

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 16, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WM. A. FORTELE, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

New Advertisements.

- A Piano for sale. Apply at this office. Read advertisement of Cassville Seminary. Good Farming Land for sale, by Daniel Knode. Attention, Guards!!!! Attention!!!! Administrator's Notice, by H. Williamson, Adm'r. Moses Strouse is selling Clothing at and below cost.

Illinois Lecompton State Convention.

Some five weeks ago the regular Democratic State Convention assembled, nominated a State ticket, and passed resolutions strongly anti-Lecompton. The Lecompton delegates withdrew and issued a call for another State Convention of the friends of the President's Kansas policy. On Friday last this Convention met and put in nomination a second Democratic State ticket. This proceeding, on the part of the Lecompton Democrats of Illinois, is to be regretted. If the friends of the President's Kansas policy will not submit the action of a State Convention, where the majority of the delegates are anti-Lecompton, how is it possible for them to expect the anti-Lecompton Democrats to submit to the action of a State Convention where a majority of the Delegates are Lecompton? In this State the Lecompton Democrats ruled the State Convention which put in nomination our State ticket, and thus far the Democratic press of the State, without an exception, have yielded to the will of the majority. But, if the Lecompton Democrats will not support a State nomination—where the nominees are anti-Lecompton Democrats—there is a possibility of a general division of the party throughout the Union. The responsibility of such a result will rest with the unprincipled men who wish to be considered the earnest and devoted friends of the President, and leaders in the great Democratic party. Such leaders the party will be compelled to drive from its ranks, if it would avoid an inglorious defeat in every State in the Union.

The News.

Storms and floods have been numerous of late, particularly in the West—by which there has been great destruction of property. From every direction we hear of great injury to the crops, by rain and wind.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia county, has been appointed by the President, Minister to Ecuador.

Col. JAS. A. GIBSON, of Allegheny county, has been appointed by the President, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Pittsburg.

The Utah war ended—millions saved to the Treasury.

Congress, it is expected, will adjourn this week. On Saturday, the Loan bill, authorizing the borrowing of twenty millions of dollars, was passed by both Houses.

New Orleans has quieted down and business is resumed, but the Vigilance Committee still hold meetings.

The Johnstown Tribune names Hon. Geo. TAYLOR of this place, for Supreme Judge.—Judges PEARSON of Dauphin, and MEREDITH of Philadelphia, have also been spoken of for nomination by the State Convention.

CHRYS L. PERSHING, Esq., of Johnstown, THADDEUS BANKS, Esq., and Maj. JESSE R. CRAWFORD, of Hollidaysburg, and Judge KIMMEL, of Somerset, have been spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congress, in this district.

The "American," the "American Republican," and the "Republican" parties have united in a call for a Union State Convention at Harrisburg on the 14th of July next, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner.

SWILL-MILK IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Democrat says the Chicago people are mostly fed on swill-milk, from cows kept at the distilleries, and proposes to abate the nuisance. It also makes the following extraordinary statement: "There are several persons in our city who supply families with milk that have not a cow in the world. They manufacture milk from chalk and drugs."

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. LEWIS:—"Who will be the next Democratic candidate for Congress?" is a question which is beginning to attract some attention. We want a man of integrity, too stern to yield either to dictation or to blandishment; of habits which will insure his presence in his seat to guard the interests of the district, and of ability which will reflect honor upon his constituency. We want, moreover, one who has not been an office-seeker. "The people should rule," is the fundamental truth of Democracy, and they should call out those whom they wish to serve them, instead of bestowing office, as they have too often done, upon those who have been unfit for it, or for anything else, merely because it has been sought for. Desirous to see a candidate nominated whose long and unswerving adherence to true Democracy—to the rights of the people, would rally to his support the whole party in the district. I would, in the name of many with whom I am connected, direct attention to the name of THADDEUS BANKS, Esq., of Blair county, a name so well and so favorably known that commendation would be superfluous.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

Educational.—Annulment of Teachers' Certificates.

[For the Globe.]

