

consent of the committee. Mr. Clingman—Well, if an appeal has been taken, I ask that it may be decided without further delay.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri—Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to make a single suggestion? Mr. Wentworth—I will hear the gentleman.

The Chairman—Before any further debate is had, the Chair desires to know whether the gentleman from New York appeals from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Bissell—If no other gentleman appeals, I do. Mr. Oliver—Mr. Chairman, being decidedly in favor of the bill under discussion, and feeling that the friends of the measure have nothing to fear from the most thorough investigation, not even from anything that my venerable colleague may say in opposition, on account of my respect for his age and position, I am prompted to beg the committee to extend to him the courtesy of permitting him to finish his remarks.

Mr. Bissell—That he may proceed in the time of the gentleman from Illinois? Mr. Wentworth—Certainly, within my time.

Mr. Smith—Now, I should be very glad of an opportunity of saying a word, if I can get the attention of the committee. I am perfectly willing myself—perfectly willing—that the gentleman from Missouri should be allowed to finish his remarks, but the committee will understand that while it is desirable to himself, to the committee, and to the country, that he should proceed in order.

Mr. Clingman—I rise to a question of order. All this discussion is out of order. Mr. Smith—I hope the gentleman will allow me to go on and finish the single remark I was making.

Mr. Clingman—Well, sir, there are other members who desire to make remarks too. Debate is out of order, and I think it had better be stopped.

BUTTER.

For the best 50 lbs. of butter made during the summer months, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best made during the fall, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

Third best, 3.00

GRAIN.

For the best acre of corn, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

Third best, 3.00

For the best acre of Winter wheat, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best acre of Spring Wheat, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best acre of oats, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best acre of buck-wheat, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

FRUIT.

For the best 2 bushels of Winter apples, 5.00

For the best 2 bushels of Fall apples, 5.00

For the best 1-2 bushel of Quinces, 5.00

For the best 1-2 bushel of Peaches, 5.00

For the best bushel of Peaches, 5.00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best 10 yds. flannel, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best Quilt of any description, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

Third best, 3.00

For the best piece of carpeting, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best piece of Rag Carpeting, not less than 10 yds., 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best 5 pairs of Wool socks, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

LEATHER.

For the best 3 sides of Sole Leather, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best 5 sides upper leather, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best 1-2 doz. Calf skins, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plough for Susquehanna Co., 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best Cultivator, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best side hill plough, 5.00

For the best straw and stack Cutter, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

For the best ox yoke, 5.00

For the best lumber wagon, 5.00

For the best ox cart, 5.00

CABINET WARE.

For the best bureau, 5.00

For the best secretary, 5.00

For the best breakfast table, 5.00

For the best work stand, 5.00

For the best bedstead, 5.00

For the best set of chairs, 5.00

For the best set of sofas, 5.00

For the best set of tables, 5.00

For the best set of beds, 5.00

For the best set of chairs, 5.00

For the best set of sofas, 5.00

For the best set of tables, 5.00

For the best set of beds, 5.00

For the best set of chairs, 5.00

For the best set of sofas, 5.00

For the best set of tables, 5.00

For the best set of beds, 5.00

BEES.

Best result of one hive of Bees, 5.00

For the best ploughing, 5.00

Second best, 4.00

Third best, 3.00

Fourth best, 2.00

Fifth best, 1.00

Reports of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, buckwheat and corn, to be made at the Fair—Competition in corn are requested to notify the judges at least three weeks before the Fair, so that they may decide the quantity and quality raised per acre.

Persons competing for premiums on grain are required to have the ground measured and the quantity properly certified. It is also desirable that an account be kept of the quantity of Corn stalks raised per acre, their value per ton, and for the information of others, a statement of the best mode of curing and feeding them.

It is also desirable that an account be kept of the quantity of products with a view to find out whether more cannot be produced upon the same ground with the same amount of labor, and for this purpose the Committee would propose the following questions to the farmers who have the honor to receive written answers from as many as possible.

