LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY Agricultural Fair,

held in Montrose, Sept. 30th.

DIVISION I. STALLIONS AND MARES.

For best Stallion to F. H. Hollister.
2d " Sam'l Shelp.
3d " Chas. Morse.
Best Stallion that has not stood in the county prior to this year to Dr. R. Thayer.
Best brood mare and colt Wm. H. Jones.
2d " " " " Elijah Brown.
3d " " " " H. C. Conklin.

COMMITTEE: I. B. Lathrop, A. A. Snover, Jas. McMillan.

DIVISION II. SINGLE MATCHED HORSES & COLTS.

Best single Gelding to C. D. Lathrop.
2d " " Henry Searle.
3d " " L. E. Chamberlin.
Best pair of matched horses Hyde Crocker.
2d " " " Wm. T. Austin.
Best pair 3 year old colts M. J. Harrington.
" " 2 " " " C. J. Hollister.
" " 1 " " " G. W. Kent.
Best pair mules Sayre Brothers.
2d " " Henry Searle.

COMMITTEE: B. B. Emory, Amos Williams, Isaac Reckhow.

DIVISION III. DEVON CATTLE

Best bull to Harry Smith.
2d " Chr. Swaining.
Best yearling bull N. Dubois.
2d " " " H. Smith.
Best under 1 year N. Dubois.
2d " 1 " Aubray Smith.
Best heifer 2 years old N. Dubois.
2d " 2 " " Harry Smith.

COMMITTEE: Thos. Nicholson, S. W. Breed, Geo. Walker.

DIVISION IV. DURHAM CATTLE.

Best bull to H. Drinker.
2d " Wm. Jessup.
Best yearling bull Wm. Jessup.
2d " " " S. W. Breed.
Best Cow C. Carmalt.
2d " Wm. Jessup.
Best 2 year old heifer Wm. Jessup.
2d " " " E. G. Babcock.
Best bull calf Wm. Jessup.
A discretionary premium to S. W. Breed. for a beautiful heifer calf.

COMMITTEE: Harry Smith, David Wakelee, Orin Prichard.

DIVISION V. GRADE STOCK.

Best 4 yearlings to Eri Gregory.
2d 4 " C. M. Tingley.
2d 4 " J. Harrington.
Best 5 calves Eri Gregory.
2d 5 " Dan. Tewksbury.
3d 5 " James Waldie.

The Committee congratulate the Society upon the great improvement in Stock in the last few 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.

Wm. Jessup.
John Morris.
Michael Kain, Jr.

The majority of the Committee insisted against the protest of Judge Jessup in awarding the 1st 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. We were in favor of the report was adopted without the award to Judge Jessup.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRADE AND NATIVE STOCK.

The Committee has 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 grade 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 accomodations for cattle before another year is indispensible 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 open and keep a Hand Book for the county.

The committe recommend the following premiums:

For grade bull 1 prem. to Daniel Tewksbury.

The committee decline to award a second premium.

COWS.

Best Durham, premium to Wm. Jessup.
2d best, premium to C. M. Tingley.
3d best, premium to H. C. Conklin.
4th best, premium to C. M. Tingley.

TWO YEARS OLD HEIFERS.

Best Durham, premium to P. Jackson.
2d best, premium to F. H. Hollister.
3d best, premium to Reuben Wells.

The Committee recommend an honorary premium of $1 to V. Dubois, Esq., for his 2 years old Devon graded heifer.

DIVISION VI. WORKING OXEN.

First premium awarded to Henry Drinker.
2d " " " M. Perrigo.
3d " " "
4th " " " B. Stroud.

THREE YEARS OLD STEERS.

First premium awarded to Harvey Smith.
2d " " " G. W. Lewis.
3d " " " O. M. Hall.

TWO YEARS OLD STEERS.

First premium awarded to C. J. Holister.
2d " " " David Baker.
3d " " " James Kenyon.