The following resolution was offered by A. W. Benedict, in a teachers' meeting in this place, and published in the School Journal:

"Resolved, That the provision in the 41st section of the School law giving the County Superintendent the right to annul the professional certificate of any teacher upon his own mere notion, whether induced by ill-will, caprice, prejudice or power, without any assigned cause, affecting the capacity, integrity or good morals of the teacher, is an arbitrary and oppressive enactment, not in harmony with the genius of our institutions, and demands repeal or amendment."

Subsequently, in a letter to the Journal, Mr. Benedict says:

"Among the published proceedings of the Educational Association of Lancaster county, as they appear on page 328 of the School Journal, for May, a resolution was offered by Mr. Davis, which originated from myself in the Huntingdon County Institute in February last. My object was to call the minds of those most interested, to what seemed a defect in our School law, in hope that a remedy would be found which would produce no evil results."

"The discussion in your Association, and the excellent and opposite remarks made by yourself in the Journal, convince me that I did not over estimate the importance of the question. I did not then, nor do I now, believe that the School System needs any such power as is referred to in the resolution, to protect or sustain itself; but that its presence in the law will ultimately engender dislike and opposition. I said then, that no Superintendent who valued the permanence and success of our School system, more than he did the sceptre of power, would doubt the necessity of a change in the proviso of the 41st section of the School law. I will quote its provision:—

"Provided, That the County Superintendent may annul any such certificate given by him or his predecessor in office, when he shall think proper, giving at least ten days' previous notice thereof, in writing, to the teacher holding it and to the directors and controllers of the district in which he or she may be employed."

"It gives to the Superintendent the power of a despot. Without cause—without right—without hearing, a certificated member of an honorable profession can be disgraced. Notice is required, it is true. It is only notice to quit. That notice, like the familiar of the Inquisition, stops the envious, hated or perhaps suspected teacher, in his quiet, faithful round of duties, and in ten days, his means of livelihood and his good name are gone. No charge is made—no accuser appears—no evidence of guilt required or made known. Innocence has no opportunity to prove that slander, 'the foulest whelp of sin,' has done the mischief. The silent and unseen tread of doom overtakes the victim; and why, or by whom he fell is never known. This is the spirit and letter of the law, unadorned by the restraining grace, which a wise and prudent State Superintendent has, by his timely decision, thrown over its deformities."

"The County Superintendent was erected to individualize, and professionalize teachers. An arduous, responsible and meritorious task was theirs. It was important to fix a standard of merit, that the place and badge of honor might be won and wore by the deserving. Their certificate, like the star of the Legion of Honor, should confer dignity on every wearer and of which none should be despoiled but for acts which disgrace our common manhood—crime, cruelty, or immoral practices. I refer, of course, to permanent certificates. A temporary certificate expires by its own limitation. A permanent certificate once fairly won, gives its possessor a place in his profession, and there should be no power, any where, to force its surrender so long as the teacher's manhood and virtue are unimpaired. In none of the professions are all equal in eminence, yet all remain in the profession."

"It is said the power has not been, and will not be exercised. The first may be true, (and even that I doubt); the latter is not known. Experience, our nature, and the history of the past, proves that absolute power is never surrendered without a struggle; and now the very circumstance that any one County Superintendent opposes the repeal of this proviso, which gives such power, proves that there is pleasure in the knowledge that the thunderbolt descends at the will of its master; and the timid tremble,—though none be blasted by its wrath."

"Amendment is needed. Every profession should have the power to cast out the disreputable. How shall this be done for the teacher? Your suggestion is a good one. I should be content that the County Superintendent should be the judge to try every charge, upon written specifications with notice to the accused. Possibly your plan is better;—a board of teachers, with the Superintendent to preside, and a majority to make up the finding; and that finding I think should be submitted to the State Superintendent for approval. I trust the subject will be discussed, now, until the remedy is found and applied."

Huntingdon, May 13, 1858.

