

Inauguration of Gov. Pollock.

Gov. Pollock was inaugurated as Governor of this State at noon, last week Tuesday. In his inaugural address he says, civil and religious liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of conscience, which are the birthrights of American citizens, which no royal or pontifical edict can restrain or destroy...

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN. E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1855.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—We always take pleasure in giving this Magazine a notice, and would not begrudge room in our columns to "put" hundreds of good works were that many published in the United States. Every family should have it, none, however poor, should think that by subscribing for it he is throwing money away. The February number is upon our table, and a beautiful thing it is. It is worth a library to the illiterate, and is a table ornament for all who take it. Terms, \$2.00 per annum in advance. Address, T. S. Arthur & Co., Phila.

Court Proceedings—First Week.

There was but little business for the Grand Jury at this term, who were dismissed early on Wednesday.

Is CORN.—Jonathan Melvin vs. Clarinda Melvin, Libel for Dikore. On Monday by motion of Mr. Little decree of divorce was made by the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. E. Lindsey—surety of the Peace—after hearing Deft. is discharged, and each party ordered to pay his own costs. Little for Com'th, Jessup for Deft.

Commonwealth vs. Harvey Slossen, surety of the Peace. After hearing, deft held to bond to keep the peace and sentenced to pay the costs. Jessup for Com'th, Little for Deft.

Commonwealth vs. Adam Griffin, Indictment fornication and bastardy. Tried on Tuesday and verdict guilty of fornication. Jessup for Com'th, Bentley and Rankins for Defense.

Commonwealth vs. William Dayton. Indictment for furnishing intoxicating drinks to persons of known intemperate habits. Tried on Wednesday and Jury returned into Court and being unable to agree upon the verdict were discharged by the court. Turrell and S. B. Chase for Com'th, Jessup, Bentley and Little for Deft.

Com'wth vs. William Dayton. Indictment for furnishing intoxicating drinks to persons of known intemperate habits. Tried on Thursday and verdict of Guilty. Turrell and S. B. Chase for Com'th, Jessup, Bentley and Little for Deft.

David Aney vs. R. S. Davis. Tried on Friday and verdict for Plaintiff for \$3.41. Jessup for Plaintiff and Bentley and Fitch for Deft.

Negrus & Stillwell vs. Addison Bryant, called on Saturday and now (Tuesday) on trial. Jessup for Plaintiff, Little and Truesdell for Deft.

Gov. Pollock's Inaugural.

The opening half column of the address, says the Pennsylvania, was "evidently written for effect, and is entirely too florid for a State paper. It runs almost into hyperbole. This, perhaps, was necessary, to please the more rabid Natives, and was like "throwing a tub to the whale" in order to divert an exhibition of the displeasure of the Sovereigns. The Bible, he says, is the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious liberty, which we are free to admit, provided its precepts are better understood, and its injunctions more closely followed, than has yet been done by the Secret Order of which he is a member.

All that Gov. Pollock says, in reference to our system of education by means of the Common Schools, we freely endorse, and we shall oppose, to the uttermost of our ability any attempt to divide the common fund.—The Whigs and Anti-masons upon one occasion, and the Whigs and Natives upon another, in the Legislature, passed acts opening the door for the division of the School Fund, but the Democrats, at the last session, indignantly struck the obnoxious sections of the bill from the law. We trust the Governor will keep a strict eye over his party friends at Harrisburg, as it is not unlikely that they will make a third effort to accomplish that object.

The great resources of our State are spoken of in a becoming manner, and while agriculture is more than praised, and highly recommended, that which will cripple, if not destroy it—aliquot or protective tariff for manufactures—is approved. The Governor speaks of Philadelphia as a high functionary of Pennsylvania, proud of his State and her commercial superiority, should always feel towards her interest.

A safe circulating medium, or a sound currency, the Governor believes indispensable to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society, and every branch of industry, are interested in securing and maintaining the currency in such a condition. The checks, guards, restrictions, imitations and liabilities, individual and otherwise, connected with the banking system, has become the settled policy of the State, and he says, ought not to be lessened or removed. He points to the loose systems prevailing elsewhere, and warns the Legislature against such dangers.

