The following is Col. Fremont's reply to the committee of the Philadelphia convention informing him of his nomination.

New York, July 8, 1856.

GENTLEVEN: You call me to a high responsibility by placing me in the van of a great movement of the People of the United States, who, without regard to past differences. are unning in a common effort to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson .--Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible of the honor which their unreserved confidence, in this threatening position of the public affores, implies, I feel that I cannot better respond than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of my election to the Presidency, should enter upon the execution of its duties with a single-hearted determination to promore the good of the whole country, and to direct solely to this end all the power of the Government, irrespective of party issues and regardless of sectional strifes. The declaraof principles embodied in the resolves of your Convention expresses the sentiments in which I have been educated, and which have heen ripened into convictions by personal observation and experience. With this declaration and avowal, I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in those resolutions, and to these only because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circumstances, and give to them especial importance.

I concur in the views of the Convention deprecating the Foreign policy to which it adverts. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions, would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the Country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured and us objects attained by just and healing counsels, involving no loss of reputation. International embarrassments are mainly the results of a secret diplomacy, which aims to keep from the knowledge of the People the operations of the Government. This system is inconsistent with the character of our institutions, and is itself yielding gradually to n more enlightened public opinion, and to the power of a free press, which, by its broad dissemination of political intelligence, secures in advance to the side of justice the judgment of the civilized world. An honest, firm and open policy in our foreign relations, would command the united support of the nation, whose deliberate opinions it would necessarily reflect.

Nothing is clearer in the history of our institutions than the design of the nation, in asserting its own independence and freedom, to avoid giving countenance to the Extension of Stavery. The influence of the small but compact and nowerful class of men interested in Slavery, who command one section of the country and wield a vast political control as a consequence in the other, is now directed to turn back this impulse of the Revolution and reverse its principles. The Extension of Slavery across the Continent is the object of the power which now rules the Government and from this spirit has sprung those kindred wrongs in Kansas so truly portrayed in one of your resolutions, which prove that the elements of the most arbitrary governments have not been vanquished by the just theory of our own

It would be out of place here to pledge myself to any particular policy that has been suggested to terminate the sectional controversy engendered by political animosities, ns a Free State. The South should, in my judgment, earnestly desire such consumation. It would vindicate its good faith. It would correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections would this or any other age. be satisfied and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South and vital to its interests. That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the scheme to take from Free Labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, cannot be too soon disarmed of its pernicious force. The only genial region of the middle latitudes left to the emigrants of the Northern States for homes cannot be conquered from the Free Laborers who have long considered it as set apart for them in our inheritance, without provoking a desperate struggle. Whatever may be the persistance of the particular class which seems ready to hazard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it has parheart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the Freemen of both sections, will have power to overcome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union as the best safeguard from the oppression of the class which, by a monopoly of the Soil and Slave Labor to till it, might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same terms with the slaves. The great body of Non-Slaveholding Freemen, including those of the South, upon whose welfare Slavery is an oppression, will discover that the power of the General Government over the Public Lands may be beneficially exerted to advance their interests and secure their independence: knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that authority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties, and which has more than once indicated the purpose of disposing of the Public Lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a freeholder.

If the People intrust to Se the administration of the Government, the laws of Congress lican strength the amount of labor to be performed in relation to the Territories shall be fuithfully executed. All its authority shall be exerted in aid of the National will to reestablish the peace of the country on the just principles in Peansylvania, by the statistics to which referwhich have heretefore received the sanction of the Federal Government, of the States, and of the People of both sections. Such a share of hunkers, by the way.) would be sufficiently policy would leave no aliment to that section- indicative of the true state of affairs. al party which seeks its aggrandizement by appropriating the new Territories to capital Buchanan in Convention in 1848? Very likely the natural channels refused, the right to assemble a marksman being a noted duelist."

Fremont's Letter of Acceptance. in the form of Slavery, but would inevitably result in the triumph of Free Labor-the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied

on as the bulwark of free institutions. Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of Constitutional Freedom.

Very respetfully. Your obedient servant, J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs: H. S. LANE, (President,) JAMES C. ASHLEY, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, JO-SEPH C. HORNBLOWER, E. R. HOAR, THADEUS STEVENS, KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, JOHN A. WILLS, C. F. CLEVELAND, CYRUS ALDRICH, Committee, &c.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb,..... Editor.

* All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 17, '56.

Republican Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT, COL. JOHN C. FREMONT.

