : "The point or place receiving the majority of all the votes cast at such special election, shall be and hereby is declared. he future seat of government of this Teritory." Here we have a void enactment. got up in almost the precise words of the N. Y. school law. Does anybody begin to see the trap ! The act was got up in a form that pretended to let the people relocate the sent of government, and is conseuently void, whereas it ought to have subnitted the question to the people merely for the purpose of instruction. Now let it be remembered, that on this location mater there were two parties in the Legislaure last winter. One party belonged to the clique, owned property in Salem, and were determined to retain the Capital there. The other party wanted to submit the question to the people and have party, number one, and the other party number two. Number one possessed the le the most orthodox locofocos, because hey were better skilled in fleecing the people, and appropriating the speils and dunder. Number two, while they were authorative. not as well schooled in locofuce villainy, were entitled to more credit for honesty, and still retained a little respect for the people. Number two desired to submit the location question to the people. Numher one, from a show of democracy, agreed to it, but outgeneraled number two in wording the bill so as to make it void. We have a description of the two parties in

the following Statesman editorial: "Phere sector to exist some difference of opini acto the effect of the next vote upon this qu By some [number two] it is assumed that it will rele-cate the seat of government, while others [number one] maintain that it does not remove the seat of

pulling at. His head is decidedly too thick | the provision of the law is void, on the ground that | The Presidential Election Again...Some sione the power to locate and relocate the seat us and he never shines with as much brillian.

government, and that that power count not against the people. These argue that, as the egated to the people. These argue that, as the count as an editor, as when he deals in inple by way of instruction to the Assembly, that that was all that was intended by the law of has session. As an evidence of this intention, they say that during the passage of the bill through the House, a clause directing the Secretary to prepare rooms for the Assembly at the place having a ma-jority of the rotes, and looking to the meeting of the Legislature there, was stricken out."

It seems that number two, thinking the act was all right, and clothed the people with authority to relocate the seat of government, had a clause inserted, directing the Secretary to proceed accordingly, but number one laughed in their sleaves, and cunningly had the clause struck out, from a full knowledge that the law was invalid. except as an instructive, "directory" one. and hoping if Salem lost it by a popular vote, they would stand a chance to get the law set aside by the Supreme Court of Oregon, if the Legislature rested the case upon the legality of the people's rote as final, or if the Legislature looked upon the act as instructive, or "directory," there would be a chance of having a locofoco Legislature, whom they could buy up, or induce to carry out the principles of 'our party" by trampling on the will of the people, as locofoces are in the habit of doing. anybody begin to see the trap now !

The object of those who asked to submit this question to their constituents, was to get an expression of the public will; but the clique have so worded the law, that if the people fail to decide as they wish, the courts will set the law aside, and thus defeat the object of the bill. If the people decide as they wish, of course the validity of the law will not be called in question.

It will be the business of the next Legislature to find out as near as passible what the will of the people is, and then proceed to locate accordingly. The clique claims to run Salem as one of the car didates, in defiance of the people's preference for Corvallis, because of a failure to return the Corvallis vote according to the strict provisions of a law that is null and roid. Soppose Corvallis had received nine-tenths of the vote of the whole Territory, and the remaining vote had been divided between Salem and Eugene, and through an informality in the returns Corvallia had been thrown out, as she now is-would the next Legis. ple to pass finally upon the statutes, is no lature be justified in locating the seat of governnew doctrine in Oregon. We heard it ment at either Eugene or Salem? Certainly not, first advocated by Col. King when the if they regarded the will of the people. If the location act of last winter was valid and constitutional, the Legislature would be bound in their action by the vote of the people, if that vote could swallowed down by Thompson the Rep- be ameriained, whether it had been returned in esentative from Washington county, as a compliance with the precise provisions of the statoung crow would swallow a toad. As ute or not. This is democracy and sound comm o the soundness of this doctrine, we care sense, and we would like to see the court that not at present to inquire. It is enough for would set saide the action of a Legislature under such elecomstances. But if the Legislature would be bound thus to act under difficulties growing out his position, as taken by the Supreme of a want of compliance with the provisions of a Court of N. Y., sanctioned by Col. King, valid, constitutional law, they are certainly justiand approved by the leaders of the clique fied in thus acting, where the law is invalid, an constitutional, and a rotten swindle, as is the act of last winter. We saw through the swindle before, and we have been waiting for "our party" to make the developments which the Statesman of last to convey the idea that the law is void Monday has so busglingly made. The voice of rem the fact that it is submitted to the the people is just as authoritative as an instruction cople, let it be distinctly understood that to the Legislature, under this raid law, as though he position taken by the court was, that it had been expressed under a ralid law; but after the people have thrown Salem out of the ring, the elique proposes, so far as we can learn, to throw tue of a rold, rotten enactment ! Does any body begin to see the beauties of loco focoism vet? Ou next Legislature is bound to throw away every thing done by authority of the act of last winter and if the will of the people cannot be fairly got at, between this and the convening of the Logislature. then the Levislature is bound to wait till they have a clear expression of that will, before they proceed