The Governor notices the numerous applications for new banks, increase of banking capital, and savings institutions, to the present Legislature, and says that they are not required, and cannot be sanctioned by the Executive. Banking capital, he thinks, should be restricted to the proper demands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community, and while he will not hesitate as to the recharter of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and careful management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public, he will not refuse to sanction the chartering of new banks when indispensably necessary, and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located; but as he is to be the sole judge of this necessity, the door is open as wide as speculators can desire.

The finances of the State are referred to, her large debt set forth, and the public works or a part of them, recommended to be sold.

The Governor, in speaking of the management of our internal improvements, is characterized by "prodigality, extravagance and corrupt political favoritism," evidently had in his mind "the lap-worm of Thad. Stevens," and the system which prevailed under the RINNE administration, and we are not at all surprised that he is lavish in his condemnation of that and other swindling transactions of that era of dishonesty. The sale, he thinks, should take place with a view to reduce the public debt. It would seem that he is not now in favor of "giving them away," as before his election; but he may accede to the next thing to such a course. He urges the "abolition or re-organization of the Board of Canal Commissioners," but the substitution of some other system pleases him best, as that would relieve him of a host of disappointed and bitter enemies, after he shall have made his appointments.

The Governor does not seem to be a "prohibitionist," but wants a stringent license law, the number of licenses to be limited, and granted by the Courts, probably as formerly. The panting power is to be exercised judicially. Municipal corporations and County subscription to the stock of railroad companies he condemns. Omnibus legislation being demoralizing in its influence, he will not sanction. In this particular, he says, "the views and practice of my immediate predecessors on this subject, meet my cordial approval." Gov. Pollock will be greatly benefited by taking Gov. BIGLEN as a guide, and this, he just now seems to be sensible.

With a great flourish of trumpets about watches, bloody noses, battle fields of the Revolution, &c., almost as unmeaning as ill-timed, the Governor declares that he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but utters not one word about re-establishing it. A judicious "homestead bill" he approves, as well as a reform in the naturalization laws. These two suggestions are entirely indistinct, but still we think they will dissatisfy his Know-Nothing friends. To the protection of our country against the emigration of real paupers and convicts, which he suggests, we say Amen, with all our hearts, as do all our respectable citizens whether native or foreign born.

The Governor disowns all his former pledges to the Know-Nothings, and says, that he "will try to realize his expectations. He concludes with a declaration "to take the Constitution for his guide,"—which, of course, he had just sworn to do—with "equal and exact justice to all," as his desire—and "maintain our civil and religious privileges." If Governor POLLOCK acts fully up to the three latter declarations, we shall not only be satisfied, but give him praise, in conjunction with every lover of our country and her institutions. It will be sorely pressed to lodge these sacred principles, by the secret Lodge and their individual members, but as his name and acts are henceforth and forever to be a matter of history, he will feel the necessity of guarding his character even from the pollution of Know-Nothing doctrines.

The message has disappointed many of his bigoted supporters. We find in it considerable to approve and something to condemn.—Though Whig in some of its features, yet the Governor has made an effort to ride three horses at one and the same time—Whiggery, Know-Nothingism and Democracy—but as he has only two legs to stand upon, we predict that he will have to abandon all but one, or get a fall.

The Prerogative of a Free Man.