At the time this resolution was offered no professional certificates had been annulled.—Only one temporary certificate, out of more than three hundred granted in two years, had been annulled. Under the immediate instructions of the State Superintendent, the old form of certificates has been recently recalled and the new form issued as far as teachers have complied with instructions from the same Department. The tendency of Superintendents, everywhere, is directly opposite to the assumption of this resolution. Certificates are granted and graded above the qualifications, and then tolerated until complaints are heard and reflected upon Superintendents.—I would regret to suppose this resolution was offered to forestall our obedience to instructions of the Department, which were published in the School Journal; for it has always afforded us pleasure to ask and receive advice, from men of discretion and judgment, and in an important duty like the one here alluded to, it would be a relief to have others share the responsibility with us; but an untimely reproach, would compel a self-reliance, to assume the place of conference and cordiality.

A decision by the State Superintendent is law in all such cases; and his instruction to County Superintendents,—as all certificates and instructions originate from the same source—requiring Superintendents to grant a full hearing to accused teachers, will render a patching of the acts of Assembly unnecessary. The ability of a teacher to hold a permanent certificate; the six directors legally arbitrating for the right; an intelligent com-

munity to observe; and a State Superintendent to correct; all are a sufficient guaranty against imposition. Furthermore, the annual conference of County Superintendents, with the State Superintendent to hear and determine, is vigilant in the correction of any real inconsistencies. That body recognizes no oracles inside or outside of it; and most courts dwelling upon mere assumptions, should investigate so far as not to prove a detriment to the general interest of education.

"And now the fact that one Superintendent opposes," &c., &c.; no one opposed the resolution, no one answered it; for no one cared. Conscious of no design we suspected none in others. The restraining grace of the resolution and letter which follows it to the Journal, are admirably calculated to make impressions abroad which need corrections; and it is calculated to engender discord where its merits will be least understood. In political action and in personal aggrandisement, a resort is often had to the establishment of false prejudices; but in educational affairs even the appearance of it should be shunned.

The duty of granting and withdrawing certificates, I have considered with a deep solicitude for right; seeing the path of duty plainly, I shall pursue it, without "ill-will, caprice, or prejudice," and unimpaired and uninfluenced by either. The subject of "professionalizing teachers" deserves a separate article, and we feel competent for the discussion. ALBERT OWEN, County Superintendent.

EXHIBITION.—Prof. Moore and lady will give an interesting lecture, in the Court House, on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, descriptive of recent Travels in the Unexplored Regions of South America. The Professor and lady are stopping at Johnston's Exchange Hotel, for three or four days, where ladies and gentlemen can call and examine the Indian curiosities obtained by them in that country.—The Mansfield (Ohio) Herald, in noticing an Entertainment given by Prof. Moore and lady, in that place, says:

"We congratulate the citizens of Mansfield that we have an exhibition for a few evenings at Sturges & Bigelow's Hall, that is not only calculated to amuse but instruct the mind of both young and old, and for the credit of ourselves as American citizens, this entertainment should receive more than ordinary patronage. It is not often that we have felt ourselves called upon to speak thus of any exhibition that has visited our city; but Prof. Moore comes to us with credentials emanating from the highest sources in the United States, as an explorer in foreign lands and a scientific devotee to the development of natural science."

The Sword Drawn in Illinois.

The intelligence from Illinois disposes of all doubt as to the future policy of the Democratic opponents of the Cincinnati platform, in that State, and per consequence in every other State in the Union. The convention of office-holders, held at Springfield on the 9th of June, has placed in nomination a full ticket against the regular nomination of the Democratic party.

