

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

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TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, September 24, 1853.

Selected Poetry.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those that love me,
For those I know are true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too,
For all human ties that bind me,
For the task my God assigned me,
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story,
Who suffer for my sake,
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd history's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hail that season,
When man to man united,
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold—
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world's all be lighted,
As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion,
With all that is divine,
To feel there is a union,
'Tis nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
To read truth from fields of action,
To grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each great design.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT.

From the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Benton's History of the Bank of the United States, the President and the People.

The first message of President Jackson, delivered at the commencement of the session 1829-30, contained the hopes which the democracy had pinned on him. It was a message of the Jeffersonian school, and re-established the landmarks of our republic. It was a message of the Jeffersonian school, and re-established the landmarks of our republic. It was a message of the Jeffersonian school, and re-established the landmarks of our republic.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and so deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in the discharge of my duty, neglect to call attention to the parties interested, and to the people at large. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating the bank are well established by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in its great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

The passage was the grand feature of the message, and above precedent and judicial decisions, it went back to the constitution and the foundation of our government, and risked a contest at the commencement of his administration, which a mere politician would have put off to the last. The Supreme Court had decided in favor of the constitutionality of the institution; a democratic Congress, in chartering a second bank, had yielded the question of both constitutionality and expediency. Mr. Madison, in signing the bank charter of 1816, yielded to the authorities, without surrendering his conscience. But the effect was the same in behalf of the institution, and against the constitution, and against the integrity of party founded on principle. It drew down the greatest landmark of party, and yielded a power of construction which nullified the limitations of the constitution, and left Congress at liberty to pass any law which it deemed "necessary" to carry into effect any granted power.

The whole argument for the bank turned upon the word "necessary": at the end of the enumerated powers granted to Congress, and gave rise to the first great division of parties in Washington's time—the federal party being for the construction which would authorize a national bank; the democratic party (republican, as then called), being against it. It was not merely the bank which the democracy opposed, but the latitudinarian construction which would authorize it, and which would enable Congress to substitute its own will in other cases for the words of the constitution, and do what it pleased under the plea of "necessity"—a plea under which they would be left as much to their own will as under the "general welfare" clause. It was the breaking point between a strong and splendid government on one side, doing what it pleased, and a weak and feeble government on the other, limited by a written constitution. The construction was the main point, because it made a gap in the constitution through which Congress could pass any law which it deemed to be "necessary."

There were great objections to the bank itself. Experience had shown such an institution to be a political machine, adverse to free government, mingling in the elections and legislation of the country, corrupting the press, and exerting its influence in the only way known to the moneyed power—by corruption. General Jackson's objections reached both heads of the case—the unconstitutionality of the bank and its inexpediency. It was a return to the Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian line of the early administration of General Wash-

ington, and went to the words of the constitution, and not to the interpretations of its administrators, for its meaning. Such a message, from such a man—a man not apt to look back when he had set his face forward—signified the democratic spirit of the country. The old democracy felt as if they were to see the constitution restored before they died—the young, as if they were summoned to the reconstruction of the work of their fathers. It was evident that a great contest was coming on, and the odds entirely against the President. On the one side, the undivided phalanx of the federal party, (for they had not then taken the name of whig;) a large part of the democratic party yielding to precedent and judicial decision; the bank itself, with its colossal money power, its arms in every State by means of branches, its power over the state banks, its power over the business community, over public men who should become its debtors or retainers, its organization under a single head, issuing its orders in secret, to be obeyed in all places and by all subordinate at the same moment. Such was the formidable array on one side—on the other side a divided democratic party, disheartened by division, with nothing to rely upon but the goodness of their cause, the prestige of Jackson's name, and the presidential power, good against two-thirds of Congress on the final question of the re-charter, but the risk to run of his non-election before the final question came on. Under such circumstances, it required a strong sense of duty in the new President to commence his career by risking such a contest: he believed the institution to be unconstitutional and dangerous, and that it ought to cease to exist; and there was a clause in the constitution—that constitution which he had sworn to support—which commanded him to recommend to Congress, for its consideration, such measures as he should deem expedient and proper. Under this sense of duty, and under the obligation of this oath, President Jackson had recommended to Congress the non-renewal of the bank charter, and the substitution of a different fiscal agent for the operations of the government, if any such agent was required. And with his accustomed frankness, and the fairness of a man who has nothing but the public good in view, and with a disregard of self which permits no personal consideration to stand in the way of a discharge of a public duty, he made the recommendation six years before the expiration of the charter, and in the first message of his first term; thereby taking upon his hands such an enemy as the Bank of the United States, at the very commencement of his administration. That such a recommendation against such an institution should bring upon the President and his supporters, violent attacks, both personal and political, with arraignment of motives as well as of reasons, was naturally to be expected; and that expectation was by no means disappointed. Both he and they, during the seven years that the bank contest (in different forms) prevailed, received from it, from the newspaper and periodical press in its interest, and from the public speakers in its favor of every grade, an accumulation of obloquy, and even of accusation, only lavished upon the oppressors and plunderers of nations—a Verres, or a Hastings. This was natural in such an institution. But President Jackson and his friends had a right to expect fair treatment from history—from disinterested history—which should aspire to truth, and which has no right to be ignorant or careless. He and they had a right to expect justice from such history; but this is what they have not received. A writer, whose book takes him out of that class of European travellers who require the hospitality of America by disparaging of their institutions, their country, and their character—one whose general intelligence and candor entitle his errors to the honor of correction—in brief, Mr. de Toqueville—writes thus of President Jackson and the Bank of the United States:

