

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Poor House Question.

Although the passage of a county poor house law has been contemplated for years by interested parties, the attention of the public has not, until now, been called to the subject, and the petitions for the present act were only circulated by interested parties, in a few localities where there are a large proportion of paupers. The people of the county, generally, did not know that such a scheme was being concocted, and had no opportunity to express an opinion on the subject. The original design was not to submit it to the people, but this was found to be too dangerous a task for any one to attempt to engineer through the legislature. Who selected the nine commissioners on location, etc., we are not permitted to know; but a majority of them are (by arrangement, of course) "sound on the goose." These nine men hold the whole question in their hands. They can buy where they please, of whom they please, and pay such prices as they think proper. There should have been some restrictions placed upon them, to guard against speculation. A provision in the law forbidding them to buy a farm of one of their own number, would have been an excellent one. Other checks of this kind would have made the law less objectionable, by cutting off some of the avenues through which the county funds may be used for private benefit, if the law is accepted by the people.

The expense of such a concern is an important item, and we regret that those friends of the law who will have power to fix the amount, if it be accepted, refuse to furnish the public with an estimate of the tax they intend to create. They must certainly have a pretty definite idea of the amount needed, if they have not, they are unfit to take charge of the matter—and the fact that they withhold such information leads us to believe that they fear to do so, lest it will be so large that the people will fail to see the necessity of so great an outlay, and reject the law. From \$10,000 to \$40,000 has been named. If a central location, a large and well improved farm, commodious, convenient and substantial brick buildings be decided upon, it will not be too large, if we take into consideration the growth of our county, and the danger of providing such limited conveniences, as would, in a few years, be found inadequate. To begin on a cheap plan, would be to waste money, for soon we must have more room and a better establishment, when the old one would have to be disposed of at a great loss, and a new outlay made. If any think our figures too high, let them remember that but few farms in this county are fit for such a purpose, and that many of them are in such localities as to be out of the question. After finding a first rate farm, in a suitable situation, which will be difficult, the owner may not desire to sell, or if willing to sell, will know that the committee cannot suit themselves elsewhere—fix a higher price than his farm is worth, which will necessarily have to be paid. After erecting such a house as would be needed, with additional barns and out buildings, a large sum would be required. This will be a heavy expense. Now as the fixtures of a plainly furnished hotel, capable of accommodating two or three hundred permanent boarders, (which all the hotels in Montrose cannot do), cost, say \$15,000 an idea of the expense may be formed. Then, the large farm must be stocked; and farming, and other implements be furnished. What this will cost, every farmer may estimate. Let him figure up the value of all his stock and implements of industry, from a team to a hoe, note the force he employs—say from three to five—and put the allowance of poor house laborers at ten or twenty times that number; and multiply the value of his outfit by that ratio, and he will be astonished to see what a large sum will be required. He may calculate the cost of a farm, a house and its furnishings, in a similar way. If his family number five or ten, he may form some idea of what the bare necessities for 200 or 300 persons, will cost. In making these estimates, he must put down the cost of each article when new, not what his half worn fixtures are worth.

The comparative economy of a town, and county system of pauper maintenance, appears to be a problem. No one well posted in these matters volunteers to give the requisite intelligence. Men may tell what they think, but the people with their eyes open, know. The friends of the law do not even give us theories favorable to the system, for the good reason, no doubt, that they cannot do so. An agricultural county house, in this State, under our proposed system, does not exist. Some of the manufacturing counties have poor houses; but we have yet to be informed that, even these, with their superior facilities for pauper labor, prove beneficial to the tax payers. In the success of the application of pauper labor and energy to labor, we have but little faith. Persons who can work in a county house, they can do so under our system. If they refuse to work now, they cannot be compelled to, under other circumstances. But humanity advises the county house system, we do not. Stop a moment, and reflect. Most of our poor, are in a fair degree, honest and virtuous; while a few are steeped to a greater or less degree in vice. Mingle all together, and experience teaches us that the vicious soon contaminate the virtuous. Especially are the young, who, if kept free from bad associates, may one day become bright ornaments to society, exposed to certain demerit and ruin. Now, if we mix the poor to be paupers only, keep them in as respectable a neighborhood as possible; if we would have them become criminals also, place them in the society of the depraved—

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

\$1.50 Per Annum in Advance.

A. J. GERBETSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philad'a.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JOHN ROWE, Franklin.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR: THOMAS JOHNSON, Bridgewater.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE: CHARLES S. GILBERT, Great Bend.

FOR COMMISSIONER: DANIEL ROSS, Auburn.

FOR TREASURER: AMORY N. BULLARD, Montrose.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY: J. BREWSTER McCOLLEUM, Bridgewater.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR: TIMOTHY BOYLER, New Milford.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR: STANLEY TURRELL, Forest Lake.

