POLITICAL.

MAINE.—A committee of citizens of Bangor state publicly that Gen. Chamberlain in 1856 voted for Hannibal Hamlin for Governor, and that in 1864, at the time of the taking of the soldiers' vote, while he was lying on the bank in hospital at Annapolis, Md., shot through from hip to hip, with little hope of recovery, he insisted upon being carried on a litter to the place of voting that he might cast what he then supposed would be his last vote for President Lincoln and his country. In his letter accepting the nomination for Governor, Gen. Chamberlain says: "The position of the Union majority in Congress on the questions of reconstructed States so that the cause of human rights is safe in their hands, shows all the hearts of the people are in earnest in this matter, and they mean that no step shall be taken backward. This is no time for halting or looking on our banner, equal civil and political rights to all men."

MASSACHUSETTS.—Col. King and Gen. Gordon Granger are both pressed for the place of United States Marshal in the Boston District. It is said that the President has conditionally promised to appoint King.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Convention amendatory of the State Constitution, which will be held on the first Tuesday of November next, is to be limited in its action to the following propositions: 1. To enable soldiers to vote during time of war, while absent from the State. 2. To abolish all to Polons test. 3. To increase the Senate. 4. To diminish the House. 5. To make provision for future amendments of the Constitution.

VERMONT.—United States Senator Poland writes a letter quieting the report that he has caused certain removals in the St. Albans's District. Referring to the removal of Collector Clapp and the appointment of Gen. Stannard, he says: "The change was not asked or made upon political grounds at all, but wholly on the ground that Gen. Stannard was a brave and gallant soldier, who had suffered for his country, and needed the place, while Mr. Clapp, a civilian and a man of wealth, who had held the office for five years, did not need it." *The Middlebury Register* publishes another letter from Judge Poland, in which he is aware that efforts are being made to defame his character as a sound and true Republican, and a Vermont Protectionist. He says that the tariff was never strictly a party question, and that "the existing tariff, so far as it shields the wool interest, is mainly owing to that portion of the Democrats who represent the manufacturer. We pay the producer of wool gets no more, if so much, for his wool in the present inflated currency as he formerly obtained in specie, the wool manufacturer gets two or three times as much for his cloth."

NEW-YORK.—Referring to the proposition that an earlier day be fixed for the State Convention, *The Buffalo Express* favors its assembling in the middle of August. There are strong reasons why the "Union Republican party" should take the field early this year, and subjects pecuniarily interesting and important must be discussed before the November election.

An exchange says there are seven Johnson men in Rochester, formerly Republicans, four of whom are office-holders and three are Democrats. Rochester has 60,000 inhabitants.

The Hornell (Wyoming Co.) Democrat emphatically says that if Judge Comstock runs for Congress it will be on the nomination of honest Conservative Republicans, and in that case "the Democracy can well stand by him." *The Niagara Falls Gazette* thinks ill of this game, and says the fair and independent course to be pursued by Mr. Van Horn leaves no chance to introduce a party-splitting issue in the next Congressional canvass, and Judge Comstock doubtless has the good sense to know it.

NEW-JERSEY.—Gen. Kilpatrick is urged for Congress by *The Somerset Register*.

The Jersey City Standard understands that Gen. E. R. V. Wright having fully recovered his health, will be a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Fifth District. In the First District Benjamin Acton of Salem, Judge Moore of Atlantic, and Mr. Smith, are named for Congress. Scovel defines an independent Democratic nomination. In the Second District, Ex-Gov. Newell will be nominated by the Unionists against Ex-Gov. Fort, Democrat. Stigreaves in the Fifth and Rogers in the Fourth are other Democratic nominations. G. A. Halsey of Newark is mentioned Radically in the Fifth. To secure the majority in the State Senate it is supposed the Democrats will have to elect seven of the nine new members, and it is understood their labors are to be devoted, particularly to Salem and Essex.

PENNSYLVANIA.—President Johnson has been invited to the Democratic mass meeting at Reading, July 18. Gen. Logan will canvass the State for Gen. Geary. *The Tioga Agitator* says it is safe to announce that there is no opposition to the renomination of the Hon. S. S. Wilson for Congress. The Republicans of Fulton County have nominated Gen. W. H. Rosecrans.

The Chambersburg Repository says: The proposition was made in this State by confidants of the President to withdraw the patronage from Mr. Cowan and the Democratic State Central Committee, and place it in the hands of the recognized Union organization, if the President could be allowed some sort of footing in the party, but no Union man would trust those apostate.

