

sors. He is doomed to solitary confinement and this discipline, according to a statement made by the warden of the Rhode Island... among other things, spoke two truths, one of which is the best compliment he could pay to the democratic party.

THE BINGHAMTON COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1844.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry Clay in favor of a National Bank.

Keep it before the people, that Mr. Clay in a public speech, at Mcon, Ga., said:

"He was in favor of a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. All nations give us the example."

Again, Mr. Clay at Charleston, S. C., was equally explicit. The Courier of that city in noticing his speech said:

"Mr. Clay assumed the Banks and the Banking system would continue to exist under the auspices of the States, and thence inferred the necessity of a National Bank to regulate and control the currency, and keep it from explosion and mischief. He also insisted on a National Bank as necessary to secure a National Currency."

Henry Clay's Opinions on the Tariff Question.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Clay in the Senate of the U.S. on the 21st of January, 1812, in reply to Mr. Woodbury, on the Treasury Note Bill, reported for the Washington National Intelligence.

Extract from Mr. Clay's Speech.

"Carry out then, said he, the spirit of the Compromise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of Protection for Protection."

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Convention of Democratic Delegates from the several counties composing the 6th Senate District will be held at BATH, on Tuesday the 26th day of September, 1844, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of State Senator, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of Nehemiah Platt on the last day of September next.

REUBEN S. SMITH, } Secretaries of AMOS PATTERSON, } last Convent.

August 15, 1844.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A Democratic Congressional Convention will be held for the 22d Congressional District at the Phoenix Hotel in the village of Binghamton, on the 3d day of October next at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and such other matter as may be brought before the Convention.

JOHN J. TAYLOR, } Secretaries of B. N. LOOMIS, } Convention.

August 28, 1844.

There will be a Democratic Pole raised two and a half miles up the east side of the Chenango river, near Mr. Hasbrouck's, on Saturday, Sept. 7.

There will be another Hickory Raising at Wav's in this village on Saturday the 31st, at one o'clock P. M.

Postponed until the Mass Meeting.

The big Raising in front of the DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOM, will be yet to come.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING TO BE HELD AT BINGHAMTON ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Binghamton Courier is removed to the old location, the Bookstore of J. R. Orion, just below and around the corner of Stowers' Store. A general supply of School Books, Stationery, and Blankets, will be kept there for sale, for ready pay.

ON FIRE AT BOTH ENDS.

It is related in an old story, that two school boys, each being provided with a candle, entered into a strife to see which could get the largest lesson while his candle lasted; but one of them having foolishly placed his through a hole in the table, the other, secretly reached under and cut away the lower half. The luckless urchin discovered his loss and the fact that he was vanquished, at the same time; and exclaimed in his astonishment, "my candle has been burning at both ends!" The farmers and the working portion of the country, may, with great propriety, say the same thing to Mr. Clay and his whig allies who have placed upon their shoulders the present tariff. Their candles are on fire at both ends. Their interests are cut down on every side. They are obliged to pay higher prices for most articles they buy, and get less for their produce and wages; and this is consuming them as a candle is consumed when fire is set at both ends. If the price had only risen on cloths, sugars, tea, and so on, while produce and wages remained at the old mark, it would be quite different—this for a time they might be able to stand—but to have produce and wages go down, down, and the articles they purchase up, up, cuts away from them faster than they can or will stand. For instance, take the Journal of Commerce's table of difference in prices between 1843 and 1844, and see how it fares with the farmer's pork. In June, 1843 he goes to his merchant and makes the following purchases.