OF CALIFORNIA. FOR VICE-PRESIEENT. WILLIAM L. DAYTON,

State Ticket.

Canal Commissioner, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.

Auditor General, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong.

Surveyor General,

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford. Republican Club No. 1 .- Middlebury. No stated pluce of meeting. President—D. G. Stevens; Vice President—Calvin Hammond; Treasuurer-J. B. Potter; Secretary-J. B. Niles.

Republican Club No. 2.—Roundtop.
Meets Saturday evening of each week. President
—Holman Morgan; Recording Secretary—D. D.
Kelvey; Cor. Secretary—Charles Coolidge; Treas-Jeorge Raad.

Republican Club No. 3.-Stony Fork. Pres't-W. J. Hoadley; Vice-George Hildreth; Sec'y-E. H. Hastings. Mect weekly at stated

Republican Cinb No. 4 .- Shippen Pres't-Chas. Herrington; Sec'y-Wm. W. Mc-Dougall. Meets every Friday evening.

Republican Club No. 5 .- Charleston Meots Wednesday evenings at Catlin Hollow and Dartt Settlement, alternately. President.—James Kelly; Secretary—Lyman H. Potter: Treasurer.— Geo. Parker.

No. 6.—Charleston. Meets fortnightly at the Culver School House, Friday evenings. President —Lazel Kimball; Sec'y—John Lewis; Treasurer –Abram Hart.

Fremont Club, No. 7.—Tioga. Meets every Saturday exening in Temperance Hall. President—C. H Seymour; Vice-Presidents—J. T. Averill, E. T. Bentley, Col. H. S. Johnston, Ira Wells, J. M. Keeney, Seth Daggett. Ree, Sec'ys-Jno. W Guernsey, Henry R. Fish. Cor. Sec'y-F. E. Smith Treas. B. C. Wickham. Ex. Committee O B Wells, Vine Depuy, Abel Humphrey, H. H. Borden Win. Garretson, James Dewey, Royal Wheeler.

Hon, G. A. Grow has our thanks for a copy of his speech on the immediate admission of Kansas. A correspondent writing from Tamaqua is assured that her communication shall appear at the earliest possible moment. She has a regard for print-

ers eyes worthy of imitation. Such of our friends as feel desirous of purchasing operating on a powerful class banded togeth. a week of comfort with 30 minutes of shampooing, er by a common interest. A practical rem. had better cull on Coxe. He is master of the art, edy is the admission of Kansas into the Union and though somewhat addicted to shaving his customers, he always gives your money's worth.

> GERRIT SMITH has subscribed \$1500 per month to the Kansas fund, to be paid so long as the war continues. The best part of the world will remember Gerrit Smith as one of the purest patriots of

The Prospect.

A great many of our readers have read or heard the story of the forester who, in felling trees, came upon a huge birch, not less than six fect in diame ter. After looking at it some minutes, our hero sat down discouraged, declaring that he could never overcome the forest monarch and bewailing his hard fate. While he sat thus dejected a hunter came along, and remarking our hero's distress inquired the cause. On learning the state of affairs he burst into a boisterous laugh, saying, "Pluck up your courage, master; many a wiser man has before now in the uncertain glimmer of morning and evening twilight, mistaken a stump for "a lion in the way," and many a mind has quailed at an imaginary as in would not at a real danger. Pluck up! Had you tially effected, I firmly believe that the great | calmly surveyed this huge tree, or had you even approached it from the same point with me, all this bewailing would have been lest undone. Yours is

a survey without due investigation; come with me." A little cheered, the forester proceeded to join the hunter on the opposite side of the tree, when, to his astonishment and delight, he found that the formidable tree was hollow-the heart having decayed and fallen away. Throwing his coat aside, he attacked the tree vigorously and at the end of an hour the giant birch came down with a thundering crash, We have been several times reminded of this fable of the big birch during the past week or two in the conversation of various persons touching the prospects of the several Presidential candidates. In some cases we find Col. FREMONT's chances overrated; but very generally we find Mr. Buchanan's probabilities ludicrously over-estimated. This arti- ed the long beard of one of those venerable men, cle is intended to be an impartial analysis of the chances of each candidate, founded upon the facis and figures of preceding campaigns, upon reasons legitimately springing therefrom and upon the present tendency of that great under-current of popular opinion which henceforth will more or less control every election in the North. We would not underestimate Mr. Buchanan's chances; on the contrary, we hold that in order to bring out the whole Repubmust be fully brought home to every heart. Concealment is weakness; and were we not made aware of the desperateness of Mr. Buchanan's prospects ence is had below, the reckless assertions of our hunker friends, (and Wellsboro has more than her

chanan was dropped because Mr. Casa was supposed to be more popular, even in Pennsylvania, than the present pro-slavery nominee; that Gen. Taylor heat Mr. Cass 13,547 votes in this State; that Van Buien received 11,263 votes, which, added to Taylor's majority makes the true majority against Cass, 24,810. Think of this, and then magnify Buchanen's chances if agreeable,

