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THE BARBERRY AND HEDGE PLANT.
A. M. of Bonham Harbor, Mich., writes to the New York Farmers' Club as follows:

"I have to say a few words about the barberry. One fact is worth half a dozen words, and I have 'experimented' on the barberry for ten years, and cannot see its diameter as small as ten years ago; or about that time, I planted one hundred and forty bushes in Delaware county, Iowa. The following winter, on thirty different days, the mercury sunk down from 10° to 30° below zero, and it did not injure the barberry. This ought to establish it hardy. Four years ago I planted ten rods of small barberry plant for a hedge on my place. That hedge now appears like a perfect fence. Man or beast would try more

Political

Mr. Motley on Political Affairs.

A GREAT SPEECH.

At Music Hall, in Boston, Mr. J. L. Motley, late Minister to Austria, and one of the most distinguished of living historians, delivered an elaborate and statesmanlike address upon the issues of the present political contest. We can make room for only a few of the most striking passages of this able speech:

THE USE OF PARTY SPIRIT.
On us, to whom in our generation is committed the representation of all this stupendous vitality during the little hour allotted for the playing of our parts upon this earth, how deep is the responsibility that in our day at least the republic recieve to detriment! Certainly there have been bitterly-contested elections in this country before. Party spirit is always rise, and in such vivid, excitable, disputatious communities as ours are, and I trust always will be, it is the very soul of freedom. To those who reflect upon the means and ends of popular government, nothing seems more stupid than in grand generalities to depreciate party spirit. Why, government by

parties and through party machinery is the only possible method by which a free republic can accomplish the purpose of its existence. The old republics of the past may be said to have fallen, not because of party spirit, but because there was no adequate machinery by which party spirit could develop itself with facility and regularity. Never before did a representative republic on any considerable scale exist. Popular representation, the election of men to speak each for a hundred thousand or more of their fellow-citizens at some central point—familiar as we are with it, so much so that it seems like one of the elemental laws—was entirely unknown to the republics great and small, of antiquity or of the middle ages. That which makes liberty all over the earth, hailed the announcement that the brief history of the United States had come to an end, that the bubble democracy had burst, that *Hinc deicta* was already inscribed on the tombstone of the great republic; that she was no longer to her name on the great roll of nations; all this is still ringing in our ears. And then it was that we pondered quickly and well the value of those holy words—Nation and Union—with which liberty is an empty phrase.

Yet after all, suppose the Union gone; the United States abolished instead of slavery; still we had our sacred state rights to fall back upon. Massachusetts was "sovereign and independent"; still, and Rhode Island or Delaware, each with its own fleets and armies, might defy all the powers of the world. Ah! my friends, the good sense as well as the patriotism of the great majority in all the free states, though all the forms and appliances for energetic action are present, if the party spirit, the potent expansive vapor which moves all things, is absent or insufficient. The modern kingdom of Italy has the freest constitutional form compatible with limited monarchy, a liberal and expanded represented system; but with the bulk of the people there is a deficiency of the warm popular element, the party spirit, the political steam. I have heard of representative districts where there were fifteen hundred voters, and where not five thought of going to the polls during what should have been an exciting political canvass. Such is the effect upon a country of centuries of political childhood, of parental and ancestral despotism. The task of the patriot who believes in human progress, in political and human freedom, is harder in that country than in ours, but the brave hearts of Italy know not despair.

I offer the following suggestions, the result of my close observation and long experience: If the color be light, sorrel or chestnut, his feet, legs and face white—these are marks of kindness. If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse for being trained to anything; as respects such horses, the better you treat them, the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of this description stand a whip if well fed. If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dished faced. He may be so far gentle as not to rear, but he will have too much go-ahead in him to be safe with everybody. If you want a fool, but a horse of great bottom got a steep bay with not a white hair about him, if his face is dished, so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse that is not an expert rider; they are always tricky and unsafe. If you want one that will never give out, never buy a large overgrown one; A black horse enjoys not the heat, nor white ones the cold. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about his head, the more the better. Selecting thus, made are of great docility and gentle disposition.

INIAN ARIOLO published in the report of the agricultural Department, a Mr. Wolfinger says the cheapest and most easily attainable and best of all manures for a corn crop is, *green manures*, of red clover, either in its green or ripened seed, dried, state, ploughed down three or four inches, and just enough to prevent wastage, and yet near enough the surface of the ground to be acted on by the sun's heat until the air. In its dry clover thus affords containing getting and expelling pot of the corn. Both corn and wheat grown over a clover lay are very generally free from disease and insects, and better in yield and quality than crops grown on or with animal manure. But to realize this, we must manure the clover while quite young, with liberal supplies of plaster, lime or sand, well-ripened manure spread broadcast over the growing plants.

A. C. Clark, Seneca county, N.Y., writes: "I purchased one peck of the early June potato last spring, and cut them, leaving but one eye to a set, and planted three feet apart one set to a hill. The soil was of moderate fertility. I did not use any manure or fertilizer of any kind. The drought affected them some so it being very dry about the time they were setting. I dug them yesterday, Aug. 20th, and they produced just seventeen and a half bushels, good measure from the one peck."

