

derived it from the greatest of modern statesmen, Edmund Burke. He urged its adoption on the British government, in the early stages of our revolution, and if the obstinate and infatuated statesman Lord North then at the head of affairs had listened to his warning voice, it may be doubted whether our revolution would have taken place; but events were ordered otherwise. The voice of wisdom was unheeded, and the revolution followed, with all its consequences, which have so greatly changed the condition of the world.

I have thus hastily, and without the advantage of previous reflection, replied to the arguments of the Senator from Massachusetts. I would have been much gratified, if a course better suited the magnitude of the subject, and more favorable for full and deliberate discussion, had been adopted; but as it is, I have passed over no argument as far as I can remember, which he advanced, and I trust, have replied to none which I have not successfully refuted.

I shall now conclude with a few remarks in reply to the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Southard.) He tells us that he will not bid for the new states. (I regret, said Mr. C., that I do not see him in his place.) Does he mean to intimate, that in introducing this bill, I am bidding for them? If he does, I throw back the injurious imputation. I indignantly repel the charge. No, sir, I am not a bidder. What I have done, has been from an honest conviction of duty; and not less for the benefit of the old than the new states. The measure I conscientiously believe would be alike serviceable to both.

[Mr. Southard, who had been absent, here returned to the chamber. Mr. C. seeing him, repeated his remarks, on which Mr. S. disclaimed having said any thing like what Mr. C. understood him to have said. On which Mr. C. resumed.]

I am happy to hear it. I felt confident that the Senator could not intend to cast so injurious an imputation on me, and I rejoice to hear from his own lips the frank and honorable disclosure he has made.

But I not only believe the measure to be beneficial and expedient, but I firmly believe it to be indispensable, in order to restore the Government to a sound and healthy condition.

The tendency of our system to centralism, with its ruinous consequences, can be no longer denied. To counteract this, its patronage must be curtailed. There are three great sources to which its immense patronage may be mainly traced, and by which the Government is enabled to exert such an immense control over the public opinion—the public lands, the Post-Office, and the currency. The first may be entirely removed. This will cut it up, root and branch. By a single stroke we would not only trench this growing and almost boundless source of patronage, but also free ourselves from the pressure of an immense mass of business which enmeshes our legislation, and divides and distracts our attention; and this would be done without impairing, in the long run, our pecuniary resources. In addition, the measure would place the Senators from the new states on the same equal and independent footing in this chamber, with ourselves. In such results who would not rejoice? The Senators from the new states would especially have cause to rejoice in the change. Relieve them from dependant condition of their states, and they would be found in the front ranks, sustaining the laws and the constitution against the encroachments of power.

But the Senator from New Jersey tells us that we have no power to pass this bill, as it would be in violation of the ordinance, which makes the public land a common fund for the benefit of all the states, and that we, as trustees, are bound to administer it strictly in reference to the object of the trust. In reply I might ask the Senator how he can reconcile his construction of the ordinance with the constant practice of the Government, in which, if I mistake not, it has been sustained by his vote? How many grants have been made out of the public domain to colleges, academies, asylums for the deaf and dumb, and other institutions of like character? If such concessions be consistent with the provisions of the ordinance, what prevents this bill from being so also? But I rest not my reply on that ground. I meet the Senator according to his interpretation of the ordinance. I assert boldly the disposition this bill proposes to make of the portion of public domain within the new states, is the very best under existing circumstances that can be made, regarding in reference to the common interest of all the states. Let it be borne in mind that all sides agree the new states will soon be able to command their terms, when others less favorable to the common interest may be imposed. If we of the old states make it a point to hold on to the last, they will by a necessary re-action, make a point to extort all they can when they get the power. But if we yield in time, a durable arrangement may be made mutually beneficial and satisfactory to both parties.

