quite sufficient authorization of her daughter's marriage, however opposed to it the trustees of the De Vautpre property during Mademoiselle Beaudesert's nonage might be. Lisette was equally, and from the same cause, unsuccessful in her efforts to obtain speech of her former mistress, and much more ferociously enraged thereat. But what to the purpose could be effected even by her sharp eyes and sharper tongue? she not knowing, not being able even to guess at the true motives prompting Mademoiselle Beaudesert's consent to such marriage.—She, however, quickly undeceived good Madame Sabin, wife of the medical gentlemen who attended Madame de Vautpre in her last illness, as to the note supposed to have been addressed to Paul Delpech by Adrienne Beaudesert, confessing with shame and ceaseless iteration, that was her own scheming handiwork. Lisette, moreover, loudly proclaimed her determination to be present, *Plait a Dieu* at the Hotel de Ville, and have some conversation with mademoiselle before the abominable ceremony was proceeded with.

The affair wore the same menacing aspect on the afternoon of the day preceding that which was to witness the successful consummation of the Delpech conspiracy. It was the month of September, and growing so dark that Adrienne Beaudesert, still prostrate as well in body as in mind, could no longer read the *accord* that, as already stated, had been drawn up and signed by the contracting parties, and which she had been perusing and reperusing, in order to more completely satisfy herself that its clauses had been so plainly framed that there could be no afterdenial of their true purport and meaning. Madame and Clarisse Beaudesert were present; and the latter, more by way of breaking the silence by saying something than influenced by any serious apprehension, said:

"I suppose, dear Adrienne, that the condition of immediate separation conceded and subscribed to by those tiger-hearted Delpech's can if necessary, be legally enforced?"

Lightning seemed to leap at the remark from Adrienne's darkened, heavy eyes, and she glared at Clarisse as if the words had stabbed her. Mastering herself, she turned and hid her face in the pillows of the couch upon which she was was reclining, was soon apparently asleep, and Madame Beaudesert withdrew with Clarisse upon tiptoe. They were no sooner gone, than Adrienne started up, made her way quietly to the library, selected a Lyons directory, made a memorandum with her pencil, and then ringing the bell, desired the answering seavant to have a close carriage in waiting at the back entrance to the chateau within ten minutes.

"La Rue St. Martin, Numero 19—do you know it? The residence of M. l'Avocat Dufresne?" said Mademoiselle Beaudesert, in answer to the questioning bow of the coachman and was immediately driven off.

M. l'Avocat Dufresne's new and interesting client was so thickly veiled and muffled up that, had she been personally known to him, he would have failed to recognize her, as she placed a heavy fee upon the table, and in a low, trembling voice recited the conditions of the signed accord, suppressing names of course and asked if such a pre-contract could be enforced against the possible opposition of the husband.

"Certainly not, mademoiselle. An accord stipulating that a husband shall not be a husband, is not worth the ink consumed in writing it out. That is, no doubt, very well known to some, at least, of the parties that have subscribed such a document."

"Thank you, monsieur; that is all I require to know."

Adrienne's mind was made up from that moment, nor did she feel the slightest irresolution as to the course she would follow, lead her whithersoever it might; to a shameful death, there could be little doubt, for the baffled Delpechs would in their rage be sure to persist in their dreadful crime; and circumstances would it was useless to attempt concealing from herself, give color and coherence to all they said. For all that, she would, and she exulted to think it was still possible to say she would now do her duty, leaving the result to God.

Adrienne sat up late that night, busily occupied in writing; slept soundly the first time for many days; and rising with the dawn, sent her packet of papers, Delpech's letters included, to the Abbe Morlaix. The three ladies breakfasted as usual in Adrienne's chamber; and Madame and Clarisse Beaudesert were both struck—shocked, almost, by the cheerfulness visible in the aspect of the supposed bride, on that the hated dreaded, marriage morning. Little, however, was said, and that little nor relating to the matter pressing exclusively upon their minds, till a message was brought, announcing that the Messieurs Delpech were arrived, and waiting in the *grand salon*. It had been arranged, I should state, with the municipal authorities that in consideration of Mademoiselle Beaudesert's delicate state of health, the marriage formalities should be gone through at the chateau.

