TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

SUSQU'A CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual Fair and Exhibition was held in Montrose, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 29th and 30.

The exhibition of stock was larger than at any previous Fair, and the crowded state of the enclosure shows conclusively that the interests of the Society require more enlarged accommodations before another year. In some departments the exhibition of stock was not as fine as that of some previous years, while in others it far exceeded any former exhibition. The stock of Horses in the county is rapidly improving, and great interest is felt in this department, as is shown by the fact that there were eighty-nine entries for competition.

Among the exhibition of Seeds, that of corn in the ear attracted universal admiration. The kinds exhibited were principally the Dutton, White Flint, King Phillip, or Brown, and the eight-rowed Yellow.

The King Phillip was the most matured, although, owing to the very favorable seasons the samples of Dutton to which the premium was awarded were fully ripe and truly splendid.

Of Swine, the Suffolk and Chester county were the leading varieties.

The exhibition of Sheep was confined principally to the coarse-wooled kinds, among which the South Downs took the lead as producing the finest flavored mutton, for which our county is noted. The attention of our farmers has not yet been directed to the raising of fine-wooled sheep.

The Annual Address was delivered on the afternoon of Thursday by Hon. John C. Adams, of Towanda, and was listened to with marked attention by the vast throng of people in attendance, and at its close, the thanks of the Society were presented to the speaker and a copy solicited for publication.

The attendance upon the Fair was greater than at any previous one, and the Society has become firmly established in the hearts and confidence of the community.

At the close of the Address, the following premiums were awarded, after which the Society adjourned:

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

DIVISION I.—*Stallions and Mares.*

Best stallion,..........F. H. Hollister,
2nd best,..........Samuel Shelp,
3rd best,..........Charles Morse.
Best stallion that has not stood in the County prior to this year,..........R. Thayer,
Best brood mare and colt,..........W. H. Jones,
2nd best,..........Elijah Brown,
3rd best,..........H. C. Conklin.
Judges.—J. B. Lathrop, A. H. Snover, Jas. McMillen.

DIV. II.—*Single matched horses and colts.*

Best single gelding,..........C. D. Lathrop,
2nd best,..........Henry Searle,
3rd best,..........L. E. Chamberlin.
Best pair matched horses,..........Hyde Crocker,
2nd best,..........Wm. T. Austin.
Best pair 3 years old colts,..M. J. Harrington.
Best pair two years old colts,..C. J. Hollister.
Best pair yearling colts,..........G. W. Kent.
Best pair mules,..........Sayre Bros.,
2nd best,..........Henry Searle.
Judges.—B. B. Emery, Amos Williams, Isaac Reckhow.

DIVISION III.—*Devon Cattle.*

Best bull,..........Harry Smith,
2nd best,..........Christopher Swaining.
Best yearling bull,..........N. DuBois,
2nd best,..........H. Smith.
Best under 1 year,..........N. DuBois,
2nd best,..........Aubray Smith.
Best 2 years old heifer,..........N. Dubois,
2nd best,..........Harry Smith.
Judges.—Thos. Nicholson, S. W. Breed, Geo. Walker.

DIVISION IV.—*Durham Cattle.*

Best bull,..........H. Drinker,
2nd best,..........W. Jessup.
Best yearling bull,..........W. Jessup,
2nd best,..........S. W. Breed.
Best cow,..........C. Carmalt,
2nd best,..........W. Jessup.
Best 2 years old heifer,..........W. Jessup.
2nd best,..........E. G. Babcock.
Best bull calf,..........W. Jessup.
A discretionary premium to S. W. Breed for a beautiful heifer calf.
Judges.—Harry Smith, David Wakelee, Orin Prichard.

DIVISION V.—*Grade Stock.*

The Committee on grade stock report that they have found great difficulty in deciding between grades of Devons and grades of Durhams, the points of excellence in the two classes of stock being so diverse, and recommend that in future grades of Devons and Durhams be kept separate, and referred to different committees, and native stock to a still different committee from either.

They also found a difficulty in examining the stock properly, from the crowded state of the pens, and believe that an enlargement of the accommodations for cattle, before another year is indispensable to the proper exhibition of the stock. The exhibitions are becoming so large that more room seems to be necessary in order to a proper and fair exhibition of stock and other articles. The Committee observed many grade cattle entered as thorough breed, and they believe that hereafter all stock unaccompanied by a pedigree should be rejected as thorough breed.

They also recommend that the Secretary of the Society ope[n] and keep a herd book for the County.

The Committee recommend the following premiums:

Best grade bull,..........Daniel Tewksbury.

The Committee decline to award a second premium.

COWS.

Best grade of Durham,..........W. Jessup,
2nd best,..........C. M. Tingley,
3rd best,..........H. C. Conklin.
4th best,..........C. M. Tingley.
Best 2 years old heifer,..........P. Jackson,
2nd best,..........F. H. Hollister,
3rd best,..........Reuben Wells.

The Committee recommend an honorary premium of one dollar to N. Dubois for his two years old Devon grade heifer.

Best lot of 4 yearlings,..........Eri Gregory.
2nd best,..........C. M. Tingley,
3rd best,..........J. Harrington,
Best lot of 5 calves,..........Eri Gregory,
2nd best,..........Daniel Tewksbury,
3rd best,..........James Waldie.