> Secretary Harding has acted properly in complying with the provisions of the act. It was not his business to enquire into the validity of an act. defining his duties under it; and he could not report the vote of Jackson, and Wasco, when he had not received it.

> We care not a straw what particular point succoods in getting the sent of government, so the people's will is obeyed. It is of no particular advantage to any place, and the farther it is removed from us the better, so far as our own judividual feelings are concerned, but being an old fashioned democrat we delike to see the people ground into the dust by loce foce tyrants.

We her parden of our renders for the length of a clean breast of the whole matter in a lers space

"Mr. John Fleming has been appointed P. M at Oregon City. His faithfulness is a guarante that the detentions at that office will be remedied

possible."-Statesman. What a reliable news sheet! Who "appointed" him? Was it you or Wiggins! Have you, like Jo Lane, taken to "passing laws," and executing the business of the department at Washington ! We thought that the P. M. General at Washington alone had the power to "appoint" post masters. As no such appointment has yet come from Washington, and as W. W. Buck still holds the office, we conclude that them decide it in a democratic sort of way, the "appointment" has come from the Post-For convenience we will call the clique al Agent, or from you, both of which are alike able to "pass laws" and appoint post masters. We heard, it is true, that on last most shrewdness and tact, and were a lit. Sunday Mr. Fleming presented to the present P. M. what purported to be an "ap pointment" from the Postal Agent, which Mr. Buck politely declined to recognize as

(The news from the North is uninteresting-decidedly so. Col. Wright as near as we can guess, is forted somewhere on the north side of the Columbia, and Kamaiakin is grazing his stock on the head waters of John Day's river; all getting along peaceably of course.

05 Judge Skinner was in this city last Thursday. He has sold out his entire possessions in Rogue River, taken him a wife at Pacific Cuy, and finally concluded to settle at Astoria, and resume the pracwhole subject so twisted and tangled that a pretunent; that it still remains at Salem, and tice of law. He looks the very picture of the health, and "none the worse for wear" which and of the string be compressed.

Which and of the string be compressed. Some of the latter shee hold that

Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, after try ing in vain for some time to indicate the course to be taken by the Cincinnati Convention, in order to secure a locofoco triumph in the coming Presidential election, gives over in despair. He finds his auggestion that it would be well to run Buchanan, or some man not too objectionable to the "freesoilish democracy of the North," is hooted at by the Washington Union and the great mass of the locofoco papers, north and south. Bennett has at last given his old party over to destruction, as oo much of a "nigger driving" crew to stand any chance of success. As the chances of the party for success grow slimmer Bennetts affection for the party like that of all other locofoco's grows cooler .-He doesn't exactly like any of the parties in the field. The Fillmore ticket is too Southern, in its features, the Abolition ticket, too "kinky," the Republican too 'nigger worshipping" and the loco ticket too "nigger driving. " He thinks them all decidedly "bad eggs." He acknowledges himself somewhat in the dark as to the course to be taken in getting up another party, free from all these objections, and possessing the necessary requisites of speed and bottom, for the great race.