The Lancaster Express discovered lately that Mr. James Buchanan had returned to editorial life. Mr. Stevens having offered a resolution in Congress to aid the Republicans in Mexico, Mr. Buchanan at once discovered that it suggested a chance to bring himself out again. He therefore appeared in an editorial in *The Intelligencer*, setting forth that James Buchanan was the original friend of Mexico, that he had made the first tender of assistance to Mexico, &c.

Mr. George Bergner of *The Harrisburg Telegraph*, having been invited by Senator Cowan to become a supporter of the President, writes that Cowan's course has been infamous.

Dr. Washington of Westchester, favorably known in Pennsylvania politics, will doubtless be renominated to the State Senate from Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware Counties. Mr. W. Ward of Delaware has been mentioned for the same position.

The friends of John Hickman of Chester County, will make an effort in his behalf for the United States Senatorship.

Dr. Worthington of Westchester, formerly known in Pennsylvania politics, will doubtless be renominated to the State Senate from Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware Counties. Mr. W. Ward of Delaware has been mentioned for the same position. The friends of John Hickman of Chester County will make an effort in his behalf for the United States Senatorship.

OHIO.—*The Sandusky Register* calls the President's last message "a brevet veto."

Gen. Thomas P. Wildes was a candidate for Secretary of State before the Republican Convention, but, being defeated, the Democracy expected him to bolt, learning which, the General has published a letter, declaring that he is unconditionally in favor of the Republican nominees, and calling upon the soldiers to support them.

At the County Convention held a few days since in Tuscarawas County, hitherto supposed to be one of the strongest Conservative localities, a resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the State Convention to vote for resolutions unconditionally indorsing "my policy," but it was voted down almost unanimously, only three persons voting to sustain it.

The Mount Cheil Press, an able and outspoken Unionist journal published in West Liberty, Ohio, thus criticises the late Union Convention in that State:

"As to numbers and enthusiasm, the late Convention at Columbus was far in advance of its predecessors of many years back. But while it went ahead of others, it fell woefully behind what it should have been. As the delegates began gathering in, their spirit was refreshing; but as the crowd increased and the hour for action approached, this spirit changed, and the air filled with cloudy forebodings. The excitement died out and the Convention felt its way over its responsibility very much as an elephant feels his way over a deep pole bridge. And the most earnest, heartfelt alarm was on the announcement of the platform—not over what it contained, but over what was omitted. Every man was afraid that what he felt and believed would find its way into a wherein and a resolution, and when he found no one was committed to his own convictions, he yelled with delight.

"We have inherited from the old Whig party its two great distinguishing characteristics—its responsibility and its timidity. The first we have damaged, if not destroyed, but the fear remains. We are reminded of what the English statesman, Cobden, said to us some years since. 'Your organization,' he remarked, 'is like a prick. A Democrat comes in with a swagger, as if he had an acknowledged right. Your Republican walks in fear, and comes in with an apology.'

"We never yet met in convention with our good friends of the Union party, that we have not been forced to feel that we were treating with the undertaker. No man speaks above his breath, and in every word we are reminded of our mortality and possible death.

"Hoping for better things, we had been at pains to correspond with nearly all the representative Republicans of the State. Letters reach us from all parts, full of true and beautiful utterances. We met these editors in convention, and a great fear had fallen upon them. The only question before us was, 'how not to say it,' and so we did cowardly under the five amendments, nominated a ticket and went home, hoping the people might not find out what we believed and were about to do. There is not a leading Republican in Ohio who does not believe in universal suffrage and a general amnesty. We have his assurances to this effect in his own hand write. We have his hopes by some secret and unknown way to fetch this about.

"When will the Republican party learn that a giant cannot be roused to kill a fly, and that to hide one's head in the sand is to leave exposed the worst aspect of the body?"

ILLINOIS.—In his speech at Cairo on the 28th, Gen. Logan declared that not the Rebels but the loyal portion shall consider the question and determine on what condition the right of representation, once lost, may be restored. "The right of representation," said Gen. Logan, "belongs to the people acting through their representatives, and not to any one man. It is not a question as to whether a loyal man or disloyal man shall be admitted into Congress at this time, but a question as to how you will restore the right to have representation from those States. This plan that we have been discussing having been adopted as the best that could be agreed upon, I most heartily approve of it.

The Hon. N. R. Judd, who is mentioned as a candidate in John Wentworth's district, avows himself a decided Radical. Gens. Hurlbut and Logan are both named for the Union candidacy at large for Congress. The call of the Union State Committee for the Convention of August 8 addresses "all who are in favor of keeping traitors out of Congress." Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, nominated by acclamation in the Second District, had a majority in 1864 of 14,000.