But there have been great changes in the political complexion of Pennsylvania since 1848—changes which bode no good to a man asking the suffrages of freemen, standing on a pro-slavery platform. Let

In 1852, Mr. Pierce carried Pennsylvania by a majority of 8,922 over all competitors. By a careful examination of the official returns of that campaign, we find that Mr. Pierce had a majority of 13,712 in the following counties:

Tioga, Susquehanna, Bradford, Potter, Mifflin, Lycoming, Clinton, Center, Luzerne, Wyoming, Cumberland, Perry, York, Crawford, Armstrong, Fayette, Washington, Beaver, Mercer, Elk, Jefferson, Venango and Warren.

In 1854, these counties gave Gov. Pollock a majurity of 14,508! Thus, saying nothing of the serious diminution of the pro-slavery vote in some 15 other counties both in the election of '54 and that of '55, as the returns show, and not counting the certain and great increase of the anti-Nebraska seatiment in nearly every county in the State since that time, Mr. Buchanan will find himself beaten by a majority of 6,000 and upward.

But it must not be forgotten that vory many of he counties above enumerated will nearly, if not absolutely, double their majorities for Pollock in voting for Fremont next November. Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga may be safely set down as good for 7,000 against the Cincinnati platform. Tioga will give more than 2000 rather than less, as present appearances indicate. We know that our estimate is made on the hypothesis that the Opposition forces shall unite; and it is apparent to many beside us, that that union is as silently but certainly taking place as the phenomena of day and night. To those who pretend that the strife is between Buchanan and Fillmore we say candidly as confidently -nothing can be more absurd. We have some opportunities to learn of this matter not in the way of every one; and when we affirm what we know to e incontrovertibly true—that there is not one leading paper in the State which flies the Fillmore flag, and that there are not a dozen that in any way support Fillmore, it will appear as absurd to others as to us, that the failing chances of Mr. Fugitive Slave Law Fillmore can entitle him to any considerable amount of consideration in the coming contest.

Who will vote for Fillmore in Pennsylvania? Not 500 men who would vote for Fremont were he and Buchanan alone in the field. A few thousand cotton whigs in and around the dirty high places in Philadelphia, will vote for Fillmore should he re. main on the course, (which he is fool enough to do,) and perhaps a few men in some of the center coun ties, who have not yet learned that the Whig party is dead, may support him. But no friend of Freedom can vote for a traitor.

We have not intended to put any man at case so that he shall in any wise relax his efforts for the cause of all causes-Freedom. We do not suppose that Pennsylvania can be carried without a severe struggle. We remember that the State was carried in '54 only by unremitting exertion, not by fortuit. ous circumstances. It must be won as all Right's victories are won-by unremitting labor, by eleepless vigilance and an unfaltering trust in Unfailing Justice.

Young men of Tioga,-for we have a right, as an equal, of the same generation, as a co-worker in cause that should lie doen down in more heart, to make this appeal, -we have a sacred duty to perform, and one in which are included all the dear rights and privileges purchased with the blood and treasure of Revolutionary martyrs. Is there a ongue that can speak a word for Freedom, let it plead now. Let every heart clothe its inmost aspi.

M. H. Cobb Secretary.

Moved that a Committee of three persons be ap. dom. We would like to see every young man stand out committed either for Right or Wrong. There Secretaries.

The Chair question requiring the subtle metaphysician to decide; it is within the comprehension of every sound

"Up, then, in Freedom's manly part!" There is work to be done. The field is mighty, but how few the reapers!

Freedom still groans under the tyrants lash in Kansas. Outrage succeeds outrage with the unvarying regularity of day and night; and as if murder could be rendered less a crime under the sanction of the Government, the Administration now, assumes the pleasant and patriotic duty of driving. out the Free State men. In reading the last and worst outrage, we felt the blood gushing up seething not from the heart, and that every freeman experienced a like sensation we cannot doubt.

