



The People's Advocate.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence, and untimid by gain."

MONTROSE, OCT. 8, 1846.
Edition, Tuesday Oct. 13, 1846.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. B. FOSTER, JR.
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT G. WHITE,
of Tioga county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
DAVID THOMAS,
of Susquehanna co.
SCHUYLER FASSETT,
of Wyoming co.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
NATHANIEL WEST,
of Thomsen.

FOR AUDITOR,
FRANCIS QUINN,
of Chebanut.

Whig Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
DANIEL SEARLE,
of Susquehanna co.
S. D. PHELPS,
of Wyoming co.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOEL LAMB,
of Thomsen.

FOR AUDITOR,
THOMAS NICHOLSON,
of Springville.

Liberty Nominations.

For Congress,
GEO. F. HORTON, of Bradford co.
For Representatives,
JOHN M'KINNEY, of Great Bend.
IRA KINNEY, of Wyoming co.

For Commissioner,
THOMPSON PECKENS, of Bridgewater.
For Auditor,
ABEL BOLLES, of Rush.

For Canal Commissioner,
WM. ELDER, Esq. of Philadelphia.

To the Independent Electors of Susquehanna County:

Fellow-Citizens:—We have endeavored, faithfully, as Sentinels upon the Watch-Tower of your rights, to represent through the columns of the Advocate, your true interests. It now remains for you, understanding the genuine principles of enlightened Democracy, and believing as you do with Mr. Niles, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, that "the greatest liberty to the greatest number, and the greatest good to the greatest number, is democratic doctrine,"—believing as did David Wilmot, *twice*, when Mr. Read was a candidate for Congress, that the one term principle is soundly democratic, and knowing as you all do, (who understand the subject,) that Mr. Wilmot, influenced by Southern flattery or awed by Southern dictation, misrepresented us in Congress by voting against the great interests of our debt-ridden State, to cast your votes in accordance with your convictions. If all will vote understandingly and independently, Mr. ROBERT G. WHITE of Tioga county, the real friend of American industry, will receive full two-thirds of the votes to be polled on Tuesday next. Rally then, and as worthy freemen, vote for the candidate who is ready and willing to advocate and promote your interests instead of his own, and all will be well with us in the result.

If any one asserts that Robert G. White is not as good and orthodox a Democrat as Dr. Leet, John Blading, George Fuller, Joseph Gaige or any Dunmore in Rush Township, "he is a liar and the truth is not in him." To support Pennsylvania interests is democratic. To oppose them, in us is folly and madness.

FREEMEN, TO THE POLLS!

Every Freeman of this Congressional district who is not so shackled by the fetters of party, as to vote, blindfold, against his own interests, and the interests of Pennsylvania, should turn out on Tuesday next, for the exercise of a duty which is enjoined upon him by every consideration of patriotism, and by every hope of future prosperity. The crisis is a very important one, and one which may not soon again occur in this district.

The Tariff issue is now fairly before the people of the district, in the principles avowed by the respective candidates in the field. On the one part, Mr. White is the firm and unflinching advocate of a rate of duties protective alike of our home industry and domestic manufactures, while on the other, Mr. Wilmot is the avowed champion of the Tariff of 1846, a system of duties anti-protective in their character, free-trade in their tendency, and ruinous in their effect upon every branch of home industry.

The contest is one of principle; and a deep interest is felt in every portion of the country for the result. The simple question is, whether the 12th Congressional district will ostracise herself from the common interests of every other portion of our Commonwealth, and become, politically and morally, an integral portion of South Carolina

or Georgia—or whether she will spurn the managing of demagogue leaders, and say to the world in a triumphant voice, that she yet has feelings in common with the North, and interests that may not survive a wreck of prosperity in every other portion of our commonwealth. It has been loudly and triumphantly asserted by Mr. Wilmot and his friends: that his vote on M'Kays bill was in accordance with the will of a majority of his constituents—this we have denied already—we deny it now, and we are glad that the issue is before the people in such a way that we may soon know whether we are not correct in our denial. We are under the belief that Mr. Wilmot obeyed the instructions of a few party leaders—that he was the representative of a party, and not of the people, and that, if unsuccessful for a reelection in his own district, he would be amply provided for in consideration of his base betrayal of their interests, and utter disregard of their wishes. Yet this same Mr. Wilmot now covers his face of dough with a mask of brass, and insults the people whom he has injured, by asking for a reelection at their hands.