The Senator farther objects, that if this bill should pass, its provisions would be extended from necessity to all states which may hereafter be admitted into the Union. I must say, I see no such necessity; but my present impression is that such would be the course that wisdom would dictate. According to my mode of thinking, all the revenue we may derive from the sales of land in a state, after its admission, is not to be compared in importance to its independence as a sovereign member of the Union; for there is no danger of the falling of our institutions for the want of pecuniary means

while there is no small danger of their overthrow from the growing and absorbing attraction of this central power.

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1837.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

We had not in due time, measured the Kitchen Cabinet's Farewell, and the inaugural of Mr. Van Buren, which almost exclusively occupied our last week's paper, or we should have postponed one of them for matter previously prepared and in type, of which we now give the following:

The Terre-Haute Courier seems to be intent upon its false premises to make an "ex-member of Congress" suffer political martyrdom for our expressed doubts of the propriety and policy of continuing the central canal to Evansville. The course of that paper towards the gentleman alluded to, has always been of a like kind during his canvass, and when he was elected, no paper in the state was more subservient to his views or more ready to defend his course. We corrected the false charge of "malign influence" that paper brought forward. We now state to Mr. Dowling that the ex-member has no concern in our editorial matter, and we rejoice if it be that our opinions in relation to the canal south of White river to Evansville, correspond with the father of internal improvement in our state. The Courier only shows its malice, and should discuss the value of the expensive and unnecessary extension to Evansville, without defaming one who has rendered signal services as an internal improvement man. No man of common sense can view those who object to that extension, as opposed to the other proper and necessary works in the "system," as it is termed. The facts we promulge cannot be blotted out by rant and falsehood.

The Plough Boy, published by J. W. Osborn, charges us with saying "there is the cross-cut canal, and the canal from Lafayette to Terre-Haute; the one runs thro' a poor country, connecting two rivers, while the other follows the direction of a river; they can be dispensed with." This is a piece of the false charges made against us in relation to the same subject matter in other quarters—intended to deceive the readers of that paper, but few of whom may know what we have said, and published no doubt with an oblique view to operate unjustly in the approaching congressional contest. Our readers know the charge of the Plough Boy is gratuitous. Our remarks tending to show the folly of spending large sums of borrowed money to construct a canal south of the forks of White river, cannot make us inimical to the cross-cut from Terre-Haute; nor our conviction that the Wabash and Erie Canal should have stopped at Lafayette, will not cause any rational man to believe we are opposed to the entire system. Such attempts to injure and delude, argues the existence of political designs, that only need exposure to banish into "thin air."

An Address to Young Men will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. The young gentlemen of this place are respectfully invited to attend. The seats in the middle part of the house will be appropriated for their accommodation.

ATTENTION.

MR. CARBINGTON—Please to inform one of your subscribers, why the Volunteer Company raised by our young men, is not going ahead. Are they not willing to turn out, or have they ever been called out by the proper Officer?

Vincennes, March 30, 1837.

[We will answer the enquiry, by stating that the "proper Officer" has not called his Company out in consequence of not having received his commission; but we do hope that the necessary steps will now be taken to remove all doubts of the progression of the Company.]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

At a meeting of the friends of Ireland on Wednesday the 15th ult. the following persons were appointed a Committee of arrangement for the purpose of celebrating St. Patrick's Day:

PATRICK DORAN, JOHN EWING, JOHN MURPHY, ROBERT SMITH, GEORGE DAVIS, WILLIAM HAYES, A. R. CRUIKSHANK.

Agreeably to previous invitations a numerous and respectable company of the citizens of Vincennes, assembled at Mr. E. Jewell's Hotel on Friday evening the 17th ult. and sat down to an elegant supper. The cloth being removed, Mr. Patrick Doran was called to the Chair, and Mr. Geo. Davis, and William Hayes were appointed Vice Presidents, Robert Smith and John J. Cruikshank, Secretaries—when the following toasts were drank on the occasion.

After the 12th regular toast, John Ewing, Esq. rose and made a few appropriate remarks.