COMMITTEE: Walter Allen, Perrin Wells, John Harrington.

DIVISION VII. SWINE.

Suffolk Boar, 1st premium to A. Dubois.
For Boar, 2d premium to H. Conklin.
Best lot of 10 pigs premium to M. J. Harrington.
2d best do. premium to Wm. T. Austin.
Best yearling sow premium to John Graham.

COMMITTEE: E. G. Babcock, H. Crocker, Charles Miller.

DIVISION VIII. SHEEP.

The Committee on sheep beg leave to report that the exhibition of fine wool sheep was very small in quantity and poor in quality, being but one lot exhibited, which was E. G. Goodrich, to whom we give the first premium for best fine wool buck. Best 3 fine wool ewes, E. G. Goodrich. There was a very good exhibition of coarse and middle wool sheep, for which we award the 1st premium for best coarse wool buck to Daniel Stuart; 2nd best, Milton Hunter. Best 3 coarse wool ewes, H. C. Conklin; 2nd best, Harry Smith. Best coarse wool lambs, Hugh Dugan. Best middle wool buck, first premium, O. M. Hall; 2nd best, Hugh Dugan, Best 3 middle wool ewes, Abel Patrick; 2nd best, Daniel Stuart.

Merrit Mott,
Milbourn Oakley. } COM.
W. M. Tingley.

DIVISION IX. BUTTER AND CHEESE.

June Butter.

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

September butter.

Best fall butter to No. 2 Wm. Melhuish.
2nd best to "9&10 W. Jessup.
3d best to " 12 Wm. Graham.
4th best to " 15 H. Bodine.

Amount of butter made from ten cows from the 1st of May to the 30th of September 14 ferkins, (1120 lbs,) and one hundred pounds of cheese, by Walter Allen.

DIVISION X. FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c.

The committee on vegetables, fruit, &c., beg leave to report that they award premiums as follows:

1st pr. on fall apples to John Wood.
2nd " James Shaw.
1st pr. on winter apples to W. Z. Brown.
2nd " JameeShaw.
Best peas Thos. Stone.
Best Quinces E. Bullard.
Best Honey J. W. Tiffany.
2nd do. Anson Tiffany.
Best maple sugar S. A. Newton.
2nd do. do. L. B. Gurnsey.
Best vinegar M. Mott.
2nd do. 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. Thos. Mawhiney exhibited a fine lot of vegetables from Mr. Henry Drinker's garden, but not quite so extensive as Wm. H. Jessup.

COMMITTEE: Martin Newman, Jon Taylor, Griffis.

DIVISION XI. CABINET WARE, &c.

The committee award for the best display of cabinet work the
1st premium to W. Smith & Co.
2nd to Lorenzo Beach.

Carriages.

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

Horse Shoes.

1st premium to Hawley & Lathrop.

COMMITTEE: G. Z. Dimock, W. F. Lathrop, D. D. Hinds.

DIVISION XII. FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The committee on farm implements respectfully report, That believing no former period has been marked by the application of mechanical industry to the pursuits of 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 has 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 upon those whose business is intended to be benefited by them! It must, we think, be manifest that their [illegible] of mowing [illegible] have taken 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 and stones, and other obstacles 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 should 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 meadow every few years, especially if that land is naturally rough and stony; after plowing he should keep out weeds, because that is not only an apology for frequently reseeding, 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 inexecusable 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 strait pole and shovel; he has the means of raising more and better crops whenever he is familiar 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 has 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 & Butlers "Butter Workers," and think it an improvement upon Dickey's patent, furnishing a more convenient and more effectual mode of cleaning it, and as it can be adapted to either large or small daries at a moderate expense, they can safely recommend it to public patronage. They award him the premium of $2.

They have been much pleased in the examination of Addsion 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 dairy man has only to acquire the o dinary 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 $2.

The committee regrets 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 farmers wife is relieved by these achievements of skill and genius, they cannot avoid feeling grateful for every effort that may be made for such a desirable result.

