

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

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"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, August 19, 1854.

Selected Poetry.

LINES.

BY W. WHEATON SAYRE.

"I'll touch it not,—no, never,—
The greatest curse to me;
Forever and forever,
I will—I will be free.
I swear, with eyes to heaven,
To lampers not again,
And strength to me was given,
I've broken the galling chain.

I've broke the chain that bound me
To infancy and vice;
That sorrow brought around me,
And turned my heart to ice.
That drove my children tender
From my affection's ear,
And made me peace surrender
Beneath vile Bacchus' car.

Of every hope and pleasure
The glass has been the tomb,
And anguish, without measure,
Brought to my wretched home.
Were earth a golden palace,
And could I call it mine,
I would not touch the chalice
Where flows the tempting wine.

Where flows the wine is sorrow
That cannot be expressed;
There is no bright tomorrow
To cheer the laboring breast.
The hope that doth attend us
In glorious paths of truth,
Here leaves a sting to red us,
And murder us forthwith.

But I have pledged forever,
The fatal glass to shun,—
And use each best endeavor
To save the lost—
To give me strength, I pray Thee
As to the task I bend;
And unto Thee shall daily
Praise, grateful praise, ascend.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

When & Where the First Blood will be Shed.

The southern aristocracy see the advantage that one great consolidated interest gives in wielding their political power. Under existing party organizations, no man can ever reach the Presidency without sacrificing to that interest. The free states are divided by the opposing whig, and democratic wings. The south has similar divisions, but they become one when the aggrandizement of slave power is the issue. Who has ever attained the Chief Magistracy when this influence has opposed him? None ever succeeded without the passport of Virginia, which stood for the whole South, until the election of the second Adams, who owed his election also to a Virginia, as did his father to General Washington, who founded the way of the state.

General Jackson overtook the Old Dominion dynasty and the caucus nomination which had preceded it. The caucus system, which was associated with his election to generate the party's action after he was gone, and gave the control to the united southern section of the party. The two-thirds rule defeated over the southern minority the greatly preponderating majority of the free states in hand. The convention which was called to nominate a President when Texas was seeking for admission into the Union, was also convened in every case but South Carolina to present Mr. Van Buren as the democratic candidate. Mr. Calhoun and his faction brought the Texas question and the two thirds rule to bear, and he was defeated after he had actually received in convention a majority of its votes. What man, now that the whig and democratic leaders have all embodied to carry the flag of slave domination from the northern line of Missouri west to the Pacific and sweeping around to embrace the Gulf of Mexico can hope for a nomination to the Presidency relying on the existing caucus organization? Messrs. Pierce, Cass, Douglas, Buchanan and Marcy have asked themselves this question, and the nation sees how they have answered it.

The grave question for that immense majority of the people who have been betrayed is, how are they to throw off the shroud prepared for them by their own treacherous representatives, in submitting them to the hands of judges, who, with their three million slave power work, the machinery of conventions? The simple solution, is, *three effective positive resolutions to conventions.* Apart from the coup d'état which has been struck in the late re-organizational act, overthrowing a most sacred compact among states, and which the next Presidential election, under convention auspices is relied upon to confirm, these bodies are known to be thoroughly corrupt and fraudulent in their origin, and scenes of intrigue, chicanery and mercenary management is bringing out its result. The vile prohibition of the system alone calls for its abandonment. Its adaptation now to our government, which is the rule of the minority over the majority, which it was introduced to prevent, demands its reprobation. Why should not the people nominate by their own vote in primary election the preferred candidate for the Chief Magistracy, instead of allowing meetings packed by political managers to usurp their authority, and choose delegates in their name to dispose of the dignity and power of the government? Does not everybody now know that such venality has already added its pollution to the corrupting influence of the vast patronage which rivals, bidding for the nomination, have brought to bear on the irresponsible intriguers who lost themselves in the hollows to accomplish their own social economies? Nay, were not eating and drinking head-quarters established at the last Baltimore convention—one under the very eaves of the building in which the convention sat, known by the name of one candi-

date, while others, more decently, were provided at a distance, and appeals made to every appetite, every depraved feeling, while the head and heart were debauched, to prevail over principle and honor. These profligate courses, on all hands, have for the most part neutralized each other, and resulted in the different combinations uniting under the juts of the South, which, holding the balance of power in the convention and in the country, could promise to make its nominee "an available candidate" at the election. Hence, of late years, the people have never had a presidential candidate they expected. So far as the nation is concerned, the President begotten of the convention has invariably proved an abortion, but always a creature easily licked into shape to suit the purposes of the brooding faction to which it owed its existence.