The Free State Legislature convened at Topeka on the 4th of July; mark the day. It was simply a quiet gathering of the representatives of the free men of Kansas, and the right of American citizens to assemble peacably on any and all occasions has not been trampled upon before, since Col. Pitcairn commanded the rebels on Lexington Green to disperse. But the American citizen is no longer the noble being he was. He is a man of peace. He tears blood. We are almost driven to doubt if there be any longer a God of battles.

The Topeka Legislature assembled at Topeka or the 4th of July, 1856. Col. Samner, with 400 U. S. troops at his back commands them to disperse. What can they do? He has planted his cannor and says, "In the name and by the authority of the United States, disperse "-and, rather than be found resisting the Government those men went quietly away. Did they do right?

At school we remember having read of an invasion of a great Republic by a barbarous horde. They sacked the Imperial City and approached the Capitol. They entered the Senate Chamber rudely and paused for a moment silent and awe struck They beheld the venerable, white-bearded Senators awaiting the impending ruin as calmly as they would have awaited a message from the people And when at last one of the barbarians rudely pluckand received in return a blow from his ivory wand, those proud senators were cut down unresistingly scorning to accept life at any sacrifice of the rights and dignities with which a great people had invest ed them.

Who does not feel proud to remember those men? Is there a man worthy of the name of freeman who does not remember Lexington and Bunker Hill with flashing eyes and leaping pulses? Men of Topeka! posterity will not thank you for not soorning to obey a tyrant's summons!

There is no doubt about the league against the liberties of Kansas. Government appears as the principal instigator now. We are living under the rule of a worse despot than King George; and we say that it is neither patriotic nor manly to submit to it tamely. Already, the right of men to bear arms is dealed, the right to be protected in life and or foul, into Kansas. He possesses considerproperty ignored, the right to pass into Kansas throe able ability as a popular orator, but more as

they do ; and they likewise remember that Mr. Ba- | peacably in order to petition for a redress of grievances, trampled upon !-- in God's name, what rights have we worth fighting for if these are not!

Perhaps a day may come when emigrants to Kansas will not permit themselves to be disarmed in Missouri.

The question is not what Mr. Buchanan has been but, "what IS he?" We don't care a fig whether he ever threatened to let out every drop of democratic blood there might be in his veins, or not; but we suspect he would not have bled to hurt' had he tried the experiment. It makes no difference to us whether he once advocated the reduction of wages o ten cents a day, or not. We only ask, "what is he pledged to do if elected?" That is the question. The Cincinnati Platform declares that the slave. holder has just the same right to carry his slaves into the territories of the United States, to hold and

work them there, as others have to take their oxen, horses and cows, to hold and work them there. In brief, that platform asserts the doctrine that Slavery goes wherever the flag goes. Then Mr. Buchsnan says that. "I am placed upon a platform of which I heartily approve. That platform leaves me nothing to say. I must not take one plank from, nor add a new plank to it."

There, Mr. Buchanan is plain-spoken enough. We rather like him for saying that-rather like him for telling the people that he will take care that slavery shall go where it pleases if they please to elect him. We like him for saying out just what he will do, and we believe he spoke the truth.

We don't care whether Col. Fremont be a Catholic or not; still, he isn't a Catholic, but that makes no difference. We don't care whether he ran off with Thomas H. Benton's daughter or not; we hope he did-Fortune has certainly "given him Jessie," as he deserved. We hope he did run off with Jessie Benton-she was willing, and its nobody's business. One thing is certain; he won't do so again. It is nothing to us whether he jerked horse, or buffalo beef on the Sierra Nevada. We only ask, "what is he nledged to do if elected?" The Republican platform asserts that Congress has the power to prevent slavery from entering our territorial domain; and that Congress should do it. Col. Fremont says, "I am opposed to slavery in the abstract and upon principle, and to the admission of any more slave States into the Union."

That's the way to say it. Fremont and Buchan. an are both very plain spoken men. The former is determined to be President and to help stop the extension of Slavery. Friendly hunkers, we feel for you, but it is probable we shan't be able to find you after November election.