Election, Tuesday, October 11.

When men are placed in official positions, or come before the people asking their support for office, their acts become proper subjects of criticism. If their record be a good one, and they represent principles that are acceptable, high trusts may safely be confided to them; but if the individual, while a private citizen, shall have shown himself to be one not governed by the promptings of reason, justice, or decency, he is unfit to receive the suffrages of a free people, no matter what principles he may put forward to represent. As the press is, in part, the proper medium through which to discuss the merits of aspirants for office, it is our duty to refresh the minds of the people of the county in regard to some unpleasant records made by the opposition candidate for Senator—the most important legal office now at the disposal of the people. We therefore give a few scraps from the history of

REV. GEORGE LANDON.

August 20th, 1858, Rev. George Landon addressed a mass meeting at Montrose, and made use of the following language: "THIS GOVERNMENT OUT-DEVILS ANY THING ON EARTH." "FIND A BLACK STATUE IN RUSIA, AND I'LL FIND A BLACKER ONE IN THIS COUNTRY." "I WISH I WAS AS SURE OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, AS I AM THAT FREMONT WILL BE ELECTED PRESIDENT."

On the 20th of September, Mr. Landon left a religious meeting at Brooklyn to attend a mass meeting at Montrose, and in the course of a speech said that "BUCHANAN'S ELECTION WOULD BE WORSE THAN SHOWERS OF HELL FIRE AND BRIMSTONE upon the country."

For the Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—We notice in your paper solicitations for statistics from the townships of our county pertaining to the expense and support of their paupers. In compliance with a call a meeting was held at the school House in Lenoxville. At that meeting a committee of five persons was appointed to prepare for publication the information asked for as regards the township of Lenox.

Remember the State Ticket.

Let no considerations induce a Democrat to fall to do all in his power for our State ticket on Tuesday next. One vote may secure our success. One vote in the United States, Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, cast that vote. One vote in the Indiana Legislature, elected Mr. Hannegan to his seat in the Senate. That vote was cast by Madison Marsh. Mr. Marsh was chosen to the Legislature of Indiana, by a vote.

Democratic Senatorial Conference.

An adjourned meeting, was held at Montrose, on Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859. Delegates present were as follows: From Bradford county, V. E. Piollet, J. F. Means, H. B. McKean, H. J. Madill and Hiram Elliott.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

\$1.50 Per Annum in Advance.

A. J. GERBETSON, Editor.

MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philad'a.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JOHN ROWE, Franklin.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR: THOMAS JOHNSON, Bridgewater.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE: CHARLES S. GILBERT, Great Bend.

FOR COMMISSIONER: DANIEL ROSS, Auburn.

FOR TREASURER: AMORY N. BULLARD, Montrose.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY: J. BREWSTER McCOLLEUM, Bridgewater.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR: TIMOTHY BOYLER, New Milford.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR: STANLEY TURRELL, Forest Lake.

Election, Tuesday, October 11.

When men are placed in official positions, or come before the people asking their support for office, their acts become proper subjects of criticism. If their record be a good one, and they represent principles that are acceptable, high trusts may safely be confided to them; but if the individual, while a private citizen, shall have shown himself to be one not governed by the promptings of reason, justice, or decency, he is unfit to receive the suffrages of a free people, no matter what principles he may put forward to represent. As the press is, in part, the proper medium through which to discuss the merits of aspirants for office, it is our duty to refresh the minds of the people of the county in regard to some unpleasant records made by the opposition candidate for Senator—the most important legal office now at the disposal of the people. We therefore give a few scraps from the history of

REV. GEORGE LANDON.

August 20th, 1858, Rev. George Landon addressed a mass meeting at Montrose, and made use of the following language: "THIS GOVERNMENT OUT-DEVILS ANY THING ON EARTH." "FIND A BLACK STATUE IN RUSIA, AND I'LL FIND A BLACKER ONE IN THIS COUNTRY." "I WISH I WAS AS SURE OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, AS I AM THAT FREMONT WILL BE ELECTED PRESIDENT."

On the 20th of September, Mr. Landon left a religious meeting at Brooklyn to attend a mass meeting at Montrose, and in the course of a speech said that "BUCHANAN'S ELECTION WOULD BE WORSE THAN SHOWERS OF HELL FIRE AND BRIMSTONE upon the country."

For the Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—We notice in your paper solicitations for statistics from the townships of our county pertaining to the expense and support of their paupers. In compliance with a call a meeting was held at the school House in Lenoxville. At that meeting a committee of five persons was appointed to prepare for publication the information asked for as regards the township of Lenox.

Remember the State Ticket.