A primary election for a presidential candidate may be as easily concerted and held by the voluntary action of the people, as the final one, authorized by law. This mode of ascertaining the public will, and concentrating its vote on the most popular candidate, has been already tried, with the best success, in several cities and counties; and what is thus done in a portion of a state, observing all the forms & safeguards of a regular election, may be done throughout a state and all the states, & give to a nomination the highest sanction. The principle of a plurality government is so universally adopted in legitimate elections, that it would doubtless be more readily acquiesced in than the dictation of the spurious delegations in convention, with its two-thirds rule, giving one-third power over its proceedings. In every emergency of the country, the untrammelled public suffrage is the surest deliverance. When that emergency is produced by a system and its abuses, which have supplanted instead of effectuating the will of the people, there is no other appeal but to the masses.

If ever there was an occasion for summing the sovereign power to break the fetters imposed on it by the arts of Lilliputian politicians, it exists now. We see a solemn compact entered into between the South and the North, and sanctioned by 30 years' unquestioned approval, nullified by an act of Congress got up in caucus, and passed with haste, without consulting the wishes or opinions of either of the parties to it. This pretence for this flagrant breach of pledged faith, so long held inviolable, is, in every sense, false, and an insult to the understanding. The assumption on the part of those violating the rights of their northern constituents, by voting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is, that it will give the right of introducing or excluding slavery to the people. The southern confederates of the betrayers of the North say, on the contrary, that the Missouri compact was annulled because it was unconstitutional, in excluding slavery, and that the people of the territory cannot lawfully exclude it; and they all united in rejecting an amendment to the bill declaring the authority of the people, through their legislature, to exclude slavery. The act, as passed, makes this right (devoid of the delegations from the whole South) an issue to be submitted to the courts, the judges of which are appointed by the Executive from the political caste favorable to this measure of aggression. It brought to the Supreme Court, a majority of that bench belong to the slave states, and have all the bias that grows up under an education associated with slavery. But to provide for a decree in that tribunal to put down the political rights of which this act holds out a promise, another bill has been introduced to increase the number of judges, and it will doubtless be passed by the same influence which has surrendered the Missouri compromise to subvert personal designs, it found necessary to effect the aim of the southern. The President will follow up his policy in selecting the new judges, & will not be wanting to himself, by failing in this consummating act to prepare the South in his resignation.

In the meantime the slave-ocracy is playing a part out of the pale of legislative or judicial sanction, which may save all further proceeding in the invidious course which now becomes so distressing to its northern participants. The repeal of the Missouri compact has acted like the summons of the silver trumpet of the Jews on their march when the second alarm was blown, commanding that all "the camps that lie on the south side shall take their journey." The camps of the South are already on the march. They have staked off the region which they mean to appropriate—have appointed a register of their own, anticipating the action of the government—have put on record the slave domain—have instituted the approach of all others as intruders, however equally entitled to enter—and have made proclamation that they will exclude emigrants from the North with the strong hand—with the rifle, and the bowie knife.

The lawless constructive possession which they have extended over a vast portion of the best lands before they are opened by the government to entry and occupation, are seized in advance, to exclude free labor. If any considerable body of slaveholders are thus enabled to make good a foothold in the best land of Kansas, it must become a slave state. Cohort of interest among them as slave-owners—their desire, which as masters they enjoy, giving opportunity to accomplish political designs—their wealth, which enables them to monopolize the soil and exclude the free laborer, who must buy a small homestead with the sweat of his brow, are circumstances which have in all the slave states made this class, although every where in a minority, masters of the government. In Kentucky there are about 50,000 slaveholders—there are 700,000 non-slaveholders; yet, by union and dexterity, the minority, in the late convention reforming the constitution, were enabled to insert a clause denying to the people of the state the right to touch the question by legal enactment. So, in all the southern states, by one contrivance or another, the masses are trod down under slavery, and disabled to throw it off as they would.

