That this Convention appoint a committee of two from each State, with power to increase their numbers, whose business it shall be to carry out the recommendations in the foregoing report, which refers to State committees upon the subject of a newspaper.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Charles B. Ray
R. Banks
Wm. P. McIntire
N. W. Jones
H. H. Garnet
T. Woodson
S. H. Davis

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE UPON AGRICULTURE.

Your committee, to whom had been referred the subject of Agriculture, regret that they have not had time to consider the subject so fully as its nature and importance demands. They beg leave, however, to submit the following as the result of their deliberations.

Among the variety of things, as well in our own country, as in all civilized countries, which tend to elevate man, or to the luxuries of life, the beet and the maple tree, will, prepared from it will buy a farm quite large enough, and will find in all the necessary accompaniments, with no other possessions, is independent and wealthy; and how can he be otherwise for with a congenial sun, and the congenial showers, as both of which he is sure to have, they are unavoidable, and come of a natural necessity; with these the earth will, as she has done, yield her increase, food for man, and food for beast. In the language of another we would say, "If we take good care of old mother earth (cultivate her) she will take good care of us." Besides, the products for food, from the same nature of society, will come the necessary products for clothing; hemp and flax, wool will grow upon the sheep's back, and the worm will spin our silk, and the wheel, the distaff and the loom will convert them into the convenient state for the back, and this the farmers can do in and among themselves; as to the luxuries of life, the best what does the tree need, where he cannot be cultivated, furnish one of the most needful. Is not such a man independent? who is more so? say more, who as much so? For who can live without the things which he grows? and where shall he who does not produce them, and must have them, go for a supply, but to the farmer—he is the farmer's dependent, how much gold soever he may have, or however many ships, or houses, or other things he may possess, these are nothing to him, unless he be supplied with what the agriculturist has, without money, and as it were without price.

Besides being independent, he is also wealthy. His farm may have cost him in its present state of cultivation, not to exceed 300 hundred dollars—that sure in money or in merchandise, commercial, or in most mechanical business, would be a capital insufficient from which to hope, even, for an ordinary living—in most cases, in most of the operations, with a capital so small, despair would attend at every step, such a sum is but a fractional part of the value of the wardrobe of persons in some circumstances in life. Yet in the more preferable countries for agriculture, it will buy a farm quite large enough, build an house, furnish the necessary implements, and make other improvements sufficient to produce a happy living. And if he is not wealthy at the commencement; as wealth may be estimated in the older countries, or the popular cities, or even in the neighborhood where he lives, he is so progressively according to their standard, and having enough, he is so really. Still further, his farm produces, or yields him all that is necessary to live upon; he need not go in debt; at the same time, his farm is improving, and his land increasing in value, and every new crop he reaps, or new acre he cultivates, his wealth is increasing, and a few years finds him prepared to add farm to farm, and to give presently to one son a farm here, and to another a farm yonder; and himself living as he always has done, independently all the time.