Madame Beaudesert and Clarisse, white, trembling in every limb with terror and horror, obeyed the implied summons; Adrienne promising to follow almost immediately. They found the two Delpechs, as stated, in the grand salon, both evidently in a state of great nervous excitement—the father more especially; and a moment after their own entrance, the Abbe Morlaix, with Lisette and her husband, came in from a further door. No sooner did Jules Delpech perceive the last comers, than, surprised out of all self control, he made for the door by which he had entered, with the apparent purpose of escaping from the place, but found, to his thereby greatly increased consternation. that it was locked on the outside. "What can all this mean?" gleamed from his flurried eyes, and stood out in large drops upon his forehead, as he again, perforce, fronted the company, now increased by the silent entrance of Adrienne Beaudesert, who, pale, calm, lustrous as Parian marble, took a seat between her agitated mother and sister. It was difficult to interpret the expression of Lisette's flushed features, but that of the abbe's naturally stern countenance was unmistakably grave, earnest, solemn.

"What is the purport of all this dumb show?" exclaimed the younger Delpech, assuming with some success a front of defiance. "Where are the municipal officials? A priest is not required at these espousals!"

"There will be no espousals," replied the abbe, "between you, Paul Delpech, and Adrienne Beaudesert now or hereafter."

"Ha! Does, then, Mademoiselle Beaudesert dare—dare I say, to refuse to ratify her promise?"

"Yes; she dares refuse—*does* refuse to do so, at the peril, you know, of her life. I know all, and from her."

This announcement elicited cries of terror and dismay from Madame and Clarisse Beaudesert Paul Delpech champed a bitter malediction, and his fear-mastered father again distractedly essayed to open the door, close to which he had remained standing. Adrienne alone was calm, unmoved; but as for Lisette, she was only kept from instant and violent interference by a forbidding gesture from the abbe, and her husband's eager remonstrance: "Doucement—doucement, bonne femme; thy turn will come presently, never fear!"

"It appears," resumed M. Morlaix, "from the papers I hold in my hand, that you, Jules and Paul Delpech, accuse Adrienne Beaudesert of having obtained of you a poisonous drug, named, for the occasion, poudre rose, by which she destroyed the life of her aged relative, Madame de Vautpre. Is that so?"

"First, Monsieur l'Abbe," exclaimed Paul Eelpech, whose natural audacity was sustained by drink, early as it was, "tell us by what right or authority you presume to ask such insolent questions?"

"I ask them to ascertain, before invoking justice, whether the horrible tale is or not an invention."

"We shall say nothing," hastily interposed Delpech senior, forestalling his son's reply.—He fancied the abbe was desirous of hushing up the matter after, if possible, relieving Mademoiselle Beaudesert's conscience of the burden that oppressed it. This thought gave him momentary courage.

"Are you aware that the punishment of the galleys awaits those who, for the sake of obtaining money or other advantages, invent and circulate false accusation?"

"*Prove* any accusations we have made to be false," retorted Paul Delpech; "and let me assure you, Monsieur l'Abbe, that you are playing with the life of your fair protege. We should not, in any case, go to the scaffold alone, take my word for it."

"That is not so certain," replied the abbe with unmoved sternness. "Your wicked design may have miscarried; in fact, it did miscarry—in proof whereof I have to inform you that a post-mortem examination, performed, at my instance, within twenty-four hours of death clearly established the fact, that Madame de Vautpre died from natural causes only."

A cry, a shout, a scream of woman echoed thete blessd words: Adrienne was in a moment clinging to the reverend speaker's knees; Madame Beaudesert seemed inclined to cast herself into his arms; Lisette, in a state of intense inflammation, shook her little fists at the cowering Delpechs, prevented only from transforming her threats into deeds by Claude's fast hold of her skirt, and iterated, "Doucement—doucement, Lisette; it will be thy turn presently, never fear."

"Calm yourself, my child," said the abbe, as soon as he could make himself heard, and raising Adrienne, "and you Madame Beaudesert the end of this matter is not yet."

Paul Delpech, stunned, overborne for awhile, reassumed, by a violent effort, his pre-previous effrontery, and said in a sneering tone "Then, monsieur, if your post-mortem examination was skilfully conducted, the poudre rose was but an innocent, harmless powder after all; have it so, if you will—and now, *mon pere* you and I may as well leave this good company—for a time!"

"Not so fast, if you please; you *intention* may, I repeat have been evil enough—the poudre rose you furnished, a poisonous drug: that is quite another question, upon which Madame Claude Simonet here can throw some light."

"Ha, ha! cursed rascals!" shouted Claude "now look to yourselves."