In connection 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 there was at 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.

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 improvement 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 deficent in this particular.

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.

Gales 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 $2.

Caleb Carmalt,
Abel Cassidy. } COM.

DIVISION XIII. SEEDS.

We the Judges appointed to make reports on grain, award premiums for the

Best ½ bushel flax seed to Avery Bolls.
Best corn in ears to H. C. Conklin.
Best ½ bushel timothy seed W. Watson.
Best ½ bushel Rye to R. D. Harris.
Best ½ white winter wheat John Blowers.

COMMITTEE: 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.

DIVISION XIV. LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

The committee on leather and its manufactures respectfully report that they have examined the sample exhibited and award the premiums as follows:

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

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

COMMITTEE: C. W. Burch, G. B. Eldred, C. J. Curtis.

DIVISION XV. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

The committee [illegible] manufactures report as follows:

Best flannel to E. L. Palmer.
2nd best Miss Lydia Butts.
Best fulled cloth to Mrs. J. Harrington
Best woolen carpet to Miss Loomis.
2nd best Avery Bolles.
Best rag carpet to Anson Tiffany.
2nd best Mrs. M. Blakesley.
Best ½ dozen pair of woolen socks to Mrs. Isaac Butts.
2rd best Mrs. J. Harrington
Best 2 pair of woolen mittens to Mrs. J. S. Peckham
2nd best Mrs. L. Marsh.

COMMITTEE: Mrs T. B. Coon, Mrs. R. S. Birchard, Mrs. G. E. Lambert.

DIVISION XVI. FANCY ARTICLES.

The ladies appointed to award premiums on quilts, ornamental work, &c., give the 1st premium for patch work quilt to Mrs. E. Bullard, and the second to Miss Francis Harris.

Also for the best quilt of any kind a premium to Mrs. Oliver Trowbridge. (White knit spread.)

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). For the best muslin embroidery a premium to Betsey Oakley.

A splendid variety of needle work demands admiration and praise, though not authorized to award premiums. Among which, we found a lamp mat, and pair of slippers by Miss Orange. Chair seat and pillow cover, by Mrs. S. Lathrop. Chair seats, by Miss Ellen Searle. Chair seat and an elegant pair slippers, by Eudora Keeler. A beautiful knit cloak by Miss Joe Searle. A boquet of paper flowers, and a mat, by Ellen Vadakin.

Also several beautiful paintings on glass, &c., &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 Miss Richardson for some very fine stuffed birds.

Mrs. A. L. Post:
Mrs. F. M. Williams. } COM.

DIVISION XVII. POULTRY.

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

For the best 4 turkeys to R. D. Harris.
2nd best Mathew Baldwin.
Best 6 fowls, over 1 year old, Beama hens to Harry Smith.
Best 6 spring chickens, Shanghais to Wm. A. Taylor.
Best 7 ducks to Wm. Melhuish.
2nd best Mathew Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin also exhibited a dozen fowls of mixed breeds, all of which were very fine. Also half a dozen very pretty Bantem chickens.

A beautiful pair of the last named where shown by Mr. Ferguson.

H. C. Jessup exhibited 14 Shanghai's of noble size, and Henry Keeler also exhibited half a dozen deserving commendation.

COM.: J. W. Chapman, Myron Baldwin, L. B. Hinds.

REPORT ON PLOWING.

The plowing match took place at Dimock Corners on the farm of Mason Tingley, on Thursday the 23d day of Sept. Seventeen teams were entered. The day was remarkably fine and a very large crowd were 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:

1st premium to F. H. Hollister. Team, own pair, brown Morgans. Time 1 hour 52 m.
2nd premium to John Short. Team, bay and grey. Time, 1 hour 37 m.
3d premium to C. J. Hollister. Team, iron greys. Time, 1 hour 39 m.
4th premium to Wm. J. Austin. Team, light sorrels. Time, 1 hour 23 m.
5th premium to Math. Harrington. Team, bay and chestnut. Time 1 hour 38 m.