The masters have already concerted their plan of action for the conquest of Kansas, and it is that on which slavery everywhere depends—there can

be no doubt, that the so-called anti-agitation measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, will bring in battle array on the plain of Kansas, those who contend for the rights of free labor against those who assert the right to supplant it by slave labor. And here for the first time, invited by a law of Congress, the hard headed free laborer will be confronted with the masters of the slaves to fight for the occupation of a territory. If blood should be shed in this conflict of interests, political as well as pecuniary, there is no doubt it will draw into the contest the different sections of the confederacy, taking sides as affected by their differing sympathies.

"Fine spot!" echoed Mr. Slow to a remark made concerning Boston Common by a visiting friend, "yes, very fine—too fine by far to lay idle. This 'ere land, if 'twas levelled off, which could be done very cheap by shovelling all the hills into valleys, would sell for five dollars a foot, every bit of it. And how well it would look to have it all covered over with real swelled fronts, without a poor man's house within a mile of it. Just think of the interest money we lose, and the public debt unpaid, and taxes a being put on every year more and more, and all this 'ere property not worth a brass farthing to us for anything but that the children may play onto it, and the poor people come up here o'Sundays and breath the air without paying for it. All nonsense, Sir. If four people want the free air, let 'em go out of town to the seashore. I never should come out here to breathe the air. Then there's the water all running away, just as if it was all paid for, and every body allowed to drink. Here's a thousand cords of wood, too, growing to waste, and wood ten dollars a cord!" Mr. Slow struck his gold-headed cane upon the ground, then took off his hat in the shade of a big tree and wiped his brow, as he glanced over the scene and thought of the improvements he would make, with the Common levelled and the big trees cut down and the swelled fronts erected, but he never thought that in the simple act of taking his hat off in the shade, he undid all he had said, for it was an unconscious offering on his part to the spirit of coolness that dwelt there.

"An Irish female tenantry." "I'll trouble you for my month's rent, madam," said a landlord last Monday, to one of his tenants. "Is it yer rent ye are for now?" "Yes, mam, two nows at seventy-five cents per week each." "Ah, now can't ye wait a little time? Sure the likes of ye must have plenty of money," replied the woman, looking at the thin, bent form of the landlord with great contempt. "But, my dear woman, the money is due and—" "Oh, murder, is it dearing me ye ar, an honest married woman, and blissed mother of seven boys, each big enough to lick the life of ye. Out of my house, ye monster, and leave off trying the virtue of a good woman," and unable to give vent to her indignation in words, she seized his collar and fairly threw him into the street. The owner intends to let an agent collect the rent of that house in future.

"What is Lager Beer." Lager beer is a malted liquor originally made in Bavaria, in essential properties identical with ordinary ale, which it closely resembles in appearance, though differing in taste of much less specific gravity; weaker, and retaining its foam a shorter time after being drawn. Its taste is sub-sid, pungent and leaves in the mouth a peculiar flavor, caused by a coating of pitch which the interior of the barrels receive before being filled. The difference between the modes of brewing Lager beer and ordinary ale by the etymology of the word Lager—meaning rest—remaining in store; the former requiring to rest in a cool vault from four to six months before it becomes drinkable, while the latter can be used immediately after being emptied from the vats.

"Care of Implements in Summer." Every farmer is, or should be aware of the fact that all substances expanded by heat and contract when parking with it, and that different substances expand and contract in different ratios, and still with this fact before them, they will leave plows, harrows, cultivators, wagons, &c., composed of iron and wood, exposed to Summer's sun, forgetting that the expansion of the iron at noon and its contraction at night, must be forcing the parts from each other with an uncontrollable force, and destroying the implements as rapidly as if in constant use.