The best insurance of a Republic is an intelligent population. This proposition is sustained by history; it is a truth written upon the records of the past and full of instruction; it is a lesson drawn from the experience of nations and disregarded it is to make a practical surrender of our liberties; to trample upon the accumulated wisdom of ages and pull down the strongest pillar of a free government. The history of nations is a political text book replete with salutary rules, pointing to the errors of another age, and teaching us to avoid the errors into which its actors have fallen. It is an immense volume of human wisdom, the truthful mirror of the past in which is reflected the dark and cruel superstitions of barbarism with their attendant scenes of blood and butchery; the persecutions of bigotry, the conquests and desolations of an unwholy and selfish ambition, and all the fruits of those wild passions of human nature, which unrestrained, produce confusion, anarchy and ruin. Engaged in the solution of its problems you see the spectres of once proud and powerful governments flitting past, and upon its impartial records find the causes of their decay; you behold the dawn of an enlarged and more liberal christian spirit, conferring its benefits and blessings upon oppressed humanity, and lifting the race from the bondage of superstition and error, to the walks of civilization and refinement. This panorama of past events is a priceless heritage; its wisdom is the product of sad experience, and to a people struggling to preserve a free, constitutional government, it speaks with peculiar force. Its language is; Despotisms are the creatures of ignorance and error; Republics are the natural product of intelligence; these flourish in the midst of a people who "know their rights and dare maintain them," those exist only in countries where knowledge is confined to the few, and where bigotry and superstition fatten upon the ignorance of the toiling masses.

The consequence of a wide-spread intelligence among the people is an individual independence and self reliance, that leads the possessor to habits of study and reflection; and in a Republic the necessity of such independence in the individual is universally felt. The Americans as a people are distinguished for this peculiar and valuable trait of character, and to it they are indebted for the present proud position of their country. The brilliant achievements of our armies upon the fields of battle in the past have been the result of individual energy and spirit, making each man upon the field a separate, independent and effective power; feeling himself to be a party in the disputes of his country.—This spirit is nurtured by our frame of gov-

ernment, for national safety; and any effort, social or political that tends to stifle or destroy it, must be met at the outset, with a bold, determined and perpetual opposition. When you destroy the independence and individual character of the man, he is no longer capable of exercising the prerogative secured to him at the expense of the Revolution, as a protection to his civil, and religious liberties. Divest him of his individuality and you easily make him a victim of usurpation and wrong; by that act you strike a direct and dangerous blow at his rights and liberties, and through them at the independence and well being of the Republic. Deny to him the right of discussion and the privilege of thinking for himself and you convert his vote into a thing for the market; stripped of its moral force as the index of a free man's will, it becomes a dangerous power in the hands of heartless demagogues, who wield it through motives of personal ambition. It was the design of the fathers of our Constitution to secure to every man his natural right to think and act for himself in the selection of his rulers; to enable him to express an opinion of his own by the vote he deposits. In the unrestrained exercise of this right, this prerogative of a free-man, is found our only security against the arts and devices of the unprincipled and practiced politician; our only hope for the preservation of our beloved institutions, in all their original purity and wisdom. To guard against any and every effort made to annul, or abridge this natural right, is the imperative duty of every true citizen. What then do the exigencies of today require? Existing in our midst is a combination of men for political purposes, knit together by the cohesive power of secrecy enjoin by awful oaths; a combination based upon a supposed incapacity in the masses to think for themselves and to properly discharge the duties of freemen; a combination that practically declares our theory of self government illogical and wrong; by stripping the citizen of his political individuality, and controlling his action at the polls, without permitting him to judge of the merits and qualifications of the man, whom it compels him to support, by the severity of the oaths and obligations it has imposed upon him. It is a conspiracy against the chief element of a free government and if permitted to ripen, to mature and execute its plans, will dissolve our republican system, trample upon the cherished principles of our constitution, and ingraft upon our policy a species of tyranny, repugnant to every free and manly sentiment of an independent people. The citizen who yields to the "nameless" impulse that proclaims him to link his political fortunes with such an organization, is compelled to divorce his manhood, and fettered by oaths, he becomes the suppliant tool of unprincipled aspirants, whose claims to place have been ignored by the intelligence of the people, and whose only path to power lies in the midnight plotting of a secret order. Starting into life in the midst of a great political excitement, possessing the charm of novelty, and abounding in false professions it succeeded in seducing the disappointed and unwary into its folds, bound them by its oaths and now uses them to promote schemes, upon which many of these very men looked with abhorrence, when free to act in accordance with the dictates of principle. Even if the professed aims of such an order were wise, judicious and republican in their character, the means employed to carry them out are dangerous and subversive of the spirit and genius of a representative government. They are dangerous because they fetter inquiry and control a man (by nature and the laws of our country free) in the use of his ballot; his best weapon in the defense of his principles and rights. To the free man who properly estimates the value of his prerogative; who believes it a security against oppression and an essential element of the Republic the path of duty is plain. He will exert himself to preserve it and make a ceaseless opposition to an organization that seeks to destroy it; a fearless war upon a party whose existence jeopardizes the welfare of his country. He will look beyond the sea of errors and of prejudice, rejoicing in the guarantees of the constitution, and pledging himself "by word and deed" to their support, battle for the right with the vigor and energy of a MAN.

