

Democratic party from the shame now sought to be put upon it, and bring its Conventions—State and National—back to the principles with which it can alone succeed, and without which it must forfeit its own self-respect, and the confidence of the country, we shall have performed a duty far more important to our country than if we had assisted to elect a President by false professions, or hurled our opponents out of power upon a sectional appeal.

How, then, shall we escape continued defeat, and how repair the shattered fortunes of our once proud and conquering organization? It is easy to break down an Administration or a party unworthy of trust; but to reconstruct such a fabric as will stand the ravages of time and the continued siege of an intelligent and vigilant antagonism requires the exercise of the loftiest patriotism. Let us address ourselves to this momentous task. We are here, not for negative declarations, but for positive and unequivocal action. In the first place, we assert that there can be no success in the future for the Democratic party, unless there should be an instant union against the aggressions of infatuated and treacherous public servants, and the execution of an imperious faction of Southern disunionists, who distinctly claim to control that party. No Convention, whether held at Charleston or at Cincinnati, can ever wield such influences with any hope of triumph for its candidates. We must arrest the tendencies of parties and of power towards sectionalism. Above all, we must set our faces sternly and everywhere against the new and scandalous demand that slavery has become the controlling power of the State; that it shall be elevated above all other property, and shall be forced into the Territories at the point of the bayonet. This is the practical question: whether the people shall rule according to that which was nominated in the bond—whether they shall control and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way—or whether they are to remain the abject creatures of a Congressional majority, who, in defiance of law, shall sit in judgment upon their acts, accepting them only as they come up to the new standard of intervention for the benefit of slavery? The principle of popular sovereignty and non-interference is cardinal and first with us. We can accept no candidate for any office who does not accept that without reservation, and we refuse to recognize any decree intended to ignore or set aside this fundamental condition.

The address was signed by the committee, composed of the following named gentlemen:

- I. W. S. Wierman, Dauphin.
Jas. Gilliland, Centre.
S. C. Wingard, Allegheny.
Samuel Ringwalt, Chester.
S. E. Keller, Lancaster.
Dan. Kistler, Jr., Westmoreland.
Geo. W. Nebigger, Philadelphia.
Samuel L. Young, Berks.
E. N. Willard, Luzerne.
John H. Noply, Butler.
Thos. P. Campbell, Huntingdon.
W. Whitton Redick, Fayette.
A. C. Noyes, Clinton.
John R. Breitenbach, Montgomery.
John Flanagan, Cambria.
G. J. Higgins, Schuylkill.
Bailey Thomas, Philadelphia.
John W. Brown, Dauphin.
T. W. Douglas, Erie.
Wm. J. Hurlock, Reading.
L. S. Cantwell, Armstrong.
R. J. Nicholson, Jefferson.
J. W. Fisher, Philadelphia.

THE GLOBE.

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BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, RECEIPTS, SUBORDINATES, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HORSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$200 Law. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$200 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCHEMATIC FACIES, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

WANTED.—We understand that Mr. Buchanan's interested friends are in want of a printer who will undertake the publication of an organ in this place. There may be a speculation in it—who knows. For a fine large office, rent in advance, inquire at this office.

Tylerizing.—John Tyler, when President, deserted the platform of principles of the party that elected him—the party then deserted him. James Buchanan, like Tyler, spits upon the platform that placed him in the Presidential chair, and has selected Bob Tyler, son of John Tyler, as Chairman of the Office-holders' State Committee, to do the Tylerizing of the Democratic party in this State. Buchanan's first and most ardent friends have nearly all deserted him, and in their place, high in the confidence of the President, may be found men who have either been kicked or starved out of the opposition party. Josiah Randall, but lately from the opposition ranks, now leads the Buchanan Democracy in Philadelphia—and Bob Tyler, though he failed to secure a second nomination for his father, is expected to persuade or drive the Democracy of this State into a second nomination of King James. With such leaders, and Arnold Plumer, J. Porter Brawley & Co., as chief assistants, a full and complete endorsement of Buchanan's political sins, by the Democracy at the next State election, is almost a certainty.