"*Tais toi*, Claude," interrupted Lisette; "this is what I have to say. For certain reasons, I had come to entertain strong suspicions of Messieurs Delpech; and I said to myself, after receiving, as I did, the packet of poudre rose, nicely sealed up, from Paul Delpech:—'Lisette, my girl, thou hast persuaded thy unsuspecting young mistress to have secret dealings with two good-for-nothings—if there are any in France—it behooves thee, therefore, as an honest girl, to see no harm comes of it.—Who knows what infernal drug this is which they palm off as poudre rose? Not thou, Lisette; and therefore, to avoid all chance of evil, keep the sealed packet carefully locked up, and when mademoiselle asks thee for the magical poudre rose, give her instead—well, what you think you?—some of her own red *dentifrice*.' Ha, ha! Messieurs les Empoisonneurs, that disarranges your fine plans, does it? And look here, my friends!" added Lisette, foaming over with exultation—"here is your precious packet, unopened, sealed up, just as you gave it me! and I hope, for your sakes, it will be found enough to poison a thousand horses!"

The exclamations that followed this speech must be left to the imagination, as well as Claude's obstreperous curvetings and gesticulations.

"There is nothing in the packet," said the elder Delpech, hoarsely, "nothing but bean-flour. Let us go!"

"That fact must first be ascertained." replied the abbe, "till which time, you cannot leave the chateau. And now, dear child, and you, my friends, let us retire, and return God thanks for this great deliverance."

The poudre rose was nothing but colored bean-flour; the Delpechs were, nevertheless, prosecuted for the conspiracy, and sentenced to severe punishments. Of the further domestic history of the distinguished French family, resident in the south of France, of which the foregoing narative supplies a hastily sketched episode, I know nothing except from the French journals, wherein I have read of of two marriages, and, I think, five births, but not, as yet, one death, having occurred among the descendants of the Beaudeserts.

WISE'S LAST.—A letter claiming to be from Governor Wise was circulated privately at Albany last week during the meeting of the Democratic Convention. It is certainly a most remarkable production. It declares that Mr. Buchanan is a candidate for the Presidency, despite indications to the contrary, and intimates that Wise's only chance for New York is to "organize by districts or send two delegations." He depends on a united South, which is to be secured by making Virginia a unit. Mr. Douglas will kick up his heels, but he (Wise) can beat both Seward and Douglas. He is very free in his comments on the political standing of Fernando Wood. The press generally seems very much divided in opinion as as to the genuineness of the letter: Some think it can't be Wise's because too short, and others that it must be, because so audacious. All agree that if genuine it anhihilates his prospects of success. The Philadelphia *Press* but proclaims the general opinion in saying that "no terms of censure would be too severe to be applied to a Presidential candidate resorting to the machinery wich is recommended by this letter."

☞ Two churches, a hotel, and a court-house were destroyed by fire, Thursday, at Lawrence, Mass. Three men were killed by by the falling of walls.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, August 18, 1859.

TERMS—*One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.—Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.*

CLUBBING—*The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:*

6 copies for.....$5 00	*15 copies for*....$12 00
10 copies for..... 8 00	*20 copies for*.... 15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS—*For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.*

JOB-WORK—*Executed with accuracy and despatch, and a reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at New York, on Saturday last, bringing important news from Europe.

The Sardinian representative named by VICTOR EMANUEL, the Chevalier DES-AMBROIS, having been received by the Emperor, the excellent correspondents who were sure that Sardinia would be excluded from the Conference at Zurich are slightly discomfited. From Central Italy it is announced that the peaceable protest of the people of Parma and Modena against the return of their recreant sovereigns, and of the people of Romagna against the violent reestablishment of the Papal Government, is daily gathering strength. Preparations were making at Turin and Milan to celebrate the *fete* of NAPOLEON III. on the 15th of August, as well as at Paris.

L'Ami de la Religion gives as the *ultimatum* of France to the Pope the following conditions "A complete excution of the reforms proposed by NAPOLEON III. two years ago; a complete civil code; the military conscription and abolition of foreign troops; equal admission of lay men with clerical persons to all offices of State a council of state organized on the French basis; and a consultative body of forty members.

Rumors of the projected meeting between the Czar ALEXANDER and the Prussian Regent at Ems were current; as well as of an Anglo-Prussian alliance.