First, how much hay have you cut the present season?

Second, what is its cost per ton in the barn, counting all the labor and manure used upon it, and the interest on the value of the land, also whether the land is deteriorated or enhanced in value from the crop taken off?

Third, How much Corn, wheat, oats and potatoes have you raised?

Fourth, what is the cost of each of the latter per bushel estimated in the same way, including the cost of getting in the crops, also the kind of ground used, whether fallow, green-sward or plough land?

Hereafter no animal or article will be allowed to take the first premium more than once, but on any subsequent exhibition, where from its merit it may be entitled to the same premium again, a certificate to that effect shall be awarded, and the money premiums shall go to the other competitors.

The increase of interest of the community in the Society leads the Committee to believe that the Fair on the coming Fall will far exceed any previous one, in the quantity as well as the quality of the products and animals exhibited.

E. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

STEVENS BUREAU.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE—Election of State Officers.

HARTFORD May 4.

The two branches of the Legislature of this State met in joint convention this morning and elected the following ticket for State Officers, during the ensuing year.

Governor—Henry Dutton of New Haven.

Lieut. Gov.—Alexander H. Holly, of Salisbury.

Secretary of State—Oliver H. Perry of Fairfield.

Treasurer—Daniel W. Cary, of Middletown.

Comptroller—John Dunham, of Norwich.

The above gentlemen are all Whigs. The whole number of votes cast for Governor was 238, of which Mr. Dutton (Whig) had 140, and Samuel Ingham, (Dem) 98.

The Veto Message of President Pierce returning with his objections, the bill granting 100,000 acres of land to the different States for the relief of the insane, was sent into the Senate yesterday. The President considers the bill unconstitutional, and though deeply commiserating the condition of this unfortunate class of the community, he doubts the power of Congress to become their almoners.

The document is an able one, and will command the attention of the country.—Pennsylvania.

How we Grow.—By way of showing our readers how the demands of the public on the Post Office department increase, we have to mention that on June 30th, 1850, the number of Post Offices in the U. S. was 18,417; on June 30th, 1851, 19,709; on June 30th, 1852, 20,901; and on June 30th, 1853, 22,220. We learn further, that since that time about 1200 more have been added to the list.

Everything is increasing except the price of newspapers.

New Publications.

The People's Journal, for May, is on our table, and of all the agricultural works published, there is none more deserving than this. The May number contains fifty engravings, not only beautifully executed, but illustrating some objects of practical utility, in some Agriculture, Science, Mechanics, and other departments of useful knowledge; and its reading matter is also useful and interesting. It contains thirty-three pages monthly, and is published by Alfred E. Beach, No. 86 Nassau street, N. Y., at the very low price of one dollar a year.

The Kickerbocker, for May, is also on hand, and as usual contains many rich and rare articles. The "editors table," in this work is what gives interest to it—a letter from Rev. F. W. Shelton continuation of the Fudge papers, by J. K. Marvel, &c. &c. Terms, \$3.00 a year, Address Samuel Hueston, 348 Broadway, New York.

The Ladies Pearl.—The May number of this fine little work is on our table. It has been much improved in style and appearance, as well as in quality of matter.

Susquehanna County Teachers' Association.

The Association pursuant to adjournment, met in the basement of the Baptist church, in the borough of Montrose, on the afternoon of Monday, April 24th. The President and Recording Secretary being absent, the Vice-President, and corresponding Secretary performed their duties. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the Secy., the President made some general remarks.

In the mean time, a small but valuable accession was made to the list of members. No miscellaneous business being presented for the consideration of the Association, the discussion brought forward at the previous meeting in Gibson, with reference to a Teachers' institute, was taken up and remarked upon by C. W. Deans, Rev. A. O. Warren, W. Haywood, B. S. Foster and G. J. Cox.