"NORRIS BARRIS." A Yankee, bearing an inveterate hatred of everything British, is living in a neighboring city with a colonist family. He takes every opportunity to have a slap at Brother Bull, and the colonist does what he can to defend the old gentleman. "You are an angry," said the colonist, "against your ancestors?" "No, I am not." "Who was your father?" "A Yankee." "Who were your forefathers?" "Yankees." "Who were Adam and Eve?" "Yankees, by thunder."

A bashful fellow who was about to get married by a minister who required responses, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the marriage service; but by mistake, committed to memory the answers on baptism; so when the clergyman asked him, "will thou have this woman to be thy wife," &c., the bridegroom answered in a very solemn tone.

"I renounce them all." The astonished minister said, "I thank you are a fool."

To which he replied: "All this I steadily believe."

Diogenes proclaims that the best Beard of Health is the Cup-board.

The Weevil.

The insect that has injured the wheat crop so extensively in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, this season, is not the one generally known as the weevil. This insect, called "red weevil," "wheat midge," "the insect," &c., differs very much from the *Curculio granivorus*, as that only injures the ripened kernel of wheat or corn after it is "stacked or housed, or even after it is in the bin of the granary or grist mill. The weevil exhibits its swarms around the barn the female laying her eggs upon the grain, and the grub, as soon as hatched, work into the kernel, consuming all but the bran, and without breaking that so as to show that all is rottenness within. The ravages of this insect are so destructive at the South, that it is difficult to keep wheat and corn. The latter is generally put up with the shocks on, which is damp or else heavily sated. Wheat is kept in close casks or tight bins. It may be kept by covering with flower of lime an inch deep over the surface.

The insect that has destroyed so much grain, the present season, is a yellow fly, (with blue wings) about one tenth of an inch in length; it deposits its egg while the wheat is in blossom, within the chaffy scales of the flower during the evening twilight and dark stormy days, in number from two to forty, which hatch in ten days and completely destroys the germ of the berry. The maggot is reddish yellow, about one-sixteenth of an inch long, or perhaps an eighth when full grown. It leaves the head and winters in the ground. That is the time to kill them. Salt is undoubtedly the remedy. The fly is hardly ever seen; they never fly in the sunshine. The weevil fill the air like mosquitoes in a swamp. This insect hides on the stems and leaves, shaded from the heat of the sun. This is a northern insect; the weevil is a southern one.

This insect was first seen in America about the year 1828, in the northern part of Vermont and the borders of Lower Canada. It first made its appearance in Northern Ohio in the year 1843, and its ravages have rapidly increased from year to year. Dr. Harris recommends brimstone fumigation of the plants. That would be impossible, almost, in whole counties. Flower of lime sown on wet wheat has appeared to prevent the work of destruction. Deep plowing the stubble, and not sowing any grain upon it next year might eradicate the insect, if all who are affected would unite in that course, as all must in any other that should be adopted.

The remedy recommended by our correspondent at Darien, of sowing the cut wheat in the mow or stack, would not answer for the maggots already burrowed in the ground for winter, but the salt must be applied to the land in liberal quantities—say five to ten bushels per acre. We cut up the cut-worms effectually upon our corn ground this season with a handful of salt to a hill. The corn dried a little at first, but it is growing beautifully now. Every bag or worm can be killed in the soil, with salt, and we have no doubt that will be found the most sure way of ridding the country of this terrible pest to wheat growers—the *Ceuthorrhiza Tritici* of Kirby, as we take to be the insect called the "red weevil."—Tribune