We repeat, fellow citizens, fellow democrats, and above all, fellow Pennsylvanians, the issue is an important one—a contest between foreign interests, and the home industry of our own land—a contest in which all the desperate means of an anti-American faction will be brought to bear against the people and their best interests. We therefore call upon you, as you value your own and the prosperity of your country, to rally in the majesty of your might, in support of ROBERT G. WHITE, Esq., a Pennsylvanian in the true sense of the word, who will not betray you, nor barter away your best interests at the shrine of political ambition.

Tariff democrats, now is the time to strike! You have been held in terror long enough by the ambitious and designing leaders of the party. Remember that White is as good a democrat as Wilmot, aye better, for there is no democracy in the odious and unjust Tariff of which the latter is a champion. Remember that every democratic member of Congress from our State, except Wilmot, are with us, and will stand by us in success or defeat: fear not being read out of the party—a freeman has to do with his own conscience only, and he is no freeman who truckles to party leaders, or fears their threats and frowns! Step out promptly from the servile fear of any clique or faction, and strike for Pennsylvania and your own rights.

Wilmot at Friendsville.

This redoubtable hero in the cause of humbugging an enlightened constituency, has been travelling about the County with two or three pensioned stool-pigeons in his service, apologizing for voting against the interests of the people of Susquehanna. On Saturday last, agreeably to appointment, after his Man-Friday Sullivan, from Towanda, who preceded him, had rallied a little meeting, one Sanderson, from Towanda too, made an introductory address, in all fidelity to his faithless master. Mr. Wilmot followed, and made a speech in direct opposition, so far as coal and iron are concerned, to what he had said in his speech on the floor of Congress, and to the vote which he there gave. In Congress he was in favor of a specific duty on coal and iron—here, in Susquehanna County he is in favor of an *ad valorem* duty; else, he says, there is danger that good iron from Europe will not pay sufficient duty.—Away with such hypocrisy! Despise such quibbling and prevarication for office sake! Notwithstanding the grossness of his perversions, they elicited great eclat from Sanderson and Smith from Bradford County, and Dr. Leet of that place, who, ever and anon, with the aid of Judge Tyler, and a few others who enjoyed the sport, clapped their hands most sensibly.

On the whole, Mr. Wilmot's effort there, was a compound of egotism, Buck-shot War, misrepresentation and perversion, most unhappily blended. All the arguments used by him could have been overthrown in twenty minutes, by any person of common understanding who understood the subject.

List of Letters Remaining in the Montrose Post-Office September 30, 1846.

We this week advertise the uncalled for Letters in the Montrose Post-Office, agreeably to the act of Congress, passed March 8th, 1845, which provides that it shall be done in the "Paper of the town or place where the Office advertising may be situated, having the largest circulation," &c. The Post-Office Department will, of course, see us paid, notwithstanding the report that our Post-Master here alleged, he should "give the advertising to Fuller & Hempsted, any how."

Beware of Falshpood and Fraud!

Since it is evident that Mr. Wilmot will receive a hard run, the leading spirits who have everything at stake in his re-election, exhibit a most extraordinary and untiring zeal in his behalf. Poor Col. Blading patrols the circuit every quarter hour during the day, from the fire-proof to the Democrat office, taking the post-office on his route.—Others are equally industrious, both in this county and Bradford. Certain it is that they are terribly alarmed for the success of their champion; the great "exception," and we would not be surprised, if, in their desperation, they should resort to fraud and deception, to bolster up their waning cause. Let the honest yeomanry of our county beware of the representations of these desperate factionists.

LOOK AHEAD!