The Committees congratulate the Society upon the great improvement in stock in the last four years, and most earnestly commend the subject to the attention of the members. Three things are necessary,

1. Good pure blooded animals from which to breed.
2. Good feeding for the first year.
3. Good attention and care always.

Judges.—Wm. Jessup, John C. Morris, Michael Kain, jr.

The majority of the Committee insisted against the protest of Judge Jessup in awarding the first premium to him for the best grade cow, as by the rules of the Society he could not compete for a premium, being on the Committee to award premiums, therefore the report was adopted without the award to Judge Jessup.

DIVISION VI.—*Oxen and Steers.*

Best yoke of working oxen,..........H. Drinker,
2nd best,..........M. Perrigo.
3rd best,..........No. 11.
4th best,..........B. Stroud.
Best yoke 3 years old steers,..........Harry Smith,
2nd best,..........G. W. Lewis,
3rd best,..........O. M. Hall.
Best yoke 2 years old steers,..........C. J. Hollister,
2nd best,..........David Banker,
3rd best,..........James Kenyon.
Judges.—Walter Allen, Perrin Wells, John Harrington.

DIVISION VII.—*Swine.*

Best boar,..........N. Dubois,
2nd best,..........H. C. Conklin.
Best sow and 10 pigs,..........M. J. Harrington,
2nd best sow and 4 pigs,..........W. T. Austin.
Best yearling sow,..........Jno. Graham.
Judges.—E. G. Babcock, H. Crocker, Chas. Wilson.

DIVISION VIII.—*Sheep.*

The Committee on sheep beg leave to report that the exhibition of fine wooled sheep was very small in quantity and poor in quality—there being but one lot exhibited which was by E. G. Goodrich.

Best fine wooled buck,..........E. G. Goodrich
Best 3 fine wooled Ewes,..........E. G. Goodrich
Best coarse wooled buck,..........Daniel Stuart
2nd best,..........Milton Hunter
Best 3 coarse wool Ewes,..........H. C. Conklin
2nd best,..........Harry Smith
Best coarse wool lambs,..........Hugh Deegan
Best middle wool buck,..........O. M. Hall
2nd best,..........Hugh Deegan
Best 3 middle wool Ewes,..........Abel Patrick
2nd best,..........Daniel Stuart,
Judges—Merritt Mott, Milbourn Oakley, W. M. Tingley.

DIVISION IX.—*Butter and Cheese.*

JUNE BUTTER.

Best firkin to No. 21,..........Thomas Johnson,
2nd best, " 27,..........Jer. Meacham,
3d best, " 4,..........James Sterling,
4th best, " 18,..........Reuben Wells.

SEPTEMBER BUTTER.

Best, to No. 2,..........Wm. Melhuish,
2nd " 9-10,..........Wm. Jessup,
3d " 12,..........John Graham,
4th " 15,..........John Bodine.

Amount of butter made from ten cows from the 1st of May up to the 30th of Sept., 1120 pounds, and 100 pounds of cheese.

WALTER ALLEN.

DIVISION X.—*Fruit, Vegetables, &c.*

The Committee on Fruit, Vegetables, &c., beg leave to report that they award the

1st premium on Fall apples, to..........J. Wood,
2d " "..........James Shaw,
Best Winter apples,..........W. Z. Brown,
2d best,..........James Shaw,
Best Pears,..........Thos. Stone,
Best Quinces,..........E. Bullard,
Best Honey,..........J. W. Tiffany,
2d best,..........Anson Tiffany,
Best Maple Sugar,..........S. A. Newton,
2d best,..........L. B. Guernsey,
Best Vinegar,..........M. Mott,
2d best,..........Milbourn Oakley,
Greatest and best variety of Vegetables,..........W. H. Jessup,

A discretionary premium was voted to Judge Burrows for the greatest and best variety of Apples and the largest Squash.—Thomas Mawhinney exhibited a fine lot of vegetables from H. Drinker's garden, but not quite so extensive as Wm. H. Jessup's.

Judges—Martin Newman, J. Taylor, —— Griffis.

DIVISION XI.—*Cabinet Ware, &c.*

The Committee award for the best display of Cabinet work the

1st premium to..........W. W. Smith & Co.,
2d "..........L. Beach.

CARRIAGES.

1st premium to..........E. H. Rogers,
(Specimen entered by Rufus Smith could not be found.)

HORSE SHOES.

1st premium to..........Hawley & Lathrop,
Judges—G. Z. Dimock, Wm. F. Lathrop, D. D. Hinds.

DIVISION XII.—*On Farming Implements.*

The Committee on Farming Implements Respectfully Report:—That believing no former period has been marked by the appreciation of the benefits of mechanical industry to agriculture, so distinctly as the present, they have been deeply impressed with the responsibility attached to their appointment—as well as with the duties that such inventions impose upon agriculturists. It has always been remarked that the latter do not, or have not at any time heretofore kept pace with the other branches of human industry, and especially with the improvements in machinery designed to assist them in their own pursuits. Your Committee therefore feel it their duty to make a few suggestions as to the duties that such inventions impose upon those whose business is intended to be benefitted by them! It must, we think, be manifest, that the invention of mowing machines, and even horse rakes imperiously requires from Farmers an increased effort to put their meadow lands in order, to make them smooth for the cutters, and to remove stumps, stones, and other obstructions, as well as to increase the burthens of grass, if they wish to avail themselves of the advantages that the machines furnish them. In addition to this, they sho'd have all their meadows in such a state of fertility as to retain the grasses almost any number of years, because no prudent man would want to buy a mowing machine if he has to break up his meadows every few years, especially if that land is naturally tough and stony after plowing. He should keep out weeds, because that is not only an apology for frequently re-seeding, but makes breaking up a physical if not a moral necessity.