His proclivities, to a "North American" party are however perceptible "to a man up tree," and in assuring us that he is "just orenking into the shell of the great ques tion," we are led to infer that this would be relished as a "good egg" by him and the great mass of the people, who would undoubtedly swallow it if somebody would help him in completely breaking its shell. He says :

"Among the superficial politicians of the day, the opinion is almost universal that with the con-centration of the rank and file of the democratic pagy upon one Presidential cand date, while the forces of the opposition are dvided upon three or four tickets of unequal strength, the Cincinnati nominee will have nothing to do but to walk over the course. Charming prospect! Only to walk over the course, in order to secure the honors of the White House, and its public plunder, augmented under our Pierce administration to the magnificent democratic figure for the peace establishment, of one hundred millions a year! At a first glance, from the general aspects of things throughout the country, this conclusion is quite natural, as a very brief exhibit will show,

"Here we find the democratic party, notwith-

and bludgeons, its assaults and batteries, and in testine feuds and quarrels, and its atter demorali ation upon anything like principles—here we fin ration upon anything the principles—here we may it still exhibiting the practical sagacity of its better days, in rallying like a band of brothers upon a common ticket for the great common object of the spoils. Their plan is to unite for the plander, and then, if they cannot agree upon is distribution, to opilt and quartel upon principles. In this point of the whether the stakes depend upon the election of Gen. Jackson or Gen. Pierce, the democracy

are a unit till the great battle is fought.
"It is not always a mark of wisdom to judge om the outside appearance of things, even in the citieal world. They are often very tricky and de ceptive. The Wings in 1844, at the outset laugh-ed at the nomination of James K. Polk; and bet-ting all their loose cash too fast upon Mr. Clay, sorism, that ' the fool and his money are soon partthe nomination of the simple soldier, General country is always drifting to practical results ir-respective of names or parties. At this juncture in may be checked for a time, "never go backwards."
We maintain our opinion that not only is there a
decided majority of the American people in favor new measures, and a new and conservative direction to our domestic and foreign affairs, but a ma ority, Pierce or no Pierce, opposed to the demong and fillibustering policy. The particular quescority to be concentrated into on is, how he this m ffective action; and perhaps the parties conc. rned may yet work out the problem. The election will not go by default. We are just breaking into the shell of the great question. We are still in the woods, though we have some gleans of light.

97 We learn the Expositor has left Eola, and gone to Corvallis, much to the dissatisfaction of the proprietors of the former city, who couldn't very well see why a paper could not be published just as well in the woods as any where else .-We presume bro. Mattoon is learning something of the "nature of publication." and as he explicitly reserved to himself this article, but we didn't see how we could make the right to "judge of the nature of publication," in his prospectus, we don't see that any one has any right to complain of his "backing his judgment" by removing.

> The Statesman told its renders some of course every body knew to be false .on the part of Brooks, which would have anything. put a respectable Indian to the blush. The approval of this, as well as of the diabolical villainies that are being perpetrated in Kansas, under the sanction of this Administration, proves that the locofoco party is pen of J. E. M. of Monmouth next week. now only equaled in tyranny and corruption by the Russian despotism that conquered Poland, and crushed out the spirit of freedom in that ill-fated land by means of fire and sword, and sent the Polish patriots by thousands, chained together by the wrists, to perpetual banishment in the mines of Siberia. There is no act of meanness and cowardice, no murders and destruction of roperty, that have been committed in or-

where and everywhere, in order to crush out the spirit of freedom in Kansas, and rivet chains upon her citizens which were forged in Missouri, no act of villainy, has been perpetrated but what has either been winked at or openly approved by this Administration, and the almost entire locofuco press of the whole-Union. And yet with a brazen effrontery, and cool unblushing impudence, unparalled in this century, this same party insults the world, blasphomes the spirit of liberty, and mocks Heaven by calling Itself the "demogratic" party; and its lying pressus seek to convey the idea that every man is an abolitionist, who opposes it, and to encourage their dupes by such falsehoods, as that, such men as Everett have become sufficiently corrupt to endorse locofocoism.

The Chicago Tribune suggests to the manageri at Cincinnati a "Law and Order ticket," consist-ing of the Hon. Preson S. Brooks of South Caroliang of P esident and Hon. Albert Rust of Arkan-ans, for P esident and Hon. Albert Rust of Arkan-ans, for Vice President. We consider this selection does injustice to "Marshal Dona'dson" and "Sheriff Jones" of Douglas County, Kansas. If devotion to "Law and Order" is to be rewarded in the pending canvass, surely the shining virtues of these worthies should not be disregarded. -N. Y. Trikuns. And your selection does injustice to not

dispatches from the cowardly ruffian Hon probably advert to this matter again. Brooks, to Senator Wilson, challenging him a to duel if he "warn't afeared of being sculped in a fair fout." This dignified and statesman-like act ought to entitle Jo to the serious consideration of the "menage-

(Gen. Palmer's removal did not come on by the last mail according to contract. Jo Lane tried to get Gary appointed in his stead, but the authorities positively and preperly refused to listen to it. Mr. Hed. ges finally got the promise of the job, but we fear there is a screw loose in Washington. We onine Col. Gardner got to Washington in time to wisper a thing or wo in Pierce's ear.