We do not speak of these things with pleasure. They are not agreeable to our feelings. But we have a duty to perform to a great cause, and we shall not fail to discharge that duty. A monstrous attempt is making to crush the Democratic party to the earth. Revolting doctrines are put forth, and made a test. In this State these doctrines are commended to us by what is called the regular organization of the Democratic party.—In Illinois they are forced upon the Democracy over the heads of the regular organization. In these doctrines because they have been adopted by the regular organization. In Illinois, this support is exacted in defiance of all regular nominations. Here we are out of the party if we do not go for the regular nomination; there we are out of the party if we do not oppose them! And to make this consistency acceptable, the public money is squandered like water, and the most profligate scoundrels put in office to excite vengeance upon some of the purest and most upright citizens in the Union. It needed the achievement of the office-holders in Illinois to crown the column of inconsistency, proscription, and tyranny, which has grown out of these events of the last nine months.—What will the Democracy of Pennsylvania say to the new demand which is made upon their forbearance and their fidelity?—The Press.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—During the present season, and before the last freshet, as we learn by statistics in the Brookville (Pa.) Jeffersonian, there have been sent, by way of Red Bank creek, seven hundred and fourteen timber rafts, containing eight hundred and eighty thousand six hundred feet lineal measure; also, two hundred and eleven board rafts, containing a sum total of six millions three hundred and forty-eight thousand feet of sawed lumber, which, at the average of \$9 per thousand, the price this season, amounts to the sum of \$57,132. The square timber run out of the creek will, at the lowest calculation measure two cubic feet to the foot lineal, making 1,617,200 feet cubic measurement, which, at seven cents, amounts to \$113,204. Add these two items together and we have the sum of \$170,336 as the value of the productions of the forest within a few miles of Brookville. The Clarion river, the northern line of the county, carries off annually from Forest, Elk, and Jefferson, an amount double that sent by Red Bank, while the Mahoning valley sends through that stream, from the southern part of the county, an amount equal to what is done on Red Bank. These statistics will serve to give some idea of the value of the products and the business done in the lumber country.

THE WEATHER.—The following snatches of poetry describe the weather of the past four weeks pretty accurately:

It shines, it rains; Then shines again; What does the weather mean? It hangs in doubt, The sun comes out, With drizzling mists between. Now dark, now light, Like night, like day, 'Tis changing, fickle weather; It mists at times, Then rains or shines, And sometimes all together.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

The Utah Difficulty—Proclamation of President Buchanan.

OFFICIAL.

By James Buchanan, President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, The Territory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countries, who have for several years past manifested a spirit of insubordination to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting under the influence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrendered their judgment, refuse to be controlled by any other authority. They have been often advised to obedience, and these friendly counsels have been answered with defiance. Officers of the Federal Government have been driven from the Territory for no offence but an effort to do their sworn duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of their functions, and the records of the Courts have been seized and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been openly claimed by the leading inhabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their hostility to the lawful government of the country has at length become so violent that no officer bearing a commission from the chief magistrate of the Union can enter the Territory or remain there with safety; and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Salt Lake, or anywhere else in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition to which a strange system of terrorism has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no one could express an opinion favorable to this Government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

After carefully considering this state of affairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the laws faithfully executed, it seemed to me right and proper that I should make such use of the military force at my disposal as might be necessary to protect the federal officers in going into the Territory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the army to march for the City of Salt Lake, or within reach of that place, and to act in case of need as a posse for the enforcement of the laws. But in the meantime, the hatred of that misguided people for the just and legal authority of the government had become so intense that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of the United States. They have organized an armed force, far from contemptible in point of numbers, and trained it, if not with skill, at least with great assiduity and perseverance. While the troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage wagons, which happened to be unprotected, was attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mormon forces, and the provisions and stores with which the train was laden were wantonly burnt. In short, their present attitude is one of decided and unreserved enmity to the United States and to all their loyal citizens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the Government by military force has not only been expressed in words, but manifested in overt acts of the most unequivocal character.

Fellow-citizens of Utah, this is a rebellion against the Government to which you owe allegiance. It is levying war against the United States, and involves you in the guilt of treason. Persistence in it will bring you to condign punishment, to ruin, and to shame; for it is mere madness to suppose that with your limited resources, you can successfully resist the force of this great and powerful nation.

If you have calculated upon the forbearance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this Government will fail to put forth its strength and bring you to submission—you have fallen into a grave mistake. You have settled upon territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States, and paid for out of their treasury. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories, whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will or can permit you to erect in their very midst a Government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religion. The Constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your creed, whether it be true or false. That is a question between your God and yourselves, in which I disclaim all right to interfere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure and may live on in your present faith or change it for another at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this Government has never, directly or indirectly, sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your ecclesiastical affairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

This rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without just cause, without reason, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your Government by Congress, have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restraints than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the Government of the United States in its operations upon the Territories.