Remarks like these apply to almost every new and useful improvement. A farmer is really inexcusable and unworthy of the name, if he does not pulverize his soil better with a newly invented iron-beam or other perfect plow, than with the clumsy, unwieldy, old-fashioned, straight pole and shovel: he has the means of raising more and better crops whenever he is furnished with proper machinery for doing it, and he is neither performing his duty to himself, his family, or to society, if he does not do it. We hope, therefore, that farmers will see in all these improvements, that they must improve both the soil and the mind, if they wish to keep progress with the rest of the community, and surely they have by the aid of these machines many more opportunities for mental culture than they have ever had before—and their countrymen are of course looking to them for higher attainments, morally and intellectually, than have been witnessed at any former period.

These remarks might be indefinitely extended, but your Committee feel that for those who are disposed to profit by them, they have said enough; for others it would be useless.

The Committee have examined Peck and Butler's "Butter Worker" and think it an improvement upon Dickey's patent, furnishing a more convenient and more effectual mode of cleansing it, and as it can be adapted to either large or small dairies at a moderate expense, they can safely recommend it to public patronage. They award him the premium of two dollars.

They have been much pleased in the examination of Addison Brush's newly invented dog-power for churning—combining as they believe more power with less friction, at less expense than any machine that has yet come under their observation—the ease with which it can be constructed or repaired, and the power indefinitely increased, is a recommendation that cannot be extended to the endless chain or roller. Its simplicity is truly a remarkable feature, and a dairyman has only to acquire the ordinary ability to use a saw, to make a mortice and a tenon, and he has one of these machines within himself. They award him the premium of two dollars.

The Committee regret that no other premium for churning power has been authorized by the Society; the business of the County being so intimately associated with butter making, they would gladly have awarded a premium to C. M. Vail for a very ingenious and valuable invention of the same kind, rather less simple, and more costly than that of Addison Brush, but one which they have no hesitation in recommending to those who are not disposed to take the cheapest and most simple power they can obtain. When we consider the drudgery from which a farmer's wife is relieved by these achievments of skill and genius, we cannot avoid feeling grateful for every effort that may be made for such a desirable result.

In connexion with this business of butter making, the judges have to regret that only one lot of butter firkins were exhibited, and while the Committee are of opinion that they have seen as good firkins as those at our other exhibitions, they feel themselves fully justified in awarding to C. M. Vail the premium of three dollars for his firkins and churn as an inducement for further improvement in these necessary and important implements for the dairy.

The Committee have no authority to award premiums for rollers, but they urgently call the attention of farmers to these important adjuncts to their profession, and particularly to the one exhibited by —— Cottrell.

Only one corn sheller was exhibited, and your committee are not aware of its being anything better than those in general use.

Gale's patent hay cutter, exhibited by H. L. Blowers, is in the opinion of the Committee superior to any article hitherto exhibited in this county; its extreme simplicity, its easy application to the cutting of fodder so entirely different as hay, cornstalks, and straw, renders it one of the most useful and economical machines that can be used for such purposes. They award him the premium of two dollars.

There has been a great variety of plows exhibited, and although none of them are remarkable for any particular advantage over the iron beam and roller, your Committee rejoice that they have been exhibited; perfection in this implement may perhaps never be attained, because no one can define the limits to which mechanical ingenuity is restricted; and while your Committee have not had the advantage of a dynametor to try the power necessary to apply to each, they cannot avoid mentioning —— Bushnell's Coulter as a remarkable instance of the improvements annually making in these all-important implements. Ease of draft and perfect pulverization are being gradually attained, and your Committee feel that manufacturers ought now to turn their attention to the relief of the plowman as well as his team, which they think can be attained by increasing the length of the handles—every one that we have examined being deficient in this particular.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Judges.—Caleb Carmalt, Abel Cassedy.

DIVISION XIII.—*Grain and Seeds.*

We the judges appointed to make reports on grain and seeds award the following premiums:

Best ½ bushel of flaxseed,..........Avery Bolles.
Best bushel of corn in the ear,..........H. C. Conklin.
Best ½ bushel of Timothy seed,..........J. Watson.
Best ½ bushel of rye,..........R. D. Harris.
Best ½ bushel winter wheat,..........John Blowers.
Judges.—H. S. Searle, Reuben Wells, James Sterling.

There was a very fine display of corn, and the samples exhibited were of very superior quality, and as good as were ever exhibited in the State.

DIV. XIV.—*Leather and its Manufactures.*

The Committee on leather and its manufactures respectfully report that they have examined the samples exhibited, and award the premiums as follows:

Best 3 sides of harness leather, S. F. Keeler & Son.
Best lot of upper leather,..........S. F. Keeler & Son.
Best carriage harness,..........G. F. Fordham.
Best farm harness,..........G. F. Fordham.
Best pair of fine boots,..........Keeler & Stoddard.
Best pair of coarse boots,..........Keeler & Stoddard.

There were some very fine calfskins exhibited by S. F. Keeler & Son, but no premium was offered by the Society.