He buys for his daughter—

A calico dress, 3 yds. at 11 1-2 cents per yard, \$1 03 1-2

Six yds. York Mills cotton for under dress, 12 1-2 pr yd., 75

Three yds. white flannel 18 cts. pr yd., 54

He buys for his son—

Six yds. cloth for summer pants, at 12 1-2 cents pr yd., 75

Six yds. Shirting, 12 1-2 cts. pr yd., 75

Three yds. broadcloth, 82 pr yd., 6 00

Three yds. satinett, 35 cents pr yd., 1 05

\$10 87 1-2

He lets his merchant have a barrel of pork at \$11 50

and receives the balance in cash 62 1-2

On the 1st of June 1844, he wishes to purchase the same articles and pay in the same way. He calls again on his merchant, and this time his bill foots as follows—

9 yds calico, at 13 1-2 cents pr yard, \$1 21 1-2

6 yds York Mills cotton 14 1-2, 87

3 yds white flannel, 25 cents pr yd., 75

6 yds cloth for summer pants, 15 cents, 90

6 yds shirting, 14 1-2, 87

3 yds broadcloth, 82 50 pr yd., 7 50

3 yds satinett, 50 cts pr yd., 1 50

\$13 60 1-2

The farmer examines this bill with some surprise,

and takes the last year's one out of his pocket and compares them. He inquires the reason of the rise in prices, and more than inquires that the merchant is showing him. But the merchant assures him that it is not so, and that the tariff duty makes the difference; that he has to pay correspondingly more this year than last, and is therefore obliged to sell higher.

"Well, this is a hard business," says the farmer— "a sudden thought strikes him. Perhaps pork has risen also. "What is pork worth?" he enquires.— "Eight Dollars and a half," is the reply. "But," says the farmer, "you paid me \$11 50 last year, and my pork is as good this year, and a little better on the whole, I think, than it was then." "I am sorry I cannot pay you more," says the merchant, "but \$8 50 is all pork is worth in market, and I have to be governed by the market price." "Well," says the farmer, "I have got the things and cannot well do without them—there is the barrel of pork in my wagon—how does the account stand?" "Your purchases" says the merchant, "amount to \$13 60 1-2 Cr. 1 barrel of pork, 8 50

Balance my due, \$5 10 1-2

"Well, I must give you my note for that," says the farmer, "and pay it when I can."

Such is a fair history of the present condition of our farmers under the operation of a whig tariff. But we wish no one to take our word for it. Let the farmer examine his own accounts and ascertain for himself. He need not rely upon the papers of either side, for he can convince himself by looking into the state of his own pocket and the balances of his mercantile account. We know of several whig farmers in Broome who have already done so, and who have discovered light in the midst of darkness—a light which will guide their future political action more in accordance with their own best interests, and more in accordance with the interests of their country.

MR. CLAY ON DUELING.

Mr. Clay is now an infirm old man bordering on seventy, and is under bonds to keep the peace and not to fight a duel. It is not singular that many of his supporters, or rather many of those who have heretofore acted with the whig party, and would like to do so still, are startled and horrified at his position as a duelist, a position bad enough under any circumstances, and melancholy in the extreme when contemplated in an old gray headed man, with one foot already in the grave. With the view to obtain some pledge from him, some tokens of repentance for the past, or guaranty for the future, Mr. Clay has been addressed upon the subject, but refuses to make any promises. In reply to Citizens of Westmoreland County, Pa., he says—

"You ask me whether, if I were challenged to fight a duel, I would reject the invitation? Considering my age, which is now past 67, I should expose myself to ridicule if I were to proclaim whether I would or would not fight a duel. It is certainly one of the most unlikely events that can possibly be imagined, and I cannot conceive a case in which I should be provoked or tempted to go to the field of combat.— But, as I cannot foresee all the contingencies which may possibly arise in the short remnant of my life, and for the reason which I have already stated, of avoiding any exposure of myself to ridicule, I cannot recollect it to my sense of propriety to make a declaration one way or the other."

The N. Y. Morning News makes the following sensible commentary on Mr. Clay's letter and position—

"Mr. Clay virtually throws all the great influence of his sanction and example—the weight of his position, talents, character and popularity, (popularity, at least, with the main bulk of the persons occupying those spheres in society to which dueling is chiefly confined)—on the other side of the wavering scales of public sentiment, on this subject. Mr. Clay can never know how many young men, whose opinions were in the progress of maturing into the ripe results of sound and settled principles, will be made decided duelists for life by the influence of this letter. The force and general social diffusion of right sentiment on this subject, afford the only counteracting influence against that of the false and bad public opinion by which dueling is sustained, and men made to feel or fancy themselves compelled to give and accept challenges to this foul and foolish Game of Murder."