All the plowing averaged 6 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 accomodation of the men and teams.

Abel Cassidy.
Jacob Wallace. } COM.
Hyde Crooker.

Discretionary premiums of $2 to each plowman not awarded by Society.

M. L. CATLIN, *Sec'y*

Montrose, Oct. 3, 1858.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, October 14, 1858.

TO ALL INTERESTED.

THE subscription accounts of the late firm of McCOLLUM & GERRITSON have been placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. L. BEEBE,—he alone being authorized to collect and give receipts for the same. He designs canvassing the county, and it is desirable that all indebted should settle promptly, thereby saving further trouble and expense to all parties.

J. B. McCOLLUM.
A. J. GERRITSON.

Montrose, September 21st, 1858.

☞ Dr. Wm. L. Richardson, formerly of Brooklyn, has located in Montrose, and offers his professinal services to the public. See his card in advertising column.

☞ Our readers will doubtless notice that the communication in regard to the comet was intended for our paper last week. We have received other letters on the subject, but the publication of one is sufficient.

☞ We understand that the Normal School is to continue another term, after the [illegible] will be a short vacation we are not informed. So far as we can learn the present progress is generally satisfactory to all concerned.

The Election.

Owing to the unfavorable weather we get but few returns of the election on Tuesday. At this writing, (Wednesday morning) we have received no news by telegraph sufficient to indicate the result of the State election. In Luzerne county Geo. W. Scranton, opp., is reported ahead some 3000, and is thought to be elected.

In this county we have reports as follows: Average Republican majorities—Montrose 133; Harford, 46; Dimock, 68; Oakland, 19; Susq'a Depot gives an average majority for Democratic and independent candidates of 9. Patrick and Parkhurst have run about up to the Democratic vote generally. Opposition majority in the county probably about the same as last year.

News of the Week.

THE Atlantic Cable is *still* doing nothing, and likely to so continue.

THE Opposition took the paupers from the Philadelphia Alms House and had them assessed to be ready to vote at the recent election.—A trick just mean enough for the Kansas party to play.

THE Crystal Palace was burned down on Wednesday of last week. The loss is estimated at from $500,000 to $1,500,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendary.

GERRIT SMITH, the Abolition Temperance and Woman's Rights candidate for Governor of New York, gave out that he would meet the public for the purpose of answering questions at the Cooper Institute in N. Y. City one night last week. From his responses it appears that he advocates closing all liquor shops; favors naturalization; a registry law for cities; female and negro suffrage; homestead law; denies that the acts of the "Republican" party have done anything towards favoring the chances of a free State in Kansas; advocates the passage of a personal liberty bill, saying that "in order to save the least Black baby from the kidnapper, (meaning the action of the fugitive slave law,) he was willing to see rivers of human blood shed." The evening was passed off with lots of fun, generally. We give one question and his response—

Q. Will not the running of Gerrit Smith as an independent candidate for Governor, conduce to the election of A. J. Parker?

GERRIT—The running of Gerrit Smith, in my opinion, will conduce to the election of Gerrit Smith! [Loud cheers and laughter.]

By the arrival of the Black Warrior from Havana, we learn that a large magazine filled with powder, shells and rockets, exploded there on the night of the 29th ult., by which twenty-eight persons were killed outright, and one hundred and five were wounded, while many more were supposed to be under the ruins. Ninety new sugar houses were totally destroyed. The gas works were rendered perfectly useless, and the city was left in darkness.

LITTLE DELAWARE held her State election on the 5th, giving the Democrats a majority of about 750.

The Grand Jury of Broome County have refused to indict Oliver Howard for the butchery of his two boys in July last, the evidence showing him to be insane. He has been sent to the Asylum at Utica.