IOWA.—The Hon. Josiah B. Grinnell is proposed for next Governor.—Unless compelled in extra session, the Legislature of Iowa cannot ratify the Constitutional Amendment till January, 1868. Gov. Stone is urged to call it together at once, but we hear he does not intend to call it, as he says there is no general movement for early sessions, and has been personally assured that Gov. Oglesby of Illinois and Gov. Fletcher of Missouri do not intend to convene their Legislatures.—Some 50 vote-lovers, says an Iowa paper, met at Des Moines on June 27, under the chairmanship of Gen. Thomas H. Benton, jr., and, without the formality of an organization or a vote, nominated some five score of their number for State offices, passed "Conservative" resolutions, denounced Congress, and adjourned. The heart will never be heard of at the polls, and the whole thing has but a bad few "brass and butter."

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, the successful competitor of the Hon. J. A. Kasson in the Vth District, commanded a brigade at the battle of Pea Ridge, and was promoted for his gallantry. Later, he was placed in command of the District of the Mississippi, and superintended the reconstruction of the Gulf and Mississippi Railroad. Gen. Dodge was the first commander who gave a military organization to the trains which are now streaming over the Plains, and thus saved the lives of the men and that vast commerce from the incursions of the Indians. Gen. Dodge, we believe, is a nephew of Mrs. Alfred Dodge of Hamilton, Mass., who, from the short, thick Christian name and from the name of the town she lives, has made a nom de plume—Gail Hamilton—very widely known in literature.

INDIANA.—Gen. W. Spicely has declined the nomination to Congress in the Second District on account of his exacting business affairs, but declares that he is true to the principles for which he fought, and has no sympathy with those who have distracted the Union party. Gen. Walter Q. Gresham will probably be nominated in the place of Gen. Spicely.

KANSAS.—The call of the State Committee (Sidney Clarke, Chairman) for the Union Convention to meet at Topeka on Sept. 5, is appropriately based on the principle of "keeping traitors out of the halls of Congress." Ex-Gov. Thomas Carney, Gen. Blair, and the Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, are mentioned as competitors of Senator Pomeroy for the United States Senatorship. There are said to be at this time 21 candidates for the position of Member of Congress, 32 for Governor, and 11 for United States Senator.

MISSOURI.—An intelligent authority says there is no doubt of the success of the anti-Radical ticket and a triumphant victory over the conglomerate ticket. If the Radical vote is polled, the only danger is in the confidence the Radicals have in their strength. The new Constitution was nearly lost by an over confidence on the part of its friends. The frame of the other party, combining the Secession Democrats and the so-called Conservatives, is one of brag and blister. The Hon. Chas. D. Drake estimates that the whole Conservative vote will not exceed 40,000, which would allow the Radicals a majority of 25,000.—Gen. Sheridan desires to contest the United States Senatorship with Frank Blair.—An anti-Radical Convention was held on the 3d at St. Louis, at which Judge Holt acknowledged that the overthrow of the Radicals was a difficult and embarrassing question, and Gens. Price, Price, Gorezski, King, Birch and Hallagave dubious views.

WISCONSIN.—Ichabod Codding, one of the leading political orators of the State, died a few days ago. He had been a faithful anti-Slavery worker.—*The La Crosse Republican* says: "There has been much noise in this part of the state about the differences that have existed between the President and Congress, and there is no occasion for any political upset among people who are so well informed and so well united, but Western Wisconsin will send no man to either branch of the next Legislature unless he is a supporter of the majority in Congress."—Gen. C. C. Washburne favors the re-election of Senator Howe.

MARYLAND.—The Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, of Secession fame, will decline a renomination in the Fifth District. August 15 is fixed by the Radical loyalists for their State Convention, and the 22d for Congressional nominations. Mr. Aaron Davis, of Frederick, comes out as an independent Republican candidate in the Hon. Francis Thomas's District, the Fourth.

VIRGINIA.—At the colored people's celebration of the Fourth of July in Richmond, Burnham Wardwell, resident in Richmond, and confined for many months in Castle Thunder and Salisbury for his heroic attachment to the old flag, said eloquently:

Gentlemen, I do not forget those to whom I am under obligations; when placed in a dirty jail one black man did not make one. No; you have proved yourselves great people. I have solemnly pledged myself never to ask one blessing of my God which I am willing you should enjoy, and with indignation I shall scorn any and all rights and privileges which are not granted to you. Proud have I been when I have seen American citizens put to flight and death by loyal American black men. Yes, gentlemen, the eye of the world is upon you. Some have gone up to Heaven, near their own right hand, standing every advocate of American liberty; they, too, are looking on you. In the name of the thousands who have fallen with their faces southward, I beg you to live worthy of the sacrifices made and the blood shed that America might be free. Notwithstanding the battle is fought, the victory won, still there is a great work yet to be accomplished. Let every citizen see to the best interest of his country. Again I thank you, and may I prove as true to you as you have to me and our country's cause. Gentlemen, good-bye.