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a full and free pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the Federal Government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall upon your own heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately and reflect well before you reject this tender of peace and good will. Now, therefore, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of

Utah, to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah, who shall submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditions and treasons heretofore by them committed; warning those who shall persist, after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military force now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this Government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. [L. s.] Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second. JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President: LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

President's Message on Utah Affairs.

He considers the difficulties terminated—No occasion for the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A message was received by Congress to-day from the President enclosing a copy of the despatch from Governor Cumming, dated May 2d, received at the State Department yesterday. From the tenor of this despatch the President says he has reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah have terminated, and the laws been restored.

He congratulates Congress on this auspicious event, and he expresses the opinion that there is no occasion to make an appropriation for the three regiments of volunteers authorized for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah, and for the protection of emigrant trains and supplies. Texas can be defended by the regular troops now within her limits.

The President is more gratified, because the events in Utah will afford some relief to the Treasury, and not require a loan and an additional taxation on the people. In the letter to Secretary Cass, Gov. Cumming says he left the camp on the 5th of April, en route to Salt Lake City, accompanied by Col. Kane, as his guide, and two servants. In passing through the settlements, he was greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States in a Territory. Near the Warm Springs, at a line dividing the Great Salt Lake from Davis county, he was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously provided, the Mayor occupying a seat at his side in the carriage.

Ex-Governor Young paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of his journey to receive company. In a subsequent interview Ex-Governor Young evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. Brigham Young's course in this respect, Governor Cumming perceived, met with the approval of a majority of the Salt Lake community.

The Territorial seal, with other public property, was tendered to Governor Cumming by Wm. H. Hooper, the late acting Secretary of the Territory. The records and library remain unimpaired. Gov. Cumming entered upon the performance of his official duty.—With feelings of profound regret he learned that the agent, Wm. Hurlt, was charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in the Vinta valley. The information came from Mr. Hooper. He hoped that Mr. Hurlt could vindicate himself from the charges, yet they demand an investigation.

Governor Cumming had informed Gen. Johnston that he should probably be compelled to make a requisition for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians. At every point he was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute the houses being illuminated in his honor.

Having heard numerous complaints, Gov. Cumming caused public notice to be posted signifying his readiness to relieve those who deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty and assuring the protection of all persons. He kept his office open at all hours, night and day, and received fifty-six men, thirty-three women, and seventy-one children, as desirous of his protection and evincing their disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to be removed.

Governor Cumming says that his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten.—There were between three and four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship. There was the usual profound silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him as the Governor of Utah, and Governor Cumming addressed them for half an hour, telling them that it was his purpose to uphold the Constitution, and that he would expect their obedience to all lawful authority, assuring them of his determination to administer equal and exact justice, &c. He was listened to respectfully. He invited responses, and several spoke, referring in excited tones to the murder of Joseph Smith, to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulated a long chapter of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased, but an appeal from Brigham Young restored calmness. Several afterward expressed regret at their behaviour.

Governor Cumming proceeds to describe the exodus of the Mormons. The people, including the inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the northern part of the Territory, are leaving; the roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children following after, without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seemed not only content, but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination was not fixed upon. Going South seemed to be sufficient to designate the place, but from the private remarks of Young in the Tabernacle, Governor Cumming thinks that they are going to Sonora. Brigham Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men, had left their commodious mansions to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The masses everywhere announced to Governor Cumming that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. The people, though

scattered, every means would be taken to rally them. Some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as Guerrillas. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific is open.

Governor Cumming says that he would leave for the South on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

State Agricultural Society.

[From the Harrisburg Daily Herald.] Messrs. Editors:—The second meeting for the year, of the members of the Executive Committee of the Society was held in this place on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and evinced continued interest in the subject of agriculture. There was a large delegation from Allegheny county, representing the County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, each of which seem determined to exert their best efforts to make the Exhibition in September creditable and attractive.

It was determined, after full discussion of the subject, that in all the leading articles for exhibition there should be sweep-stake premiums, with an increased entrance fee—a new feature, and one we think that will add interest to the exhibition.

It was also decided that the ploughing match, which, by the increased attention thus drawn to this most important subject connected with farming, has conducted more to the benefit of agriculture, than any feature connected with State or County fairs, should be held on Thursday, instead of Friday, as heretofore, thus affording the Judges more time to do justice to both ploughs and ploughmen.