We have on file an interesting letter of Attorney General Black, written shortly after Mr. Buchanan took his seat as President. This letter denounces Democrats who favored the sale of the sinking public works as in league with the "Know Nothings and Abolitionists," to rob the State—and gave them to understand that Mr. Buchanan had determined to come down and proscribe such, for daring to think that the State would be better off if relieved of the management of the works. Some Democrats may think it impossible for a President to stoop so low—yet it is, nevertheless true, that James Buchanan did turn Democrats out of office, and kept others out, because they favored a sale, and appointed men to office who had no other recommendation than that they were opposed to the sale of the ditch, upon which such honest men as old Arnold Plumer made fortunes in a year or two.

The Office-Holders State Ticket.

We neglected to notice in our last, that Wright and Rowe, the nominees of Mr. Buchanan's office holders Convention, had accepted the nominations. They did so but two days before the late Convention, and as they stand fair and square upon a platform repudiated by the independent Democracy of the State, they cannot expect to receive the support of that portion of the party they justify Buchanan and his chiefs in power in proscribing. The day for reconciliation and compromise is past, at least for the present campaign. The Democrats who could not think and act with Mr. Buchanan, were willing to go half way at the first Convention—but how were their propositions received? Crushed out, and whip in, was the command from Washington, and now that we are out of the most corrupt organization that ever disgraced our party, we shall endeavor to serve faithfully those Democrats who believe honesty can and should exist in a party organization. Those who can endorse Mr. Buchanan's treachery to our party, and the best interests of Pennsylvania, will give his nominees, Wright and Rowe, a warm support.—Their names no longer occupy a place at our mast-head. They are Buchanan's nominees—and their success would be an endorsement of his corrupt and tyrannical Administration.

Speech of Judge Knox.

Before the late Democratic State Convention. Mr. President.—I will now, if it be the pleasure of the Convention, make a few remarks relative to the address and resolutions. [Cries of "Go on! We want to hear you!"] Well, gentlemen, I am glad of the opportunity to address you. I approve heartily of the address and resolutions which we have just heard read; and especially do I approve of that resolution which denounces the action of the Convention of the 16th of March last, and utterly repudiates its candidates. [Applause.] It is not because I have any objection to the men nominated. As citizens, I respect them. I believe they are good men. With one of them, I agree in sentiment on the great political questions of the day. To the other, I cheerfully accord honesty and integrity of purpose, as a man and as a representative. Yet, sir, they are the candidates of the Convention of the 16th of March, and from the friends of that Convention they must expect their support, for we, who oppose the tyranny and injustice of the Federal Administration, cannot vote for them with any degree of consistency. [Applause.] We must remember that every vote given for them in October next will be counted as an endorsement of the Administration of James Buchanan.—These men have accepted their nomination without a word against the platform made by the Convention. They have made their bed and so they must lie. As they have taken their positions, so must they stand or fall.—If they had declined the nomination and repudiated the platform upon which they were placed, then the popular-sovereign, non-interference Democrats would have supported them cheerfully, always provided they had been nominated by a proper Convention. [Great applause.] Hence, it is right for us to announce that we reject both platform and nominees put forward by the late Convention. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President, I desire to say a word or two on the matter in issue between the Administration at Washington and the members of this Convention. That Administration and its supporters vilify and abuse us for our opposition to what they are pleased to call the Democratic party, whilst we denounce them for deserting the principles of the Democratic party. Let us see which is true and which is false. Is their charge against us correct, or is our charge against them correct? Which has the deepest root in the affections of the people—the organization of the party or its long cherished principles? For one, I care not for the organization so soon as it has deserted our immortal principles. [Applause.] An organization without principle, is a tree without good fruit—it ought to be cut down. It can only be injurious—certainly it can do no good to anybody. And I say further, that when such an organization aims solely to force African Slavery upon the unwilling people of any of our Territories, we not only have the right, but it is our bounden duty before God and man to resist it. [Long-continued cheering.] It is then true that that organization was destroyed and another was erected to guard the principles and maintain the faith of a living Democracy. [Renewed applause.] In respect to slavery in the States, there is no difficulty. The number is few that would interfere with the institution in the several States. But it is the question of slavery outside of the States that has agitated this Union for years past, and which will agitate it, probably, for years to come. On this question we are divided into various parties.—There is the Garrison-Abolition party. They repudiate this Government entirely, and will take no part in the administration of its affairs. Whilst willing to accept its protection, they deny allegiance, and would gladly break the bonds which make us one people. Then there are the voting Abolitionists or Liberty Men, who believe in the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in States as well as Territories. Neither of