On motion of W. W. Haywood, the question was laid over, several expressing a hope that the members of the Association, as well as all the Teachers in the county would interest themselves in the matter, and be prepared to enter heart and hand into the work next fall.

Agreeably to the report of the business committee, the question, "What is the best mode of conducting a recitation in grammar," was taken up and discussed. First, by A. B. Kent, who urged the necessity of having a class together during recitation. He would question and repeat the questions to the negligent as much as the lesson would allow, and close up with a parsing exercise. Second, G. J. Cox remarked that his mode would depend upon the text-book used. He followed his text-book and insisted upon his scholars learning verbatim et literatim, what it contained—disapproval of the inductive system—did not question much, &c. Thirdly, W. Haywood remarked that he doubted the propriety of following a text-book in all cases, for he had discovered erroneous principles in text-books, and he would not like to teach an erroneous principle—would teach his class to be independent. Fourthly, by C. W. Deans, who mainly urged the necessity of teaching thoroughly—would teach, but one thing at a time, varying particulars to suit different cases. Fifthly, by Rev. A. O. Warren, who remarked that he approved of what had been said for the most part, but saw some difficulties in the way of conducting recitations in Grammar from our present text-books and proceeded, in a very interesting manner, to point out inaccuracies and inconsistencies which they contained. And lastly the President spoke in favor of a combination of the inductive and synthetic methods of teaching Grammar. On motion of C. W. Deans, the question was suspended.

After an expression of thanks to the Trustees of the Baptist Church, the Association adjourned to meet at the Court House in the evening.

EVERETT STATION.—The Association met and listened to an address from B. S. DEXTER, Esq. Mr. Dexter's experience as a practical teacher, enabled him to furnish the Association with suggestions for every-day use in the school room. We could wish that every teacher in the county had the benefit of his remarks on teaching as an art, and teaching as a science. Mr. S. A. NEWTON also favored the Association with some interesting remarks, especially upon school government. On motion of W. W. Haywood, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. Dexter for his elegant and practical address. On motion also it was agreed that the next meeting be held in Dimock, Sep. 8th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

After the appointment of a Business committee, consisting of C. W. Deans, A. B. Kent, and G. J. Cox, the Association adjourned. C. W. DEANS, Rec. Sec. J. JAMESON, Pres.

Final Adjournment of the Legislature.

To-day (the 9th inst.) is the time fixed for the final adjournment of our State Legislature, after a long and tedious session of over one hundred and twenty days—during which, quite a number of important bills have been enacted, and an immense amount of important business transacted. No Legislature for the last twenty years will bear comparison to point of talent and energy to that of the past Winter. Never has our district been so ably represented: never have the great interests of our people been involved to such an extent, and never have their rights been so completely vindicated.

We have watched with no little feelings of pride and pleasure the manly and upright course of our State Senator, WILLIAM M. PIATT, especially upon those two great questions, one of which came near robbing us of our gigantic improvement—the North Branch Canal; and the other the great and common question of humanity—Prohibition. And although his efforts have not met with success, yet we trust that the time is not far distant when we shall see the "Keystone of the Federal arch" wipe from her escutcheon the blighting curse of intemperance. Then, and not until then will she be able to throw off the liabilities that she has incurred.

E. B. CHASE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has by his own efforts attained an enviable position as a legislator. The dignity with which he has presided and fulfilled the duties of his important office, will undoubtedly carry conviction to the minds of his constituents, that the "boy" of 1852, is capable of discharging the duties of the man of '54.

JAMES DEANON voted right upon the bill for the sale of the public works, and has voted right upon all the questions that immediately concern the interest of our good old Commonwealth. To him, on our part of the temperance men we would say, "Well done thou good and faithful servant!"—Wyoming Democrat.

The following is from the correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer—a Whig paper: HARRISBURG, May 3, 1854.