A number of propositions were received from public spirited members in different parts of the State, to furnish on very liberal terms, a full blood Durham Bull, offered as a premium to the County Society that should furnish the largest membership to the State Society, previous to the first of September next. The offer of John S. Goe, Esq., of Brownsville, Fayette county, was accepted by the Board, subject to the approval of a Committee consisting of Messrs. Stokes, Snodgrass, and Wright. Mr. Goe very generously offers as a premium a Spanish Merino Buck for the largest and best herd of cattle, to be on exhibition at the State Fair. I would respectfully call the attention of Presidents and Secretaries of County societies throughout the State to this premium, and as time remains for competition, remark that Bucks county leads the line of subscription for the Bull.

The Premium List has been carefully revised by a competent committee, and 1500 copies ordered for circulation. The Secretary will be pleased to forward copies to any who may desire them, upon their writing to Harrisburg.

A communication was laid before the committee, from the officers of the Pa. R. R. Co., in which they kindly remark that excursion tickets will be opened and articles carried as heretofore, "it being the wish of the company to promote the success of your laudable enterprise as far as they consistently can."

A General Superintendent of the grounds and Superintendents for the different departments of Horticulture, the ring, cattle, farm implements, domestic fowl, dairy and household manufactures, mechanics' hall, artists' hall, &c., &c., were appointed.

Professor S. S. Haldeman, of Columbia, presented the Society, for the library, copies of his new and valuable work, "The History and Transformation of Corydalis Cornutiæ," with beautiful plates of the appearance and anatomy of the insect in its different steps of existence, with several other valuable books.

The Secretary was directed to send a circular to each member of the Executive Committee, asking them to furnish President David Taggart, at Northumberland, ten or twenty names of persons residing in their congressional district, to be placed upon the list of Judges, being careful to secure such only as will be likely to attend, and he takes this method of making that request, not only of the Vice Presidents, but of all interested in the prosperity of the Society throughout the State.

A. O. HESTER, Secretary.

Disastrous Floods at the West.

LAFAYETTE, Ia., June 11, 1858.—It commenced raining here at twelve o'clock on Wednesday noon, and poured down almost incessantly until this (Friday) morning. The Wabash river rose with frightful rapidity, and the inhabitants on the river bottoms awoke in the morning to find their homes filling with water, and were obliged to escape in boats, and swimming on horses. The Wea and Wild Cat creeks, two small streams, rose in a few hours to raging floods. The Toledo, Wabash, and Western railroad, across the Wea creek, was entirely swept away, doing damage to the amount of \$20,000.

There are two more breaks west, and not less than five cutters east, on the same road, are also gone. There are besides three other serious breaks.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to the Wabash and Erie canal. At Walcott the feeder for the level, four miles east, the lock and dam and five hundred feet of embankment are gone. The State bridge is also gone, and there are seven breaks between here and there. There are also several large breaks at Attica, Dauphin, Logansport and Wabash. It will be impossible to use the canal again this summer.

One bridge and several culverts on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad have been swept away. The Wabash river is still rising, and immense quantities of saw logs, rails, &c., are sweeping past. No trains or mails can leave for several days. Whole farms are under water. A large quantity of grain stowed in barns will be a total loss.

HARD TIMES AT THE WEST.—It is strange to read of such a condition of affairs at the West as that usually denominated "hard times," and yet there is abundant evidence that it is so. The following paragraph from the Easton (Pa.) Argus tells the tale: "Money is so scarce there (Wisconsin) that it can be readily loaned out at from twenty to forty per cent. per annum—with the prospect that it will stay loaned out for years to come.—Where money commands such exorbitant rates of interest the country certainly cannot be prosperous. Farm produce is worth almost nothing. We read a letter several days ago from a former citizen of Easton, who now resides in a town in Wisconsin. He says butter is selling there at 10 cents a pound; eggs 5 cents a dozen; potatoes 1 1/2 cents a bushel, and other things in proportion; and as to money, he does not believe the whole population of the town, numbering some 2,500, could raise over \$500 in cash."