The colored people turned out 4,000 strong, with uniform and banners and two companies of mounted men.

TENNESSEE.—Mr. Powell, State Senator from the Third District, in a letter declaring his duty to aid the Constitutional Amendment, hopes that "the scales may fall from the eyes of President Johnson," says that the feelings of the Rebels are as hostile as they were in 1861, and that it will be impossible to reunite the country by means of clemency until the loyal element is recognized and confirmed.

The Memphis Avalanche, with a view of the recent riots, speaks of the new "congressional Metropolitan Police bill," and of "the branded scallions from the filthy dens of the Loyal Leaguers," who are laboring to protect Memphis from the effects of another colonial massacre.

Governor Brownlow, in his Message to the Legislature (which has convened in extra session), says:

I beg you to bear in mind, in your deliberations, that—while the most of you have been, at all times, personally and individually, loyal to the United States—as a whole you represent a State the most of whose people went into rebellion, raised one-hundred-and-fifty-four regiments, and sent them into the field to fight against the National Government; levied war against the United States for four years, and were finally conquered, and reduced to the condition of inhabitants of a subjugated province, wholly at the mercy of the conqueror. By the laws of nations and the laws of war the General Government has an undoubted right to prescribe terms of settlement to the State of Tennessee. These terms have been prescribed, and are now presented for your acceptance or rejection. I have every assurance that when they are accepted your Senators and Representatives will be admitted to their seats in Congress, and the State at once received with her long-lost rights. Are these terms reasonable? For my own part, they seem to me to be but the decree of political justice and equity, made necessary by the result of the Rebellion.

Regarding the Tennessee delegation to Congress, *The Boston Commonwealth's* correspondent says: Of the two Senators thereform, Fowler is the only desirable one. He has always been an anti-Slavery man. The leading men of color in Nashville vouched for him. Patterson is a gross, coarse, arrogant looking man, whose every movement and lineament writes him a banker by natural growth. Col. Stokes (the probable Union nominee for Governor), Fowler and Atwell, are in favor of impartial suffrage. Stokes commanded the 5th Infantry of Tennessee. His devotion to principle cost him a secret promotion by the President.

Parson Brownlow calls the President's party, "The Johnson-Rebel-Conservative-Southern-Constitutional-Peace party."

Reflecting on the Legislative believe, *The Nashville Press and Times* speaks of them as follows:

Mr. Foster was elected by the Conservatives, and received the support of the friends of J. R. Hood, who was expelled from the House and is now an inmate of the White House, it is said, with a fat living yet of the Secret Service fund. Another Johnson member of the House, who has been for some time in Washington, told a friend that he "knew that John was blessed for several weeks. That he has received his one from the President there is no doubt. The friends of the President in Washington, especially the members of the Johnson Club, state boastingly that our Legislature will not *satisfy the requirements for lack of a quorum!* How is it that those gentlemen make their predictions so confidently, unless the President has some supposed control over the result?

Judge Houk addressed a great loyal meeting in Nashville, on the 4th. Of President Johnson he said: "A Rebel lady of your own beautiful city remarked the other day that he first betrayed the South, next the North, and finally the poor negroes. Judge Houk was opposed to so far degrading the negro as to place him on an equality with implacable traitors. The Judge then handled a scoundrel notorious character as follows:

Look to the men he has around him! You remember Parson Jesse B. Ferguson, a noted spiritualist who formerly figured in your city, and who made a tour through Great Britain, exhibiting feats of sorcery. He is Corresponding Secretary of the National Johnson Club, lately organized at Washington, and has unconditional access to the White House at all times. He it was who, in 1861, wanted all Union men, including Andrew Johnson, hung for "treason to the South." He it is who to-day stands as the exponent of the views of the President. As shown in the selection of a private and confidential secretary, Mr. Johnson has taken to his bosom as confidential adviser a man who voted for McClellan, and afterward against the ratification of our amended State Constitution! It is said this man writes the little inverted vetos messages.

A State Convention which met at Nashville on the 4th of July appointed the following gentlemen to represent the State of Tennessee at large in the National Convention: Col. John Baxter of Knox, with Col. John Netherland of Hawkins, his alternate; the Hon. John S. Brien of Davidson, with E. H. East, esq., of Davidson, his alternate; Col. Jordan Stokes of Wilson, with John Lellyett, his alternate; John Leftwich of Shelby, with C. B. Church, his alternate.