EIGHTY-NINE persons died of yellow fever in New Orleans on the 5th inst. and sixty on the 6th.

☞ "It is a well known fact that the active Buchanan men of this county, (or those most active in securing his election) are thoroughly disgusted with his course, and have openly expressed their determination not to vote the State Ticket, nor do anything towards its success. The probability is that the vote in Bradford will be light."—*Bradford Reporter.*

The conclusion arrived at in the above is doubtless correct, but the reason given is entirely groundless. Many democrats of Bradford, and perhaps of other counties will refuse to support the State ticket, but *not* from hostility to Mr. Buchanan. It is Gov. *Packer* that many of those who labored to place him in power are dissatisfied with. They believe that he is false and traitorous to his old friends, and that his ambition is now drawing him into the embrace of his old foes. They know that his Attorney General, Knox, is an open enemy to the Democratic party, and they fear that Porter is unsafe; hence their refusal to support him as they otherwise would. Packer appointed Porter to fill the vacant Judgeship until election, and Democrats feel that if he is to turn out to be of the Knox stripe, they will care little about his defeat. We trust that Knox is the only traitor in the camp, and would be pleased to see our Governor fill his place with a man who will not smite the hand that feeds him. If he does not do this, we confess that there is reason to suppose that Packer's sympathies are not where we believed them to be when we advocated his election over the demagogue Wilmot.

The above was in type for last week, but was crowded out. We publish it this week in order to correct the error intended to be conveyed by the Reporter.

Those Disfranchised Counties.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian who had listened to one of Senator Bigler's able speeches, writes of it as follows, from Elk county:

* * * * * * * *

"He (Bigler) presented some new facts, developed by the election on the English bill in Kansas, which I think every Democrat ought to possess. He showed by the official vote on the English bill that the plea of the opposition, on the ground of the nineteen disfranchised counties, was a sheer deception and a base subterfuge. It was said the Convention had no authority because the people of nineteen counties had been disfranchised, fifteen of them, as Gov. Walker had said, "by no fault of their own;" and these fifteen counties polled on the English bill but 166 votes, and *in ten of the disfranchised not a single vote was given, and in the other five but* 166! In the remaining four—Allen, Anderson, Coffee and Franklin, when the officers of the law to make the registry were driven out of the county by Jim Lane and his band, 1445 votes were cast. The registry extended to the votes in the Territory on the 1st of March, 1857, eighteen months before the vote on the English bill, and the population has been steadily increasing ever since. This positive truth, and shows that at the time of the registry *fifteen out of the nineteen counties contained no inhabitants at all*, and those counties from which Lane drove the officers could not have contained 500 votes. Nothing done more excites popular prejudice against the policy of the Administration than this base fabrication. Will the opposition press be honest enough to publish the truth? Will Col. Forney do the readers of his paper this act of justice?

Gov. Bigler showed up another humbug, that was, that whilst the Black Republicans in this part of the country were charging that the Democrats had attempted to make a slave State out of a population of 35,000 in Kansas, the Leavenworth Herald, the Lawrence Journal, and other kindred pints in Kansas, were proving to a demonstration that the present population cannot be less than 80,000, and some say 90,000.

The California Election--Col. Forney in the Vocative.

The political intelligence from California, by the last arrival, must have been peculiarly gratifying to Chevalier Forney, of the "Press." With a self complacency truly refreshing, he had taken the politics and the fortunes of the Golden State under his especial charge and nursing. With his "California edition," sent with every departure of a steamer, filled with abuse of Mr. Buchanan and his administration, he was going to revolutionize and debauch the Democracy, and hand them over as supple slaves to their Black Republican enemies there, just as he has attempted to do here in the old Keystone. California was to be carried in his breeches pocket, just as Major Noah used to boast of carrying little Delaware. Broderick, the Great—Broderick, the Hero—Broderick, who strikes from his shoulder—Broderick, the right-hand man of Douglas in his rescuaney—and M'Kibben, who stood out so bravely against the majority of his Democratic colleagues in Congress, along with John Hickman, each emulous to excel in "fighting the President"—these were his peculiar pets—these were the courageous and honest men who were to help him along in the glorious work of placing the Democracy of California in an attitude of hostility to the President's policy, so that he might be rebuked, and that the effect of such rebuke might tell with powerful force on public opinion, just on the eve of an important election in the home State of Mr. Buchanan.