OUR READERS.

Our readers are not seriously alarmed for the fate of the Democrat, especially in view of the fact that no extra pains have been taken to obtain the increase. Our paper has by far the largest circulation of any paper in northern Pennsylvania, and anybody that doubts it is welcome to examine our books and satisfy himself.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. EDITORS.—The short communication I sent you last week appears to have elicited some conversation on the subject I then introduced, and much desire has been manifested to learn precisely how the celebrated 21st Rule reads. The incorruptible and unchangeable gentleman to whom I alluded, I understand, has said by way of explanation, that the Rule embraced only the subject of slavery as regarded the District of Columbia. Presuming there are many of your readers unacquainted with its precise phrasing, I have through friendly aid obtained a copy of it, which I here insert. It was one of the standing Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States, and was rescinded in December, 1844, only one member (from Luzerne District) of the Pennsylvania delegation voting against the motion to rescind. It read as follows:—"21. No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States (in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

The sweeping character of this Rule may now be understood by your readers. Its anti-democratic nature will not be questioned, except, perhaps, by the unchangeable and honest political gentleman himself, who wished to restore it.

Soon after the meeting of Congress in 1845, when this unchangeable and pure political gentleman took his seat fresh from the free breezes of these Northern hills, the South made an effort to restore or re-establish this Rule. On that question, this unchangeable and incorruptible and consistent democrat voted with and for the South, in favor of the motion to restore it. This fact is recorded upon the journal of the House.

The position this same unchangeable gentleman has chosen to assume as a political partisan (a man so pure in his political antecedents cannot be called a demagogue) justifies me, I think, in pursuing this subject a little further. The terrible anathemas hurled by this unchangeable and incorruptible advocate of freedom, (not demagogue) against the Democratic party, and the charges of corruption frequently and rampantly made by him in his speech at the Whig-Know-Nothing meeting on the 15th inst., at your Court House, will be remembered by all who heard him on that occasion. Since that time, he has frequently declared, I am informed, that he has no confidence in the democratic party of 1844, particularly in those men, viz: Thos. Johnson, Azor Lathrop, John Blanding, George Fuller, &c., &c. This language may all be very well for this unchangeable and incorruptible political gentleman (not demagogue)—he no doubt has his reasons for employing it. But I am not disposed to let the question of political honesty, and consistency between these gentlemen, and the unchangeable and incorruptible gentleman have the go-by without a word or two. If I am rightly informed, Mr. Fuller, one of the gentlemen named, took his seat in Congress at the session which commenced in December, 1844. It was during that session that the Rule before alluded to was rescinded, or struck out from among the standing rules of the House. Mr. Fuller voted in favor of striking it out, and his constituents approved his act. Those gentlemen who immediately preceded Mr. Fuller in Congress, to wit, Alonzo B. Read and Davis Dimock, Jr., both voted, also, on former occasions to rescind the Rule, although the efforts then made to strike it off proved unsuccessful. It will be recollected that J. Q. Adams at several successive sessions previous to that of 1844, made an effort to procure its repeal, but it was not successful until the time of which I speak, at which time there was a strong democratic majority in the House. As I have said before, when the attempt was made by the South to restore the Rule, this unchangeable and incorruptible gentleman voted in favor of the motion to restore, and re-establish it.—Which of these gentlemen was it that showed the "dough-face" on this question involving the right of petition—which was it that asserted the principle by his vote which has since become the policy of this Congressional district has always adhered to? Was it Mr. Fuller, or was it the unchangeable and incorruptible gentleman and Hon. Whig-Know-Nothing Orator, whose antecedents prove him so pure that he pompously assumes the office of censor-general over the democratic party? Let the reader decide. I mention the fact as worthy of note, that of all the Pennsylvania delegation (with possibly one exception) this unchangeable and incorruptible gentleman was the only one so pure as to be qualified to vote on that occasion against the right of petition!