Nothing occurred to interrupt the pleasure of the evening.

1. *The day we celebrate.*—It excites sweet yet painful recollections of a patron saint, and an oppressed country.

2. *The Green Isle of the Ocean.*—May it ever be the birth place of those who in the cause of freedom, would follow in the wake of a Grattan, a Henry, an Emmet, or a Montgomery—at the bar or in the battle-field in the cause of the oppressed.

3. *Daniel O'Connell.*—May his efforts to throw off the galling yoke of Britain be so crowned with success, that he

sight of an English hireling may be as rare as that of a snake or toad in our favored land.

4. *Robert Emmet.*—While patriotism has a votary, freedom a friend, or the descendants of Irishmen a birth-place, his memory will be cherished.

5. *The memory of Montgomery.*—One out of the many of Ireland's estimable gifts to establish freedom in America.

6. *The sons of Erin throughout the world.*—When the United States struggled for liberty, their services were in requisition, and have been freely acknowledged. Let them at home but assert their liberty, and a draft on us shall be duly honored.

7. *The land of our adoption.*—May we who have suffered under the oppressive yoke of monarchy, be first on the ramparts in protection of American liberty.

8. *The memory of Geo. Washington.*—An honest man is the noblest work of God.

9. *The President of the U. States.*—So far his conduct has been free from blame; and so long as he continues so, he deserves the approbation of his political friends and opponents.

10. *Gen. Andrew Jackson.*—The hero and the statesman, whose life has been spent in the service of his country. Well has he deserved the meed of praise which his countrymen have awarded him.

11. *Indiana.*—When her various works of internal improvements are in full operation, her roads and canals, like the veins and arteries in the human system, will give life and energy to her extremest boundary.

12. *The projectors and advocates of our internal improvements.*—who so nobly sustained them during their dark and cloudy infancy, until by the signature of our present patriotic Governor, it emerged forth in the full effulgence of unanimous approbation.

13. *The Fair—Irland.*—The land of love and beauty—her sons are never wanting in regard to the fair.

Volunteer Toasts.

By the President, P. Doran. *The human family.*—Let there be no distinction on account of clime or soil—honesty and capacity are the true passports to honor.

By the Vice President, George Davis. *The Irish.*—They may be duped, they won't be dared—fitter to practice than to plan—and if the field of fame be lost, it won't be by an Irishman.

By the 2d Vice President, Wm. Hayes. *The land of our birth and the land of our adoption.*

By Robert Smith, Secretary. *The land we live in and the land we left.*

By John S. Cruikshank, 2d Secretary. *The memory of Benjamin Franklin.*—whose sentiment was "where liberty dwells there is my country."

By A. R. Cruikshank. *Irland.*—May she soon throw off the English yoke—she will then be

"Great, glorious and free,

First Isle of the ocean, first gem of the sea."

By Dr. Somes. *Civil and Religious Liberty.*—The first without licentiousness and the last without sectarianism.

By John B. Martin. *The memory of Thomas Jefferson.*—A firm patriot, an able statesman; the advocate of civil and religious liberty, and a bold defender of the rights of man.

By Dr. Stahl. *The town of Vincennes.*—May she continue to prosper, and may her prosperity teach her enemies the truth of the proverb "*non in verbis sed in rebus.*"

By S. Hill, Esq. *Irland.*—Among her patriot sons, may there be one who, like the stripling of Israel, will meet and successfully combat the gigantic greatness of the British power.

By J. S. Haskins. *America.*—The Asylum of the oppressed—may she ever continue to receive them with open arms.

By E. M. Huntington. *Sam'l. Smith, Jr.*—By birth an Irishman, by adoption an American. He was a man of clear head, generous heart, and lofty honor—His memory will flourish in our hearts like the ever-green and fragrant magnolia of the clime where his ashes repose.

By John Ewing. *Irland.*—May the political condition of her brave sons at home impress the value of constitutional liberty on all of them in the U. S. and secure its maintenance in defiance of party schemes, no matter who is in office.