MR. CLAY ON ANNEXATION.

As was to have been expected, as soon as Mr. Clay should discover the popular side of the question, he has now come out with a third letter on Texas and takes ground in favor of annexation. What is now the ground of the position of our northern whigs on this subject? What is to become of the honor of Daniel Webster at the idea of annexation? What is to become of the position of our whig orators—the position of the Hon. Thomas G. Waterman, (for whom personally we entertain the highest respect,) who in his public speeches, we are informed, has declared that he cared little or nothing for politics, but was so much opposed to the annexation of Texas that he could not refrain from imploring every body every where to vote for Clay?

The Tribune gives us this third letter of Mr. Clay, from the Alabama paper in which it was originally published. Mr. Clay, it will be seen, takes the same ground assumed by Gov. Polk and the Baltimore Convention. He says—

"But gentlemen you are desirous of knowing by what policy I would be guided in the event of my election as Chief Magistrate of the United States in reference to the question of the annexation of Texas. I do not think it right to announce in advance what will be the course of a future administration, in respect to a question with a foreign power. I have however no hesitation in saying that far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT—without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms."

"Do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent, or incorporated into the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct at some distant day, in my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition which will exist as long as the Globe remains, on account of a temporary institution."

MR. CLAY'S MORALS.

Mr. Clay's friends are obtaining certificates with the view of bolstering up his moral character. Among them is published a letter from Rev. Dr. Bascom of Lexington, who in reply to the enquiry whether Mr. Clay is an honest and upright citizen, or a sabbath breaker—a gambler—a profane swearer. Cc. certifies that he regards one and all of these charges as shamefully unjust, "because not true in whole or in part."

The denial of the Rev. Doctor covers rather too much ground. He is the negative of the argument and the law. Wisely provides that a negative shall not be proved. Two competent witnesses will testify that he is not guilty, as they know it. It is quite possible that the Rev. gentleman may have known Mr. Clay for many years, without ever having witnessed anything improper in his conduct, for the insinuation of which Mr. Clay is accused and stands convicted, his conduct, as most worthy commit to

the presence of clergymen. But Dr. Bascom must have known that Mr. Clay had been engaged in several duels during his life, and that he is now under bonds to keep the peace. It is therefore fair to presume that the Rev. gentleman's ideas of morality are such as accord with the practice of dueling.

Opposed to Dr. Bascom's opinion of Mr. Clay's character, we have the public reputation of Mr. Clay himself for at least the last thirty years; which has been understood in all parts of the Union, by all men of all parties who were conversant with our public men, to be that of a gambler, a swearer and duelist. Mr. Clay's leading organ at Louisville, within the last few weeks, has admitted that he staked money at the card table. Mr. Clay's profanity has been proved upon him by the testimony of members of Congress as well as others; and it is but recently that the whig press were chronicling his arrivals and departures from several southern and western cities, attended by the public demonstrations of his friends, on the Sabbath day. If any of our readers require further evidence on these points, we beg leave to refer them to Gen. Root, who is represented by the Ithaca Journal, in his late speech at Ithaca, to have said, that he himself "had often played cards with Mr. Clay, both as a partner and opponent, and that Mr. C. was an excellent player," and furthermore that Mr. Clay was to be justified in his duels, for "the dueling ground was the only court where a man's honor could be retrieved."

MR. CLAY.

The Madisonian is republishing a series of Essays, said, with what truth we know not, to have been written by Mr. Webster while a member of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet. But whoever written by, the following definition of the political life and character of Mr. Clay, presents a most spirit and truth. The foreshadowing of his fortunes in 1844, may be considered truly prophetic.