these is large in numbers. Comprising together a handful of men, their efforts are as futile as their doctrines are erroneous. Then we have the Republican party, composed almost entirely of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States. This party is in favor of the intervention of Congress to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territories, and in its National Convention held in June, 1856, declared that though the people of a Territory, might lawfully prohibit by Territorial legislation the existence of slavery within the Territory, they could not legalize its existence therein. Next in order, we may mention the pro-slavery Democrats, who insist that, under the Constitution of the United States, slavery may be introduced into the Territories, but that neither Congress nor the inhabitants of a Territory can interfere with its continuance during the existence of a Territorial government. To avoid the effect of unfriendly Territorial legislation, as well as to remedy the absence of such legislation, these ultraists declare that it is the duty of Congress to provide a slave code for the Territories, and that such a code when made, must be enforced by the power of the General Government. As extraordinary as it may appear, the men entertaining these views, for the time control the organization of the Democratic party, and it is greatly to be feared, that they will make the platform, and nominate the Candidates at the coming Charleston Convention. If they do, it needs no prophet to foretell the result. Defeat, certain, deserved, and overwhelming defeat, will inevitably follow such a base surrender of right and principle to the exacting, domineering spirit, which appears of late to dictate the action of the leading Southern Democrats. It is true that at the present time there seems to be a feeble opposition made by some of the Lecomptonites of the North to this new test of orthodoxy, but there is nothing in the past conduct of these men to warrant the belief that this opposition will be long persisted in. The Secessionists of the South know how to manage their weak and timid brethren of the North. A little bluster, a few threats, go far to mollify their remonstrances, particularly if large promises are made of future patronage and power; for these men believe in future rewards, if they do not in future punishment. After supporting the Lecompton Constitution in all its hideous deformity, surely they will not hesitate to assist in providing a Congressional code for the protection of slavery in the Territories. The only drawback to their assistance will consist in the fact that but very few of them, will be in a position to vote for or against the proposed measure. Lecompton is dead, and so are the most of its friends and supporters—politically dead. However much this may be regretted by their personal friends, but few will have the hardihood to deny the justice of the verdict which has consigned them to political oblivion. All the parties which I have referred to, are necessarily sectional ones; and their strength or weakness depends not so much upon their merits or demerits, as upon the particular locality where that strength is to be tested. Hence whilst the New England States send almost an entire delegation to Congress in favor of Congressional intervention against slavery, the extreme Southern States are equally united in demanding that intervention for its protection. But, in my judgment, the truth is not to be found in either extreme. The middle ground of non-intervention is, unquestionably, the correct one. Let the people of the Territories, as well as those of the States, decide for themselves whether they will or will not have the institution of African Slavery amongst them; and let them decide this, not merely when they come to form a Constitution for State government, but also whilst they remain in a Territorial condition. The doctrine which confines popular sovereignty in its application to the Territory, to the mere right to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, converts all our Territories into slave-holding communities, and makes the question in the end turn, not upon the adoption, but upon the abolition of slavery. I will not detain you longer in discussing a question so fully understood and appreciated as this question is by the members of this Convention and the people of this Commonwealth. I desire, however, to call the attention of the Convention to a matter which more immediately affects us all as citizens of Pennsylvania. Every member of the Convention was aware that the Governor of Pennsylvania had been traduced and vilified, upon the ground of his conduct in the sale of the State canals. In 1857, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing the sale of the main line of our public improvements. The sale was made to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. When the legislature of 1858 assembled at Harrisburg, it was discovered that there was almost unanimous sentiment in favor of the sale of the balance of the canals, the three branches, but there was a difference of opinion as to the manner of the sale. Some were in favor of selling them at public sale for the highest price which could be obtained, without regard to the purchasers; whilst others were in favor of disposing of the branch canals, which remained as the property of the State, in such a manner as would insure the completion of a great public highway then in process of construction—the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. After a long contest, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the sale of the branches to the Sunbury and Erie road for \$3,500,000. That bill was passed without interference of any kind on the part of the State Administration, and up to the time the bill came before the Governor, he did not believe that his friends knew what his action would be upon it, whether it would be favorable or otherwise. There had been no interference by the Governor or the members of his Administration, either in favor of, or against the bill, whilst it was before the Legislature. It was signed. It gave aid to an important work which passed through the section of country in which the Governor resided; the road ran through one hundred miles of the district he had represented in the Senate; his own personal friends, his own people, the men he had known intimate, and the country he knew well, were deeply interested in the measure, and he gave his sanction to the bill, which had already been sanctioned by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. The bill contained a provision that if the company should resell the canals and realize over \$3,500,000 by their sale, that 75 per cent of the excess should be paid to the State, and it also provided that no resale by the company should be made without the assent of the Governor. Under the sale, which was completed to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co., the company had an absolute