"When the President attacked the bank, the country was excited and parties were formed; the well-informed classes rallied round the bank, the common people round the President. But it must not be imagined that the people had formed a rational opinion upon a question which offers so many difficulties to the most experienced statesman. The bank is a great establishment, which enjoys an independent existence, and the people, accustomed to make and unmake whatever it pleases, is started to meet with this obstacle to its authority. In the midst of the perpetual fluctuation of society, the community is irritated by so permanent an institution, and is led to attack it in order to see whether it can be shaken or controlled, like all the other institutions of the country." (Chapter 10.)

Of this paragraph, so derogatory to President Jackson and the people of the United States, every word is an error. Where a fact is alleged, it is an error; where an opinion is expressed, it is an error; where a theory is invented, it is fanciful and visionary. President Jackson did not attack the bank; the bank attacked him, and for political as well as pecuniary motives, and under the lead of politicians. When General Jackson, in his first message, of December, 1829, expressed his opinion to Congress against the renewal of the bank's charter, he attacked no right or interest which the bank possessed. It was an institution of limited existence, enjoying great privileges, among other a monopoly of national banking, and had no right to any prolongation of existence or privilege after the termination of its charter—so far from it, if there was to be another bank, the doctrine of equal rights and no monopolies or privileges required it to be thrown open to the free competition of all the citizens. The reasons given by the President were no attack upon the bank. He impugned neither the integrity nor the skill of the political school to which he belonged, and which were as old as Mr. Jefferson's cabinet opinion to President Washington in the year 1791, and Mr. Madison's great speech in the House of Representatives in the same year. He, therefore, made no attack upon the bank, either upon its existence, its character, or any one of its rights. On the other hand, the bank did attack President Jackson, and under the lead of politicians, and for the purpose of breaking him down. The facts were these: President Jackson had communicated his opinion to Congress in De-