NORTH CAROLINA will vote upon the revised Constitution the first Monday of August, and on the 18th of October will elect a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Legislature. W. W. Ransom, who commanded a Rebel Division in North Carolina, is the ex-Rebel candidate for Governor. Mr. E. Fetherbee is mentioned for Lieutenant-Governor on the Worth ticket. Major Robert Strange of Wilmington is named for the same office.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Orr, in his Fourth of July address, gives the following reasons for sustaining the Doolittle-Johnson Convention: "The importance of this meeting and the beneficial consequences to result from it can scarcely be exaggerated. Separated as we have been for the last five years from all communication with the people of the North and West, knowing but little of their opinions, except as expressed through the unjust and oppressive action of the bitter partisan majority which at present controls the National Legislature, this is the first opportunity which has been afforded us to take free and equal counsel with those who feel impelled by a sense of high patriotism to oppose the unjust schemes of the Radicals in their systematic effort to oppress and humiliate the people of these States, and defeat, if possible, the reconstruction of the Union indefinitely. The purpose of the Convention will be to organize upon the principles set forth in the Committee's address—if conservative men of all sections, and of all former parties—and, if possible, drive from power that Radical party who are daily trampling under foot the Constitution, and fast converting a Constitutional Republic into a consolidated despotism." The Governor hopes that the State will send its wisest and ablest men to the Convention.

GEORGIA.—A case under the "stay law" came up in the Supreme Court of Georgia (Judge Lumpkin presiding), with an unusual array of distinguished counsel on both sides. The argument was made chiefly on the constitutionality of the act of March, 1866—which in substance compelled all execution creditors to forbear collecting their debts until the expiration of four years—one-fourth of the principal and interest to be paid annually. This is the act which Gov. Jenkins vetoed, as violative of that clause of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the states from enacting any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The Legislature, it will be recollected, passed the law over the Executive veto with almost entire unanimity. The act as being constitutional was maintained by ex-Gov. J. E. Brown, Col. Willis Hawkins, Barnard Hill, ex-Judge Linton Stephens, and his brother, the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Gen. Howell Cobb stood alone in assailing the act of March, 1866, as a violation of the Constitution of the United States. The end of this famous discussion is the announcement by Chief-Justice Lumpkin, of the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, that the Governor should have ordered the execution in October, 1865, as he was ordered to; and further, "that this Court will always abstain from calling in question the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature, whenever there is a good ground in the case upon which they may rest their judgment without considering the constitutionality of an act, unnecessarily drawn into the argument."

KENTUCKY.—Gov. Bramlette has written in favor of Gen. Hobson, the Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He earnestly appeals the May Convention, because it was exclusively composed of men who were in sympathy with the Rebellion. He blames it for forcing the issue—"upon those who succeeded in putting down Rebellion and maintaining the Union, full political control and government of the State; or shall those who failed in their hopes and efforts to destroy the Union be given the administration of the State Government? This issue was not provoked by the Union men—it has been forced upon them against their will." *The Louisville Journal* thanks God for it.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Great Trial of Implements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUBURN, Monday, July 9, 1866.

The gathering of forces has already commenced for the trial of agricultural implements, inaugurated by the State Agricultural Society of New-York, which is advertised to commence to-morrow. Those who have read the programme may imagine if they can at what period of time the trial will end, when I tell them that 74 reaping and mowing machines have entered the lists for the great gold medal prizes. Not that there is that number of separate machines, because many of them are mowers and reapers combined, which are entered each for its separate trials in grain and grass; therefore 74 acres have been secured, measured and staked off, an exact acre in each parcel. These are to be cut by two machines only, working at the same time, so as to allow the judges to give full attention to all the details. The grass-cutting will be first in order, that being in good condition, having having already commenced. Before the end of the week rye and wheat will be ripe to cut. I may as well here observe that these crops that the grass in this part of the State I think was seldom if ever more promising of a great yield of hay. Rye is not extensively cultivated here, but all the fields of it which I saw between here and Rome were very handsome, and I also saw many fields of handsome wheat, barley and oats. The promise of the two last is all that could be desired. Indian corn is everywhere small for the season, but is generally of good color, and, farmers say, "has shot ahead wonderfully within the last few days." They also say "potatoes never looked better." Cherries are plenty; apples will be. Pastures are good and nowhere overstocked; the consequence will be fat bullocks and sheep and a rich dairy product. So much by way of showing the prosperity of the cultivators of this magnificent farming portion of the State.