Judges.—C. W. Burch, G. B. Eldred, C. J. Curtis.

DIVISION XV.—*Domestic Manufactures.*

The Committee on domestic manufactures report as follows:

Best flannel,..........E. L. Palmer,
2nd best,..........Miss Lydia Butts.
Best fulled cloth,..........Mrs. John Harrington.
Best wollen carpet,..........Miss Loomis,
2nd best,..........Avery Bolles.
Best rag carpet,..........Anson Tiffany,
2nd best,..........Mrs. Mary Blakesley.
Best ½ doz. p'rs woolen socks,..........Mrs. I. Butts,
2nd best,..........Mrs. John Harrington.
Best 2 pairs of wollen mittens, Mrs. J. S. Peckham,
2nd best,..........Mrs. L. Marsh.
Judges.—Mrs. F. B. Coon, Mrs. R. S. Birchard, Mrs. G. E. Lambert.

DIVISION XVI.—*Fancy Articles.*

The ladies appointed as judges on quilts, ornamental work, &c., award the following premiums:

Best patchwork quilt,..........Mrs. E. Bullard,
2nd best,..........Miss Francis Harris.
Best quilt of any kind,..........Mrs. O. Trowbridge.

As there was no winter bonnet offered, the Committee propose to give in place thereof, a premium to Mrs. J. McCreary for the best rug. (needle-work.)

Best muslin embroidery,..........Miss B. Oakley.

A splendid variety of ornamental needle-work demands admiration and praise, though not authorized to award premiums. Among which were found a lamp mat, and a pair of slippers, by Miss Orange. Chair seat and pillow cover, by Mrs. J. Lathrop. Chair seats by Ellen Searle. Chair seat and an elegant pair of slippers, by Dora Keeler.—A beautiful knit cloak, by Joey Searle. A boquet of paper flowers and a mat, by Ellen Vadakin. Also several beautiful paintings on glass, &c.

We would recommend a discretionary premium on a neatly knit shawl, by a little girl 13 years old.

A leather-work frame deserves commendation for its beauty—made by Miss H. Clemons.

We would respectfully recommend to the Committee an arrangement for prizes to be awarded on articles of this kind in time to come.

A discretionary premium was voted to Miss Emma Baldwin for a beautiful knit shawl. Also a discretionary premium to Mrs. B. Richardson for some very fine stuffed birds.

Judges.—Mrs. A. L. Post, Mrs. F. M. Williams.

DIVISION XVII.—*Poultry.*

The Committee on poultry report that on examination of the specimens presented, they award the following premiums:

Best 3 turkeys,..........R. D. Harris,
2nd best,..........Matthew Baldwin.
Best 6 fowls over a year old,..........Harry Smith.
Best 6 spring chickens,..........W. A. Taylor.
Best 6 ducks,..........Wm. Melhuish,
2nd best,..........Matthew Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin also exhibited a dozen fowls of mixed breeds, all of which were very fine. Also half a dozen very pretty Bantam chickens. A beautiful pair of the last named were shown by Mr. Ferguson. H. C. Jessup, exhibited 14 Shanghais of noble size, and Henry Keeler also exhibited half a dozen deserving commendation. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Judges.—J. W. Chapman, Myron Baldwin, L. B. Hinds.

DIVISION XVIII.—*Report on Plowing.*

The plowing match took place at Dimock Corners, on the farm of Mason Tingley, on Thursday, the 23d day of Sept. ult. Seventeen teams were entered. The day was remarkably fine, and a very large crowd was in attendance, and on the whole, it was decidedly one of the finest matches ever held in the county. The ground was very dry, and some portions rather stony, but the work was well done by all the competitors. So skillfully did each plowman perform his task that it was difficult for the judges to decide to whom the preference should be given; but as we were bound to decide, we award premiums as follows:

First premium to Friend H. Hollister.—Team, roan Morgans, Time, one hour and fifty-two minutes.

Second premium to John Short. Team, bay and gray. Time, one hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Third premium to C. J. Hollister. Team, iron grays. Time, one hour and thirty-nine minutes.

Fourth premium to Wm. T. Austin.—Team, light sorrels. Time, one hour and twenty-three minutes.

Fifth premium to Matthew Harrington.—Team, bay and chestnut. Time, one hour and thirty-eight minutes.

All the plowing averaged six inches or over in depth. The plows used were the iron beam, with wheel and coulter, except the Catlin plow, and two Peekskill plows.—All the plowmen performed the work within the time agreed upon—two hours. Previous to the commencement of the match the plowmen were provided by our friend, E. B. Gates, with an excellent dinner; and we can assure him that his hospitality will long be gratefully remembered by those who partook thereof. Our friend Tingley, on whose land the match took place, also deserves much praise for his generous contributions to the comfort and accommodation of the men and teams.

Judges.—Abel Cassedy, Jacob Wallace, Hyde Crocker.

Discretionary premiums of two dollars to each plowman not awarded by Society.

M. L. CATLIN, *Secretary.*

Montrose, Oct. 3, 1858.

For the Independent Republican.

Great Squashes.

EQUINUNK, Wayne Co., Pa., Sept. 29, 1858.

SIRS:—I have just harvested 16 winter squashes; their united weight is 1958½ lbs.; their average weight is 122⅜ pounds.