The attitude of Austria toward Prussia, Russia and England was decidedly hostile; and an Austrian agitation for a remodeling of the German Confederation was provoking a great deal of ill feeling in Prussia and among the Protestant Germans generally. The Hungarian Constitutionalists were moving for a reconciliation with Austria on the basis of the restoration of the old Constitution of Hungary. Public feeling in France in favor of the peace of Villafranca was steadily increasing; and the official intelligence of the intended disarmament had been received with general approval. In England, Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN had taken strong ground against the panic making of the Press and of the aristocratic party. A serious strike of the whole building trade of London was exciting no little concern. It had been brought to the attention of Parliament by Lord BROUGHAM and Earl GRANVILLE. The Builders' Union had organized this movement, affecting, as Lord BROUGHAM states, "nearly ninety thousand laboring men," for the purpose as the noble lord put it, of obtaining "ten hours' pay for nine hours' work." From British India come details of the extending revolt of the European troops. At Berhampore the Fifth Regiment had fortified itself in its barracks, elected its own officers, and was defying all authority. The Madras Carbineers had followed this example. Mr MONCKTON MILNES had moved in Parliament an address to her Majesty, suggesting the propriety of making a convention with the United States, for the purpose of securing adequate punishment for offences committed at sea on board the vessels of either Power. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had informed a deputation of merchants that France and England were preparing to offer their good offices in the affair between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. From Spain we learn that Gen. PRIM had been named Captain-General of Cuba, in the room of Gen. CONCHA, resigned. Spain had also authorized the laying of a Transatlantic telegraphic wire, *via* the Canaries and Cuba, to Brazil. The work was to begin at once under French supervision. The Spanish Government had ordered the guano islands in the vicinity of Cuba to be occupied at once, and the guano shipped to Spain for trial.

☞ The Pike's Peakers are stirring in political matters. A Convention was recently held in Denver City for the purpose of taking steps to form a new Territory, to be called Jefferson. It is expected that application will be made to the next Congress for the sanction of the assembled wisdom for their conduct.

☞ Wendell Phillips has written a long and severe letter to Chief Justice Shaw and President Walker, of Harvard, for being present at the public dinner to Morphy at the Revere House, "a place where liquor is sold in direct hostility to the law."

☞ BANKS IN DISCREDIT.—The notes of the Monongahela Valley Bank, at McKeesport, Pa., were thrown out by the brokers, and it is reported that the Bank has failed.

The are rumors also in circulation at Pittsburgh, affecting the credit of the Crawford County Bank.

☞ The Greensburg *Herald* comes out in strong articles in favor of the Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county, as the People's candidate for governor in 1860.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Republican County Committee having met on the 6th inst., it was resolved to call a Republican County Convention to be composed of two delegates from each Election District, to be held in the Court House, at Towanda, on MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859, for the purpose of nominating a Republican Co. Ticket.

They have also appointed a Vigilance Committee in each election District, whose duty it shall be to call primary meetings of the Republican electors in each election district, for the purpose of electing delegates to said County Convention. The Committees of Vigilance are requested to confer together and call the primary meetings on Saturday the 3d day of September next, between the hours of 5 and 7, P. M., at the usual place of holding such elections.

Aug. 6, 1859. WM. C. BOGART, Chairman.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