ember, 1829, against the renewal of the charter; near three years afterwards, on the 9th of January, 1832, while the charter had yet above three years to run, and a new Congress to be elected before its expiration, and the presidential election impending—(General Jackson and Mr. Clay the candidates)—the memorial of the President and Directors of the bank was suddenly presented in the Senate of the United States, for the renewal of its charter. Now, how could that memorial be presented at a time so inopportune? so premature, so ineffectual, so mixing itself with the presidential election, and so encroaching upon the rights of the people, in snatching the question out of their hands, and having it decided by a Congress not elected for the purpose, and to the usurpation of the rights of the Congress elected for the purpose? How came all these anomalies!—all these violations of right, decency and propriety? They came thus: The bank and its leading anti-Jackson friends believed that the institution was stronger than the President—that it could beat him in the election—that it could beat him in Congress, (as it then strived,) and carry the charter, driving him upon the veto power, and rendering him odious if he used it, and disgracing him, if (after what he had said,) he did not. This was the opinion of the leading politicians friendly to the bank, and inimical to the President. But the bank had a class of friends in Congress also friendly to Gen. Jackson, and between these two classes there was vehement opposition of opinion on the point of moving for the new charter. It was found impossible, in communications between Washington and Philadelphia, then rendered slow and uncertain in stage coach conveyances, over myriads of roads and frozen waters, to come to conclusions on this difficult point. Mr. Biddle and the directors were in doubt, for it would not do to move in the matter, unless all the friends of the bank in Congress acted together. In this state of uncertainty, General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, friend and confidant of Mr. Biddle, and his usual envoy in all the delicate bank negotiations or troubles, was sent to Washington to obtain a result, and the union of both wings of the bank party in favor of the desired movement. He came, and the mode of operation was through the machinery of caucus—that contrivance by which a few govern many. The two wings being of different politics, sat separately, one headed by Mr. Clay, the other by Gen. Sam'l Smith, of Maryland. The two caucuses disagreed, but the democratic being the smaller, and Mr. Clay's strong will dominating the other, the resolution was taken to proceed, and all bound to go together. I had a friend in one of these councils who informed regularly of the progress made, and eventually that the point was carried for the bank—that Gen. Cadwallader had returned with the news, and with injunctions to have the memorial immediately at Washington, and by a given day. The day arrived, but not the memorial, and my friend came to inform me the reason why; which was, that the stage had got overturned in the bad roads and crippled General Cadwallader in the shoulder, and detained him; but that the delay would only be of two days, and then the memorial would certainly arrive. It did so, and on Monday, the ninth of January, 1832, was presented in the Senate by Mr. Dallas, a senator from Pennsylvania, and resident of Philadelphia, where the bank was established. Mr. Dallas was democratic and the friend of Gen. Jackson, and on presenting the memorial, as good as told all that I have now written, being only personal particulars. He said:

"That being requested to present this document to the Senate, praying for a renewal of the existing charter of the bank, he begged to be indulged in making a few explanatory remarks. With unhesitating frankness he wished it to be understood by the Senate, by the good commonwealth which it was his duty and his pride to represent with fidelity on that floor, and by the people generally, that this application, at this time, had been suggested by a desire to preserve to the union the practical benefits of the institution, the expediency of bringing it forward thus early in the term of its incorporation, during a popular representation in Congress which must cease to exist some years before that term expires, and on the eve of all the excitement incident to a great political movement, struck his mind as more than doubtful. He felt deep solicitude and apprehension lest, in the progress of inquiry, and in the development of views, under present circumstances, it might be drawn into real or imaginary conflict with some higher, some more favorite, some more immediate wish or purpose of the American people; and from such a conflict, what sincere friend of this useful establishment would not strive to save or rescue it, by at least a temporary forbearance or delay?"

"This was the language of Mr. Dallas, and it was equivalent to a protest from a well-wisher of the bank against the pretexts and improprieties of its opponents. He plunged into the presidential canvass, for the purpose of defeating General Jackson and electing a friend of his own. The prudential counsels of such men as Mr. Dallas did not prevail; political counsel carried through both Houses of Congress—dared the veto of Jackson—received it—roused the people—and the bank and all its friends were enraged. Then it affected to have been attacked by Jackson; and Mr. de Toqueville has carried that fiction into history, with all the imaginary reasons for a groundless accusation which the bank had invented.

The remainder of this quotation from Mons. de Toqueville is profoundly erroneous, and deserves to be exposed, to prevent the mischief which this book might do in Europe, and even in America, among that class of our own people who look to European writers for information upon their own country. He speaks of the well-informed classes who rallied to the bank, and the common people, who had formed no rational opinion upon the subject, who joined General Jackson. Certainly the great business community, with a few exceptions, comprising wealth, ability and education, went for the bank, and masses with General Jackson; but which had formed the rational opinion is seen by the event. The "well-informed classes" have bowed, not merely to the decision, but to the intelligence of the masses. They have adopted the opinion of the institution—condemned it—repudiated

it as an "obsolete idea;" and of all its former advocates, not one exists now. All have yielded to that instinctive sagacity of the people, which is an over-match for book-learning, and which, being the result of common sense, is usually right, and being disinterested, is always honest. I address this instance—a grand national one—of the succumbing of the well-informed classes to the instinctive sagacity of the people, not merely to correct Mons. de Toqueville, but for the higher purpose of showing the capacity of the people for self-government. The rest of the quotation, "the independent existence—the people accustomed to make and unmake—started at this obstacle—irritated at a permanent institution—attack in order to shake and control;" all this is fancy, or as the old English wrote it, fantasy, enlivened by French vivacity into pungent theory—as fallacious as pungent.