The House, on motion, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Senate to the general Appropriation Bill, as re-printed by order of the former body. The sections were read *seriatim*, and "noise and confusion" far exceeding that of any other day of this distinguished session, except that of Tuesday—when the far famed Saturday and the *de. de. de.* Railroad Companies were through this body, in a fair, honorable, impartial manner, under the cognizance of the Hon. Speaker Chase, and his able and indefatigable coadjutors, *pro tempore*—Mr. Knight of Philadelphia, and Mr. Strubbers, of Carbon—two very able *locum tenens*, well versed in the details of the subject, and exceedingly courteous, admirably, and conscientiously detected them by the gentleman referred to. Each and all deserved well of their constituents, and they will doubtless receive that which they so well deserve at their hands in due season.

The writer of this—an old stager upon the political arena—a close observer of political men, their professions, and their acts in the Congress of the United States for ten years, declares, laying aside all party politics, and speaking freely and not to be influenced by any one matter how high his station, that Mr. Speaker Chase has thus far at least, done his duty nobly, and doubts not that he will do so to the end of the chapter. Called by the voice of the Representative chamber, and elected by a large majority of his fellow-citizens to the proud position of Speaker of the House of Representatives—although young in years, and not able to say, for lack of a *de. de. de. de. de.* yet he has made a magnificent record, and possesses the confidence of the House.

After this exhortation and just tribute to an amiable and talented gentleman, your unworthy correspondent will proceed, briefly, to narrate the doings of the lower legislative branch of the Government of this old but gallant Commonwealth. The gavel of the Speaker being in constant exercise, and "order reigned," not in Warsaw, but in the House of Representatives, when it struck on the desk before him, with the force and power of old Vulcan himself.

The House struck out all the extra appropriations to increase the salaries of the Supreme Judges, and also those of the Court of Common Pleas—the additional salary of \$1,000 to the Governor, and also the item making payment of \$10,500 to the Association of Judges of the general counties of the Commonwealth. The 2nd section, after much deliberation of the most excitable character, and numerous amendments had been offered, and all of which were rejected—the section in question was not conformed in.

The section (60) appropriating \$1500 to the Scott Legion for the erection of a monument to the deceased members of the First and Second Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Mexican War, and struck out by the Senate, was non-conformed in.

A motion was made to reconsider certain sections; pending which the hour of five arrived, and the House adjourned till the following morning.

I regret to say that the Governor is very unwell by a severe attack of cold, and confined to his private residence. He is however, better this evening.

The new State Treasurer, ex-Senator Daily, of Perry county, took his seat yesterday.

The wind now blows a gale from the Northwest, and overcoats and fires are in demand. VISOR.

Will Judge Pollock Decline?

The above question we take from the Journal of yesterday. The editor of that paper says he has received private letters which intimate that Judge Pollock will decline the nomination for Governor he has once formally accepted. The Judge has doubtless surveyed the field before him, and seen nothing but self-interest in the race, and now desires to "escape"; and as it is supposed that no certain and overwhelming defeat, an effort is to be made to induce some free soil democrat to make "a Judy" of himself, and betray his party, by accepting whig support, and a whig nomination. David Wilmot's antecedents afford some encouragement to our whig friends that he can be bought.

There will be a good deal of difficulty in arranging the terms of the bargain, and effecting the transfer of the whole whig party to the ranks of the free soil party. General Lathrop, as he will shortly be, and many friends and no enemies in the East. If Judge Pollock is discouraged, and declines the race, the friends of Gen. Larimer will doubtless insist that he shall be tried. We would very much whether it will be safe for the whigs to attempt to consummate any such bargain with Mr. Wilmot. They have been sold so often by their leaders, that thousands of the staunch, and sensible and honest men in the ranks have determined that they will be made merchandise of no longer.

We feel very little interest in the matter. It is easy to name the next Governor, if he lives. But we may be permitted to express some anxiety for the moral character of our opponents; and some disapprobation of the open manifestation of their trading propensities. It has a bad effect on public morals; makes politics a mere trade; and whole communities of honest voters mere merchandise in the hands of demagogues and speculators.