No state in the union has been more steadfast in its adherence to Democratic principles than Pennsylvania—principles of the old-fashioned Jefferson and Jacksonian stamp. We fear there is some, however, in our midst, who would leave the old platform, and follow hard after the new lights of the fire-proof. Let them go. They are traitors to their country and the Democratic cause—forgetting the Keystone state in their love for South Carolina, and seeking to reduce the prices of labor to the pauper standard of Europe—the two-pennies a day of Russia, and the five-pence of Ireland!—Even that false and arch-prophet, David Wilmot, cannot delude the independent electors of Northern Pennsylvania into so suicidal an abandonment of their ancient principles. David, we admire your talents, but do you expect to spread such an eclipse over the Democracy of Susquehanna as to make them forget that you, alone, of Pennsylvania's sons, discarded and spurned the rights of her citizens? Why did you strike at our dearest interests, and aim a crushing blow at the poor laborer? Why did you, in defiance of the resolutions of our time-honored Convention, crouch to England and yield up all the territory from 49 degrees up to 54-40, and afterward give over Pennsylvania, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of a foreign tyrant? The answer is plain—because your southern market demanded it! And doing all this, can you ask the people of Susquehanna and Tioga to go to the polls, like driven cattle, and vote for such a renegade and traitor? You may guillotine the sturdy democrats of Bradford as you please, but here, on the free soil of Susquehanna, you will find your political grave dug so deep that even the hand of resurrection cannot reach you. Even R. J. Niven, one of the clerks of the clique, cannot save you, albeit with you must fall his ardent desire for the office of Prothonotary.

TARIFF MEN—TURN OUT.

On Tuesday next, and give R. G. WHITE, Esq., the Democratic Tariff Candidate for Congress, such a majority that the petty "dough faces" of the district may understand their position. Go to the ballot-box with the consciousness that you are freemen—Independent, intelligent freemen.—Spurn from your presence with disgust, the vile political demagogue (and there are not a few of them in this county,) who would attempt to influence your vote by threats or promises; in a word, take your own business into your own hands, and we will cheerfully abide the result.

17,000,000 Non-Producers.

According to the estimate of the *Growing* portion of the Clique, made in the Court-house, on Thursday evening last, "There are, in the United States, but 897,000 persons engaged in all the various branches of manufacture, and 3,000,000 in agriculture." Now, if this be true, will that expounder of new dogmas inform us what occupation the other 17,000,000 follow?

When speakers make statements, such as the above, before an enlightened audience, there can be no reliance placed upon the inferences which they draw, or respect be paid to their judgment. We cannot so distrust the intelligence of the public as to believe that such displays of presumption and arrogance will have the slightest effect upon their votes: at the coming election.

This same youth is now traversing this County, delivering speeches and trying to humbug those he deems ignorant, in the support of the Anti-Protective Tariff of '46, and weopine he will be caught, if watched, making statements equally gross, as the one just mentioned—therefore we warn the public against his misrepresentations, and vile innuendoes.

Thursday Evening's Meeting.

There was an attempt made at getting up enthusiasm in favor of the re-election of David Wilmot, in this Borough, on Thursday evening of last week. Notice was given, verbally, on Wednesday, and Thursday morning published in the down-town Organ; that Hon. David Wilmot, the great champion of the Anti-Protective Tariff act of '46, would address the citizens of Montrose, at the Court-house, on the evening in question. Expectation was on a tiptoe. The Organ grinders were trotting up and down street, drumming up the doubtful, in order to strengthen their faith, as they felt sure an attendance to the meeting, and hearing the oracles from the lips of the Apostle himself, would do. The meeting came off, but what a change came over the spirit of their dream! True, an audience collected, though quite a sparse one, a majority of which were the firm adherents to R. G. White and protection. The excitement, (Oh, that this record could be avoided,) was got up by force. Twice or thrice, during the discourse, when something sharp was said, we heard a few of those who had received particular instructions from the great guns of the Clique, clap their hands, but this was done merely as a piece of mechanism, without life or originality.

After Mr. Wilmot had done, G. A. Grow was called on, probably to follow an ancient Jewish custom, the audience being well drunken with Wilmot's political wine, that which was worse (though worse was needless) was placed before them. Enthusiasm then took leave entirely and could not be induced, either by bribes or threats, to show its diminished head in this vast concourse. Thus passed off this grand effort of the Office-holders, Office-expectants, and Dem-

agogues, to wheedle the people into the belief the David Wilmot, alone, is their true friend. "The mountain labored and brought forth a mole!"

For the People's Advocate.