But, mark the sequel. The election *has* taken place in California, and the news falls like a wet blanket upon the shoulders of the redoubtable Colonel. Not only has the President been sustained in that gallant little Commonwealth, but by an increased Democratic majority has the schemes of the disorganizers been crushed, and the traitors, Broderick and McKibben, been condemned and doomed, as with a startling thunder-peal. So will it always be, when an enlightened and deliberate public opinion comes to render its verdict upon the acts of its representatives, and to measure out its rewards and punishments upon the deserving or the guilty. Where is Broderick now? Where is McKibben now? And where will Forney be after the Pennsylvania election? Nine cheers for the gallant and incorruptible Democracy of the Golden State of the Pacific. We greet you in full fellowship.

Alas, poor Broderick! He had been apotheosized—awarded a niche in the temple of Fame—by Col. Forney. *Sic transit gloria* MONDAY!—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ THE BEST AND GREATEST variety of Penmanship just exhibited at the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Pittsburg, and at New Castle, Pa., was from the IRON CITY COLLEGE, of this city. This Institution is now the largest in the country, and offers superior facilities for acquiring a practical business education.—*Pittsburg Daily True Press.*

For the Montrose Democrat.

The Comet.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 2d, 1858.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT:—*Dear Sir*:—The COMET appears to be, in these days of wonders, the observed of all observers. It is indeed an illustrious visitor; and may well claim from the curious or scientific inquirer, residing on terra firma, the most searching investigation.

It has been already announced by astronomers that there are at the present time three of these eccentric visitors in the northern heavens rapidly approaching our solar system; but the one now, and for some weeks past, seen by the naked eye, is the only one of the three visible to us without the aid of the telescope.

In your issue on the 30th September you solicit an explanation of this matter from some of your friends. In response thereto I affirm that the comet now seen in the western sky after sunset, is identical with that seen in the east just before daylight.

Donati's comet, as it is called, having an ascension differing but little from that of the sun, and a declination north of some forty degrees, it is therefore seen but an hour or two at evening, and about the same length of time in the morning.

Montrose has a north latitude of about forty-two degrees, hence the circle of the perpetual apparition for that place will have a diameter of eighty-four degrees on either side of the north pole of the heavens; the comet not being within that circle, and rapidly traveling south in its passage round the sun, and at the same time rising higher in the heavens, sinks below the horizon at about eight o'clock in the evening, and rises again about four in the morning.

Had it a declination of fifty degrees it would come within the circle of perpetual apparition; that is, like the stars within the distance of forty-two degrees from the polar star, it would not set at all, but would be visible during the entire night,—dipping down nearly to the horizon at midnight as do those stars that are no more than forty-two degrees from the pole, and then rising to some eighty-four degrees above the horizon by day; but, like the stars, it would be invisible during the day, owing to its obscuration by the light of the sun.

The comet is not "behind the sun in the evening and ahead of it in the morning," as intimated by your Columbus Enquirer.

It must be remembered that the sun is now traveling south of the Equinoctial, while the comet is some forty degrees north of that line; and that the sun illuminates the erratic wanderer from nearly a southern direction, hence its train stretches off towards the north.

I have shown that if this comet were north fifty degrees it would not set at all in latitude forty-two degrees north on the earth; in declination forty-five degrees, it would remain below the horizon only two or three hours; at forty-two degrees—several hours; and as it moves southward it will remain below the horizon ten to twelve hours.