By Gen. W. A. Twigg. *The patriot Port of Ireland.*—Many have sung, but none so sweet as he—"here's a health to thee Tom Moore."

By H. Abdlil. *Washington Irvin.*—A specimen of American literature.

By M. O'Byrne. *The friends of Ireland*—influenced by the principles of liberty, and sustained by the sympathy and co-operation of the good and wise—their cause shall ultimately triumph.

By E. M. Huntington. *The memory of Col. Figo.*

By R. N. Carnan. *The sons of Ireland*—who now celebrate the day—May oppression never cause them to think they are still in Ireland.

By John Collins, Esq. *Life, love and liberty.*

By Samuel Judah. *Capt. R. Buntin.*

By Wm. Meuire. *Our Host, Mr. Jewell.*—If he don't adorn the body, his table and bar show that he is fully competent to make selections to fill the belly of the most fastidious.

Some of the friends of the cause being unable to attend, sent the following toasts with their compliments to the Committee of arrangement for their invitation, &c.

From John Murphy, Esq. of Washington. *Irland.*—May the patriotism which stimulated her true friends in the worse days of her persecution, still continue to grow purer and stronger, until all her grievances are completely "expunged."—She will then be again "*Erin go bragh.*"

From Dr. Coffey, of Washington. *Irland, the dear land of our birth.*—May we ere long, hear of her triumph over the enemies of her domestic peace.

From Samuel Smith of Vincennes. *Union among Irishmen of every denomination.*

From Nathan'l Hammatt of Vincennes. *The memory of Samuel Smith.*

From the Washington Reformer.

The progress of Royalty.

The Pageant.—We have not before alluded to the late coronation scene—for such it has been called by some more favorable to the Usurper than we—simply because the whole parade was such as left us unwilling to describe. The "pride, pomp and circumstance" which were made to grace the royal ceremony filled many other booms beside ours with sentiments of disgust and indignation. Many retired from the scene with solemn convictions that this country is rapidly travelling the downward road to mingle with the common dust of past Republics. It was humiliating to behold thousands of rational beings congregated together to worship the mere idols of their own framing. Gazing upon the assembled multitude we could not but contrast the scene with that when the Father of his Country took the oath of office. He did so in a quiet chamber, before a few witnesses—no gathering together of the multitudes—no splendid pageant—no glittering equipage—no sounds of martial music—no trainbands with brandished swords and fixed bayonets—no declamatory appeals—no loud buzzes—no pomp of ceremony, nor royal pile of laurels, were deemed necessary to signalize the event. An honest patriot took an honest oath in private, to support the constitution of his country—a country he had saved from the fetters of a foreign tyranny. But, in the case to which we now refer, far different was the scene—all the circumstances and ceremonies we have recounted above were made to yield their garish tribute to the sickening scene. As a nation sinks in spirit, and the love of liberty and independence waxes cold, the gorgeous trappings of outward forms & ceremonies rise up to amuse, to deceive, & to ensnare. Kings owe the possession of their power to the glitter of their crowns—the splendor of their courts and the solemn pomp and parade of their ceremonies. Mr. Van Buren well knows this—and he has adopted the proper course to sustain his usurpation. Men are so constituted as to be ever made the willing dupes of show and ceremony. When we saw him approaching the gaping crowd, seated by the side of his departed majesty, drawn by four stately steeds, in a splendid vehicle made of the fragments of the constitution, (significant fact!) surrounded by armed bands in glittering trappings, and marshalled by the clang of sounding of instruments, playing the celebrated "Royal Scottish Air," "*Wax'd the King not Cuckoo!*" we could realize nothing that claimed the slightest connection with the simplicity of a republican government—but every thing that belonged to a royal procession passing into Westminster Hall. It was a CORONATION in all except the crown. The glittering boudle was absent but nothing else. Similar reflections passed through other minds; and we heard from more lips than one, when the armed cavalcade was seen advancing, the smothered tones of suppressed indignation—"*This is too bad!*"