ASCRIPTOR OF DOCTOR EXMORS.—The doctor, it is said, was no great lover of sweet sounds, and religiously excluded from his meeting house all instrumental music, except a little mahogany-colored wooden pipe-pipe of the size of an "eighteen" book. A member of his choir who had learned to play the bass-viole, anxious to exhibit his skill, early one Sunday morning most unadvised introduced his big fiddle into the singing gallery.—After the first prayer was ended, and the doctor began to handle his "Watts," the base violer lifted up his profanation, and trying his sitings, instantly attracted the doctor's attention. He paused, laid down his hymn book, took his sermon from the cushion, and proceeded with his discourse, as if singing was no part of public worship, and finally dismissed the congregation without note or comment. The whole choir was indignant. They stayed after meeting, and all the girls and young men resolved not to go into the "singing seats" at all in the afternoon, and the elders who did go there, bore the visages of men whose minds were made up. Service began as usual in the afternoon. The doctor took his book in his hand, looked over his spectacles at the gallery, and saw only a few there but nothing daunted, read a psalm and sat down. No sound followed, no one stirred; and the leader looked up in utter unconsciousness. After a long and most uneasy silence, the good man, his face somewhat over-floshed, his manner rather stern, read the psalm again, paused, then recited the first verse, and pushing up his spectacles, looked interrogatively at the gallery. The leader could bear it no longer, and half rising said decidedly: "There won't be any singing here this afternoon." "Then there won't be any preaching!" said the doctor, quick as thought; and taking his ceecked hat from its peg, he marched down the pulpit stairs, through the broad aisle, one out of the house, leaving his congregation utterly astounded. We need not inform our readers that the big fiddle was not used in the "singing seats" afterwards.

AN IASH WIPKA.—Last week two medical officers were called upon to view the condition of some Irish habitations, situated at the bottom of Westgate Leads. One of the medical men asked the mistress of one of the houses,

"Why don't you keep it cleaner?" The reply made by the woman was, that she was a "poor widow, and couldn't afford it."

"How long have you been a widow?" quoth the doctor.

"Sure enough, yer honor, for three years."

"Of what complaint did your husband die?" said the man of physic.

"Och, he never died at all; he's run away with another woman."

"Dobbs is so skeptical that he won't believe even the report of a canonop.

LIST OF JUDGES

FOR THE
Bradford County Agricultural Fair,
To be held at the Borough of Towanda, on the 5th & 6th of October next.

The Judges will please report themselves at the office of the Executive Committee, on the grounds, by 12 o'clock M., on the 5th, and be ready to commence their duties at 1 P. M.

Persons appointed as judges upon any class of animals or articles in which they are competitors, or who shall from any cause be unable to fulfill their duties of their appointment, will please give immediate notice to the Secretary, so that the necessary changes may be made, and the vacancies filled by the Executive Committee.

STOCK HORSES.
E. Overton, Towanda; A. McKean, Burlington; J. T. D. Myers, Athens; I. N. Pomroy, Troy; A. L. Cranmer, Monroe; A. S. Smith, Pike; H. W. Hiltner Jr., Athens.

CARRIAGE & DRAUGHT HORSES.
John Patmore, Rome; Sam'l Kellum, Durell; L. S. Kingsbury, Sheshequin; D. C. Scoville, Wysox; S. C. Naglee, Monroe; J. A. Coddling, Pike; W. F. McKean, Burlington.

CATTLE.
Wm. Corryell, Burlington; W. S. Dobbins, Troy; U. Terry, Asylum; C. M. Brown, Monroe; Geo. Avery, Orwell; John Bartlett, Wysox; Jas. McCarty, Ulster.

JACKS & MULES.
J. Menardi, Albany; C. R. Brown, Pike; The Ingham, Asylum; S. S. Bradley, Durell; John Blackwell, Burlington; J. B. Smith, Sheshequin; Benj. Saxton, Granville.

STOCK CATTLE.
C. F. Wells, Athens; C. Frylie, Orwell; M. F. Ransom, Smithfield; Wm. Braun, Durell; I. Cooley, Springfield; R. S. Ashton, Pike; A. B. Smith, Ulster.

WORKING CATTLE.
J. Ridgway, Franklin; J. Anderson Blackman, Monroe; A. A. Pratt, Canton; M. Taylor, Orwell; D. Bailey, Pike; A. Webb, Sheshequin; P. Sieniger, Albany.