I could wish I was done with quotations from Mons. de Toqueville on this subject; but he forces me to make another extract from his book, and it is found in his chapter 18, thus:

"The slightest observation enables us to appreciate the advantages which the country derives from the bank. Its notes are taken on the borders of the desert for the same value as at Philadelphia. It is nevertheless the object of great animosity. Its directors have proclaimed their hostility to the President, and are accused, not without some show of probability, of having abused their influence to thwart his election. The President, therefore, attacks the establishment with all the warmth of personal enmity; and he is encouraged in the pursuit of his revenge by the conviction that he is supported by the secret propensities of the majority. It always holds a great number of the notes issued by the provincial banks, which it can at any time oblige them to convert into cash. It has itself nothing to fear from a similar demand, as the extent of its resources enables it to meet all claims. But the existence of the provincial banks is thus threatened and the operations are restricted, since they are only able to issue a quantity of notes duly proportioned to their capital. They submit with impatience to this arbitrary control. The newspapers which they have bought over, and the President, whose interest renders him their instrument, attack the bank with the greatest vehemence. They rouse the local passions and the blind democratic instinct of the country to aid in their cause; and they assert that the bank directors form a permanent aristocratic body, whose influence must ultimately be felt in the government, and most effect those principles of equality upon which society rests in America."

Now, while Mons. de Toqueville was arranging all this fine epicurean upon the bank, and all this censure upon its adversaries, the whole of which is nothing but French translation of the bank publications of the day for itself, and against President Jackson—during all this time there was a process going on in the Congress of the United States, by which it was proved that the bank was then insolvent and living from day to day upon expedients, and getting hold of property and money by contrivances which the law would qualify as swindling—plundering its own stockholders—and bribing individuals, institutions and legislative bodies, wherever it could be done. These fine notes, of which he speaks, were then without solid value. The salutary restraint attributed to its control over local banks was soon exemplified in its forcing many of them into complicity in its crimes, and all into two general suspensions of specie payments, headed by itself. Its solidity and its honor were soon shown in open bankruptcy, in the dishonor of its notes, the violation of sacred deposits, the loss of capital, the destruction of institutions connected with it, the extinction of fifty-six millions of capital, (its own, and that drawn into its vortex,) and the ruin of families, both foreign and American, who had been induced by its name, and by its false exhibition of credit, to trust their fortunes to it. Placing the opposition of President Jackson to such an institution to the account of base and personal motives—to revenge because he could not reduce it into his support—is an error of fact manifested by all the history of the case, to say nothing of the personal character. He was a Senator in Congress during the existence of the first National Bank, and was against it; and on the same grounds of unconstitutionality and inexpediency. He delivered his opinion against the second one before it had manifested any hostility towards him. His first opposition was abstract against the institution without reference to its conduct; subsequently it became opposition to its conduct; and events have shown him to have been right on both occasions. He is the instrument of justice! He who could not be made the instrument, or even the friend of the great bank itself! who was all his life a hard-money man, an opposer of all banks, the denouncer of delinquent banks of his own state! who, with one stroke of his pen, in the recess of Congress in 1836, struck all his notes from the list of land-office payments! and whose last message to Congress, and in his farewell address to the people, admonished them earnestly and affectionately against the whole system of paper money, the evils of which felt heaviest upon the most meritorious part of the community, and the part least able to bear the evils—the productive classes.