On the 23d of September it was supposed to be about 140,000,000 miles from the earth; October 9th it will be only 52,000,000 miles from us, when it will have attained its greatest splendor.

It will continue to increase rapidly in size and brilliancy up to the 9th inst., at which time it will be nearest to the earth; and its splendor will then be nearly three times as great as on the 23d of September. The nucleus will be near the bright star Arcturus, Oct. 5th, and nearest the earth's orbit on the 20th. Truly yours, A. B. CLARK.

Letter from Gov. Denver.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 9th.

The New York "Tribune" having published an article on Kansas affairs, Sept. 20th, which contained several gross misstatements as to the action of Gov. Denver and President Buchanan, the Governor addressed the following courteous letter to the editors of the "Tribune," correcting their errors, but they had not the fairness to print it. Under these circumstances, the gentleman to whom it was sent for transmission to the "Tribune," has handed it to us, and we cheerfully lay it before our readers:

Lecompton, K. T., Sept. 30, 1858.

To the Editors of the New York Tribune.

Gentleman:—My attention has been called to an article in reference to Kansas affairs, published in your Daily on the 20th inst., and Tri-weekly of the 21st., in which you suggest that I had probably been compelled by the Administration to resign the post I have held here for some months past, and on that suspicion you proceed to make some serious charges against Mr. Buchanan and his Administration, for all of which there is not the slightest foundation. It is true that have resigned the office for Governor of Kansas, but it was an act of my own free will. The (President desired me to remain, but the condition of my private affairs would not permit me to do so longer. In June last, I sent up my resignation to take effect in August, but while at Washington in July, at the urgent solicitations of many persons interested in Kansas, and also at the request of the President, I then withdrew it for the time being. Those who are conversant with the facts know that it has been with extreme reluctance that I have remained here from the first, and that I have always declared my intentions to resign the office for Governor, as soon as it could be done with safety to the public interest. I have received the most ample assurances of the cordial approval of my course in this Territory by the President and all the members of his Cabinet, and here I must be permitted to say that in all my conversation with the President about Kansas affairs, he has always manifested the deepest concern for the peace and happiness of the country, and a determination that the people of the Territory should have a fair opportunity at the ballot box, to settle the questions at issue before them in their own way, and without any extraneous influences. Such has been the character of all his communications to me, whether verbal or written, and while endeavoring to carry them out in good faith, I have met with no opposition from the moderate men of the Territory, nor from those who have been classed as pro-slavery men.