The scene continued. A way was made through the dense crowd assembled on the steps of the Eastern Portico, and the late incumbent, with his favorite, mounted up into the temporary throne prepared for them. Other of the nobility gathered around them, and the speech was read to the greedy and gazing subjects. No interruption was made, save when a large man, who appeared in front of the throne, waved a wand in order to instruct the hearers when to shout. A few—and, for the sake of the national honor, we are glad to say BUT A FEW—obeyed the indications. The oaths were administered—the music struck up—the trained bands fell into line and the gorgeous array proceeded to the palace to hail the Usurper in his princely halls. We were not of them. We had seen enough to convince us that the progress of royalty was more rapid in this country than we had anticipated. We cared not to witness the conclusion of the pageant, but we understood that a yet more remarkable part of the ceremony was acted before the palace. An armed force was stationed at the door with fixed bayonets, to keep off the "filthy mechanics," who might feel curious to pry into the secrets of the royal household. Many humble citizens we hear, were driven back at the bayonet's point. We do not vouch for this on our own observation, but the authority on which the statement is made may, we think be relied on.

Now then let the people think of these things. If they are tired of the republican simplicity of their Government, let them say so. We will answer for it, that those who are now in power are as tired of it as they. If they want a king, they may know that the significant tune has already been struck up—"*What'll be King but Charles?*"

The Fetters of the Press.

In the following remarks, from the celebrated Dr. Channing, of Boston, we think no one who has had any experience in the conduct of a newspaper press, will hesitate to concur. Free as our country is, perhaps there is no other nation, which enjoys the benefit of an enlightened press where the latter is, at times, more trampled, than is our own, by the despotism of party individuals. It is unreasonable to expect, that the interests of law, truth, and good government, can be long and successfully vindicated, unless the community sustain, on the part of the conductors, of the press, the utmost freedom and liberality of opinion, consistent with the claims of individual justice and general morality. With us no man should be proscribed for his political sentiments; and perhaps Mr. Jefferson uttered one of his finest sayings, when he remarked, that there was no danger in error, as long as truth was left free to combat it. Let every man be heard. Time will test the truth and substance of his doctrines.

[South Ad.]

"The newspaper press is fettered among us by its dependence on subscribers, among whom there are not a few intolerant enough to withdraw their patronage, if an editor give publicity to articles which contradict their cherished opinions or shock their party prejudices, or seem to clash with their interests. In such a state of things, few newspapers can be expected to afford to an unpopular individual or party, however philanthropic and irreproachable, an opportunity of being heard by the public. Editors engage in their vocation like other men for a support; and communications, which will thin their subscription list, will of course find little favor at their hands. Much reproach is sometimes thrown on them for

their want of moral independence; but the root of the evil lies in the intolerance of the community. One result of this state of things is, that the newspaper press fails of one of its chief duties, which is to stem corrupt opinion, to stay the excesses of popular passions. It generally swells, seldom arrests the violence of the multitude. The very subjects, on which the public mind may most need to be reformed, are most likely to be excluded from its columns. Another evil result is, the increase of the number and violence of parties. Conscientious men who cannot obtain a hearing through the common newspapers, are compelled to league for the support of papers, of their own, and in speaking through these organs they are tempted to an extravagance and bitterness which they would have shunned, had they used other vehicles.—I have understood that a principle cause for the formation of the Antimasonic party was the fact, that after the abduction and murder of Morgan, most of our editors shrunk from exposing the atrociousness of that outrage, lest they should lose their masonic subscribers.