The object of this chapter is to correct errors, vindicate history, and do justice to President Jackson and the democracy; and my task is easy. Events have answered every question on which the bank controversy depended, and nullified every argument in its favor. So far from being "necessary," it is found that the country does infinitely better without the institution than with it. During the 20 years of its existence there were periodical returns of panic and distress, deranged currency, and ruined exchanges; in the almost twenty years since elapsed, those calamitous words have never been heard. There was no gold during the existence of the bank; there has been a gold currency ever since. There were general suspensions of specie payments during its time; none such since. Exchanges were deranged during its existence; they have been regular since its death. Labor and property lived the life of up-and-down—high price one day, low the next, while the bank ruled; both have been up ever since it has been gone. We have had a war since—a foreign war, which tries the strength of financial systems in all countries; and have gone

through this war not only without a financial crisis, but with a financial triumph, the public securities remaining above par during the whole time. And in this fact experience has invalidated the decision of the Supreme Court, in expounding the single argument upon which that decision rested, and which was the only one from the time of General Hamilton. Necessarily necessary to carry into effect the granted powers! Every granted power, and some not granted, have been carried into effect since the extinction of the bank, and under the gold currency and independent treasury system; and with triumphant success—the war power the greatest of all, and most successfully exercised of all. And this sole foundation for the court's decision in favor of the constitutionality of the bank being removed, the decision itself vanishes! disappears, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind." But there will be a time for this subject, the only object of this chapter here being accomplished in the vindication of General Jackson and the people from this error of Mons. de Toqueville, in relation to them and the bank.

Process of Digestion.

Few persons are aware what articles of food are most readily digested. For the benefit of those who have not made the subject a study, we append the following table exhibiting the results of a large number of experiments made by Dr. Beaumont, on Alexis St. Martin, a Canadian whose stomach was ruptured and exposed by the bursting of a gun. After recovering from the effects of the injury, an opening was left, through which Dr. Beaumont introduced articles of food of different kinds, and as the interior of the stomach could be distinctly seen, the Doctor was thus enabled to witness the whole of the digestive process, and ascertain the exact time required to digest any articles of food that may be introduced:

Articles of Food	Hours	Minutes
Sour Apples were found to digest in	2	50
Sweet Apples,	3	00
Roast Beef,	3	30
Fried Beef,	4	00
Old hard and salted, boiled beef,	4	15
Bread, wheat and fresh,	3	30
Butter,	3	30
Cabbage Raw,	2	30
Cabbage Boiled,	4	30
Sponge Cake,	2	30
Cañell-Fruit,	3	30
Old Cheese,	3	30
Chickens,	2	45
Green Corn,	3	45
Apple Dumplings,	3	00
Goose and Lamb,	2	30
Beef's Liver,	3	00
Boiled Milk,	2	00
Oysters Raw,	2	55
Oysters Roasted,	3	15
Oysters Stewed,	3	30
Pork Roasted,	5	15
Pork Boiled,	4	30
Eggs hard Boiled,	3	30
Eggs soft Boiled,	3	00
Oysters Raw,	2	00
Potatoes Boiled,	3	30
Potatoes Baked,	2	30
Rice Boiled,	1	00
Turkey Roasted or Boiled,	2	30
Turnips,	3	30
Veal Boiled,	4	00
Veal Fried,	4	30

THRILLING INCIDENT.

At a temperance meeting in Philadelphia, some years ago, a learned clergyman spoke in favor of wine as a drink, demonstrating it quite to his own satisfaction to be scriptural, gentlemanly and healthful. When the clergyman sat down, a plain elderly man rose, and asked the liberty of saying a few words: "A young friend of mine," said he, "who had long been interdependent, was at length prevailed upon, to the great joy of his friends, to take the pledge of entire abstinence from all that could intoxicate. He kept the pledge faithfully for some time, though the struggle with his habit was fearful, till one evening in a social party, glasses of wine were handed round. They came to a clergyman present, who took a glass, saying a few words in vindication of the practice. 'Well,' thought the young man, 'if a clergyman can take wine, and justify it so well, why not I?' So he took a glass. It instantly re-kindled his fiery slumbering appetite, and after a rapid downward course he died of delirium tremens—a raving mad man!" The old man paused for utterance, and was just able to add—"That young man was my only son, and the clergyman was the Rev. Doctor who has just addressed this assembly."