My largest squash weighed 211 pounds. It measured 7 feet 9½ inches round. My next largest squash weighed 170 pounds, measuring 7 feet 9 inches round. My third squash weighed 163½ pounds, measuring 6 feet 9 inches round.

This kind of squashes are as good in quality as they are superior in size.

I raised one squash last year; (the first of the kind I ever saw;) it weighed 135 pounds. From it I took 702 seeds, that have produced this present crop of squashes.

Most Respectfully, J. HENRY SMITH.

For the Independent Republican.

Sabbath School Festival.

On the 24th ult., a Sabbath School festival came off at the M. E. Church in South Gibson. The occasion was one fraught with interest, though the day was not the most favorable. Three schools were present, one from Lenox, one from Kentuck, and the one at South Gibson. These schools met at the Church at 10½ o'clock; preceded by a beautiful banner and appropriate instrumental music, they were marched into the Church and properly seated, where they listened to an address suited to the occasion—after which the schools, accompanied by the most of the teachers and spectators, preceded by their beautiful banner (with the motto "Love, Purity, and Fidelity") and martial music,—marched some distance, while the Committee prepared the refreshments supplied by parents and friends, for distribution; and on their arrival back to the Church, the scholars and people were appropriately seated, and waited upon with an abundant supply of refreshments of various kinds. Not only every scholar, but every spectator, we believe, was furnished with refreshments out of the ample provision made for the occasion. The feasting on these realities being over, our kind musicians favored us with some elegant tunes well played, upon which to feast our ears. Some remarks ensued, after which the audience was dismissed. And here permit me to say that it has scarcely ever been our lot to witness better order and behavior on a similar occasion. These little immortal ones with sparkling eyes full of animation and hope, seemed to vie with each other, who should bear the palm for propriety of conduct—it would be hard to tell who should have it, all present behaved so well.

The Marshal of the day and the superintendents, officers, and teachers, deserve to be highly commended for the manner in which they acquitted themselves; and the Committee of ladies who arranged and distributed the refreshments, merit equal applause for the skill and propriety exhibited in their part of the drama.—(Ah! this would be a poor world without the ladies!)

We believe this festival will have an excellent tendency upon the minds and morals of all present. It will no doubt augment the interest felt in the great Sabbath School enterprise throughout this community, and promote friendly feelings between individuals and schools. We left highly gratified and profited in mind and appetite. PILGRIM.

For the Independent Republican.

Report of Friendsville Meeting.

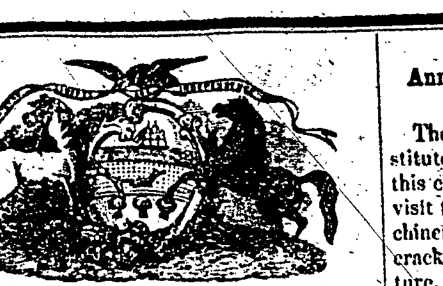
We met the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity on the 25th ult., pursuant to notice.

There being a military Convention in the place the same day, called for the purpose of nominating officers, the interest of many was somewhat distracted from the purposes of our visit. "First Colonel," "Second Colonel," and "Major," were, for a while, the leading topics of conversation. But soon the tide was turned. Shortly after organizing, the seats of the Church were nearly filled, and after some introductory remarks Prof. Stoddard was introduced to the auditory and entertained them for an hour and a half—they listening with seemingly unwearied attention. We cannot report what he said, but suffice it to say, he lectured them in his inimitable style, many, and among them the best *critiques* present, expressing themselves highly instructed and delighted. Then came R. B. Little, Esq., who made one of the finest speeches to which it is often our fortune to listen. The practical, lively, and pathetic, were so harmoniously blended as to indicate the master of no ordinary skill.

In the evening the meeting was again addressed by Mr. Little and Prof. Stoddard, and at 9½ o'clock we parted with the many friends present, feeling that we were better for having been with them.

Dr. Leet and family extended to us, during our stay, that old-fashioned hospitality which it does one's soul good to enjoy.

CO. SUPT.



The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2016.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

F. B. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, October 14, 1858.

VICTORY!

LECOMPTONISM on the DECLINE!

The "old line-whig" Democratic party are badly beaten. We have delayed our paper one day to enable us to give what returns we could. Our returns are not yet complete, but the Republicans have carried the County by more than a thousand majority, and have probably carried the State. Full particulars next week.

Susq. County Election.

OCTOBER 12th, 1858.

	1857.		Judge.		Congress.		Rep.	
TOWNSHIPS.	WILMOT.	PACKER.	WILMOT.	PATRICK.	GROW.	PURKHAKER.	CHASE.	GILBERT.
Auburn,	200	69						
Apolacon,	40	78						
Ararat,	64	32						
Bridgewater	170	161	144	137	152	125	148	186
Brooklyn,	165	74	88 maj.		102 maj.		80 maj.	
Clifford,	148	82	100 maj.		105 maj.		96 maj.	
Choconut,	16	88						
Dimock,	152	81	127	72	143	63	133	73
Dundaff,	31	25	19 maj.		24 maj.		11 maj.	
Friendsville,	17	19						
Franklin,	66	88	65	57	58	67	63	70
Forest Lake,	72	66	22 maj.		27 maj.			
Gibson,	204	62						
Great Bend,	159	135	63 maj.					1 maj.
Harford,	151	107	127	76	134	75	129	88
Harmony,	65	36	28 maj.					
Herick,	71	48						
Jackson,	119	92						
Jessup,	111	60	65 maj.		69 maj.		66 maj.	
Liberty,	72	85						
Lathrop,	41	89						
Lenox,	132	57	139	61	150	52	144	59
Montrose,	177	62	183	50	186	47	179	55
Middletown,	57	116						
New Milford,	192	124	56 maj.				55 maj.	
Oakland,	38	23	19 maj.					
Rush,	143	77	70 maj.		74 maj.			
Springville,	145	82			95 maj.		92 maj.	
Silver Lake,	35	101		maj. 20		maj. 21		maj. 21
Susq. Depot,	115	118		maj. 14		maj. 2		maj. 8
Thomson,	56	39						
	3224	2419						

TELEGRAPHIC.