Let no considerations induce a Democrat to fall to do all in his power for our State ticket on Tuesday next. One vote may secure our success. One vote in the United States, Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, cast that vote. One vote in the Indiana Legislature, elected Mr. Hannegan to his seat in the Senate. That vote was cast by Madison Marsh. Mr. Marsh was chosen to the Legislature of Indiana, by a vote.

Democratic Senatorial Conference.

An adjourned meeting, was held at Montrose, on Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859. Delegates present were as follows: From Bradford county, V. E. Piollet, J. F. Means, H. B. McKean, H. J. Madill and Hiram Elliott.

can you expect of the people when the clergy desert the cause of the Master to dabble in politics?—New Haven Reg.

WANTED A NAME.—In this manner a prominent opposition sheet advertises for a party appellation, but, as yet, its want has not been remedied to. The opposition are still nameless, and the doctrines it professes are equally unresolvable. This cowardice is really mortifying to many of those who follow the lead of Banks & Co. A meeting of the opposition held in one of the wards of Boston to elect delegates to the Fitchburg Convention expressed his sense of the ridiculous position occupied by the party, in the following waggish resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That the name of the party here assembled, i. e. "the legal voters of Boston who are opposed to the present corrupt national administration" and the aggressions of the slave power, and who are in favor of the general policy of the present State administration," is too elaborate and inconvenient for popular use, requiring too much time to utter, too much ink and paper to write, and too much expense to advertise; and as we claim to be the party of re-formation and reform, we respectfully "recommend" the delegates elected here to-night to abbreviate the name of the party, so as to make it conform more nearly to that of some national organization.

Even the Republican party is beginning to sicken of its specious, meaningless generalities. The New York Journal of Commerce states that the American Bank Note Company has just completed a contract for the National Bank of Greece, providing that institution with notes of various denominations, engraved in the highest style which the art has yet attained in any country. The paper is made expressly for the Greek Bank, with a water-mark, and is printed in three colors—black, red and green. These notes are bound in volumes, and cut out as issued, leaving a marginal record of their number and amount. This is the first contract of any magnitude, for bank note engraving, ever executed in this country for any European Government; and having been awarded to the United States engravers, contrary to all precedent, and in the face of the strong competition offered by the engravers of Europe, may very naturally be construed as a high compliment to American art.

Gibson Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Gibson Agricultural Society, held on the 24th inst., it was decided to hold a Fair at Gibson Hill Oct. 19th. It was also unanimously voted that other townships be invited to join the Fair. Judges to be appointed, and premiums determined by the managers, subject to the approval of the Society at its general meeting in the Chamber of the Academy Building, October 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Fair and Exhibition at Harford.

The Second Annual Fair and Exhibition of the Harford Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Harford village on Thursday, October 13th, 1859. All articles for exhibition should be on the ground and entered upon the Secretary's book before 10 o'clock, a. m. A card will be furnished by the Secretary to be placed upon the articles exhibited. The Judges are requested to report themselves to the Executive Committee as early as 11 o'clock, when they will be furnished with books for their reports. Classification, Judges, &c., as follows:

CLASS I—HORSES AND MULES.

Best Stallion, 2d best, Best Brood Mare and Colt, 2d best, Best Gelding or Mare for all work, 2d best, Best pair of Matched Horses do, 2d best, Best pair of 2 and 1 year old, 2d best; Best pair of Mules, 2d best.

CLASS II—BULLS AND COWS.

Best Durham Bull, 2d best, Best Devon Bull, 2d best, Best Graded or Native Bull, 2d best; Best Cow, 2d best, 3d best.

CLASS III—OXEN AND STEERS.

Best pair of Working Oxen, 2d best; best pair 3 years old Steers, 2d best; best pair of 2 years old Steers, 2d best.

CLASS IV—YOUNG STOCK.

Best year old Heifer, 2d best; best yearling Heifer, 2d best; best lot of Yearlings not less than 3, 2d best; best lot of Calves not less than 3, 2d best.

CLASS V—SHEEP.

Best Coarse Wool Buck, 2d best; best Fine Wool Buck, 2d best; best lot of Coarse Wool Ewes, not less than 4, 2d best; best lot of Fine Wool Ewes not less than 4, 2d best; best lot of Lambs not less than 4, 2d best.

CLASS VI—SWINE.

Best boar, 2d best; best Sow, 2d best; best Sow and Pig, 2d best; best lot of Spring Pigs not less than 3, 2d best.

CLASS VII—POULTRY.

Best lot of Poultry, 2d best; best pair each of the several breeds exhibited; best lot of Spring Chickens not less than 5.

CLASS VIII—BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best Butter in Fitches, 2d best; best Butter in Pails, Tubs or Pans, 2d best; best Butter in Rolls, 2d best; best Cheese not less than 12 lbs., 2d best.

CLASS IX—GRAIN.