But to get the whig support of Mr. Wilmot to run, the whigs generally will benefit all their protestations if they vote for him. They have not forgotten, we presume, that Mr. Wilmot voted for the tariff of 1842; and was gloriously abused by the whole whig press of the State for his vote.

We shall open the old files of the whig papers, and give a few extracts occasionally, if the whigs nominate David Wilmot.

But, seriously speaking, it is very unkind of Judge Pollock to accept a nomination, and then in the course of a month, confess his weakness, and the hopelessness of his chance of an election. He permits his friends to quarrel with Gen. Larimer, the favorite of Western whigs; and then destroys the hopes of the whole party by a proposition to decline the race, because his election is impossible. There is laid fault in that, both toward Gen. Larimer, and towards the whole party.

Our candid opinion is that the whigs of Pennsylvania, and of the whole Union, must pursue one of two courses, if they would entertain any hope of restoring their fallen fortunes in the future. They must either disband at the bidding of Horace Greeley, and go back to the abolitionists; or else adopt the suggestion of ex-President Fillmore, adopt the doctrine of "manifest destiny," come out for the annexation of Cuba, Canada, all Mexico, and the Russian possessions; and adopt every progressive idea they can hear of. The latter course may enable the whigs to reorganize again as a national party. The former course would enable them to form a mere sectional party, powerful for good or for evil, but dangerous to the welfare of the country. The nomination of David Wilmot for Governor by the whigs of Pennsylvania would be going the whole length of Mr. Greeley's recommendation, and a little further; and would be simply a ludicrous farce.—Pittsburg Post.

Democracy of Bradford Speaking.

Determined Opposition to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Pursuant to the published call, a large meeting of Democrats of Bradford County, assembled at the Court House, in the borough of Towanda, on Tuesday evening, May 2, for the purpose of taking such action as might express their determination to render effective and practical their opposition to the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and also the men who favor that scheme, and also to express the honest voice of Pennsylvania, by passing the resolutions now before the House.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:—

COL. GORDON F. MASON, President; I. A. PARK, N. N. BETTS, S. W. SHEPARD, D. B. CONROY, Vice-Presidents; H. L. Scott, Thos. Simons, Secretaries.

The Hon. David Wilmot being called upon, proceeded to state the objects of the meeting, in a lengthy and able speech, and offering the following for the consideration of the meeting:—

"The Democracy of Bradford, in County meeting assembled, again reiterate and proclaim their political brethren their irreconcilable opposition to the measure now pending in Congress for the repeal of the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union. We are our friends throughout the State against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which in our judgment will overwhelm us as a party, if this measure of injustice and wrong be forced upon the country under a Democratic Administration, and in the abused name of Democracy. To the principles of the Democratic faith we profess an ardent and unalterable attachment, and we hold it an insult upon our intelligence, and an outrage upon our sense of honor, to consent to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to designate to defraud the laboring masses, and their posterity of their rightful inheritance; and to surrender the National domain to Southern capitalists, as a field upon which to employ more profitably their capital invested in slaves.

Democracy as taught by Jefferson, and illustrated in the administrations of the earlier democratic Presidents, had no alliance or sympathy with slavery. As a local State institution, it was free from Federal interference; but never, until these latter times, did slavery dare to claim the fostering care and support of the National Government, for its extension beyond State boundaries. The power of the Nation in the earlier and better days of the Republic was repeatedly exerted to circumscribe the limits of slavery, and to set bounds to its progress; and in this patriotic work the Democratic party and its leading Statesmen took an active and prominent part.