Pennsylvania Election.

Lancaster, 180 Democratic majority on Congress—a large gain for Stevens, Republican.

Col. Scranton has 126 majority in Wilkesbarre, 87 in Providence Boro', 790 in Scranton, 173 in Hyde Park, 82 in West Pittston, 43 in Carbondale, 129 in Plymouth.

McReynolds' majority in Providence, 90.

Oct. 12th, 11:15, p. m. Col. Scranton is 3000 ahead as far as heard from.

Harrisburg. The whole people's ticket is carried by large majorities. Democratic loss 810.

11:30, p. m. Hickman, in 6th district, is 731 ahead as far as heard from, and is believed to be elected.

11, p. m. Scranton has over 2000 majority in Luzerne, and is elected sure. State ticket in Luzerne nearly the same as last year.

Athens, Grow 7 majority, Wilmot 113.

12:45, p. m. Lancaster county, 9th district, Thad. Stevens 3000 majority.

Danville, Scranton's majority 404.

Oct. 13. Columbia Co., 300 maj. for Scranton.

Erie County has probably gone Republican by a large majority.

Pittsburg.—The returns come in slowly. Only three wards of Pittsburg, three of Allegheny, and five County Districts are heard from. They give large Republican majorities.

Philadelphia, 11 p. m. It is believed that the whole people's ticket is elected in this City. That party claim the victory, and are marching in procession about the streets.

5th Dist., Owen Jones. As far as heard from, Wood, Republican, for Congress, gains 250 over the vote of 1856.

Reading gives Swartz 817 majority over J. G. Jones for Congress—a gain of 1237 over the last Congressional election.

Honesdale gives Read 15 majority, and Dimmick for Congress 65.

☞ The dispatches from Pennsylvania indicate that out of twenty-five Districts heard from, the Slaveocracy have elected only three Members of Congress.

☞ The Philadelphia *News* says that the entire Peoples' Ticket has carried the city by several thousands majority, and that of the four Congressional Districts, the Buchaneers have only carried one (Florence's,) and perhaps not that.

☞ One column of Educational matter having been crowded out this week by the length of the letter from Syria, the answers to questions copied from the *Chester County Times*, and some other articles prepared for that department, have to be deferred till next week.

☞ A correspondent (S. F. Roberts) informs us that the statement of the death of Mr. George Slocum, in the *Republican* of September 16th, was erroneous. Mr. Slocum is still living, though in a precarious situation.

☞ We understand that the services of Prof. Stoddard in the Susquehanna County Normal School have been secured for a further period, and that the next term will commence sometime in the latter part of November.

To the Democracy of Susq'a Co.

There being two Congressional candidates in the field—Republican and old line Whig—and the Democracy of Bradford and Tioga counties not having made a nomination, I therefore decline having my name used as a candidate for Congress. M. H. C. VAIL.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA., OCT. 2, '58.

The above appeared in the *Montrose Democrat* of last week. It looks very modest for a *Democrat* to withdraw because a *Republican* and an old-line *Whig* are in the field.—The Doctor does not tell us which he prefers, Republicanism or Whiggery, but as the *Democrat* carries the name of Parkhurst at its masthead, together with that of Patrick, we infer that the "old-line Whig" is the new love of the Shamocratic leaders. We were aware that we were supporting *true Democratic* principles; but we hardly expected ever to see the *Montrose Democrat* and the Democratic party of this county supporting *Whigs* against Wilmot and Grow.

For the Independent Republican.

Annual Fair of the American Institute.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.

The 30th Annual Fair of the American Institute is now open, at the Crystal Palace, in this city; and the exhibition is worthy of a visit from any one who is interested in Machinery, large squashes, the Fine Arts, nut-crackers, or the great study of Human Nature. The first impression on entering the Palace is a complex one, produced by the size of the building, and the overwhelming noise of a ten-horse-power steam hand-organ, or Calliope—(pardon if I suggest that this is pronounced Cal-*li*-o-pe.)

The building, which was erected some years ago for the exhibition of "the industry of all nations,"—an exhibition that to the shame of our people was so generally esteemed a humbug that it really became one, in a money point of view,—which was then fully worthy of the show which it contained, and was in itself one of the principal sights, is even now, in spite of stains and wear, a magnificent structure; and is, by its great dome, its airiness, and fine vistas, abundantly worth seeing.