MILCH COWS.
J. E. Piolette, Wysox; J. D. Newell, Orwell; Jared Woodruff, Monroe; C. Wright, Canton; Martin Eshree, Wandham; John Porter, Rauben Ulster; Troy, Troy.

FAT CATTLE.
Jesse Edsall, Columbia; L. Hinesford, Wilmet; H. H. Mace, South Towanda; R. Cooper, Warren; Jesse McKean Burlington; C. Homet, Wysox; D. Bartlett, Towanda.

SWINE.
J. R. G. Babcock, Wandham; Joseph Ingham, Monroe; S. W. Patze, Troy; W. Back, Pike; L. Watkins, Ulster; J. D. Humphrey, Orwell; T. M. Beech, Smithfield.

PLOUGHED HOGS, BEEF & MUTTON.
G. H. Bull, Monroe; J. R. Webb, Rudgbery; E. Young, Columbia; F. Blackman, Sheshequin; A. York Wysox; R. Moore, Ulster; N. Gilbert, Franklin.

PULTRY.
W. W. Kinney, Rome; Z. Walker, Athens; C. T. Bliss, Troy; G. F. Horton, Asylum; William Delaney, Sheshequin; S. W. Shepard, Granville; E. H. Mason, Towanda.

FIELD CROPS.
J. Lewis, Wysox; S. P. Powell, North Towanda; T. Manley, Canton; I. Stran, Columbia; M. Wainor, Ulster; S. Barnett, Rome; J. W. Payson, Orwell.

SEEDS.
Geo. Landon, Herrick; D. Darling, Orwell; J. Fish, Sheshequin; B. Cogswell, Tuscarora; L. L. Bessoroh, Pike; R. M. Wells, Athens; S. McCord, Burlington.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.
I. Myer, North Towanda, L. P. Stallord, Wysox; Wm. Baker, Canton; J. R. Wells, Wysox; J. M. Martin, Franklin; H. Spear, Springfield; F. Brown, Wysox.

DIARY.
J. Holcomb, Rome; V. M. Long, Troy; J. Elliott, North Towanda; N. C. Harris, Athens; Miss Thomas Elliot, Towanda; Mrs. John McCord, Burlington; Mrs. J. D. Humphrey, Orwell.

G. W. Griffin, Canton; Wm. Mier, Towanda; Elias Mathewson, Athens; W. A. Pierce, Wysox; F. Smith, Troy.

UNRECORDED ARTICLES.
Miller Fox, F. Fisher, South Towanda; John Elliott, Wysox; John Calkins, Columbia; S. Smiley, Franklin; Oson Ruckey, Athens; Hiram Gordon, Standing Stone; John Parsons, Springfield; Ormal Tracy, Smithfield.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES—CLASS 1.
Mrs. M. H. Laning, Wysox; Mrs. George A. Perkins, Athens; Mrs. Miller Fox, South Towanda; Mrs. J. F. Long, Burlington; Mrs. I. N. Pomroy, Troy; Mrs. L. S. Kingsbury, Sheshequin; Mrs. James Elliot, North Towanda.

CLASS 2.
Mrs. William Baker, Canton; Mrs. H. S. Mercer, Towanda; Mrs. Eustas Coolbaugh, Wysox; Mrs. C. N. Shipman, Athens; Mrs. J. Holcomb, Rome; Mrs. M. Wells, Wysox; Mrs. James Chubbuck, Orwell.

CLASS 3.
Miss Clara Stevens, Athens; Mrs. James Macfarlane, Towanda; Miss Eliza Smith, Troy; Miss Amanda Cowles, Orwell; Miss E. Abel, Warren; Miss Emiss Kellum, Durell; Miss Martha Weston, Monroe.

CLASS 4.
Mrs. J. W. Mercer, Towanda; Miss Juliaette Herrick, Troy; Miss M. H. Perry, Athens; Miss Susan Myer, North Towanda; Miss Mary A. Bottington, Warren; Miss Mary Morgan, Wysox; Miss H. Nobles, Standing Stone; Miss Laura Bailey, Pike.