right of property in these public works. It was not bound to sell them but could either keep them and operate them itself, or could lease them to other parties, or sell them.— There was no power given the Governor to make a contract for their sale; there was no power given to him to force the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to sell; the property was the company's with the simple provision, that if it did sell for over \$3,500,000, seventy-five per cent. of all such excess should go into the coffers of the State. A sale was made of these public works, and particular objection has been made because the Governor approved of the sale of the Delaware Division for \$1,775,000, when an offer of a higher price had been made for it. Great efforts had been made by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to sell the Delaware Division to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. A correspondence took place between the parties, but the Sunbury and Erie Railroad company refused to pay that much. The best offer the company would make, was \$1,500,000; and when it was likely that the sale to that company for a higher price would be a failure, an effort was made by the President and Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to induce others to buy, and an association of individuals in Philadelphia, composed of many of the most respectable and influential men there—men of the largest means, and of excellent reputation as men of business and citizens—was formed, and an offer was made by them to purchase the Delaware Division for \$1,775,000. These gentlemen, before they completed their organization and made their arrangement to raise the money to pay for the canal, asked that the proposed contract of sale should be submitted to the Governor, and that he should give his assent to it or not. The President of the company submitted the proposed contract to the Governor and asked him to assent to it, stating that it was necessary that it should be known whether he would or would not assent to it, before it was finally completed. The Governor, upon being assured that the contract was a fair one, and the offer the best that could be obtained, promised his assent to it. This was communicated to the proposed purchasers, who, upon the faith thereof, went on to complete their organization. The deeds and mortgages were drawn up—the association was formed—the money was raised, and the first instalment of \$75,000 were paid. Then it was, after all this was done, and the word of the Governor had passed, that he would assent to the contract, after this had been communicated to the gentlemen, and the contract had been closed between the parties and when the papers came to be executed, another party stepped in and offered more for the division. These gentlemen appealed to the Governor to carry out their contract, and said they had gone to the expense of making it under the assurance that the approved of it, and had paid their money on the faith of this assurance. The other party had stood by, and had seen the purchase made without making an offer, and when it was completed, they came in and offered a higher price, and wanted to re-open the matter. The Governor thought then, and thinks still, that it was not his duty to withhold his assent, and I ask whether any honest man would have acted otherwise than he did. Suppose either of you had agreed to sell your farm at a certain price, and the contract had been completed, and that before you had signed the deed another man had offered to give you more for the land, could you as an honorable man refuse to carry out your contract already made?—If you could not, do you ask Governor Packer, who is entrusted with the honor as well as the interest of the State, to do that for the State which an honest man would not do in his own business? Because the Governor thus gave his assent he has been abused and vilified; but it is a mere pretence. The effort is to make political capital out of this, when, in reality, the opposition to Gov. Packer, is because he refused to agree with the National Administration on the Lecompton question. Now, gentlemen, let me congratulate you upon the fact that, notwithstanding the pronouncement that was issued by my friend Mr. Tyler, (who is called chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee,) against the meeting of the Convention, it appears that you have had the hardihood and presumption to assemble here to-day, to take your position, and to let your determination be known that you will stand by that position regardless of the consequences. This is no time for timid counsels or timid men. Let those who hesitate in entering upon this movement retire from it until they find it is one in which they can take part with perfect safety. [Cheers.] We want able, decided and energetic men, to carry forward this movement, and we will surely triumph. It is merely a question of time—that is all—and can afford to wait; we can afford to be beaten, to be defeated, if it must be so; but let us appeal to the people of Pennsylvania; and let every Southern State in the Union, to say whether the position we have taken here to-day is not the correct one, and rest as sure as the appeal will not be in vain; for the principle of non-intervention, like the blood of Douglas, will protect itself. Mr. Knox concluded his remarks amid the most enthusiastic applause.