According to programme, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, all the mowers and reapers are to be arranged in readiness for work and inspection upon the fair grounds of the Cayuga Agricultural Society. An address will then be made by President Gould to those interested, in explanation of the rules which will govern the trial. He will also exhibit a new dynamometer, made by Henry Waterman, Hudson, N. Y., which embraces some new principles in its construction which I will then make a note of. Forty-four numbers will then be placed in a box, corresponding with the numbers of 44 acres of grass on the farm of the Wheaton Leach, which is known as the "Jonathan Pond farm," about three miles south-west of the city. These numbers will be drawn by the owners of the 44 mowing machines. All these machines are to be weighed, and minute examination made by the judges of their construction, manner of working, cost, &c. The draught is to be carefully tested during the trial of each by the dynamometer, as well as the time required and quality of the work performed, and every particular carefully noted by the judges.

A competent set of judges has been selected, who are to work under pay, and to devote the most careful attention to the business, and, I sincerely believe, without fear, favor, affection or prejudice; and it is the determination of the officers of the Society that the owners of the machines or the Committee shall have a clear field for their operations. I have witnessed several trials of this kind where they have been overwhelmed by a careless crowd of men and boys, anxious only to gratify personal curiosity. It is expected there will be a large crowd here during several of the days of this week, but it must be content to look over the fence without getting over. There will be enough at all times for the crowd to look at, in the many machines and implements which will be on exhibition, some of them merely for exhibition, and altogether it will be a very interesting time to farmers. It will undoubtedly be the greatest practical test of machines intended for haying and harvesting which has ever been made in this or any other country. It will undoubtedly be interesting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE to see the following list of entries of mowing and reaping machines.

ENTRIES IN CLASSES I., II., III., IV., V. & VI., FOR TRIAL.

CLASS I.

D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn.—1 Mower; 1 Mower (large).
C. C. Bradley & Son, Syracuse.—1 "Hubbard" Mower.
W. F. Herrington, by Wm. C. Moore, Agent, Rendout.—1 Eagle Mower.
J. D. Wilber, Poughkeepsie.—1 Eureka Mower; 1 Eureka Mower (large).
Peekskill Manufacturing Co., Peekskill.—1 Clipper Mower (invented by R. Dutton).
Walter A. Wood, Hoosic Falls.—1 Mower.
Dow & Fowler, Fowlerville.—1 Yankee Mower.
Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie.—1 No. 2 Buckeye Mower.
American Agricultural Works, No. 620 Broadway, New York.—1 Columbian Junior Mower.
Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Co., Auburn.—1 No. 2 Iron Mower, Ohio and Buckeye Patents combined (Dodge's Patent).
C. Wheeler, jr., Auburn.—1 Mower; 1 Mower; 1 Mower, 1 Mower.
W. H. Halladay, Auburn.—1 American Mower.
Rhode Island Clipper Mowing Co., Newport.—1 two-horse Harvest Clipper Mower (invented by R. Dutton).

CLASS II.

D. M. Osborn & Co., Auburn.—1 Reaper (Hand Rake.)
C. Wheeler, jr., Auburn.—1 Reaper (Hand Rake.)
C. R. Brinkerhoff, Rochester.—1 Reaper.
C. C. Bradley & Son, Syracuse.—1 Syracuse (Self-Raking)
Walter A. Wood, Hoosick Falls.—1 Reaper, Self-Raker, (Chain Rake); 1 Reaper, Self-Raker, (Sweep Rake.)
Stephen Hall, Poughkeepsie.—1 Reaper.
N. A. Dederer, Greene.—1 Reaper, Self-Raker.

CLASS III.

D. M. Osborn & Co., Auburn.—1 Combined Mower and Reaper.
E. F. Harrington, by W. C. Moore, Ag't, Rendout.—1 Eagle Combined Machine.
Walter A. Wood, Hoosick Falls.—1 Combined Mower and Reaper. (Hand Rake.)
Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie.—1 No. 1 Buckeye Combined.
Aulman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio.—1 Buckeye Combined.
Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Company, Auburn.—1 Combined Machine (Dodge Pat.)
C. Wheeler, Jr., Auburn.—1 Combined Machine (Hand Rake); 1 Combined Machine (Hand Rake).

CLASS IV.

D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn.—1 Combined Machine; 1 Combined Machine.
C. C. Bradley & Son, Syracuse.—1 Light Combined Machine (Self-Rake).
Walter A. Wood, Hoosick Falls.—1 Combined Machine (Self-Rake); 1 Combined Machine (Self-Rake).
Aulman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio.—1 Buckeye Combined (Self Rake).
Williams, Wallace & Co., Syracuse.—1 No. Hubbard Machine, (Syracuse Self-Rake); 1 No. 2 Hubbard Machine, (Syracuse Self-Rake).
Seymour & Morgan, Brockport.—1 New-York Combined Machine. (Self-Rake).
C. Wheeler, jr., Auburn.—1 Combined Machine, Self-Raking Attachment; 1 Combined Machine, Dropping Attachment.
W. H. Halladay, Auburn.—1 Marsh's Combined Machine, (Self-Rake).