If time permitted me, Messrs. Editors, I would pursue this subject still farther, and show to your readers by facts indisputable that either or all of these gentlemen named and singled out by the unchangeable and incorruptible gentleman as unworthy of political trust, would occupy a proud position in contrast with the unchangeable and incorruptible gentleman himself. I might ask you if it was that made solemn pledges in 1848 and violated them all! Who, at a later period, when the office of Judge was to be filled, made solemn pledges and broke them all again? Who it is that now consorting with the class of men who but a short time since he denounced as scoundrels, and enemies to their country? Why, Messrs. Editors, I know of no one except the unchangeable and incorruptible political gentleman himself, who upon the coxens and among the by-ways is continually bawling freedom, freedom, on the same principle no doubt that the vender of meats Patrick Henry's day howled about the American camp crying beef! beef! beef!

OUR READERS.

Our discontinuance in the same time have not exceeded six. Some eight or ten of the above, subscribed previous to the nine days lapsed, whose paper, however, did not commence till within that time. With such an

List of New Subscribers.

- To the Democrat in nine days, ending Jan. 24, 1855. Ackerman, John; Aney, John; Avey, S. H.; Blackless, O. S.; Beumet, Peter; Baker, G. H.; Bacon, N.; Hallwin, J.; Baker, John; Brown, Eden; Boyle, R.; Barry, W.; Boyd, F. T.; Brush, Calvin; Betts, Zophier; Crandal, F. M.; Chamberlin, L.; Case, J. H.; Clark, Moses; Chalmer, Jacob; Chamberlin, P.; Churchill, A.; Churchill, E.; Davis, Edward; Dolly, D.; Denn, P.; Donovan, P.; Durand, S. H.; Ellis, J.; Edsell, S.; Fowler, Geo.; Fulton, Wm.; Franks, Wm.; Gillespie, J.; Guernsey, J.; Griffin, S.; Howe, Wm.; Hammond, A.; Hawes, Sam'l; Hamilton, L.; Jagger, L.; Johnson, Wm.; Kruser, C.; Kettle, H. K.; Keating, Thos.; Love, N.; Lotz, S.; Lathrop, B.; Latham, A.; Loni, Joseph; Mills, H.; McKee, J.; Millard, A.; Munson, G.; McKean, M.; Mann, M.; Newcomb, M.; Oakley, J.; Packer, J. G.; Packer, A. L.; Pickering, S. W.; Ross, T.; Smith, P. A.; Sherwood, T. J.; Stanford, C.; Sanders, L.; Sauter, J.; Stephens, E.; Sweet, L.; Sterling, Jas.; Snider, A.; Smith, J. J.; Taylor, Geo.; Fulton, Wm.; Franks, Wm.; Gillespie, J.; Guernsey, J.; Griffin, S.; Howe, Wm.; Hammond, A.; Hawes, Sam'l; Hamilton, L.; Jagger, L.; Westbrook, Sam'l.

New York Correspondence.