STATE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

One would think that we had heard enough by this time of that sound of war

now utterly devoid of meaning, state sovereignty. For one, I recognize no sovereign in this country, no sovereignty. It is a feudal Anglo-Norman phrase, not good English nor good sense as applied to our institutions and habits. We have long since got rid of the thing, and it would be better to have done with the word.

Liver since we, the people of the United States, eighty years ago, laid down the constitution as the basis of our political fabric up to this hour, there has been no supreme law other than the will of the people as expressed according to the rules prescribed.

In this school district, this township, this state we, as portion of that people, are free to make our laws, to govern ourselves, to organize all the multifarious and infinite details which make up the main substance of our political lives, so far as distinct, to our

state has the right to interfere with the business or to trespass on the domain of the individual; but in all that we do we must submit to that universal law which enwraps us in an atmosphere, and which we call the Constitution. Any ordinance or statute in violation of that law, whether by the select men of a village, or the highest authorities of the protestant church, is null and void, so soon as it is pronounced by the tribunals to which the people have confided the right and responsibility of giving him the vote. The end justifies the means. To refuse the franchise to a man not because he is ignorant, but because he is black, seems to me as preposterous as to deny to him because he is not six feet high.

As to what is called negro supremacy, I confess this to be a subject beyond my comprehension. I suspect that the conservative politicians of the seceding states will find even less difficulty in manipulating the negro vote of the South than they did for thirty years or more in controlling the majority of white-voters in the North. Negro supremacy may be a good phrase to come into in those regions, but I doubt whether the white citizens of the slave states are much appalled by the sound.

We are told that "the southern people are not hostile to the negroes, and would not persecute them if they had the power to do so; that they have grown up among the whites who have been accustomed to look upon them with kindly eyes." So much the better. Now that kindness to the negro is manifested in some better way than by holding him in perpetual slavery, by selling his wife and children before his eyes, by tracking his fugitive steps with bloodhounds, by refusing his testimony in courts of justice, by depriving him of every right of a human creature; it is perfectly possible that better relations between employer and laborer may be long established. But I doubt whether any one seriously expects that the negro will obtain political or intellectual supremacy in any part of this continent; or that the Caucasian race anywhere needs discriminating legislation in its favor to prevent it from lapsing into subjection to the African. If we can protect these unfortunate who have ever trusted us, and whose hopes of deliverance have ever pointed to the north star, against the possibility of falling into some kind of bondage and disability again; if we can give the means of self-protection by putting the ballot in their hands it is as much as we can expect at present.

But beyond unequivocal expression of the democratic dogma in regard to the reconstruction laws, we leave on highest authority the practical purpose of that party; should they succeed at the election. This purpose, so far as I can understand the English language, seems to be a renewal of the war. I can comprehend the word allegiance, although this is a feudal, personal term, not very grateful to any American ear, but I can comprehend it only in its national application. I can swear allegiance strictly to the great Union of which I have the honor to be a citizen, which oppresses me never, but which is always ready to protect me against a world in arms, but blind fealty to the bohemia of a state, to a corporation which long ago parted voluntarily and wisely with all the essential attributes of what is called sovereignty in order to help create a higher organism—such allegiance is incomprehensible to me as allegiance to my school district or to the city ward where I happen to reside.

I find that all the necessary functions of local self-government, legislative, judicial, administrative, have been carefully reserved and kept out of the sphere of the general government, and I know that government to be already so oppressed with national functions which it must discharge, as to have small leisure for absorbing into itself those local powers which are necessary to the autonomy of the state and the municipality.

THE CRY OF TYRANNY.

The party now in power is arraigned for its career of unparalleled oppression and tyranny during and since the rebellion.

UNPARALLELED TYRANNY! Will you search the records of all the civil wars ever waged, upon this planet and find one solitary nation, to elect periodically chief magistrates for those functions which in most countries are discharged by rulers appointed over the people according to permanent and inglorious fictions, it is for us on this occasion to see very closely the doctrines and principles and the charters of the rival parties. Which of the two is most in harmony with that great democratic principle which this republic most obey, if it is not to perish forever? And I believe that most of us—Democrats and Republicans—are honestly desirous of obeying that law. I question no man's motives.

STATE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

One would think that we had heard enough by this time of that sound of war

in reverence and regard for the Union, like Constitution and welfare of the country.

I, for one, am prouder as an American, of the instantaneous abandoning of our victorious hosts when their work was done than I was, of them assembling with such unexampled patriotism when the Union was assailed.

More than all is it gratifying to every patriot hear that there has been no limitation here of that foul vengeance upon the vanquished which has stained the conclusion of every civil war, except our own, with the indelible marks of useless bloodshed. The word universal amnesty is trembling on every lip throughout the country, and must soon be spoken; but prudence, honor, justice require that with that benevolent word should be coupled impartial suffrage and inviolable guarantees of civil rights.