If, unfortunately, upon entering, the Calliope be in full blast, the whole exhibition must needs give way to it, so far at least as the visitors' ears are concerned; and it will appear as if the sole object of one's visit is to be stunned by this particular racket. The machine consists simply of a set of ordinary steam whistles arranged from the deep to the high notes, into which steam is admitted by keys and levers like those of an organ. These may be moved by the fingers, or by a cylinder set with spikes, on the principle of a music-box or hand-organ. Very fortunately, by the heat of the steam some of the whistles expand and the tones are rendered so false that even the man who turns the crank has not the conscience to continue his concert for any great length of time.

By the relief of such a break we are free to pass on toward the next greatest noise.—This comes from the quarter in which all the moving machinery is located. In this part are steam engines of every size and shape and principle, that serve the double purpose of furnishing motive power and showing some most beautiful specimens of mechanism.—Some are as simple as a diagram in a *Natural Philosophy*, some complex beyond any possibility of the uninitiated to understand their construction; but all have advantages over every other. There are different force pumps, rotary and direct, spouting *Croton* in every direction. Here are so many steam gauges and measures attached to the boiler that to all appearances no flue could by any possibility collapse. But noisiest of all is a huge machine for chopping great blocks of wood into fine kindlings at every stroke.—Here are beautiful looms, and more beautiful knitting machines, that quietly and swiftly knit anything from a small band to a great bag. But it would be even more inexpedient than useless to undertake any detail of all that is to be seen in this department; so let every one imagine three different patents for doing almost everything under the sun, and engines enough to drive all the machines, if he would have a vigorous conception of what is here. So far as variety is concerned, the Machine Department is quite equalled by the Agricultural Department. Passing the Horticultural and Pomological shows, the latter of which is really an uncomfortable sight, from the lusciousness of all kinds of fruit that can never be tasted by anyone but judges, there are splendid-looking machines for doing all the work of the farm. One is a machine, (for seventy-five dollars,) with which a man sitting on the ground, at the distance of ten feet, could cut down any of the trees even of Susquehanna county. Others there are that seem to have parts enough to plow, sow, roll, reap, and grind, field and grain, all at once; and others that were desirable from their very simplicity; such as a simple and very effective windmill, which regulates itself, and would pump water, so as to raise an abundant supply for any house or farm.

Leaving this, passing some of the statuary that still adorns the Palace from the time of the great Exhibition, such as a great cast from Sweden of a bear hugging a hunter to death,—in this the straining of the bear to grasp a dagger that the man has thrust up to the haft in his neck, the perfect madness of his rage, the broken arm, the crushed body and utter hopelessness of the poor hunter, are given with a most awful vividness; the great group of Christ and the twelve Apostles, colossal plaster copies of Thorwaldsen's marble figures which now stand so grandly ornamenting the cathedral at Copenhagen, Denmark, and which, whatever may be the propriety, or lack of it, in having churches so adorned, produce there a most grand and impressive effect; and the great statue of Kiss, the Berlin sculptor, a mammoth Bronze cast of an Amazon on horse-back in the act of spearing a tiger that has fastened to the neck and shoulders of her horse,—the expression of agony depicted in this horse's head and face is nowhere surpassed in any picture or statue of animals,—passing by these pieces and many more worthy of note, by a corner most profusely adorned by Tiffany & Co., with their "Atlantic Cable," in every shape from charms, watch-keys, and bracelets up to a coil like that on board the Niagara; and up the stairs we come through cases of garments, saltpetre, and books, to the Picture Gallery. Long before this, however, I should have noticed the astounding noise that comes from all the organs and pianos in the galleries. The *general* effect may perhaps be imagined when it is realized that only those who play poorly are the ones to produce the *particular* effects of which this is made up. There is apparently a particular effort made in this line at the precise time when Dodworth's cornet band are discoursing splendid music below. But we are in the gallery of Art, and such Art! Leaving out the exhibition of "sun-pictures" that range from the old Daguerreotype through Diaphanotypes and numberless other-types up to the splendid Imperial Photographs and Aquarelles, there are not enough decent pictures to burden any one who would carry them away. I speak advisedly when I use the word *decent*. It would be almost a shame to put some of them on the back of a kitchen fireboard.

There are inconceivable fountains, spouting among impossible geese. Heads of Napoleon, going to show that he died by the rickets, not by a cancer. Faces of the "Father of his Country," beside which the word-portraits that the English used to draw would be held high compliments. Aboriginal Indians that would disgrace a Bowery cigar-store as a sign;—and—and—pictures that can be appreciated only when seen; all these are brought there to the shame of any one who can help it, for the purpose of obtaining tickets.

Time forbids that anything should be said on the study of Human Nature, for which this place offers such uncommon facilities, both in the cases of those who show and those to whom things are shown. But there are certainly rare specimens from the Exquisite "Gent" to the Far Down Easter and Out Wester, that show the diversity of the elements that go to make up this universal Yankee nation, which has in this exhibition a capital chance to exhibit its peculiar "knack,"—"getting up something new."

Yours, ——.

For the Independent Republican.

Burning of the Crystal Palace.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1858.