From a copy of the Warren Mail kindly furnish ed us, we find a cheering account of the political health of Warren county. The number before us has reports of three enthusiastic Republican Mectings held in that village during Court term. Hon C. B. Curtis and G. W. Schofield, Esq., old demo. cratic leaders, addressed the Meetings, denouncing the Cincinnati platform and giving their adherence to FREMONT & DAYTON. We learn that all the prominent Democrats in Warren have repudiated the Cincinnati nominee and that the rank and file go for Freedom almost en masse. The prospects are encouraging.

"ASPEN COURT: A tale of our own Time." SHIRLEY BROOKS.—The powerful delineation of character by the author of this book, places him in the front rank of modern writers of fiction. Few will read Aspen Court without adding materially to their general knowledge of human nature. For sale by G. W. Taylor.

Communications.

Republican Club Meeting. The Republicans of Wondooro' and vicinity me n the Court House, on Friday evening, July for the purpose of organizing a Fremont Club. J. Emery Esq., read the proposed platform of organization, and on motion, J. F. Donaldson Esq. was called to the chair. Messrs Jas. I. Jackson and S. H. Landis were elected Vice Presidents, and

pointed to report permanent officers for the Club, viz. A Secretary Treasurer and Corresponding

Emery and G. W. Sears, such Committee. A resolution to the effect that the President and Vice President of the Club, be elected at the close of each regular session of the Club, was offered and adopted. In pursuance thereof, B. B. Smith Esq. was elected to preside over the next meeting of the Club, and J. Alexander, Vice President,

A Committe of three was appointed to furnish music for the Club, viz: Jno. Alexander, Henry

Petrie, Loren Sears. A discussion of the platform of organization, submitted by J. Emery Esq., resulted in its adoption as originally submitted.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Charleston Band for their services. Directed that the proceedings be published, and that a general invitation to join the club be extended

all.

Adjourned to meet Friday evening, 18th inst.

M. H. COBB, Sec'y.

Tioga County Bible Society. A Special meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday the 24th inst at 8 o'clock P. M. in Roy's

Building, Wellsboro, to take into consideration the state of the cause and devise mesns to supply the destitution that exists in our county. Fellow Citizens, strange as it may appear, yet it is true that destitution of the Scriptures exists to a

is true that destitution of the Scriptures exists to a very considerable extent among us. Were a portion of our people perishing of temporal want, we know that, of the property the Maker has entrusted to your care, your roady sympathies would at once impart the needed relief, and shall Bibles encumber the shelves of the depositary while the poor are perishing for want of the "Bread of Life?" Extract from the Constitution of the Society:

ART. 2d. The object of the Society shall be to pro mote the circulation of the holy Scriptures without

ART. 3d. All persons contributing any sum to its funds, shall be members for one year; those contributing one dollar or more, shall receive (if called for within a year) a common Bible in return, those co ributing fifteen dollars at one time, or twenty dollars in two payments, shall be members for life.
A general attendance is earnestly invited.

By request of the President, J. I. JACKSON, Secretary.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of Pennsylvania, having written, some time since, to J. A. Washington, Esq., in reference to the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, he courteously, but positively, declined selling it to the ladies of the Union. Recently, in a letter published in the National Intelligencer, he expresses his unqualified disapprobation of the bill passed by the Legislature of Virginia, and again declines

JOHN C. BRECKENBIDGE, the candidate of the "Black Democracy," for Vice President is thus described by the editor of a Kentucky

"He is a large slave owner, and is under stood to cordially approve of all the efforts made to extend the institution by fair means

LIST OF PREMIUMS

SHEEP.

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For best Merino Buck,

" best Merino Ewe,

" best Saxony Buck.

" best Saxony Ewe,

" best 3 Buck Lambs,

" best 3 Ewe Lambs,

do.

" best litter of Pigs,

H. S. JOHNST ON,

ERASTUS FELLOWS.

do.

" best variety of Fowls,

" best pair of Turkeys,

" best pair of Ducks,

" best pair of Geese,

L. P. WILLISTON,

HENRY WILLIAMS.

S. F. WILSON,

H. SHERWOOD,

C. H. SEYMOUR,

JOHN W. RYON,

HENRY ALLEN.

do.

do.

ABEL STRAIT,

For best Cock & Hen,

" 2d

" 2d

" 2d

" 2d

" 2d

" 59

" ant, &c.,

do.

" best Long Wool and Mutton Sheep, 2,00

SWINE.

do.

POULTRY.

" Inferior fowls such as Shanghai, Chit-

" igong, Bramah Pootra, Dorking, Pheas-

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEM'TS.