Standing upon the great and beneficent doctrines of the Democratic creed—instructed by the teachings and examples of Jefferson, we solemnly protest against the attempt now made to prostitute the organization of the Democratic party to purposes of slavery propagandism. We claim for Democracy higher objects, and a nobler mission—the elevation of man, not the degradation and debasement of the protection of the rights of the people, against the heathen demand of capital. As citizens deeply interested in the honor of the State—as Democrats earnestly desiring the success of our party in all its efforts for protection of individual rights, and the advancement of the general welfare, we are anxious that this great and powerful Commonwealth should occupy before her sister States, the position of honor and party safety on the great question now engaging the almost undivided attention of the American Congress and people. We condemn as dishonorable, and unworthy of a party which has ever boasted of carrying its principles and policy boldly inscribed on its banner, to evade meeting frankly the great absorbing question now agitating and convulsing the country. We demand that the Democracy of Pennsylvania shall be heard in the settlement of great National questions; that the voice of the party, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, shall not be smothered in the momentary selfishness of the present generation. We urge the deliberation and decision of the present generation. We urge principle the best, and the only test of party fidelity—and utterly discard any other, as calculated to detract from the dignity of party action, and to sink our party contests into a degrading and demoralizing scramble for office—unworthy of intelligent and independent men.

We earnestly call upon the Democratic members of our State Legislature, to consider and pass the resolutions now pending in the House of Representatives, declaring the sentiments of Pennsylvania as opposed to the bill before Congress for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and especially we invoke the most strenuous and active efforts of our own Representatives to this end. With this expression of the voice of Pennsylvania solemnly proclaimed through her highest constitutional organ, we are content, and can look forward with courage and hope for the triumph of sound principle in the defeat of the Nebraska bill, and of the certain success of our party candidates in the approaching election. If the Legislature should fail to meet our just expectations in this respect, then we respectfully call upon our democratic friends throughout the State to take immediate action for the assembling of a Democratic Anti-Nebraska Convention at the State Capital on the 1st day of June, to take such action as may be deemed necessary and proper to make known to the country the true position of Pennsylvania in this great question, and to elect a party of substitution in case of inability on the part of any of them to attend.

On motion of U. Mercur, Hon. David Wilmot was added to the list of delegates.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hunsacker, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to be expended in the removal of free colored persons from Pennsylvania to the colony of Liberia in Africa, submitted the following report:

Your committee having had the subject under consideration, and in view of its great importance to the happiness of the colored population of this Commonwealth, have given it more than ordinary attention.

It is of the first importance to know what inducements Liberia presents to the statesman and philanthropist, to aid and urge the colored people among us to emigrate thither, to enjoy civil and social liberty and equality. Liberia does not consist, as some suppose, of arid plains and burning sands, but of hills and valleys covered with the verdure of perpetual spring, presenting to the eye of the observer, as viewed from the high points of land in the vicinity of the ocean, the appearance of a deep unbroken forest, with hill-top rising above hill-top towards the vast interior. The country is well watered by many beautiful streams, the banks of some of which present encouraging scenes of agricultural industry.

The soil of Liberia, like that of other countries, varies in appearance, quality and productiveness. There is, however, no very poor land in Liberia, and most of its very rich, not surpassed perhaps by any other country in the world.

Among the numerous agricultural products of the colony, we may specify as *exportable articles*, rice, coffee, cotton, sugar, arrow root, ginger, pepper, all of which can be raised, in quantity and quality, not surpassed by similar products in any other country. Indian corn, or maize, grows very well on some lands, not so well however, as in some parts of the United States. The greater variety of fruits in this country, such as beavers or bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, swine, geese, turkeys, ducks, and chickens, besides numerous kinds of wild game, including deer of several varieties are very plentiful; also a variety of excellent fish abounds in the rivers; so that no industrious man need apprehend any difficulty in gathering enough animal as well as vegetable food.

To the industrious agriculturist, therefore, Liberia offers an inviting home—a large in which all the necessities of life may be produced with much less labor than in this country.

The climate of Liberia is, on the whole, healthy, pleasant, and well adapted to the constitution of the negro. The extremes of the thermometer of the state of the atmosphere may be set down at sixty-five and ninety degrees. The average height of the mercury during the rainy season, is about seventy, and during the dry