Athens tp.—David Gardner, John Griffin, Alexander Elsbree.
Athens boro.—E. H. Perkins, F. N. Page, H. I. Fritcher.
Asylum.—O. D. Chamberlain, Robert Bull, Henry Stevens.
Albany.—Horatio Ladd, Myron Kellogg Joseph Lee.
Armenia.—James Mason, John Morgan, Henry Becker.
Burlington.—R. M Pruyme, Harrison Dodd, Justus Haight.
Burlington boro.—C. F. Merry, M. Long, H. Ballard.
Burlington west.—Charles Taylor, Enoch Blackwell, P. Phelps.
Conton.—E. Bothnell, Irad Wilson, John G. Mason.
Columbia.—S. B. Blood, A. M. Cornell, James M'Kean.
Franklin.—Benj. Ridgway, F. F. Fairchild, Geo. Beardsley.
Granville.—V Saxton. Densmore Fleming, Nathan Tidd.
Herrick.—John Nesbit, E. Mentz, A. R. Brown.
LeRoy.—C. T. Bliss, R. K. Palmer, A. D. Foss.
Litchfield.—Cyrus Bloodgood, Joseph H. McKinny, Stephen McKinny.
Monroe.—J. B. Ingham, Ezra C. Kellogg, George Cory.
Monroe boro.—W. H. Brown, Joseph Homet, James Griswold.
Orwell—T. Humphrey, Robert McKee, Charles Mory.
Overton.—David Heverly jr., George Hottenstein, Jacob Heverly.
Pike.—L. B. Pierce, Edward Crandall, E. W. Jones.
Rome.—H. W. Browning, Festus Cranmer, John A. Moody.
Ridgbery.—Sturges Squires, C. O. French, Vincent Owens.
Sheshequin.—E. P. Shaw, Wm. K. Hill, Elias Ball.
Smithfield.—John Phelps, C. E. Wood, A. E. Childs.
South Creek—George Dunham, Ira Crane, C. Haight.
Springfield.—A. G. Brown, James L. Philips, W. Berry jr.
Standing Stone.—George Vanness jr., John Bishop, B. Pulver.
Sylvania boro.—Lewis L. Gregory, Peleg Peck jr., Peter Monroe.
Towanda boro.—Stephen Alvord, Charles Passage, John Britton jr.
Towanda tp.—George Davidson, James Scoville, Mahlon Swartwood.
Towanda north—David Kenedy, Charles Rutty, F. Watts.
Troy boro'—George Newbery, E. B. Parsons, N. Adams.
Troy tp.—James W. Taylor, J. W. Smith, H. N. Fish.
Tuscarora—W. Barrowcliff, Jack'n Silvara, G. P. Taylor.
Terry.—John F. Dodge, M. F. Miller, Ransler Lewis.
Ulster.—Lewis Lewis, S. S. Lockwood, G. W. Nichols.
Warren.—J. P. Rogers, H. Howell, Randolph Beardsley.
Welles.—James Brink, Allen Shepard, James Owens.
Windham.—Nathan Elsbree, J. W. Warner, Benjamin Kuykendall.
Wilmot.—G. H. Morrow, J. W. Ingham, A. J. Stone.
Wyalusing.—Wm. Chamber'ain jr., J. S. Thompson, John G. Brown.
Wysox.—T. F. Madill, David Shores, Leander Wood.

☞ JUDGE WHITE, of Indiana County, having declined to serve as Appraiser of Canal Claims, CHARLES H. SEYMOUR of Tioga County has been appointed, and was at this place last week, to take the requisite oath. The Appraisers will probably commence their duties the last of September.

☞ A serious break occurred in the North Branch Canal, last week, at the aqueduct over the Little Wysox Creek, about two miles below this place. Several thousand yards of earth were washed out. It will probably be repaired this week. Quite a number of boats are detained at this place, by the accident.

THE SURVEY COMMENCED.—The surveying party, under the general direction of Mr. Van Renssalaer Richmond, State Engineer, commenced their survey of a Canal route from Binghamton to Athens, Thursday, August, 4th. This survey, it will be recollected, is authorized by the Act of the last Legislature appropriating $5,000 to the survey of a route for the extension of the Chenango Canal from Binghamton to Athens, thereby effecting a junction with the Pennsylvania canals. The party consists of the following persons, viz:

O. C. Childs, Engineer in chief, Salina; W. W. Jerome, Engineer in charge of the work, Syracuse; H. F. Green, Syracuse; Geo. B. Gillespie, Syracuse; W. C. Loomis, Fulton; C. Miller, Fulton; C. A. Sweet, Phœnix; John Evans, Binghamton; Chas. P. Cooke, Binghamton.

☞ The *Elmira Press* notices the election of Prof. COBURN, as President of the State Teachers' Association, in the following handsome manner:—

"PROF. CHARLES COBURN, of Bradford County, Pa., one of the ablest educators of the day, we see has been chosen President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. The honor could not have been bestowed more worthily. It will be recollected that Prof. COBURN delivered a very able lecture before the Teachers' Institute of this County, in October, 1857, then in session in this village."

SHIPMENTS of Coal by the Barclay Railroad and Coal Company:—

Previous Shipments.....	13,777 tons.
For week ending August 13	992 "
Amount for the season.....	14,769 tons.

☞ See WELLES, BLOOD & Co's. new advertisement of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines.—They will make good all their assertions.

☞ The Bradford County Medical Society will meet at the Odd Fellows Hall, in the borough of Towanda, September 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The subject for discussion and consideration will be the pathology and treatment of dysentery.