Best sample of Winter Wheat, 2d best; best sample of Spring Wheat, 2d best; best sample of Corn, 2d best; best sample of Oats, 2d best; best sample of Buckwheat, 2d best.

CLASS X—FRUIT.

Best peck of Winter Apples 2d best; best peck of Fall Apples, 2d best; best lot of Apples, 2d best; all other fruits.

CLASS XI—VEGETABLES.

Best Potatoes, Best Onions, best Turnips, best Beets, best Carrots, best Squashes, best Cabbages, best lot of Vegetables.

CLASS XII—VINEGAR, HONEY AND SUGAR.

Best Vinegar, not less than 2 gallons, 2d best; best Honey not less than 10 lbs., 2d best; best Maple Sugar not less than 10 lbs., 2d best.

CLASS XIII—LEATHER.

Best Leather and its various manufactures.

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

Abolitionized Religion.

A "Black" Republican paper in Providence, commenting on some recent respectable and criminal developments in "Paradise Boston," wants to know, "what can be done, and what is to be done in a city of such things, moral pretensions, there should be more murders, robberies, incendiary fires, and all such and crime in all its phases, than can be found on the same number of acres, in any other section of the country, save perhaps, New York City. To this fair question the Providence Post makes fair answer—thus: "It is now many years since the clergy, in view of the commonwealth first undertook to control its politics, and during these years they have persevered with a zeal worthy of a better cause. They have gone warmly into every exciting political contest, and have been in abuse of the South, abuse of the liquor dealers, abuse of everybody who did not believe just as they did—in Maine Liberty laws and Personal Liberty enactments—in Wilnot Provisions and Presidential elections. They have preached an entirely new gospel—the gospel according to Joshua R. Giddings, of Andover, and Henry Ward Beecher, and should be more proud of whom have more faith in Sharp's religion than in the Christian's God."

WANTED A NAME.—In this manner a prominent opposition sheet advertises for a party appellation, but, as yet, its want has not been remedied to. The opposition are still nameless, and the doctrines it professes are equally unresolvable. This cowardice is really mortifying to many of those who follow the lead of Banks & Co. A meeting of the opposition held in one of the wards of Boston to elect delegates to the Fitchburg Convention expressed his sense of the ridiculous position occupied by the party, in the following waggish resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That the name of the party here assembled, i. e. "the legal voters of Boston who are opposed to the present corrupt national administration" and the aggressions of the slave power, and who are in favor of the general policy of the present State administration," is too elaborate and inconvenient for popular use, requiring too much time to utter, too much ink and paper to write, and too much expense to advertise; and as we claim to be the party of re-formation and reform, we respectfully "recommend" the delegates elected here to-night to abbreviate the name of the party, so as to make it conform more nearly to that of some national organization.

Even the Republican party is beginning to sicken of its specious, meaningless generalities. The New York Journal of Commerce states that the American Bank Note Company has just completed a contract for the National Bank of Greece, providing that institution with notes of various denominations, engraved in the highest style which the art has yet attained in any country. The paper is made expressly for the Greek Bank, with a water-mark, and is printed in three colors—black, red and green. These notes are bound in volumes, and cut out as issued, leaving a marginal record of their number and amount. This is the first contract of any magnitude, for bank note engraving, ever executed in this country for any European Government; and having been awarded to the United States engravers, contrary to all precedent, and in the face of the strong competition offered by the engravers of Europe, may very naturally be construed as a high compliment to American art.

Gibson Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Gibson Agricultural Society, held on the 24th inst., it was decided to hold a Fair at Gibson Hill Oct. 19th. It was also unanimously voted that other townships be invited to join the Fair. Judges to be appointed, and premiums determined by the managers, subject to the approval of the Society at its general meeting in the Chamber of the Academy Building, October 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Fair and Exhibition at Harford.

The Second Annual Fair and Exhibition of the Harford Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at Harford village on Thursday, October 13th, 1859. All articles for exhibition should be on the ground and entered upon the Secretary's book before 10 o'clock, a. m. A card will be furnished by the Secretary to be placed upon the articles exhibited. The Judges are requested to report themselves to the Executive Committee as early as 11 o'clock, when they will be furnished with books for their reports. Classification, Judges, &c., as follows:

CLASS I—HORSES AND MULES.

Best Stallion, 2d best, Best Brood Mare and Colt, 2d best, Best Gelding or Mare for all work, 2d best, Best pair of Matched Horses do, 2d best, Best pair of 2 and 1 year old, 2d best; Best pair of Mules, 2d best.

CLASS II—BULLS AND COWS.

Best Durham Bull, 2d best, Best Devon Bull, 2d best, Best Graded or Native Bull, 2d best; Best Cow, 2d best, 3d best.

CLASS III—OXEN AND STEERS.