New York, Jan. 17th, 1855. Dear Sirs:—There are always new things in this great city. Thinking your readers may relish a few items, I dot them down during a leisure moment. The great air here at the present time is about labor, and its want of employment. Meetings are held and vague insinuations are thrown out, that want will break through the walls of well filled store-houses, if its crying necessities are not met in some other way. Frothy orators inflame the public mind, and their passions are roused to a dangerous degree, meanwhile all the benevolence of the city, mock and real, is astir to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Some give directly, for the purpose, others dance and the gold dust shaken off goes to the poor, others still, get up Amateur concerts, and to satisfy hunger; showmen and fiddlers give the profits of an evening; and probably, by all these means, the necessities of the case will be met. The socialists all the while, are making the most of the opportunity, to show the necessity of a new organization of labor and capital—not one of them, however, has ever been able to show what he would have or how he would accomplish it. The remedy is for labor to go where it can never be in excess upon the soil and till the ground and become independent of these commercial fluctuations—while the living are so anxious for what they shall eat, that death is ending the labors of its thousands every year. Consumption that terrible scourge of this climate has swept down in this city the past year, about three thousand victims. I have been greatly interested, as several of my own dear friends have died of this disease, in reading the testimony, which I see published in the papers, of the discovery of the Hygeia, by a Dr. Curtis of this city. The method of cure is very simple, but in all early stages is said to be certain both for consumption and asthma. It is by inhaling a balm directly upon the Lungs—without even the use of a tube. Doct. Curtis's inhaler is worn upon the breast under the linen, with no inconvenience or obstruction to the avocation of the patient. It is called the "Hygeia." The old method of attempting to reach this part of the system through the stomach has generally failed.—One person exclaims "God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. Another says, "my cough is gone, and with it the pain in my side, and I am well. I am thankful you have given to the world a medicine to reach and cure diseased Lungs. Having seen this and much other testimony to the same point, and having also acquired of other witnesses, whom I have seen, I thought it good to make it known through your paper, and if it reaches one poor sufferer and brings him relief, I shall be richly compensated.

TRAVELLER.

The growth of New York in spite of all draw backs and convulsions in the money world, is truly astonishing. The tide of living beings, flowing through its broad streets, is like a river. Fashion and pride are not yet arrested in their showy dresses, and vain and foolish ornaments. Luxury riots in state, and sits in palaces. If old John Bunyan's vanity fair should summons its volaries a large delegation would go down from New York. Multitudes, however, are looking anxious and wear long faces, as well as long beads. The Jew has lost his distinction. The Patriarchs have returned and Aaron's beard down to the skirt of his garment is no longer a singularity. I am glad of it. The beard upon the face and chin of man, was given him for his protection, and permitting it to grow, will out to ward of consumption and all other complaints. It is said here that the members of Mr. Seward are rushing to the Know Nothing Lodge, to sink the ship and then seize the fragments, and let them float away. I will not vouch for it, I only take it from the tongue of rumor, and she is always noisy and not reliable as authority. One thing is very certain, the old politicians are at their wits end, and are sitting silently under ground they know not how to meet.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Great Bend Carson League.

Permit me through your columns to call the attention of your readers to the existence of a Carson League at Great Bend, which has been recently established, and proves most effectual in suppressing the illegal traffic in ardent spirits. The objects of this league are to enforce our present license laws, and punish every violation of them; and to secure the early passage of a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage in our State. So far as I have observed it has acted like a charm to break up the gross violation of our laws, which has so long characterized our place, and taken in connection with the offer of Good Templars, will force the Rum traffic from every channel except its own legitimate one; and with the hearty co-operation of the friends of Prohibition throughout the State, we hope to soon entirely dry up these fountains of crime, misery and destitution, through the instrumentality of a wholesome Prohibitory law.

OUR READERS.

At a meeting of our Lodge on Saturday last, the following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Rev. J. B. McCreary; Vice President, Wells; Secretary, N. Du Bois, Treasurer, S. B. Chase. Directors, John McKinney, Marcus Doelittle, Isaac Becklow, Milton Gilman, Peter Decker, A. T. Trowbridge, James Brooks and James Clark. Prosecuting Attorney—Simcon B. Chase.

OUR READERS.

Our plan of raising funds is for each member to subscribe so many shares of stock, each share being one hundred dollars, and liable at any time to an assessment, not to exceed 15 cts. on a share for one year. We have already some fifty thousand dollars subscribed, and hope soon to raise it to one hundred thousand.

OUR READERS.

Let every township take hold of this work, and we will soon have leagues enough to warrant the organization of a County League.—The next meeting of the League will be held at my office in Great Bend, on Friday the

OUR READERS.

second day of February next, where we shall be happy to see all who desire to co-operate with us in this humane and philanthropic work. S. B. CHASE. Great Bend, Jan. 23, 1855.

OUR READERS.