For the best Plow, with improvements, 83 00

do.

do.

" best Sub-Soil Plow,

" 2d

" 2d

" 2d

" 2d

For best Boar,

" best Sow

" best 5 Pigs,

" 2d do.

" 2d

" 2d

5,00

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To be awarded by the Tioga County Agricultural Society at its 3d Annual Fair, October 1st and 2d, 1856.

FARMS

	LAT	MID.	
For the b	est Cultivated	upland far	m \$10,0
" 2d	đo	· do	8,0
" 8d	do	do	5,0
" the b	est do riv	r'r & botto	m, 10,0
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" 3d	do	do	5,0
M. S. 1	BALDWIN, 1	Lawrence.	٠,
HENR	Y RATHBO	NE. Elkla	nď.
H. P.	VANNESS.	Rutland.	} }
NELS	ON WHITN	EY Charles	ton.
PHAR	ES HOUGHT	CON. Delm	ar.

FIELD CROPS, GRAIN, &C. For best average Wheat, not less than \$5,00

5 acres,	8
" best average Corn, not less than	
3 acres, river bottom	
" best average Oats, not less than	
3 acres, upland	
" best acre of Wheat,	
" 2d do.	
" best acre of Corn,	
" 2d do.	
" best acre of Oats,	
" 2d do.	
" best acre of Barley,	
" 2d do.	
" best & acre Broom Corn,	
" 2d do.	
" best 1 acre Peas,	
" 2d ½ do.	
" best ½ acre Potatoes,	
" 2d ½ do.	
" best ½ acre Ruta Bagas,	
" 2d ½ do.	
" bect 1 acre Carrots,	
" 2d ½ do.	
" best 1 acre Turnips,	
" best 1 acre Beets,	
" best ½ acre Beans,	
" 2d ½ do.	
" best ‡ acre Flax,	
" best acre buckwheat,	
" best acre of Rye,	
" best acre of Clover Hay,	
" best acre of Herd's Grass,	
HIRAM MERRIT, Farmington,	
ELIAS SNELL, Lawrence,	

S. DICKINSON, Delmar,

Wm. WASS, Chatham.

" best yearling Bull,

"

" best Durham Cow,

" best Bull Calf,

" old and over,

" 2d

" 2d

" 2d

" 2d

" 3d

" 2d

" do

· 2d

CATTLE.

Best Durham Bull, 3 y'rs old & over, \$10,00

" best Durham Bull, 2 years old,

" best Durham Heiler 2 years old,

(Devons, same premiums as Durhams.)