Fourth Annual Report of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, for the Year 1858. To the President and Officers of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request and in behalf of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, I have the pleasure of presenting for your consideration the following Report of our Society for the year 1858. I am aware that this Report should have been transmitted at an earlier period, but it has been delayed somewhat for the purpose of procuring, as far as possible, the statistics and other information connected with the practical operations of the Society, so as to render its perusal more interesting, instructive and satisfactory. This Society is now in the fifth year of successful and practical operation, and in reviewing our history as an Association during the year now past, we find no reason for discouragement, although there is abundant room for improvement. Our progress, though not marked by any special indications of advancement, is, nevertheless, far from being unsatisfactory, and in view of the circumstances by which we have been surrounded, is rather encouraging. In addition to the usual difficulties which ever attend the march of improvement, and the obstacles thrown in the way of modern reform, we have had to contend with an unusual amount of pecuniary embarrassment and financial depression, the apathy of our citizens—even those who are the avowed advocates of improvement—and the well known hostility of the masses toward any encroachment on the time-honored customs of ancient days and the beaten track of their fathers.—As increased interest in the subject of practical agriculture, however, has of late been manifested, which we regard as a healthy indication, and which, during the past two years, seems to be gradually gaining ground. Blight and Mildew, Smut and Weevil, together with numerous other less formidable enemies of the advancing crops, intervening to destroy the products of industry, have tended in no small degree to arouse in the minds of our farmers, a spirit of enquiry and investigation as to the origin and the remedy of these evils. Many who were hitherto satisfied to go on in the old plodding way, so long as industry and economy were the only requisites in order to insure an abundant crop, have thus been led to perceive that there is danger of the grain, and especially the wheat crop, becoming entirely extinct, unless some other auxiliaries are called into requisition, and a spirit of investigation has in this manner been instituted in the minds of our farming community. Science, hitherto uninvoked in the cultivation of the farm and the labors of the field is, to some extent, appealed to. Agricultural works and periodicals are now read with some degree of avidity by those who hitherto scouted the idea of "book farming," but who now discover that mere manual labor is insufficient, that although strong arms and willing hearts are indispensable requisites in the cultivation of the soil, yet that science which disintegrates the component parts of the material creation, develops those mighty laws which lie at the foundation of all organic matter, and hold in unison the universe of God, must be appealed to in order to explain the proper method of resuscitating a worn out and exhausted soil, and restoring it to its primitive vigor and productivity; and the time, we trust, is not far distant, when a system of cultivation radically different from the one now pursued, must be adopted. Although to a great extent a manufacturing and mineral region, yet with a climate propitious to health, a soil, the greatest portion of which is productive, susceptible of great improvement, and well adapted to agricultural pursuits, the grain growing interest must for years to come, continue to be as heretofore, the great source of wealth, and the products of the soil to form the principle staples of exportation. It is to improved agriculture then that we must eventually look for prosperity and plenty in the redemption of thousands of acres from the domain of Nature, and in causing others, now so poor as to be productive only of poverty, grass and thistle, to yield a grateful return to the hand of labor for its culture and care. The advantages of Farm Machines and Agricultural Implements of an improved system have long been felt, and experiments made to some extent. In this department, however, there is room for improvement. The business of Stock growing has of late received more than usual attention, and is somewhat extensively pursued; this is