Annual Meeting of the Susquehanna Co. Agricultural Society. The Society met at the Court House, Jan. 23, 1855, and was called to order by C. Carmalt, Esq., President. The Report of the last annual Fair was read and adopted. The Report of the Ex. Com. was then called for and they reported that they had audited and adjusted the account of the Treasurer and found a balance in his hands, Jan'y 6th, 1855, of \$68.17. The Report was adopted and ordered to be recorded. The Report of the Treasurer was then read as follows, adopted and ordered to be published: GEO. FULLER, Treasurer. In account with the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society,

Table with financial entries: 1854, Jan. 1, To Cash on hand, \$185.70; To " " rec'd for membership and Tickets, 298.03; To Cash State appropriation, 100.00; Total, \$583.73. Contra, By paid Premiums awarded, \$244.00; of Ex. Committee, viz: To W. H. Boyd for work, \$19.51; John Thompson for work, 5.00; Police, 15.00; D. Brewster for lumber and work, 39.44; D. D. Warner for work, 9.00; Montrose Band, 20.00; F. L. Post & Co. for lumber, 23.15; F. H. Chandler for Silk for Banners, 6.04; M. S. Wilson for Nails and Iron, 8.48; S. H. Sayre for lumber and services, 101.57; Incidental Expenses for Fair, 7.21; Frazier & Smith, Printing Bill 14.50; Chase & Day, do, 2.00; Total, \$515.56. Balance in Treasurers hand, January 5th, 1855, \$68.17.

OUR READERS.

On motion the Chairman appointed, Geo. Walker, Henry Drinker and Abel Cassey, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Committee then retired and the Society listened to remarks by the President, C. Carmalt, and Hon. Wm. Jessup. The Committee on officers then reported the following officers: President, Hon. Wm. Jessup; Vice Presidents, Stephen W. Bredel, Samuel Tewksbury; Treasurer, George Fuller; Rec. Sec'y, Samuel F. Carmalt; Cor. Sec'y, Thos. Nicholson. Messengers—Alfred Baldwin, Daniel Baker, David Wakeloe, Stanley Turrell, F. H. Hollister, E. B. Goodrich, Col. Rufus Smith. On motion of Wm. Jessup, the name of Henry Drinker was substituted in place of his own, as President, and the report as amended was then adopted.

OUR READERS.

The following resolution was then offered by S. F. Carmalt, Esq., which was adopted. Resolved, That the term "members of a family" entitled to admission to the exhibition be construed to mean the female members of his family, and his minor male children. Hon. Wm. Jessup then offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to procure to be printed 500 copies of the Constitution and Bye-Laws in convenient form for circulation at the expense of the Society. Geo. Walker then offered a resolution as follows: Resolved, That the Constitution be so altered that the Ex. Com. consisting of three persons shall be elected, one to serve 1 year, one to serve 2 years, and one to serve 3 years—annually by said committee to be elected one member by the society. Which was amended by adding, "and that all provisions for electing a Board of Managers be rescinded," which resolution was passed for the first time and laid over to the next meeting.

OUR READERS.

The society was then favored by some very interesting remarks by Caleb Carmalt, Esq., Hon. Wm. Jessup and others, relative to cropping, manuring and other important subjects. On motion the Society adjourned. S. F. CARMALT, Sec'y.

OUR READERS.

Below we present our readers with choice extracts from the organ of the Know Nothings in New York. Read and reflect: "The Know Nothings not Abolitionists.—Southern members of Congress are gravely in charging upon the Know Nothings of New England anti-slavery prohibitions. In the first place, the Know Nothing movement has already rendered substantial service to the Union by clearing away the wreck of the Nebraska agitation, and demolishing at one fell blow the whole structure of the new anti-slavery party. The Know Nothings in Michigan and elsewhere have been called, was completely broken up. Know Nothings have been opposed by Know Nothings, and are utterly gone. The party, again, as was seen by the paper yesterday, the Rev. Theodore Parker, the abolitionist, was defeated by an enormous majority in the Boston Legislature; showing conclusively that the Know Nothings who are in power in that State are not inclined to favor the anti-slavery party in New England. 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