DEMOCRATIC FELLOW-CITIZENS: Although unaccustomed to the use of the pen; when I look upon the present, and then turn back and view the past, I cannot forbear, but this once, the attempt. For several years past, there has existed, in the Borough of Montrose and vicinity, as desperate and graceless a faction as ever polluted the political atmosphere of any community, who have from year to year assumed the prerogative of dictating to you who should or should not be your officers, and such as they presumed to favor, and such alone, in most instances, have been elected. We have gone into convention, and in a spirit of mildness and concession, asked for retrenchment and reform, until ashamed longer to ask. One year ago, we presented our cause boldly before you, determined to throw off the trammels of would-be-dictators, and exercise the inestimable privilege of Freemen. No sooner had the first note of liberty been sounded, carrying dismay and alarm into the midst of the avicious clique surrounding the Fire-proof, than the epithets of Disorganizers, Traitors, Barnburners, Political-shufflers, &c., &c., became the burden of their graceless print, and you might almost look in vain for any thing else. The conflict finally came, and the struggle passed, not, however, without inflicting a mortal wound upon that desperate Junto, the festering and nauseating corruption of which is weekly disgorged through the columns of the misnamed Northern Democrat. Democrats, can you look upon such graceless efforts and not be convinced that a desperate faction is now straining every nerve to retain the high places of power, in order to do which, they would sacrifice their country and its interests, and trample its sacred rights and institutions, beneath the ponderous hoofs of desperation. The motto of this faction is "rule or ruin."

Whilst upon this subject, let me advert to the last primary meeting in Choconut, at which a number were present, and see the course there pursued; after having appointed delegates, a resolution was presented, instructing them in convention to support certain persons therein named, which resolution was opposed, but being finally put, some two or three voted upon each side. The chairman declared it carried, whilst the opposite side declared it a tie—nevertheless, the house was overruled, and the resolution returned as carried, because they dare not again submit it to the house. Democrats, will you again submit to become the pliant tools of this central Clique? or will you take the field, on the second Tuesday inst, with "One Term" for your watchword, and for your motto, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" Say to them in the language of freemen, we will exercise that Heaven-born prerogative, regardless of fear or denunciation from any quarter whatsoever. Yes, there speak in a voice whose silent but reverberating thunders shall cause that desperate Junto to quake with fear. Four years ago the Democratic Convention of this County, through its Delegates, recognized the One Term Principle as democratic; but how has this Junto treated the principles then put forth as the future guide to action? They have trampled them beneath their feet, and because you have dared to speak, the mark of Cain has been placed upon your brows—your names have been rejected from the Jury-boxes, and their Committees, and instead of being met as Democrats with your country's best good at heart, you are denounced and insulted at every turn. With such treatment staring you in the face, I ask, can you again return like the sow to her wallowing in the mire, or the dog to his vomit? Whilst I answer, for myself, NO, I trust it will be caught up, and on the wings of re-vegetating thunder, echoed and re-echoed throughout the length and breadth of this county.

With regard to most of the candidates before you for your suffrage, on the second Tuesday inst, I have nothing further to say. Francis Quinn has been presented for Auditor. Last fall he was consulted, and gave his free consent to be placed in nomination, on the People's Ticket, for Coroner; but, after having been visited by a certain political office-seeking Gent, not a thousand miles distant, he saw fit to desert the cause, and publicly withdraw from the conflict.—Had he remained, I could not have given him my support, for I did not deem him sufficiently competent to discharge the duties of the said office, much less those of the one to which he now aspires. Democrats of Tax burdened, Susquehanna: can you, will you trust the settlement and final adjustment of your County accounts in the hands of such a man? If you will, murmur not at the increased burden of taxation, for it will be virtually your own doings. For myself, I have sounded the alarm, in truth and verity; and having discharged my duty to you, I shall have no part nor lot in the matter, except to deposit my ballot, upon the day of conflict. In this I have presented nothing but the candid opinion of those who are acquainted with him.

Fellow Democrats: Having discharged my duty, to myself and you, I again lay aside my pen, for the present.

A JACKSONIAN DEMOCRAT.
Western Susquehanna, Sept. 30, 1846.

QUERY.—Should like to know if the present nomination is the result of a bargain

made in order to induce the aforesaid candidate to withdraw from the last conflict, as his declination and nomination seem to be the result of the same Gent's labors.

A. J. D.

For the People's Advocate.
"Sold to the Whigs" seems to be the accusation of those who support the British Tariff of '46 and oppose the American Tariff of 1842. Now, for want of an argument to account for a Democratic Legislature and Democratic Members of Congress sustaining the good and wholesome measure of the '42 Tariff, the friends of the Southern free-trade British Tariff cry out "sold to the Whigs!"