"Lame!" sighed Mrs. Partington, "here I have been suffering the bigamies of death for three mortal weeks: First, I was seized with a bleeding phrenology in the left hemisphere of the brain, which was exceeded by a stoppage of the left ventrator of the heart. This gave me an inflammation in the bowels, and now I'm sick with the cholera-form morbus. There is no blessing like that of health, particularly when you are sick."

"First class in sacred music, stand up. How many kinds of metro are there?" "Three, sir, long metre, short metre, and meet her by moonlight alone!"

"A Western editor says a child was run over by a wagon three years old, cross-eyed, with pantalons, which never spoke afterwards."

"Woman—As a mother, she scolds and spansks us; as a sister, she tells of, and pinches us; as a sweet heart, she coquets and jilts us; as a wife, she frowns, frets, pouts, cries and torments us; without that what would there be to trouble us!"

"A man's wisdom is his best friend—lolly his worst enemy."

LIST OF JUDGES For the Bradford Co. Agricultural Fair.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, held on Monday the 5th inst., the following persons were appointed Judges upon the different animals and articles, to be offered in competition for premiums at the Fair of said Society, on the 6th and 7th of October next, in the Boro' of Towanda:—

ON CATTLE.

Including those for breeding, working and for the butcher.

Chauncey Frisbie, Orwell; Remon Wilber, Troy; Abram Pyles, Smithfield; Simon Stevens, Stanlind Stone; James Thompson, Athens; Chas. Brown, Pike; Jesse Edsall, Wells.

ON HORSES.

Edward Overton, Towanda; Elmer Pomeroy, Troy; Uriah Terry, Asylum; Elias Mathewson, Athens; Harry Ackley, Springhill; Rogers Fowler, Franklin; Geo. Avery, Orwell.

ON SHEEP AND WOOL.

John M. Cori, Burlington; Wm. Blank, Pike; Seth W. Faine, Troy; Joseph Ingham, Monroeville; James Fish, Sheshequin; Isaac Cooley, Springfield; Sam'l Kellum, Durell.

ON SWINE.

Harry Mix, Towanda; John Morrow, Asylum; Judson Blackman, Monroeville; John Taylor, Stanlind Stone; John Porter, Troy; James Newell, Orwell; Daniel Bailey, Pike.

ON POULTRY.

Wm. Patton, Towanda; Amos York, Wyox; Robinson Barnes, Orwell; B. S. Russell, Towanda; John Passmore, Rome; Samuel Nagler, Monroeville; Lemuel Kinsey, Sheshequin.

ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Victor E. Pottle, Wyox; Miner Taylor, Orwell; James Ridgway, Franklin; Char'l. S. Sackwell, Canton; E. Tyler, Athens; Justus Lewis, Wyalusing; A. W. Thomas, Troy.

ON SEEDS.

N. N. Betts, Towanda; Dennis Darling, Orwell; L. P. Stafford, Wyalusing; Orson Ricker, Athens; Daniel Abell, Warren; James Elliott, North Towanda; Albert Newell, Ulster.

ON FLOUR AND MEAL.

Charles F. Waller, jr., Athens; Robert Spalding, Wyox; T. B. Bonden, Troy; S. S. Bailey, Towanda; Geo. Little, Pike; Wm. Overton, Athens; Dummer Lilly, Columbia.

ON GARDEN VEGETABLES.

William S. Baker, Canton; Chas. Manville, Towanda; Levi Taylor, Granville; Frank Brown, Wyox; Jesse Woodruff, North Towanda; Milo Merrill, Litchfield; Julius Russell, Windham.

ON DAIRY.

Judson Holcomb, Rome; Volney M. Long, Troy; Henry Gibbs, Orwell; Henry W. Terry, Stanlind Stone; C. F. Rathbone, Canton; R. Brower, Towanda; Samuel M. Cori, Burlington.

ON HONEY AND SUGAR.

C. T. Bliss, Leary; Chester Pierce, Wyox; Addison M. Keen, Burlington; Joseph Elliott, Rome; R. Wilcox, Albany; John F. Hopkins, Troy; Frank Blackman, Sheshequin.

ON RACON HAMS.

H. S. Mercer, Towanda; Robert Conner, Warren; Geo. Ball, Monroeville; Isaac Myer, N. Towanda; Hiram Spear, Springfield; D. F. Barlow, Towanda; M. H. Lansing, Wyox.