CT A subscription is on foot for supply ing this city with water, by means of aqueducts and cisterns. Property holders on Main Street, would do we'l to invest liberally in this enterprise. The lack of water to supply the engine at the recent fire. has suggested the idea, and if it falls through now, by the time two or three of our large stores are burned down, our citizens will be prepared to take hold of the matter in good earnest.

The official returns on the location vote, as published by Harding, give Portland 1154, Silem 2049, Corvallis 1998, and Eugene City 2316. The advertisements in relation to this matter are ordered ery, but as the first, highest and most independent to be published in three papers, and the of earthly employments. cretary selects the Statesman, Times and Sentinel. The money to pay these bills is to come from the Territorial treasury, and a large share of it is made up of taxes upon the property of others besides locofocos, yet the people's money is appropriated towards supporting nothing but locofoco papers. No party but this would physical constitution, every slight derangement of be guilty of such meanness.

65 Judge Lander has fined Gov. Ste

A Holbrook, Esq., will leave on the next steamer for the States, on business connected with the Masonic fraternity.

0 > The Telegraph company, have commenced putting up the wire from Lufayette

65 An Irishman at Chenouk, near Astoria, lately beat his wife, a squaw, nearly to death, and then shot her dead. He is now a prisoner at Ft. Vancouver. His name is McGonegal,

Or Our subscription list is rapidly intime ago, that Everett had esponsed the creasing, and most of our new subscribers cause of the nigger-driving locofocos. This pay in advance. There are many, very many of our old friends (?) who have as yet paid On our outside to-day will be found a short nothing. We had to pay for our office, speech, delivered by Mr. Everett, on the oc- besides supporting it, during the past year, taste for intellectual employment. easion of the recent outrage in the U.S. and we are now paying interest on bor-Senate, and the repeal of the Missouri rowed money, whereas we might be out of Compromise. Everett, it will be seen, is debt if we could collect what is our due .-too much of a statesman and patriot to ap- We hate to "dun," but we shall be around prove of the Nebraska bill, and too much to see you before long, when we hope you When our vast rural districts shall pour forth an of a centleman to approve of the Sumner will try to help us a little before we ask outrage, as nearly every locofoco paper you to. Don't lay awake nights thinking sturdy millions who follow the plow shall possible to the plow shall possibl North and South, has, either directly or about it, however, for we know by experindirectly, done. The papers of all other lence, that it is very disagreeable to be knowledge, then shall we have the succest guaranty parties both north and south have almost thus troubled about debts, and if we cause of the perpetuity of our institutions. universally condemned this act of atrocity anybody pain we shall wish we hadn't said

> 07 The next steamer will bring exciting news from the States.

(We shall publish the arricle from the

Over fifty barrels of California pears were sold in San Francisco, by the middle

Thirty thousand Tartars who had joined the French and English in their war upon Russia, have applied to the Sultan of Turkey to settle in this country. The request is granted.

INDEPENDENCE, July 6th Editor of the Argus-My Dan Sta: At . meeting of the Trustees of Monmoth University held July 5th inst., the following resolutions we

unanimously adopted. · Resolved, That feeling deeply impressed with the great necessity of a poor orphan free school is Oregon, we pledge outselves to use our best es deavors to get in being and keep in successful operation a school of this kind in connection with Monmouth University.

Resolved, That books be forthwith opened to

Resolved, That Elder John E. Murphy be, and hereby is appointed to solicit funds for the above

I expect, "the Lord willing" to visit the differ ent portions of the valley as solicitor for the poor the noble minded of Oregon, and especially those who posses that Religion which teaches us "t visit the fatherless and widows in their afflictions, will nobly aid in a cause fraught with blessings great to the needy orphan. J. E. Muarur.