ESSAY No. IV.—[Republication.]

We spoke, yesterday, of the benefits likely to ensue to himself and the country from Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, should such a thing occur. We have now a word or two to say about the probabilities of such an event.

We must premise, by once more adverting to the fact that Mr. C. has now been a regular candidate for five elections, and defeated, either by the people, or in convention, in every one. Under whatever favorable auspices the Whig party began the canvass, with whatever advantage of position, whatever popular feeling and excitement in its favor, whatever apparatus of well founded topics of complaint against its opponents the adoption of Mr. Clay, as a candidate, has proved invariably fatal to their cause.

The inscription of his name on their standard has been the signal for general dispersion, and the sure harbinger of a total overthrow. Like the Carmarath Deil to the McIvors, Mr. Clay's appearance to the Whigs has been the certain presage of impending destruction. A conviction of this, Bo-on-Upas like property of his, was the potent cause of his relinquishing to the Harrisburg Convention. All felt that to sustain him was to court defeat.

In 1837, '38, '39, a curious scene was passing in this country. Mr. Clay's friends were (as now) moving heaven and earth to make him the Whig candidate for the Presidency; but they were not the only persons desirous of bringing about that state of things. In a different way, and under the operation of far different motives, the friends of the late Administration incessantly labored to produce the same result. Mr. Van Buren spared no means which he could employ, and he is a man who can work by many indirections, to keep Gen. Harrison out of the field, and to reduce the controversy to a contest between himself and Mr. Clay. The late Mr. Grundy, a gentleman of great shrewdness, and Mr. Silas Wright, a man of shrewdness also, and whose selfpossession has enabled him in the Senate, more than once, to foil the great Whig leader of the late Congress, are known to have desired nothing, and to have sought nothing, more than that Mr. Clay should be the Whig candidate; nor did ever any thing inspire gentlemen of their politics with such thorough fear and dread, as the announcement from Harrisburgh that Mr. Clay was not the candidate, and that General Harrison was. From that moment, and never before, alarm spread itself through the Van Buren camp.

And so, at the present day, the belief that Mr. Clay is to be the Whig candidate, is incessantly gratifying to some of Mr. Van Buren's friends.

In short, the sober truth, of which Mr. Clay's friends can never be convinced, and of which he is less likely even than they to be persuaded, is, that with no inconsiderably striking reputation, and always put forward by his zealous friends, he has yet no hold upon the confidence of the great mass of the community. More than twenty years has proved this. The people of the United States, not undervaluing his talents and abilities for certain objects, yet do not see in him that mild, moderate guardian and parental character in which they love to contemplate the Chief Magistrate. Mr. Clay is dogmatical, opinionated. Between him and his friends, even the most attached, there is no intercourse of the independent mind; there is no mutuality of respect and deference; nothing like confidence upon equal terms. Years have not softened these repelling qualities, and when his supporters approach him, he expects and will admit nothing but fealty and homage. All this is not said loosely and inconsiderately. There is not one of his friends who will not admit its truth. With these characteristics, however he may draw admiration, he cannot inspire love and confidence. The feeling is general, and it is true, that he has no sympathy with the great body of his countrymen, but that he builds his hope of success upon brilliant achievements, on political manoeuvres, on compromises, of which he has as many, and is generally as successful in them as Sir Hugh Evans in the Merry Wives of Windsor, and on the unscrupulous devotion of his upholders and partisans.

Even then, if Mr. Clay were to be supported now once again for the sixth time, by the Whig party, there would be, there could be no hope of his ultimate success; unless indeed, within the last year or two he has himself wholly charged for the better, or new lights have broken in upon the People. Of the fate of the Whigs, should they put Mr. Clay's name forward, let the coming events in twenty of the twenty-six States tell.

The very suspicion that he is to be the candidate, joined to the knowledge of his movements in the last Congress, and his conduct during his retirement, has been sufficient to change a triumphant Harrison majority, in twenty States, into a well-beaten Clay minority. In 1844 the result will be the same.