I cannot easily conceive of a greater good to a city, than the establishment of a newspaper by men of superior ability and moral independence, who should judge all parties and public measures by the standard of the Christian law, who should uncompromisingly speak the truth and adhere to the right, who should make it their steady aim to form a just and lofty public sentiment, and who should, at the same time, give to upright and honorable men an opportunity of making known their opinions on matters of general interest, however opposed to the opinions and passions of the day. In the present stage of society, when newspapers form the reading of all classes, and the chief reading of multitudes, the importance of the daily press cannot be overrated. It is a power which should be wielded by the best minds in the community. The office of editor is one of solemn responsibility, and the community should encourage the most gifted and virtuous men to assume it, by liberally compensating their labor, and by according to them that freedom of thought and speech, without which no mind puts forth all its vigor, and which the highest minds rank among their dearest rights and blessings.

In the foregoing brief extract there is much serious and important truth that every friend of our free institutions should reflect upon attentively.

Illinois.—The Legislature has adjourned. The Bank investigation has increased the credit of the institution.

The Free Press says—A bill for the removal of the Seat of Government has passed both branches of the Legislature. On Monday the 28, ult. Springfield was selected by a joint vote of both Houses, after several ballottings. The removal is to take place after 1840. provided some subsequent Legislature does not interfere.

A Celebrated Prediction of Col. Benton came to pass.—"We must look forward to the time," says the Colonel, "when the public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled; when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent, when the nomination by the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants MY vote, and I want HIS patronage; I will VOTE as he wishes, and he will GIVE me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man?" And what is the government of one man but a monarchy? Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance.

DIED.—On the 25th ult. at the residence of her parents in Carlisle, Ia. Frances Amanda, only daughter of Mr. Benjamin F. and Mrs. Jane S. Owen—age 2 years and 8 months.

STEAM-BOAT REGISTER.

Arrivals.

March 24 Coquette from —
Shylock from mouth of Wabash
Victor from Cincinnati
Elk from Louisville
Tide from Lafayette
Lily from —
Pittsburgh from ports above
Shylock from —
Signal from Lafayette
Tusculum from Louisville
Concord from Lafayette
Fox from —
Tide from the mouth of the Wabash
Monroe from Lafayette
Coquette from —
Aid from Louisville
Shylock from the mouth Wabash

Departures.

March 24 Coquette for ports above
Shylock for " "
Victor for Lafayette
Elk for ports above
Tide for the Ohio River
Lily for Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh for the Ohio River
Shylock for the mouth of the Wabash
Signal " Louisville
Tusculum for the mouth Wabash
Concord for the Ohio River
Fox for Louisville
Tide for ports above
Monroe for Louisville
Coquette for " "
Aid for ports above
Shylock " "

The Wabash River is in good boating order—high enough to admit boats of the first class.

YOUTH'S LIBRARY.

THE youth's Library of Vincennes has just received an additional supply of Books. Any person wishing to become a member, can have a share by paying one dollar, and a contribution of fifty cents semi-annually.

GEORGE D. HAY.

Vincennes, March, 30, 1837—47-3t.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Knox County that he will send a choice collection of Apple trees to Vincennes, where they will be exposed for sale about the first of April. They are principally Winter Fruit, well grafted, and equal to any fruit in the Western Country.

GEORGE F. WHITWORTH.

South Hanover, March, 20 1837—44-3t.

DISSOLUTION OF Partnership.

THE partnership, heretofore existing under the firm of WHEELER & BAILY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and H. D. WHEELER is duly authorized to close the business of the firm. All persons who are indebted to said firm, will please call on him and settle their respective dues without delay as the business of the firm must be closed.

H. D. WHEELER.

THOS. C. BAILY.

March 28, 1837—44—

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF KNOX COUNTY.

Inasmuch as a constitutional number of members to transact business and to elect officers for the ensuing year, failed to attend at the late annual meeting; we hereby request a general meeting of the members at the Court House on the first Monday of May next, (being the day the board doing business convene) to determine various matters of interest—and we request this notification may be remembered and attended to.

Respectfully,

JACOB HARPER, } Directors.
WM. SCOTT, }
JOHN EWING. }

(The following report of the directors is yet to be concurred in by the society.)