My letter of the 5th, in reference to the great Fair at the Crystal Palace, though mailed, had not yet left the City, when the whole affair, Palace and Exhibition, was in ruins. At 5:15, p. m., on Tuesday the 4th, a fire was discovered in a room where the lumber and waste matter of the Fair was stored. The flames burst out as if from combustibles saturated with camphene, and spread with the most wonderful rapidity over the main floor and into the galleries; then catching on the stairs, dashing among a quantity of paints and chemicals, taking hold as they swept along the northern nave, of bedding, cabinet ware, and paper that was there on exhibition, they rose into the dome which, being lined with paper, was in an instant a sheet of fire. The heat caused the iron work and glass to burst like a bubble, and in twelve minutes after the first alarm the great dome exploded and fell with an awful crash; and the vast body of smoke confined in it rolled southward over the city, so dense and heavy that at the distance of three miles from the Palace it looked like a great summer thunder-cloud. When the fire broke out, there were at least 2000 persons in the Palace, as was evident from the receipts; but every person escaped. As the fire rushed along the main floor, (the floors were all of southern pine, and highly inflammable,) several vain attempts were made to check it by means of the hydrants, hose, and force-pumps; but, as is usual in times of need, these were all out of working order, so nothing was left for the exhibitors and officials but to snatch up what little they could carry, and escape; this amount, small as it was, many were compelled to abandon, and make good their own escape. In twenty minutes almost the entire roof had fallen, and in an hour there was hardly blaze enough over all the grounds to light up the immense crowd that had gathered, on the news, that had spread like wild-fire, that the Palace was burning; and when the crowd dispersed, an iron tower here and there cracked, marred, and tottering; the remnants of the lower wall; a confused mass of shafts and wheels, and around all smouldering embers, was all that was left of the beautiful Palace and its valuable contents.

The loss has been variously estimated from $300,000 to $1,500,000; but by all accounts the mean of these extremes must be near the proper figure. The various values that different persons give to such articles as the statuary and those works whose intrinsic value might not be very considerable, yet whose value as estimated by the time and labor spent on their construction was very great, will prevent any very accurate estimate. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The Authorities of the Institute have offered $3000 for the detection of any person engaged in it. The only conceivable motive for such a monstrous deed, was the hope of plunder; but the unexpected suddenness of the burning must in a great measure have thwarted the designs of the incendiaries. It was probably thought that the edifice being built so largely of iron and glass would prevent its entire destruction, and that the panic created by an alarm would be sufficient for any such purpose of plunder; and indeed it was a matter of surprise with very many that a building constructed as this was, could be destroyed by fire; but the difficulty is easily solved by the fact that there were five acres and a half of pine flooring, much of which, at the time was covered with very combustible material, and that by the intense heat caused by the burning of such matter, the glass was instantly broken or melted and the iron girders and rods were warped and broken, so that, the integrity of the different parts being destroyed, the whole edifice fell. There was a report at one time that various persons were burnt, and indeed it is wonderful that in so short a space of time so large a collection of persons could have escaped with scarcely an injury to any one. The managers of the Institute and the Exhibitors are taking active measures to open the Fair again in as short a time as possible. When and where this Exhibition will be opened is as yet a matter of debate.

DONATI'S COMET.—W. C. Bond of the Harvard College Observatory, under date of Sept. 25, writes to the editors of the Boston Daily *Advertiser* as follows:

"Donati's Comet will, in a few days, appear to increase rapidly in size and brilliancy. It will be nearest the earth on the 9th of October, at which time its brilliancy will be nearly three times as great as on the 23d of September, and its distance from us about fifty-two millions of miles.

"According to Mr. Hall's computation, the tail of this Comet, on the 23d inst., extended to the length of fifteen millions of miles. The nucleus will be near the bright star Arcturus October 5, and nearest the Earth's orbit on the 20th.

"Some confusion seems to prevail in regard to there being two comets, similar in appearance, now visible to the naked eye, but such is not the case. Donati's, which is seen in the north-west after sunset, is the same which has been seen in the north-east before sunrise in the morning. This is owing to the considerable northern declination of the Comet, with a right ascension differing but little from that of the sun. I mention this, because I have had several letters from different parts of the country making the inquiry whether there are two comets now to be seen by the naked eye.

"Encke's Comet is barely visible to the naked eye. 'Tuttle's Third' Comet of 1858 can now be seen only with the assistance of a telescope."

A BREAK DISCOVERED IN THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The workmen employed in cutting up the cable in the machine-shop at the Brooklin Navy-Yard, found a break a short time since in the communicating copper wire about three-eighths of an inch long, through which the saw passed in the solid guta-percha, showing that the disconnection must have occurred during the process of manufacture, and therefore leading to the very great probability that other similar *lesions* may have occurred in other parts of the cable. What have the electricians to say in regard to this fact, which is reliably authenticated?

OCEAN STEAMERS LOST.—The following list comprises all the principal losses of Ocean steamers trading with the United States since 1840:

1. President..........Never heard of..All lost.
2. Columbia..........Wrecked..........All saved.
3. Humboldt..........Wrecked..........All saved.
4. City of Glasgow..........Never heard of..All lost.
5. City of Phil'a..........Wrecked..........All saved.
6. Franklin..........Wrecked..........All saved.
7. Arctic..........Collision..........A few saved.
8. Pacific..........Never heard of..All lost.
9. San Francisco..........Wrecked..........A few saved.
10. Lyonnais..........Wrecked..........All lost.
11. Tempest..........Never heard of..All lost.
12. Central America..........Wrecked..........A few saved.
13. Austria..........Burned..........A few saved.

☞ The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the State Inebriate Asylum took place at Binghamton on Friday, and notwithstanding the weather was bad, the occasion attracted a large crowd, and was one of much interest. Addresses were made by various distinguished gentlemen, and in the evening Mr. Everett delivered his oration on "Washington."