This is not the time to examine the question of suffrage from an *a priori* point of view. The right to cast a vote should entail upon its possessor the corresponding duty of understanding the subject voted upon, and an educational suffrage for whole population, whatever its colors, would perhaps be the most reasonable condition.

But I doubt whether in present circum-

stances any better way of protecting the

freelances in his civil rights can be found than by giving him the vote.

We are told every day that we are

just to the seceding states because we exact

guarantees that could be reasonably expected.

They have abolished slavery; they have

repealed the ordinances of secession; what

would we have more? Abolished slavery?

Why, the first gun fired against Fort Sumter abolished slavery—the proclamation of

Lincoln registered the abolition, and the

surrender of the rebel armies confirmed it.

To submit to the abolition of slavery now

is like submitting the pretension of the

equinoxes, or solemnly adhering to the law

of gravitation.

As for amending the ordinances of seces-

sion, we thought them already pronounced

bust by a tribunal which is even higher than

the Supreme Court, by that dread arbitra-

ment to which kings and commonwealths

must make their last appeal. A formal re-

peal of these statutes, since the war annul-

led them, seems superfluous enough.

Concerning Who is Who and What is What.

We find the following gossip of certain literary productions and their author claimants in the New York *Sun*, of this morning:

The controversy about that clever little piece of sentimentality, "Rock me to sleep, Mother," is still fresh in the public memory. It was published as the work of Mrs. O. Akers, of Richmond, Va., and gained much popularity under her auspices when the Hon. Alexander Marcellus Walker Ball, of Elizabeth, came forward with piles of evidence and oceans of argument to prove the true original Jacobs. That difference of opinion likewise remains unsettled. Public feeling naturally inclines to the side of the lady; especially as the Hon. Mr. Ball had been a member of the New Jersey Legislature, a fact altogether inconsistent with poetry. But on the whole the proofs on each side were thought to be about even; and nobody can now be found but the friends of the parties and their professional advocates, if they have any, who entertain a positive belief upon the subject.

Now we have a new aspirant to the honor of having written that celebrated poem commonly known as "Tear Down that Flaming Lie!" This piece we have always supposed to be the creation of the late Gen. Halpine. At the time of its first publication in the *Tragedie*, in 1854, he was in the habit of writing poems for that journal. We have had for several years a pretty clear recollection that he brought the manuscript there and himself placed it in the hands of the then managing editor. Before it was published, he was spoken about it, as its author. Since its publication we have conversed with him concerning it a dozen times. It was repeatedly attributed to him in print during his lifetime, and the signature was not denied by him. After his death, his associates in the *Citizen*, in their extended obituary notice, stated that he was the author of the piece.

Mr. Wm. Orland Bourne now says that he wrote it, and sent it privately to the *Tragedie*, as he sent several other poems of a similar character about the same time. This is surprising. It is contrary to all our remembrance. We can't only say that nobody has been plucked. Mr. Bourne's word is entitled to the greatest respect, and his memory is much less likely to be fault than ours. Still this seems like one of those curious cases in which it is difficult to arrive at any absolute judgment with regard to the real authorship of a literary work.

As Charles A. Dana was managing editor of the *Times* at the time Gen. Halpine's poem was published, we suppose his testimony settles the claim of Mr. Bourne.

What did the Democratic party do when Sherman to the sea, the name of Gen. Blair, is conspicuous and historical. No man in this country whose government he helped to maintain against armed rebellion, would pluck a single leaf from his laurels. But he is a candidate for the second office, and may, if elected, succeed to the first.

And how does this eminent citizen compound the duties of the next President? He tells us that his foremost duty will be to mitigate the statute book, to duly the law of the land, to trample into the dust the Reconstruction laws? As the Senate in any event must remain Republican, and therefore opposed to the repeal of these laws, that repeal must be effected, in spite of the Senate, by Executive authority.

The army is to be "compelled" to undo its usurpation. The Senate is to be "compelled" by the co-operation of the President, to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. The President being sworn to maintain the Constitution, will, it is declared, fail of his duty if he allows Congress to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are palpable violations of its fundamental principles.

And has it really come to this?

Those United States of America, after sus-

taining a gigantic rebellion against the law,

are not a government of laws after all, but a

a government of force.

And the army is to be "compelled" to

undo the acts of Congress.

And the Senate is to be "compelled" to

overturn the acts of the House.

And the House is to be "compelled" to

overturn the acts of the Senate.

And the President is to be "compelled" to

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The debt in 1857 was \$29,000,000,
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these very Democrats are exceedingly anxious
to impeach Republican financial ad-
ministration, and be allowed to spend the
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The Republicans are trying to pay off and
lighten the load, the Democrats put on the
country. Which party ought to have
power?

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the most delicate person can accomplish a day's wash-
ing in a perfectly short space of time, clearer
than by boiling. When the clothes are bleached
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beautifully by this process; also, cleaning, soap,
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The Climate

is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, outdoor work can be car- ried on nearly all winter, whilst the sum- mer is warmer than in the north.

Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the cli- mate soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspe- psia, Pulmonary affections, or General De- bility, as hundreds here will will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Malaria, Chills and Fevers in this section.

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