partially owing to the failure of the grain crops of late, leading our farmers to seek a more certain and available source of revenue, and partly to the extended and rapidly increasing demand, which as yet is more than equal to the supply. The culture of fruit, which, if successfully pursued, would be very remunerative, and yield a handsome profit on capital invested, and labor expended, has of late years been very unsuccessful. Late Spring frosts have been quite destructive to the embryo crops whilst the ravages of insects, canker worms and other enemies to the fruit tree, have been very much extended. Fruits which once grew almost spontaneously, such as peaches and cherries, have of late, almost ceased to exist, whilst pears, plums, and even apples, have been by no means an abundant or even certain crop. The causes hitherto assigned, may to a certain extent, account for the lamentable failure in this department, yet at the same time, the question very naturally arises: May not these evils to a great extent be easily, cheaply and permanently removed, and the culture of the fruit crop be rendered as practically and as certain as in former years, and in view of the widely extended and constantly increasing demand, far more profitable than hitherto? At an annual meeting of our County Agricultural Society, held in Huntingdon on the 13th day of January, 1858, the following officers were chosen for the year then current: Gen. John C. Watson, of Mill Creek, President, together with one Vice President from each district in the county. R. McDivitt and J. F. Ramey, Recording Secretaries. George W. Speer, Corresponding Secretary. T. H. Cremer, Librarian. George Jackson, Treasurer. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in April following, an annual agricultural exhibition was agreed on, and Huntingdon designated as the place of holding the same. A committee was also appointed to prepare a list of premiums, who at a subsequent meeting, held August 10th, 1858, presented a list which was approved by the association, and the time of holding the exhibition was fixed for the 6th, 7th and 8th of October following. A committee of arrangements was also appointed for the purpose of selecting the ground and of superintending the necessary preparations. The place selected was that formerly occupied for the purpose, near to Huntingdon and in view of the town—a more judicious location could not have been made, and it is due to the committee appointed for the purpose to remark that the duties entrusted to them were discharged with the utmost fidelity and impartiality, with the strictest economy in the management of affairs, and without any unnecessary expenditure of the funds of the association. The amount of stock on exhibition—especially of horses and neat stock—was by far the largest as well as the most improved ever exhibited here. The amount, as well as the variety and quality of grain exhibited, such as wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley, was almost marvellous in view of the recent failure of the grain crops. The same may be said with regard to the fruits and vegetables.—The amount and variety of domestic manufactures on exhibition, such as eatables, wearing apparel and fancy needle work was "a subject of universal admiration, and far exceeded all previous conception. Of bread alone some 35 or 40 different specimens were exhibited, whilst butter, rices, cakes, preserves, jellies, domestic molasses, &c., were presented in almost endless variety, reflecting great credit on the industry and frugality of the fair portion of our community; whilst the amount of fancy needle and ornamental work, together with the ample display and great variety of flowers in bloom—so unusually large and fine for the season—which rendered the floral department so universally attractive, spoke volumes in favor of their taste and refinement. The numerous specimens of artistic skill on exhibition, such as wax-fruits and flowers, cryon and fancy drawings, paintings, portraits and scenes from Nature, in oil, on canvas and in water colors, and lithographs, in oil and on glass, were highly creditable, not only to the contributors to this department, but also to our county, as they were not far-fetched specimens, but the production of our own artists, the legitimate offspring of their talents, taste and handiwork. A band of music engaged for the occasion enlivened the scene during the exhibition with a variety of choice airs. In conclusion an able, interesting and instructive address was delivered by Hon. Geo. Taylor, of Huntingdon, a