E. H. MASON, Secretary.

☞ At a special meeting of the "*Alpha Epsilon Society*," held Thursday evening, August 11, 1859, E. O. GOODRICH, H. B. M'KEAN and E. D. PAYNE, were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions, expressive of the loss sustained by the Society, in the death of ABRAM D. MONTANYE, one of its members.

The following preamble and resolutions are reported by the Committee:—

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Ruler, in his wisdom and mercy, to remove from our brotherhood ABRAM D. MONTANYE, creating a void in our fraternal circle,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of His Divine grace, who "doeth all things well," we accept the admonition therein contained, to "be also ready," and while mourning our deceased brother, will endeavor to profit by his example, which has taught us how to live to become worthy of the "better life."

Resolved, That we condole with the relatives of the deceased, in their loss of one who was a consistent Christian, an estimable citizen, a kind father, a faithful friend.

Resolved, That the usual emblem of mourning be adopted by this Society; a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the family of our deceased brother; and published in the County papers.

Mr. EDITOR:—Seeing some notice in your paper, of the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association at West Chester, I will, with your permission, state to your readers what the good people of that beautiful village did to make the stay of the teachers among them pleasant.

Upon the opening of the meeting, the Chief Burgess of the Boro', bade the members of the Association a most cordial welcome in a short, but forcible speech, which was responded to by the proper officer of the Association. Most nobly did the citizens redeem, and more than redeem all the pledges made by their chief officer. All attending the meeting, who desired it, were entertained at the homes of the citizens without charge, and it was done in no grudging way I assure you; all were made to feel at home, and if they were not happy, it was their own fault; then, after all this, they gave a public entertainment at the close of the sessions. The spacious depot of one of the rail-roads was cleared, and tables set its full length, upon which, were placed all the luxuries of the season. A gentleman present, who was in the habit of attending such entertainments, remarked, that he seldom saw as much liberality and good taste displayed on such occasions even in the largest cities of the State. All were happy, the citizens because they were making others so, the teachers because they were the recipients of benefactions bestowed with so much liberality and with such a hearty good will. Long will that meeting be remembered by those who were in attendance, and long will the good people of West Chester be held in grateful remembrance.

BRADFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR FOR 1859.

The managers of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, at the urgent request of a large number of persons, have determined to hold a Fair the coming fall, if not prevented by failure to obtain and complete the Society's grounds in time. In pursuance, therefore, of the action of the Board, the Executive Committee have issued the following list of premiums to be awarded at the Fair, unless due notice be given that the same is suspended.

The difficulty of obtaining the necessary means to procure and prepare the grounds, has retarded the action of the committee until a period which would seem to allow scarcely time to competitors and exhibitors to make the necessary preparations. It is believed, however, that the almost unequalled crops in the County will enable our people to furnish an exhibition, with little labor, which will at least come up, if not prove superior to, that of any previous fair of the Society.

The Rules and Regulations of the Society, together with the other necessary information will be published in due time.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Best Bull 3 years old and upwards,	$4 00
Second best do. do	3 00
Best Cow, do	4 00
Second best do. do	3 00
Best Bull between 1 and 3 years old	3 00
Second best do. do	2 00
Best Heifer, do. do	3 00
Second best, do. do	2 00
Best Bull Calf,	2 00
Second best, do.	1 00
Best Heifer Calf,	2 00
Second best, do.	1 00

DEVONS.

The premiums will be the same for these as for Short Horns and Herefords.

NATIVES OR GRADES.

Best Bull 3 years old and upwards,	3 00
Jecond best. do do	2 00
Best Bull between 1 and 3 years old,	3 00
Second best, do do	2 00
Best Bull Calf,	2 00
Second best, do	1 00
Best Cow 3 years old and upwards,	3 00
Second best, do do	2 00
Best Heifer between 1 and 3 years ald,	3 00
Second best, do do	2 00
Best Heifer Calf.	2 00
Second best, do	1 00

WORKING CATTLE.

Best yoke working cattle over 3 years old,	3 00
Second best, do do	2 00
Best yoke of Steers 3 years old,	3 00
Second best, do do	3 00

HORSES.