The frauds perpetrated at the election in January last, were committed by violent and unscrupulous men of all parties, and the investigation of them were partisan and partial. Such acts as the forging of the return from Delaware Crossing were paraded before the public with great gusto, while the destruction of the ballot box and ballots of Sugar Mound, by Capt. Montgomery, was passed by in silence. The actors in these transactions ought to have been severely punished, but there were no laws that would reach them, and the late Legislative Assembly, which was all Free State, made no sufficient laws to meet such cases. In the future, but endeavored to paralyze the powers of the Circuit Courts, and invest the Probate Courts with powers they could not exercise. You admit that things have gone on here quietly under my administration. This is not exactly correct. There has been some disturbances in Doniphan, Leavenworth, Linn and Bourbon counties, and in every case the disturbances have been produced by persons calling themselves Free State men. In Doniphan county an effort was made to assassinate the gentlemen who were elected to the Legislature on the first Monday in January last, and although they escaped with their lives, they were plundered of their property, and their houses burned. No steps have been taken to punish the perpetrators, and yet all the county officers were Free State men. The troubles in Leavenworth city continued nearly all winter, and if the Mayor and other city officers did not encourage them, they certainly took no measures to have them suppressed. In Linn and Bourbon counties all was quiet until Montgomery aid his band commenced plundering, and driving off the people who differed from them in political sentiments, in the course of which they committed some outrageous acts, one of which was to drive a farmer away from his home, on pain of death, and then to take the ladies of his family, strip off all their clothing, and in that condition compel them to walk backward and forwards for their amusement. I passed through the counties where these outrages were perpetrated, and for some 30 miles it presented such a scene of desolation as I never expected to have seen, and never hope to see again in a country inhabited by Americrn citizens. Is it any wonder that the people on whom such outrages were perpetrated, should become exasperated? Some 300 families were robbed of their property, driven from their homes, and compelled to fly from the Territory. About two-thirds of them from Linn county, where every officer was and is a Free State man, after providing places of security for their families, some of the men, maddened and desperate with the treatment they had received, returned to seek revenge, and perpetrated the bloody and unjustifiable act of the Marais des Cygnes. This was followed, on the part of Montgomery, by setting fire to to the town of Fort Scott, in the middle of the night, while the people were all asleep; and then pouring in volleys of rifle balls to prevent the people from extinguishing the flames. Although no serious consequences resulted from this act, though several persons escaped very narrowly, yet in its inception, I know of nothing worse in the whole history of Kansas. If such an act had been comitted by a band of hostile Indians, it would have sent a thrill of horror throughout the whole country. Such have been some of the troubles in this Territory, and yet the perpetrators are running at large without an effort to arrest them, in counties where the Free State men have all the local officers, upheld by a portion of those calling themselves Free State men. Among the most active of them have been the hired reporters of the Eastern newspaper press. If any further disturbances occur in this Territory, these are the people who will be justly responsible for it. The Pro Slavery party have abandoned the contest. The Free State men have a majority in every county in the territory, and they have the sheriff and all other local officers in all but two or three of the counties, and there is no county in which the sheriff cannot preserve peace *if he desires to do so.*

You make another complaint against the President, that he has twice postponed the sales of the public lands. If I mistake not, last Spring you complained because the sales were ordered for July. The first postponement was made at the urgent solicitation of the people in all parts of the Territory, and so anxious were they to have it done, that they sent on a committee of three to see the President on the subject, and the result of their interview was published by you. The second postponement was more necessary than the first, for money has become more scarce in the Territory, the rates of interest had gone up to 5 and 10 per cent. per month, and there was a good deal of sickness throughout the whole country. By adhering to the second order for the sales to take place in November, the settler would be placed at the mercy of the money lender, when to postpone it the settler would have another year within which to obtain the means to secure a home, without having to give away one-half of his land for the money with which to enter the other half. No good government would knowingly impose such terms on her citizens, and hence the second postponement of the land sales of July next. It was a measure demanded by the condition of affairs here, and of which I have heard no one complain, except such as were determined to be dissatisfied with anything and everything the Administration might do, and a few money-lenders whose per centage has been greatly reduced by it.

By giving publicity to this, you will correct some erroneous impressions conveyed in the article alluded to, and oblige yours, respectfully.

(Signed) J. W. DENVER.

Best Business Writing of 1858.

During the past two weeks, at the Ohio State Fair, at Sandusky, at Wheeling Va., at Greensburg, Washington, Mercer and Beaver, Pa., all the first Writers of the West exhibited their best specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

The IRON CITY COLLEGE, which has drawn all the Premiums in Pittsburg, and in Eastern and Western Cities, over all competitors, for for best Pen and Ink Writing, again adds new laurels to her fame by excelling all in best specimens of Penmanship.—*Pittsburg Evening Chronicle, September 27th.*

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—*Villainy at Work.*—As a precaution against being poisoned by vile counterfeits of these renowned preparations, see that on every leaf of the books of directions enclosing the boxes and pots, the words "Holloway, New York and London," are impressed in the form of a water-mark, distinguishable when the paper is held up to the light. The aggregate of cures of indigestion, bowel complaint, fever and ague, remittent fever, eruptions, ulcers, contusions, rheumatism, etc., achieved by these preparations during 1857, exceeds by 100 per cent. that of any former year. The demand in this country has increased enormously during the same period.

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January 1st, 1858.

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