Can it be possible that all our great men, except David Wilmot, have sold themselves to the Whigs; and if so, what was the price paid? who furnished the funds? and are the Democrats of Pennsylvania so easily bought? Such insanders upon the honest Democracy of Pennsylvania should not go unrebuked, nor indeed will not. The people know their interests and will maintain them.

For the People's Advocate.

Progressive Democracy.

"Men and things change" was the heading of an article which appeared in a neighboring print a few months since, and whether the writer alluded to his own political career, which it so fully describes, or whether to the party of which he is chief fugleman, I am at a loss to determine. That it will apply to the latter, any one who is at all observant, cannot fail to see. I propose to notice briefly some of the changes which have come over the spirits of some of the would-be-leaders of the Democratic Party in this county of a subject which engrosses much of the public mind—The Tariff.

That the Democratic party from the time of Jefferson, to within a year or two past, were the firm and unflinching advocates of the principle of protection, with discriminating rates of duties, none will deny. Even down to 1842, when the present bill was under consideration, our late Representative, Hon. A. H. Read, made one of the most able and convincing speeches of the session, which was published in the Advocate of last week, in favor of that principle. Against Mr. Read's political orthodoxy and straightforward and consistent course, none ever have or ever can dissent. Did Mr. Read faithfully express the opinions of his party in this district in that speech? The answer comes in his unquivering nomination and triumphant election within three months after this speech was delivered.

That the Democratic Party entertained the same principles in 1844, I quote the following emphatic declaration of opinions expressed in resolutions reported by Geo. Fullen, and adopted at one of the largest conventions of the party, held at the Court House Jan. 15, 1844, at which Hon. B. Lathrop presided.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff for revenue, discriminating and protective in its character and principles, sufficient to meet the necessities of an honest and economical administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That although the present Tariff Law may be, and doubtless is defective in some of its parts, yet we believe that the AVERAGE RATE OF DUTIES ESTABLISHED BY IT IS NOT TOO HIGH.

There is no misunderstanding these resolutions. We find nothing here of "Black Tariff!" "Oppressing the poor man!" and other clap-trap parades of the *Progressive Democracy*—but as strong an approval as was ever uttered by the warmest eulogist of the bill.

At the succeeding April Court we find among other resolutions, the following, which were adopted at another Democratic Meeting, called to respond to the nominations of the 4th of March State Convention, of Governor and Canal Commissioner. They are as strong a condemnation of the "horizontal *ad valorem*" principles as can well be imagined.

Resolved, That a Tariff for revenue adapted to the economical expenditures of Government, with the principle of "discrimination in favor of American Industry and American Products" and affording them "reasonable incidental protection" is not only sanctioned by long practice of Government, but imperatively demanded by the importance of the great interests concerned.

Resolved, That the increase of the Tariff by the present act was demanded by the inadequacy of the revenue in relation to the expenditures of Government, and the disastrous operation of the HORIZONTAL *AD VALOREM* system of duties, under the action of the minimum reduction of the Compromise Act—"that the duties upon foreign Iron, Coal, Salt, Wool and other products coming in competition with those great interests of Pennsylvania, are not more than sufficient incidental protection to those interests.

At a meeting of the Democratic Association of that sterling Democratic township—Lenox, July 18, 1844, the following emphatic expression of sentiment, wholly at variance with the principle of the British Tariff of 1846 was made.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a judicious Tariff, such an one as when added to the proceeds of the public lands, would be adequate to the entire expenses of the Federal Government, and such an one that importations would not interfere with American manufactures.

Such were the principles under which the Democratic party triumphed in the memorable struggle of 1844. What is the position of the party in 1846? I need only quote the resolutions adopted at the late Convention:

Resolved, That we hail the modification of the Tariff acts of '42 as another progressive step in the legislation of our country, to free labor from the unjust exactions of the

Resolved, That George M. Dallas, in the fearless discharge of his duty, has endeared himself to the Democracy of the land, and is entitled to the gratitude of the most of consumers, who by the unjust legislation of '42, are compelled from their hard earnings, to swell the profits of a few branches of industry.