ON EARLY RIPE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Hon. David Wilmut, M. C. Mercer, Dr. Samuel Huston, Stephen Powell, G. F. Mason.

ON LATE FRUIT.

Charles F. Welles, Wyalusing; W. H. Spencer, Litchfield; John E. Turner, Rome; Jared Woodruff, Monroeville; H. Williston, jr., Athens; Joseph D. Montany, Towanda; S. Hovey, Ulster.

ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

R. M. Welles, Athens; Joseph Pottle, Wyox; Geo. Landrum, Herick; E. C. Oliver, Troy; George C. Hill, Burlington; John F. Satterlee, Athens; Joseph Homer, Wyalusing.

ON MECHANICAL MANUFACTURES.

C. L. Ward, Towanda; Charles F. Sales, Troy; George W. Eastman, Rome; George Vincent, Sheshequin; S. V. Shipman, Towanda; Edw. Young, Monroeville; S. Hayden, Athens.

ON HORSE AND OX SHOES.

Need Myer, Wyox; Daniel Stevens, Orwell; Wm. S. Dobbins, Troy; D. M. Hill, North Towanda; Henry Kinsey, Canton; Wm. Mix, Towanda; Wm. F. M. Keen, Burlington.

ON FLOWERS.

John Laporie, Towanda; George Kinney, Sheshequin; James H. Welles, Athens; J. C. Powell, North Towanda; Harry Morgan, Wyox; John W. Payson, Orwell; Gordon F. Mason.

ON HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

[Including plain needle work, worst work, knitting, mending and darning.]

1st Class—Mrs. John Laporie, Mrs. G. Matthews, Mrs. Addison M'Keen, Mrs. Alonzo Long, Mrs. D. Bullock, Mrs. Wm. Patton, Mrs. Charles F. Welles, jr., Mrs. E. O. Goodrich, Mrs. Miller Fox.

2d Class—[Including Bread, Cake, Fruit butter, Pickles, and such other articles of this class, not enumerated.]

Mrs. Thomas Elliott, Mrs. Stephen Pierce, Mrs. J. Myer Head, Mrs. W. A. Chamberlin, Mrs. M. H. Lansing, Mrs. F. Smith, Mrs. C. Birch, Mrs. A. S. Smith, Mrs. E. D. Montany.

3d Class—[Including Preserved Fruits, Jellies, extracts, wine, vinegar, &c.]

Mrs. David Wilmut, Mrs. I. N. Pomeroy, Mrs. C. L. Ward, Mrs. R. Myer, Mrs. N. Harris, Mrs. E. Baird, Mrs. Henry Vandike, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Wm. Ewell.

4th Class—[Including Ornamental and Fancy needle work, worsted work, embroidery, &c.]

Mrs. James W. Mercer, Miss Anna Baird, Miss Eliza Williston, Miss C. Potter, Mrs. Joseph Pottle, Miss M. Mason, Miss M. Morgan, Miss H. L. Shaw, Miss Ellen Scott.

5th Class—[Including artificial flowers of paper, worsted and wax.]

Mrs. D. Wilmut, Mrs. M. C. Mercer, Miss Helen Herick, Mrs. E. Kellum, Miss Mary Spalding, Miss S. Fish, Miss Susan Myer, Miss Mary Brown.

6th Class—[Including Flowers and green house plants.]

Mrs. Ann E. Bull, Mrs. A. Stevens, Miss M. L. Russell, Mrs. B. Kinsey, Mrs. Ann Newell, Mrs. H. Myer, Miss Mary Cook, Mrs. John F. Means, Mrs. E. Gore.

ON UNENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Miller Fox, Augustus S. Smith, John F. Chamberlin, James H. Webb, David Cash, Joby F. Lough, James M. Peck, A. Phelps, Bela Coggeshall, J. C. Vaughn, Wm. Gorsline.

The Judges will please report their presence before or early on the morning of the 6th, to the Secretary of the Society, so that they may be sufficient time to fill any vacancy that may occur. The Committee for the Floral arrangements will be notified of their appointment.

E. GUYER, Chairman.