CLASS V.

D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn.—1 Combined Machine; 1 Combined Machine; 1 Combined Machine.
American Agricultural Works, No. 620 Broadway, New-York.—1 Columbian Machine, Hand and Self-Raker.
Dodge & Stevenson, Manufacturing Co., Auburn.—1 Dodge's Patent Combined Machine, Self or Hand Raker, wood frame; 1 Dodge's Patent Combined Machine, Self or Hand Rake, iron frame.
C. Wheeler, Jr., Auburn.—1 Combined Machine, Self or Hand Rake; 1 Combined Machine, as Dropper or Hand Rake.

CLASS VI.

D. M. Osborn & Co., Auburn.—1 One-horse Mower.
R. L. Allen, New-York.—1 One-horse Mower, "Pony Clipper," (invented by R. Dutton.)
C. Wheeler, jr., Auburn.—1 One-horse Mower.
R. Dutton, Brooklyn.—1 One-horse Gleaner Mower (invented by R. Dutton.)

CLASS VII.

R. & M. Hordes, Cobleskill, Schoharie County.—1 two-horse power, Endless Chain.
Horace L. Emery & Son, Albany.—1 Endless Chain Horse Power.
Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany.—1 Endless Chain Horse Power.

CLASS VIII.

Dow & Fowler, Fowlerville.—1 Lever or Sweep Horse Power.

CLASS IX.

Dow & Fowler, Fowlerville.—1 Thrasher or Separator.
A. Draper, No. 53 Nassau-st., New-York.—1 Excelsior Wheat Cleaning Machine.
R. & M. Hordes, Cobleskill.—1 Thrasher and Cleaner.
Horace L. Emery & Son, Albany.—1 Thrasher and Cleaner.
Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany.—1 Thrasher and Cleaner.
Ives & Bostwick, Ithaca.—Sharp's Independent, Steel Tooth, Wheel Horse Rake.
Barber, Sheldon & Co., Auburn.—Sulky Horse Rake, Holliday pat.
S. B. Whitney, Cossackie.—1 Revolving Wheel Horse Rake.
S. E. Prout, Muncy, Penn.—A. B. Sprout's Patent Steel Tooth Horse Rake.
Buckeye Mowing Machine Co., West Fitchburgh, Mass.—Bay State Horse Rake.
P. S. Carver, Honeoye Falls, Monroe Co.—Carver's Improved One Handle Horse Rake.
H. N. Tracy, Vermont.—Warner's Revolving Wheel Horse Rake.
Cranen Tedder Co., 53 Beekman-st., New-York.—Craven's Hay Tedder.
Silas C. Herring, New-York.—Bullard's Patent Hay Tedder.
Stiles & Gillett, Little York, Cortland County.—Loading Attachment to Hay Wagons.
G. W. Prout, Ashland, Greene County.—Apparatus for unloading Hay.
S. E. Prout, Muncy, Penn.—Hay Fork and Knife for unloading hay and cutting down hay in the mow.
Chapman, Hawley & Co., Utica.—Hay and Stray Fork, Raymond's patent.
Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany.—Walker's Improved Horse Hay Fork.
D. Hinkston, Le Roy.—One-horse Hay Fork.

FOR EXHIBITION.

E. F. Herrington, by Wm. C. Moore, Agent, Rendout.—1 Eagle Mower.
Baugh Brothers & Co., No. 181 Pearl-st, New-York.—"Baughs" raw bone super Phosphate of Lime.
R. L. Allen, N. Y.—1 two-horse Pony Clipper Mower.
Dow & Fowler, Fowlerville.—Power Feed Cutter.
E. D. Norton, Bradford, Penn.—Improved Grain Selve.
D. B. Rogers & Son, Pittsburgh, Penn.—Horse-Power, Harpoon Hay-Fork.
Sanford, Wasson & Co., Fulton.—"Cumming's" Straw Cutters.
C. W. Marsh & Co., Plano, Mich.—"Marsh" Harvester, Self-Raker and Hand-Binder.
Buffalo Agricultural Machine Works, Buffalo.—4 Sorghum Mills; 1 Portable Evaporator; 1 Cold Crusher.
A. Hickson, Binghamton.—Fairchild's Corn and Pumpkin Seed Planter.
Edward Hicks, North Hempstead, Queens Co., N. Y.—Hicks's Hay Elevator and Carrier.
Alden & Son, Auburn.—Alden's Three-Horse Hoe; Alden's Steel Plow.
Boynton & Smith, Auburn.—Boynton's Improved Feed Rack.
Smith & Hudson, Ellisburgh.—American Gate.
E. W. Coats, Savanna, Wayne Co., N. Y.—Farm Gate.