CLASS 5.
Mrs. H. Vandylke, Canton; Mrs. C. L. Ward, Towanda; Mrs. Geo. Brink, Pike; Mrs. A. Stephens, Troy; Miss Ruth Kinney, Sheshequin; Miss Mary Sweeney, Burlington; Mrs. D. Cook, Rome; Miss Charlotte Miller, Albany.

CLASS 6.
Mr. W. H. Perkins, Hon. D. Wilmet, H. Booth, Towanda; Miss Susan Fish, Sheshequin; Miss N. Morrow, Asylum; Miss M. A. Mason, South Towanda; Mrs. Chas's Birch, Monroe; Miss Therese Piolette, Wysox; Miss Childs, Smithfield.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Mr. Wm. Detrick, North Towanda; Mr. R. C. Simpson, Towanda; Mr. J. G. French, Athens; Mrs. Wm. Delupch, Sheshequin; Miss Ellen Ward, Towanda; Miss W. E. Long, Troy; Miss Elizabeth Black, Pike; Miss Julia Ballard, Troy; Mrs. A. B. A. Newell, Orwell.

FLOWERS & GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.
Mrs. H. Mix, Towanda; Miss W. B. Darlington, Athens; Miss E. Taylor, Standing Stone; Miss M. Dobbins, Troy; Mrs. A. Cooley, Wysox; Miss C. Coburn Warren; Miss Townsend, Canton; Miss C. Stowell, Springfield.

The Committee to arrange the Floral exhibition, and the decoration of the Hall, &c., will be appointed in due time, and personal notice given.

The Committee labored under considerable difficulty in the selection of Judges, for the want of information of persons living in distant townships. It is desired that those who are unable to act, will suggest, in their notice to the Executive Committee, the name of some other suitable person in their vicinity.

E. GUYER,
M. H. LANING,
M. C. MERCUR,
Towanda, Aug 11, 1854.

VERY TRUTHFUL.—Here is a touching description of a moonlight scene. After strolling for some time in the ecstatic mazes of a delightful waltz, Cornelia and myself stepped out unobserved on to the balcony, to enjoy a few of those moments of solitude so precious to lovers. It was a glorious night—the air was cool and refreshing. As I gazed on the beautiful being at my side, I thought I never saw her look so lovely; the full moon cast her bright rays over her whole person, giving her an almost angelic appearance, and imparting to her flowing curls a still more golden one. One of her soft, fair hands rested in mine, and ever and anon she met my ardent gaze with one of pure, confiding love. Suddenly a change came over her soft features, her full, red lip trembled as with suppressed emotions a tear-droplet rested on her long, drooping lashes, the muscles around her faultless mouth became convulsed, she gasped for breath—and, reaching her hand from the warm pressure of my own, she turned suddenly away, buried her face in her fine cambrie handkerchief, and—*weezed!*

"Cuff had been sent out with the cart and oven, and returning, his master asked him what was the trouble?"
"Why, massa, de wheel am broke."
"Is that all, Cuff?"
"No massa, de tongue broke too."
"What? did the oven run away?"
"Yes, massa, an' 'kild de nigh ox."
"Is it possible Cuff?"
"And-de-oh-ox, too, massa."
"Go, you black rascal, you have made a perfect smash up, and that is the reason why you came back; why didn't you tell me so?"
"Why, massa," said Cuff, scratching his wool.
"I s'pose dat one wheel broke, be 'fident ob deff individualy, without perculum to do fire argument ob de case ob de cart and oxum?"

BENZO MISCONDUCTED.—The satirization of life is inimical to its sensibilities. We strive continually to develop that which is excellent, living, and beautiful, and we should prevent it by making it common and acknowledgeable.

The more we are misunderstood, the more pure and precious is that immaculate sympathy of the soul, which ever craves for communion, and subsists by finding its rest.

The best of men are sometimes short.—We know a clergyman who isn't above three feet, and a deacon, who never has a surplus about him.

It is stated that the man who first introduced gas to the public, was disposed to "make light of the affair."

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best policy.