Best Stallion for draught over 4 years old,	4 00
Second best, do do	3 00
Best Stallion do from 2 to 4 years old	4 00
Second best, do do	3 00
Best Stallion for Saddle,	4 00
Second best, do do	3 00
Best brood Mare over 4 years,	3 00
Second best, do do	2 00
Best pair match Horses	3 00
Second best, do do	2 00
Best saddle horse, mare or gelding,	2 00
do pair draught horses,	2 00
do 3 year old colt or filly,	2 00
Second, do do	1 00
Best 1 year old colt,	2 00
Second, do do	1 00

FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Best fat Steer or Ox,	2 00
do Cow,	2 00
do Heifer,	2 00
Best slaughtered Mutton,	1 00
do lot of live mutton not less than 3 in number,	1 00

(Competitors must furnish statements of the manner of feeding.)

SHEEP.—FINE WOOL AND MIDDLE WOOLED.

Best buck,	3 00
Second best, do	2 00
Best pen of ewes not less than 4 in number,	2 00
Second best, do do	1 00
Best pen of buck lambs not less than 4 in number,	2 00
do do ewe lambs, do	2 00

LONG WOOLED AND NATIVES.

Premiums will be the same as for fine and middle Wooled.

SWINE.

Best boar over 1 year old,	2 00
Second best, do do	1 00
Best boar 6 months and under 1 year,	2 00
Second best, do do	1 00
Best breeding sow over 1 year old,	2 00
Second best, do do	1 00
Best sow 6 months and under 1 year.	2 00
Second best, do do	1 00
Best lot of pigs not less than 3 nor over 6 months,	2 00
Second best, do do	1 00

POULTRY.

Best pair Shanghaes,	1 00
do Chitogongs,	1 00
do Jersey Blues,	75
do Polands,	75
do Dorkings,	75
do Turkeys,	1 00
do Geese,	50
do White Poland Ducks,	50
do Common do	50

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Best 3 acres of Wheat,	4 00
Second best, do	3 00
Best 3 acres of Corn,	4 00
Second best, do	3 00
Best 3 acres of Rye,	3 00
Second best, do	2 00
Best 3 acres of Oats,	3 00
Second best, do	2 00
Best and most Timothy hay on 3 acres,	2 00
do do Clover, do	2 00
do 3 acres of buckwheat,	2 00
do ½ do of p tatoes,	2 00
do ½ do of turnips,	1 00
do ¼ do of field beets,	1 00
do ¼ do of white field beans,	1 00

[Competitors for premiums for the above productions, must produce a full ttatement of the mode of cultivation, with a certificate also of two respectable neighbors as to the product and measurement of the ground, also exhibit a sample of the crop at the fair.]

SEEDS.

Best bushel Timothy seed,	1 00
do Large Clover Seed,	1 00
do Small do	1 00
do Flax seed,	50

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Best barrel Wheat Flour,	2 00
Second best, do	1 50
Best sack Corn Meal, 100 lbs.,	1 00
do Buckwheat Flour, 100 lbs.,	1 02

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best assortment of table vegetables,	1 00
do dozen long blood beets,	50
do ½ dozen heads cabbage,	50
do 3 do Cauliflowers,	50
do 3 do stalks Celery,	50
do Sample of Lima beans,	50
do 3 Winter Squashes,	50
do Parsnips and Carrots, 1 dozen each,	50
do Sample Egg plants,	50
do ¼ dozen Sweet Pumpkins,	50
do Sample of Tomatoes,	50
do do Peas,	50
do do Sweet Corn,	50

DAIRY.

Best specimen of butter, tub or firkin, not less than 25 pounds,	2 00
Second best, do do	1 50
Best do fresh roll, not less than six pounds,	1 00
Second brst, do do	50
Best Cheese, not less than 10 pounds,	1 00
Second best, do do	50

[The method of making the butter and cheese to be stated by each competitor.]

SUGAR AND HONEY.

Best specimen Maple Sugar. not less than 6 lbs.	50
do do Honey, do	50

[The honey to be taken without destroying the bees, and the kind of hives and management to be stated by the competitors.]

BACON HAMS.

Best cured ham,	2 00
Second best, do	1 00

[The hams to be cooked and brought to the exhibition with the skin on, accompanied also with a statement of the mode of curing.]

FRUIT.

Best display of choice varieties of apples,	1 00
do dozen fall apples,	50
Display of choice varieties of pears,	1 00
Dozen pears.	50
Display of choice varieties of peaches,	1 00
One dozen do	50
do Quinces,	50
Display of choice variety of grapes,	1 00
Dozen bunches do	50
Display of choice variety of plums,	1 00
do do Mellons,	1 00

[The fruit not to be removed until the close of the exhibition. Care will be taken that the same is not injured.]