To raise Mr. Clay is impossible. To sink with him, if the attempt be made, is inevitable.

No!—The Ithaca Journal relates, that while Gen. Root was discoursing in his late whig speech at Ithaca on the interesting and instructive subject of card playing with Henry Clay for a partner, a whig in the assembly interrupted him with the enquiry whether he had not also played cards with Gov. Polk. The General took no notice of the question, and it was repeated; and finally the fall became so universal that he was obliged to respond: "The answer was

not a long one, but quite to the point. The speaker uttered an emphatic NO! and proceeded with his remarks.

THE CHARTER ELECTION of this village was held on Tuesday, and resulted in the choice of two democratic Trustees and three whig. The Republican calls this "a glorious victory." The whigs so consider it without a doubt, as the smallest favors are thankfully received this year. But how stands the balance sheet?

1st Ward, whig, N. B. Booth elected trustee by 11 majority, and S. Peterson assessor. No other assessor run.

2d Ward, democratic, J. B. Abbott elected trustee by 5 majority, and R. Bartlett, assessor, by 6.

3d Ward, democratic, J. Munsell trustee by 11 majority, and John Congdon assessor by the same.

4th Ward, whig, J. C. Moore trustee by 15 maj, and A. D. Stockwell assessor by 14.

5th Ward, whig, N. Tucker trustee by 3 majority and El Pratt assessor by 4.

Democratic majorities 16—whig majority 29, or a clean whig majority in the village of THIRTEEN votes!

More than that number of sturdy democrats, over and above whig absentees, we believe, were away; and it is well known that the 5th ward, now whig by 3 majority, is in reality democratic to the back bone. Our friends lost it by over confidence. Too many of them suffered themselves to be absent; and of those who remained, too voted for the whig nominees from personal considerations, which, we think they would not have done if they had supposed it would make any difference in the result.

LEUT. GOV. DICKINSON returned to his residence on Monday. During his absence in the western part of the State, we are informed, he addressed our democratic friends on ten different occasions, and assemblies, numbering in the aggregate probably One Hundred Thousand People. The best spirit prevails throughout the entire west.

The Republican calls the charge which represents Mr. Clay as having said that if he could not have Black slaves he must have white ones, "an exploded slander." How exploded? Mr. Clay denies it, we admit; but those who heard his speech affirm that he did say so, and on referring to an old file of the National Intelligencer we believe, it proves to have been thus reported at the time. In the same column the Republican says that Gov. Polk's father was a Tory! Isn't the Republican a little mistaken? Wasn't it his grandfather? That's the whig story, and the Republican ought to tell it as the rest do, or it will gain no credit for it all. But the democrats and the citizens of Mecklenburg give a very different account of the whole matter. They say that Gov. Polk's father was an honest intelligent farmer and his grandfather an officer in the Revolution who did good service for his country, and that the grandson, James K. will be the next PRESIDENT of the U. States.

The Republican says that Gov. Polk, while a member of Congress, on several occasions voted against granting pensions to Revolutionary soldiers, and wonders if any revolutionary patriot can be found to vote for such a man! A certain charge against Clay it calls an "exploded slander," by what name would it be proper to call this against Polk? The Journal of Commerce shows that Gov. Polk voted, while a member, a large number of times on pension bills and amendments to pension bills. In every instance when the bills were fair and liberal, he advocated them and voted for them; in several instances when the bills were partial, excluding certain classes of soldiers from their benefits, he voted against them, at the same time using all his efforts to obtain something better. Is there any reason in this revolutionary soldiers should not vote for Polk?

Yesterday was the day for the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse. In addition to Governor, LEUT. GOVERNOR and Presidential Electors, four Canal Commissioners, in accordance with the provisions of the law of last winter, were to be nominated.