best yoke working cattle 5 years

" best yearling Heiser Durham,

" best yoke 4 years old trained,

" best yoke 3 years old,

" best pair yearling,

" best pair Calves,

" best native Cow,

" best pair fat Oxen,

" best pair fat steers,

" best 2 year old,

" best Cow,

" best single steer 3 years old

" best yard of caule 6 Head

HOYT BACON Deerfield,

D. L. AIKINS Tioga.

GEORGE AVERY Charleston,

D. G. STEVENS Middlebury,

THOMAS REYNOLDS Sullivan,

best

" best hiefer calf Durham,

- E.	LIAS	SNELL, I	awrence	١.	7 5 1	" best Sub-Soil Plow,	: 90
		WHEELE			38	" 2d do. do.	9 C
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		Itallion, 4 y	rs old a	na over,		" best top Buggy.	90
	24	**			5,00	" best open do.	: 90
"	3d	"		"	2,00	" best 2 horse Family Carriage,	3 00
"		3 year old S	Stud Col		5,00	" best Seed Drill for Field,	: 00
* *	2 d	56	**	"	3,00	to best Deeper As Morres	
"	3d	**	**	"	1,00	" best Reaper & Mower,	, 30
"	best I	Brood Mare	& Colt b	y her side	e, 5,00	" best portable Horse Power,	; 90
**		14	"	16	3,00	" best Thrasher & Cleaner,	: 90
"	3d	16	66	1.6	1,00	" best double Harness Draught,	- 90
"	best !	Sucking Co	lt.		2,00	" best double fancy,	. 30
**	2d	"	16	.5	1,00	" best Ox Cart,	30
"		Yearling Co	olt.		3,00	" best doz of corn Brooms,	. 30
"	2d		""	"	2,00	" 2d , do. do.	30
"		3 year old	Galding			" best Straw Cutter,	30
**	2d	year old	Geiging,	46	4,00	· best Roller,	. 30
	3d	44	"	"	3,00	" best Fanning Mill,	, 50
	_			••	2,00	" 2d do. do.	36
"	2d	3 year old i	Mare,	46	4,00	" best doz Milk Pans,	. 10
"	3d	"	**	"	3,00		ploma.
"				••	2,00	" best Grain Cradle,	1 00
		2 year old (3,00		p loma.
"	2d	a do	., do		2,00	" best 12 Handle Rakes,	. 90
**		2 year old	Mare,		3,00	" best Horse Rake Revolver,	, 30
"	2d	do	do		2,00	" best Horse Hay Fork,	, 30
"	best	matched Ho	orses, Ge	dings,	8,00		
"	2d	46	**		5,00	A discrimination in favor of home	manu-
"	3d	"	"	"	3,00	facture when of equal merit.	
"	best :	matched Ma	ares,		8,00	VINE DEPUY Tioga,	1 4
	2d	16	"	**	5,00	DEXTER PARKHURST Sullivan	
"	3d	**	"	16	3,00	J. L. KINGSBURY Charleston,	30
"	best	pair Draugh	at Horses	or Mare	a. 8.00		·
"	2d	(;	"	16	5,00	MANUFACTURE	S
"	3d	**	"	16	3,00	[HOUSEHOLD & DOMESTIC	
**		single Hors			,	LICOURING & DOMESTIC	• 5
"	2d	engie riots	e, "	14	4,00	For best 10 yards of Flannel,	32 00
44				,-	2,00		iploma.
	2d	single Mare	ir 11	"	4,00	" best 10 yards Full cloth,	30
	20				2,00		inlome

HOMER ELIOTT, Lawrence, B. R. HALL, Bloss, Dr. JOEL ROSE, Rutland. Com.

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diploma,

For best 10 yards of Flannel,	32 00
" 2d do. do.	Diploma.
" best 10 yards Full cloth,	€ 30
" 2d do.	Diploma.
" best 15 yards Rag Carpet,	2 00
" 2d do. do.	Diploma.
" best 10 yards Tow Cloth,	2 09
· 2d do. do.	Diploma.
" best home made Bread,	2 00
" best specimen of Pickles,	. 30
" best sample of Apple Butter,	: 00
" best Home made Soap,	. 30
MRS, McLEOD,	
" ROBERT CAMPBELL,	
" H. A. GUERNSEY,	Com.
" J. F. CALKINS,	
" S. DICKINSON,	,
	•

ROOTS & FRUITS,

or	best	peck Swee	t Pota	toes.		81	00
"	best	🕯 bushels	Potate	108.		•	90
"		doz Onion		,		•	90
"		6 heads (ve.		:	00
"	beat	6 Blood B	eet.	D~,		1	00
		Bunch Ce			Dip	lor	na.
"	best	nair Egg	Plants	١.	- •		00
"	best	pair Egg peck of T	omato	AS.		•	90
	best	doz of Tu	roins.			:	00
"	best	3 heads C	aulific	wer.	Dip	olo	ma.
		3 heads B			Dip		
		doz Parsn			Dip		
"	best	doz Carro	18,		Dip	lor	na.
44	hase	general dis	niav o	f · Ve	retables.	2	00
"	best	3 bunches	Grap	es,—Ì	Black	1	00
"	best	3 bunches do. do.	ďo.	<u> </u>	White,	I	00
"	best	do.	do.		sabella,	1	00
"	best	do.	do.	C	atawba,	1	00
"	best	Variety,				1	00
ť	best	12 Autum	a App	ies,		1	00
**	2d	do.	••	do,	Dip	lor	nø,
"	best	12 Winter	•	do.	•	1	00
46	2 d	do.		da, '	Dip	lot	ma,
"	best	variety, 8	of ea	ch ki	nd, ·	3	00
	2d	do.			•	1	00
		doz Autun	nn Pe	ars,		1	00
"	2 d	do.		do	Dip	lor	na.
"	best	12 Winte	۲,			1	00
"	2 d	do.	•	do	Dip	lo	na.
"		variety, 8		ach ki	ind,		00
"	2d	do.	,	do,	•		00
{{	best	12 Peach	s.				00
"	2d	do.	•	do.	Di	וסוכ	ma,
"	best	2 dozen P	lums.		•	1	00
"	2d	do.	•	ф	Dip		
		12 Quince			•	1	ÒÔ