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Best Reaper and Mower	3 00
Best two horse plow,	2 00
Sub-soil, do	2 00
Side-hill, do	2 00
Cultivator,	1 00
Scraper for farm or road use,	1 00
Roller,	1 00
Drilling machine for grain and grass seeds,	1 00
Horse rakes,	1 00
Six Hand rakes,	50
Grain Cradle,	50
Harrow,	1 00
Wagon for farm purposes,	1 00
Cart, do	1 00
Sett of Harness for farm purposes,	1 00
Hay and Straw cutter,	1 00
Corn stalk cutter,	1 00
Fanning mill,	1 00
Three Corn baskets,	50
Corn sheller,	1 00
Gate for barn or field use,	1 00
Stump machine,	1 00

[Competitors to be the makers of the article exhibited.]

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best Cooking Stove,	2 00
Parlor, do	1 00
Coal, do	1 01
Two horse carriage,	2 00
Buggy,	2 00
Lot Cabinet ware,	2 00
Carriage harness, 2 horse,	2 00
do do 1 horse,	1 00
Saddle and bridle,	1 00
3 Flour barrels,	50
3 Meat do	50
3 Rutter Firkins,	50
Pair fine boots,	1 00
do Shoes, Ladies'	50
Side sole leather,	50
Kip and Calf skin,	50
Side Upper and Harness leather,	50
1000 Long Shingles,	1 00
do Short do	50
do feet of pine boards,	1 00
100 Lights assorted window sash,	1 00
Sett window blinds,	50
Pair blankets,	50
Piece of Satinet,	50
Overcoating.	50
Specimen of Marble or stone cutting,	1 00
Specimen of Ornamental Fence,	1 00
Made coat, vest and pantaloons,	1 00
Specimen of Printing,	1 00

[Competitors in all cases to be the maker of the article exhibted.]

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

Best specimen of Horse shoeing,	1 00
do Ox do	1 00

[The shoes to be made by the competitors, and the animals shod to be brought on the ground for inspection.]

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Best Bedquilt,	1 00
Counterpane,	1 00
Hearth Rug,	1 00
Carpet,	1 00
Pair homemade blankets,	1 00
Made shirt	1 00
Piece of linen,	1 00
Flannel,	1 00
Yarn hose,	50
Mittens,	50
Specimen of mending and darning,	50
do Bread,	1 00
Second best, do	50
Specimen of Soap,	50
Pickles,	50
Pound Cake,	50
Sponge Cake,	50
Preserves,	50
Fruit Jelly,	50
Apple Butter,	50
Peach Butter,	50
Crnamental needle work,	1 00
Fancy needle work for chairs,	1 00
Variety of woorsted work,	1 00
Artificial flowers,	50
Wax flowers,	50
Lamp Mat,	50
Embroidery,	50

FLOWERS.

Best Floral display,	2 00
Second best,	1 00
Third best,	50
Best hand boquet,	50
Basket boquet,	50
The largest and most beautiful variety of flowers,	2 00

PLOWING MATCH.

Best Plowman,	3 00
Second best,	2 00
Third best,	1 00

COL. FORNEY AND DEMOCRACY.—The concluding paragraph in a speech made by Col. FORNEY, at Reading, on the 3d inst, explains clearly the present position and plans for the future of "The States Rights Democracy."—It reads as follows:

"We have a duty to perform in October next. The Administration has placed its State ticket upon a plain and distinct platform. It tells you that every man who votes for John Rowe and Richardson L. Wright votes in favor of its platform, which declares that the people of the Territories shall have no right to control their own affairs in their own way, and that if they take a vote upon the slavery question and abolish slavery, Congress must intervene to put them down, and uphold that institution against their will. I have to say for myself that I shall refuse to vote for that ticket and I hope that every Democrat who stands upon the platform of State-rights, and believes in popular sovereignty and the justice of the movement we have inaugurated and carried on will do the same. Let fossils and fogies complain, if they choose, of this action; they will submit. There will be no difficulty about that and after we have defeated the Administration upon its platform, we can come together in 1860 upon the old creed of the Democratic party, as expounded by Senator Douglas, and and as advocated by the Democracy in 1856, and triumph, as I have no doubt we shall, over all organizations, by an overwhelming vote.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH!—A correspondent of the New York *Trbiune*, states that on the 2d inst., Mrs. Timothy Bradley, of the town of Jackson, Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and healthy, but quite small. Mr. B.'s family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has