In obedience to a constitutional duty enjoined upon the directors of the Agricultural Society of Knox county, the following annual report is respectfully presented to the society. The salutary effects of the proceedings of the society, as evidenced in every public manner, more particularly by a pleasing increase of members, are truly gratifying; and continued action cannot now fail to produce lasting benefit. We have been remiss in our intercourse with the present society; this can be remedied by appointing delegates the present year, and the movements of all our sister societies throughout the state, will then become familiar. In many new counties, and new settlements, their progress may be slow; but exertion on the part of a few, will not fail in due time, to bring forth the desired result. The real interests of the Farmers, are now known to be so closely and indissolubly connected with those of the merchant and mechanic, that a great extension of membership is certainly to be expected. Every calling and profession, should aid to extend and improve the field of domestic industry.

The Treasurer has reported twenty dollars and seventy-five cents now remaining in his hands, the amount actually due by members not ascertained, but this added to the annual contributions, will show the pecuniary concerns of the society to be quite easy. The premiums paid last September, amounted to near one hundred dollars, and it is truly a matter of surprise, that some articles of general production in the country, and some in common use, for which premiums had been offered, (wheat, cheese, ploughs and cultivators of the number) were not presented in the exhibition room. This will rarely happen hereafter—superior industry, excellence and reward, when properly and known, will not fail to attract attention, and excite honorable emulation. There were certainly some remarkably fine animals of various kinds exhibited at the last Fair, and the specimens of different kinds of woolen manufacture far excelled any previous display—an omission in relation to premiums, should not again occur; the name of the produce, or owner of the article should invariably be published. Mere desire of gain seldom yields, or strives to yield, any thing above mediocrity; but publish the distinction and honor follows—this will enhance the intrinsic value and extend the influence of all our proceedings. One other suggestion: the address of last year was not published in pamphlet form, and no expense was incurred to the society by its publication in a newspaper. Would it not be better to give such matter hereafter, the more interesting and prominent form of a pamphlet? A portion of this board think that the money required for this purpose cannot be more usefully expended. It is believed the society should act upon enlarged views, as occasion requires, and the most intelligent farmer will not hesitate to say, he can still learn something of the business he follows by reading about it. Throughout our state, the farmers are awakening to their true interest; and an interchange of thought with the annals of each society (as seems to have been contemplated by the 6th clause of the 2nd article of your constitution,) would certainly prove to be beneficial.

The Board have regretted to learn that Mr. Judah has resigned his station as President of the society. The distinguished intelligence and zeal, with which he pursued proper measures to promote the object of our organization; and his unremitting sense of duty, strengthened by the evidence afforded of rendering desired service, leave the society largely indebted to him, and should be long remembered.

The following list of premiums for the September Fair is submitted for approval; and we desire the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th rules adopted last March for the government of the last Fair, to be appended to this report for the next ensuing. The list embraces some articles in addition to those heretofore appreciated; and under the conviction that the exhibition as well as the reward of past endeavors tends to encourage new efforts, premiums are now extended to some animals of mature growth.

For the best yearling Stead Colt,	\$5 00
" " " " " " " " " "	5 00
" " " " " " " " " "	5 00
The 1st and 2nd best yearling Bulls, each	5 00
" " " " " " " " " "	5 00
For the best Bull Calf, improved stock	3 00
" " " " " " " " " "	3 00
" " " " " " " " " "	3 00
Bull not less than 3 year old	5 00
1st and 2nd best yearling Boars, each	3 00
" " " " " " " " " "	3 00
" " " " " " " " " "	3 00
" " " " " " " " " "	3 00
For the best Spring mule colt,	2 00
For the best milch cow, exhibited with vouchers,	5 00
For the 1st and 2d best cheeses, (to weigh at least 15 lbs.—each	4 00
For the 1st and 2d best pairs of May butter (to weigh at least 20 lbs.—each	3 00