SIXTY THOUSAND people, says the Republican, were present at the great whig meeting at Albany! FIFTY THOUSAND people says the Tribune were at the Albany meeting! There are FORTY THOUSAND people here, said the whigs at the time. Intelligent democrats estimated the number at fourteen thousand—but besides these, there were about fifty live coons.

The anti renters of Helderberg have tarred and feathered the Sheriff of Albany County.

SCHOOL LIBRARY MONEY.—We are requested by the town superintendent of Schools for this town, to state, that the recent school laws require the trustees of districts to expend the Library money for books &c before the first day of October; and the penalty for delay or neglect is forfeiture of the next appropriation. We suggest to trustees of districts, whose Library money, apportioned last April, is unexpended in the hands of the town superintendent, that less than one month remains to them for the discharge of this official duty. We hope that all who are delinquents will seasonably attend to this notice, and avoid perplexity to themselves and loss to their districts.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—The September number of this magazine is received, and maintains fully its previous reputation. We notice articles from the editor, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, H. T. Tuckerman and T. S. Arthur. The embellishments of the number are good. "Ways of Pleasantry," is a beautiful soft mozzotto—the others are "Gen. Scott and John Brant" and "Childhood."

ARTHUR'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.—We have received the September number of this Magazine, edited by the well known and popular writer, T. S. Arthur. It is the first of the work we have seen, and we like it. It is more every day, more sensible, more practical, than the other periodicals of its kind. Its aim would seem to be to benefit and instruct, as well as to amuse. Its embellishments are of a high order, and its typography and general appearance chaste and beautiful. Published monthly by E. Ferretti & Co. Philadelphia, at the low price of \$2 per annum.

ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.—The grand manager of Raymond & Co., accompanied by the famous Lion tamer, HERR DRIESBACH, it will be seen by the advertisement in another column, will be in Binghamton on the 13th inst. The collection of animals is said to be unusually large, and the performances magnificent.

[From the Geneva Courier.]

Now from the trumpets' brazen throat brays forth The note of expectation. Forth the crowd All eager rush to view the mighty scene.

First, 'mid gay banners gorgeously displayed, Shines a Triumphant Car. Four Elephants, Of matchless form and strength, and ponderous bulk, In scarlet robes all flaming to the view, Harnessed in state before the huge machine, Progressing slow, amaze the gazing crowd; And shew enchantment o'er the wondrous scene.

In long procession, next appear the cars Whose grimly brooding o'er their defiance vile, The monsters of the savage wilds confound— Lions and Tigers, Bears and spotted Fards— Yell forth grim terrors as they pass along.

The tents are set, the iron bars removed; Forth with a roar the Afric Lion springs, Rejecting to his front the Tigress' view, Exhibiting bounds; the graceful Leopard glides Down from his den, while deep amazement fills

The gazing multitude. But deeper awe Pervades the scene, when DRIESBACH'S self appears, And all his magic power exulting plies; When at a word the monsters of the wild Quail their stout looks, and all submissive lie Low on the earth and lick their masters' feet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western arrived in N. York on Saturday afternoon, and the Hibernia at Boston on Sunday evening, bringing advices. The intelligence is not very important.

Queen Victoria has another son. The Cabinet ministers and Great Officers of State rode by railroad eighteen miles and a quarter in eighteen minutes, to see the baby!

Washington Irving had arrived in Paris on leave of absence of two months from his diplomatic duties in Spain. He was to proceed to London.

Mehemet Ali had abdicated the government of Egypt in favor of his son Ibrahim.

Commercial matters are generally favorable, though less active. Cotton after having been very lively, was dull again. The prospect for crops was good.

The Burn's festival, in compliment to the sons of the poet, was held on the banks of the Doon, a spot consecrated by the genius of the bard. Most of the rank and talent of Scotland were present.

The fourth daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and wife of his Royal Highness Frederick of Hesse, an accomplished young lady some 19 years of age, was dead.

Joseph Bonaparte is dead. He died at Florence on the 28th July after a long illness.—His brothers Louis and Jerome were with him. Joseph was once King of Naples, and afterwards of Spain. He resided many years in N. Jersey.