Resolved, That in Hon. David Wilmot we recognize a representative true to his pledges and faithful to the interest of his constituents. His independent standing in opposition to the unjust and labor oppressing Tariff of '42, meets the cordial approval of those who bestowed upon him their suffrage.

If this is not an absolute abandonment of the ground occupied by the party in Pennsylvania, I cannot understand the meaning of language. It is literally fulfilling the predictions of our federal opponents, that "If Mr. Clay was defeated, the Tariff of '42 would be repealed; or at least so far modified, as to destroy its beneficial effects on the country." Can you believe that had the doctrines contained in the last resolutions been publicly acknowledged, that Mr. Polk could ever have carried the old "Keystone State."

What is to be the effect of this "progressive" principle on the party, remains to be seen. For one I dread the abandonment of the old landmarks of Democracy. If we follow the least innovation, we know not where we may end. Already we hear among the oracles of these new lights, the intimation thrown out, that *free trade*—"free as the breezes of Heaven" is to be the next move, and DIRECT TAXATION must as a matter of course, follow in its train. Are you fellow-citizens, prepared for this. Must poor down-trodden, tax-ridden Pennsylvania, be deprived of the means of liquidating her indebtedness, and an addition equal to which we now pay, be levied upon her. And for what? Merely to gratify the notions of some Southern visionary free-trade theorists and their Northern servants.

What then is our duty at the present crisis? Shall we bid them God-speed in their crusade against our dearest interests by voting for the individuals who have sent themselves as tools to do the bidding of their exacting masters. If we cannot vote for the Democratic Tariff candidate Robert G. White Esq., would we ever have reason to regret remaining at home rather than endorse the course of his opponent.

A '42 DEMOCRAT.

Miserable Subterfuge.

A few days since, as we are informed, Mr. Wilmot, in a speech at Rush, and other places, attempted to show that a Tariff, protective in its features, is Anti-democratic, and that his course is in strict accordance with the landmarks laid down by the Fathers of Democracy, in this district, by asserting that Hon. A. H. Read, now deceased, voted against the Tariff act of '42, notwithstanding his speech in behalf of its protective qualities. That Mr. Read voted against the Bill, as first drafted up, is true; but still he did not oppose its protection. He wished to see it amended, by striking off the duty on tea and coffee. The Bill passed both Houses, and was sent to the President, for his sanction; but he vetoed it. On the 22d of August, 1842, as the records show, a *new* Bill was introduced by Mr. McKean, obviating his objections, for which he voted, and which became a law, being the identical one so much talked against by Mr. Wilmot.

When Mr. Wilmot said "Mr. Read voted against the Tariff of 1842, and so did I," he knew the inference, drawn from this assertion, would be a false one, because the bill against which Mr. Read voted never became a law, and the one for which he did vote, Wilmot voted against.

When men will stoop to subterfuges like the one above mentioned, to save a sinking political reputation; their cause must be desperate indeed. Alarm has made the chief train mad, and his madness ruined him; for nothing short of utter ruin awaits the man who distrusts the intelligence of an enlightened constituency, and wilfully misrepresents the course pursued by those infinitely more worthy of praise than he.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society for the advancement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, including Horticulture and Domestic or Rural Economy in Susquehanna County, will hold its First Annual Fair or Exhibition, at the Borough of Montrose, on Tuesday the 20th day of October inst.

Persons having Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, or Swine, and those having Grain, Fruit, Vegetables, and Flowers, as well as Mechanical Implements, that it would be desirable to introduce into the County, are invited to bring them to Montrose at the time appointed. A committee will take charge of them, if the owner or persons exhibiting them think proper, and will return on the next succeeding day.

It is provided in the bye-laws, that none but members and persons contributing to the funds shall be competitors for premiums, but this does not prevent other persons from the benefits of the exhibition; and as the annual contribution is only fifty cents, the hope is indulged that many new members will be admitted; and that amounts contributed, to be disbursed in future exhibitions.

All competitors for premiums are notified that the Board of Managers; and strict observance of them will be required: 1. All who intend to compete for the premiums on grain, fruit, vegetables, butter, cheese, sugar, coconuts, silk, flowers, and similar productions, are requested to have similar specimens on the ground in the afternoon previous to the exhibition, that they may be deposited in some appropriate place and suitably arranged by the Executive Committee. 2. Persons intending to compete for premiums on Agricultural or Mechanical In-