We are glad that our friends at Mon mouth, have entered upon the laudable work of establishing a free school for or phans. There is less need of a school of this kind in Oregon than in the States, as there are scarcely any poor children of only Oregon, but the whole North. We this kind who cannot find homes in good want at least a Vice President from the families which are willing to adopt them north. We suggest the withdrawal of the and treat them as their own. The time name of Rust, and the substitution of that will come, however, when such a school of Jo Lane of Indiana, the only man in will be needed, and it is not a bad idea for Washington city who volunteered to be our friends to take time by the forelock, by come the Sancho Panza of the chivalrous getting the matter in such a shape that Brooks, and readily received an appoint the school can grow up, and keep pace ment as envoy extraordinary, and bearer of with the wants of the country. We shall

Education of Farmers' Sons. PANTHER CREEK, July 5th.

A vast preportion of the American peoble are engaged in agriculture, and it is a sad truth that the standard of literary knowledge among this reat number is very low. The first reason that is generally given for this is, that farmers are obliged to keep their sons at home much of the time to help on the farm. Another plea, (happily for the honor of humanity it is becoming obsolete,) is that "the farmer does not need much education;" in other words that he should not be an enlightened being, viewing with comprehensive and appreciatng eye the glorious panorama that passes by him with every rolling year, tracing to their causes the beautiful phenomena of nature that appear daily and hourly before his eyes, searching out the areana of the v sible world, and thereby learning more and more of the boundless beneficence and infinite wisdom of the great Architect, a being, in short, serthy of his noble and God given occupation, but that he should be a mere laboring animal, a groveing, m'nd'ess drudge, but little elevated in the scale being above the ox that draws his plow.

But the increasing light of knowledge is fast dissipating such antiquated and absurd notions. The igns of the times indicate that the farmer is about wak og up from his Rip Van Winkle-like lethargy, and preparing to fall in with the march of improvement, beginning to learn that agriculture owce much to science, in fact, depends intimately and closely upon it, that the educated and scientific farmer possesses many advantages over the unlettered and ignorant one, that the great book of nature is spread out before him and will amply repay a perusal. In short, he is beginning to regard his calling in its tone light, not as a slavish drude-

There are many reasons apart from the elevatfarmer should "get wisdom." How often is he obliged in the transaction of business to call in the aid of a troofer innal ruan to execute some simple form. How frequently must be go to the same source for information concerning the very laws which he himself has help d to make! And, profoundly ignorant of the mechanism of his own his health requires the services of a physician.

Thus at every step of life he is compelled to pay (and dearly too) for his own want of knowledge. vens for contempt of court. They have Knowing nothing of the constituents of the soil their difficulties in Washington as well as which he turns over every year, and out of which comes his bread; knowing nothing of the natural sciences, he little deserves to be called nature's child. He does not realize that agriculture is a science to be studied, and that like all other sciences it is progressive, but he plows and sows as his futher did before him, and if he learns unything new it is the result of accident and not of intelligent research. When his manual toils are over for the day he knows of nothing more to do but to eat and sleep. There is no well stocked library at hand, no intellectual enjoyment, no "feast of reason and flow of soul" around him. His leisure hours are not spent in cultivating the minds of his children or adding to the stores of his own; but recreation of some kind he must have, and so he seeks it in the village store or bar-room, too often in the intoxicating and brutifying bowl. Why is his orse's head so often turned rowards town; Why does he spend so many thousand hours loafing against a counter or sunning himself on a dry goods box? Why is Sunday the dullest day of the work to him? Simply because he has never acquired a

But let us hope that the time will come when every farm-house will be the seat of intelligence and refinement, every farmer an enlightened states man; and to that end let us try to place the means of education within every farmer's reach. intellectual and intelligent population, when the mental as well as physical power, when the valles and mountain glens shall become the homes of

Scattered abroad as they are over all the fend, the tillers of the so'l cannot avail themselves to say great extent of the benefits of select schools and academies; the farmer should therefore cherish and watch over his district school with jealous care, remembering that upon it he must mainly depend for the education of his children, and that he is fer more deeply interested in its welfare than the merchant, prfessional man, or denizen of the town.

As to keeping children away from school to se sist on the farm, it is not only mistaken economy. but a great injustice. It is the plain duty of every father to give his children mental as well as bodily food, and if he does not do it when it is in his power he defrauds his offspring of their just due. The man who in a parsimonious spirit would stint the measure of his child's physical food would be becounted an unnatural father: what then can be property, that have been committed in order to carry out the intention of the Ne. braska swindle, by striking a blow at the freedom of speech and of the press, any server and intentions. The Provincial Freedom of speech and of the press, any