The Princess de Joinville has a daughter.

Affairs between France and Morocco were critical, just at the point of an adjustment, or of energetic fighting. An express of Aug. 15, announced that the Prince de Joinville had commenced the bombardment of Tangier.

State Fair & Cattle-Show AT FOURKEEPSIE, ON THE 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH DAYS OF SEPTEMBER.

I. The first day will be devoted to the trial of Plows and other Implements, and the arrangement of specimens on the Fair-Grounds. (The Plowing Match is not included in the trial of implements, and occurs on the last day.)

The Second and Third days (Wednesday and Thursday) are devoted to the Public Exhibition, award of Premiums, Addresses, &c.

II. Tow-boats leaving Troy and Albany on Monday, the 16th, will take all cattle and other specimens designed for exhibition, including what is brought from the west or east by the liberality of the Railroad Companies. The regular Poughkeepsie tow-boats will bring up stock and other articles from New-York; and the numerous steam and tow-boats from intermediate points on the Hudson will accommodate the people in their respective vicinities. Ample arrangements are made for steamboat accommodations for visitors, however great the number proceeding to and from the Fair. Travellers passing up or down the Hudson, may spend a few hours pleasantly at the Fair, and take the next succeeding boats; and persons resident in New York and elsewhere, may find the excursion very pleasant in affording views of the Highlands in passing by daylight.

III. FARMERS, Fruit-Growers, Dairy-men, Florists, and all others engaged in Rural Pursuits are requested to send specimens in all branches of their business—whether horses, cattle, sheep or hogs—grain, vegetables, fruits or flowers—butter, cheese, silk or woollen goods, farming implements, &c.

IV. MECHANICS and Manufacturers, in all branches of business, (especially in those branches most essential to the comfort or convenience of the farming and laboring community,) will find their interests in transmitting specimens of all sorts of goods and implements manufactured by them—for exhibiting which, one of the large buildings is specially reserved.

V. THE LADIES will find the largest and best of the four large buildings, reserved for the display of their industry and taste—for needle-work, silk and other home-made cloth—flowers, fruits, butter, cheese, honey, &c. No pains will be spared to render this branch of the Fair satisfactory; and Ladies in different counties are respectfully invited to favor the society with contributions of the above description.

VI. THE ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered by Mr. BANCROFT; and the assemblage will be addressed by various gentlemen from other States as well as this.

VII. The decisions of the thirty committees appointed to award the five hundred premiums, will be read by the respective chairmen after the Annual Address, when the premiums (equivalent to three thousand dollars), will be paid at the Business Office.

VIII. One dollar constitutes membership, and entitles the contributor to free admission for his family, and to compete for premiums. No charge is made to persons sending good for exhibition. Admission for visitors, one shilling each; and one dollar for each carriage and inmates driven around the exhibition inside the enclosure.

IX. Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, as no money will be received at the gates. Gentlemen, especially those in company with ladies, may save much trouble by procuring tickets at some of the stores in Poughkeepsie, where they will be left for sale, so as to avoid the immense crowd usually pressing around ticket offices and gates on such occasions.

X. An efficient Police, directed by the sheriff of the county and a spirited committee of the citizens of Poughkeepsie, will ensure order in all respects—although it is but proper to remark that the sense of propriety which has hitherto prevailed at the State Fairs, scarcely requires such precautions for preserving order.

XI. Delegates and officers of agricultural societies and all other public institutions of this state, together with the gentleman of the Newspaper Press, and all officers and committeemen of the State Society, are requested to report their names at the Business Office, immediately on their arrival in Poughkeepsie.

XII. The officers of the Society, or some of them, may be found at all hours during the three days, by applying at the Business Office, where the locations of the several committees, together with other information concerning the arrangements, may be obtained. Persons desiring further information, meantime may address Gen. Davis or George Wilkinson at Poughkeepsie, or Henry O'Reilly, Recording Secretary