copy of which I will transmit as soon as furnished. Our receipts for the exhibition amounted to \$856 20. Annual membership tickets \$510. Life membership tickets \$15. Single admission tickets \$205.75. Amount received for license, together with sale of lumber, &c., after the exhibition \$125.54. Our expenses, including premiums awarded to exhibitors, policemen, music, printing, merchandise, stand rent, &c., amounted to \$1015 56. This, taking into consideration the balance on hand from last year of \$211.75, together with the appropriation received from the County Treasury of \$100 leaves a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of \$152.48. The attendance was large and respectable, and had the weather been entirely favorable we should no doubt, have realized a handsome revenue over and above all expenses, as it is however, we feel by no means discouraged, and are resolved to make another effort trusting that we may be more fortunate in this respect than hitherto, and a handsome surplus of funds to report after the next annual exhibition. The State Agricultural College or Farmers' High School, though it has not received at our hands the amount of material aid it should have done, on account of the unusual depression in financial affairs, has nevertheless had its claims ably and faithfully represented, and has, considering the circumstances, received a rather liberal encouragement—the precise amount subscribed and paid for this purpose in our county, I am not able to say at present. This institution, though not located within the boundaries of our county, yet is almost equally convenient of access, being situated in the midst of a beautiful and highly productive valley which forms a part of the same. A more judicious and central location could not have been selected. Five pupils from this county have already been admitted, of whose progress we have from time to time been receiving the most favorable intelligence, and who, we hope may derive from the course of instruction there pursued, such useful information as will ultimately enable them to return to us practical and common sense men. A number of others have since applied for admission whose proposals are held over in favor of applicants from counties with prior claims. We hope to see this institution in flourishing and active operation, and trust that the confidence already inspired in its managers may not be misplaced or abused, as the enemies of modern reform are looking with some degree of anxiety for the failure of this enterprise, whilst the far-seeing abilities of our practical farmers, whose liberality has contributed to its support every advantage in their power to afford, will also hold them to a strict and rigid accountability for the results so confidently looked for at their hands. It is to such instrumentalities as this—to the combined influence of working hands with wise heads—to the proper attainments in chemical, botanical and geological knowledge, for the prosecution of scientific experiments in the analysis of soils, that we must look for the diffusion of that amount of light which, not only by causing two blades of grass to grow where one only grew before, but at the same time preventing any further waste of fertility by restoring to the soil the life-giving principle annually drawn therefrom for the nourishment and support of the plant, is eventually to usher in a brighter day, not only for the agriculturist, but for the interest of our common country, which will amply repay for all labor and all expense, by removing to a great extent the evils of unrequited labor, causing the earth to yield her increase in due season, and the fruit tree its fruit, diffusing plenty and happiness in the place of want and misery. This is a consummation much to be desired by all; one which would be hailed as a signal triumph of science and industry combined for the accomplishment of economical reform, and we but reiterate the common sentiment of this Society as well as of our county, in saying that we confidently expect to see realized the expectations of the most sanguine on this subject, and at the same time most cordially unite in bidding this and all kindred agencies for its promotion, God speed.

All of which is most respectfully submitted. R. McDIVITT, Acting Secretary. Postmaster General Holt has dismissed thirty-one agents, and, as the Department can get along without them, the inference is that they never could have been of any use. A cotemporary inquires what their business was? It was the pleasure of spending \$1200 a year, each.