It will also interest the public to know who are the judges. The following is the list:

Jos. Stanton Gould, Hudson, Chairman. E. P. Johnson, Albany, N. Y.; Sanford Howard, Lansing, Mich.; E. B. Potter, Kingston, R. I.; Fred. Throe, Cambridge University; Elisha Foote, Washington, D. C.; Henry Waterman, Hudson, N. Y.; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; Samuel Campbell, New-York Mills, N. Y.; A. B. Conger, Haverstraw, N. Y.; T. L. Harrison, Morley, N. Y.

Some of these men are so well known, that the public will be fully satisfied as to their competency and reliability. There are few men in America so well fitted for the position he now occupies, as John Stanton Gould, President of the New-York State Agricultural Society. Of an eminently philosophical turn of mind in all scientific matters, he is particularly so as regards machinery, and his adaptiveness to the important interest everywhere connected with implements of agriculture. Of inventors his nation never to consent to award a prize to a machine without a test in actual operation, the public will hereafter profit. It is a rule that should have been long since adopted by all Agricultural societies.

In the official report of this great trial, the judges will be required to report the kinds of grass or grains, average length and thickness, number of weeds, proportion they have to grain and grass, and the toughness of the stalks. An estimate is also to be made of the yield of grain per acre, and also ascertain its actual weight by weighing a section of an acre. Minute descriptions of each machine will be given, especially whatever is peculiar to each, constituting its individuality, or patented claim.

A section of the general committee is devoted to a careful examination of all the machines, and will carefully examine and report upon any departure from mechanical principles, as well as any marked improvements, as well as the workmanship and defects of any of the parts. In short, every thing that can in any way inspect the farmer to know, will be ascertained and printed in the complete report of this trial.

As one acre per hour is considered a good standard of work for a mower, no credits will be given for greater speed of horses, though it will be in the width of swath. For instance: Wilber's direct draft machine, which cuts six feet wide, contends that it requires no more draft than one that cuts 4½ feet wide. If this proves a fact, it will be duly credited.

All things taken into consideration, the Committee will say to farmers which is, in their estimation, the cheapest machine.

The most simple in its construction.
The most durable.
Which requires the least power.
Which has the least side draught.
Which does the most work in the least time.
Which does the best work.
One which is managed with the greatest facility.

These are severe tests, but they will all be thoroughly proved.

The weather to-day is remarkably comfortably cool.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 10, 1866.

Is the want of punctuality a national failing in all things, or is it only applicable to all agricultural exhibitions? I certainly have never seen one advertised for a particular day that was not a day behind. This was to have been the grand day of exhibition of the 75 reapers and mowers, and numerous other machines which were previously entered for this grand show and practical test of merits. At 10 o'clock this morning not ten of these machines were in place. Some of them had not even yet arrived at the railroad station. The consequence is that the whole day is taken up in getting machines upon the ground, when it should all have been occupied in examinations by the committee and in ascertaining the weight and other preliminaries, to get ready for field work to-morrow. I had intended to devote the day to personal examinations and to obtaining statistics of the manufacture of mowers and reapers in this country; but that I must defer, for everybody is quite too busy "getting ready" to attend to anything else.

To the credit of the State Agricultural Society, its officers are on the ground and ready. All the Committee, except the Hon. Ezra Cornell, are here, and he will be to-morrow morning. The field of trial, a heavy growth of tangled clover, is all ready, and President Gould says that the machines must commence work to-morrow, and if one is not ready it will lose its call, and go to the tail of the list. I hope that decision will be adhered to, and that it will teach punctuality. It is a little remarkable that the manufacturers resident here in Auburn are no more ready than those who live at a distance.

Reader, do you know that more reaping and mowing machines are made here in Auburn than in any other town in the United States? There are six of these establishments upon the outlet of Owasco Lake, which affords water-power equal to any in the State. I believe that it has some one hundred and sixty feet fall, passing through the center of the town.

The largest of these establishments is that of D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of the Kirby machine, and Mr. Osborne assures us that he can make 40 machines a day with ease; that one complete machine is finished every 14 minutes. And the strangest part of the story is the excuse he gives for not being ready this morning: "They were so crowded with orders for machines that we could not fill them, and that is why we did not get ready. We did not sell out all last year, and therefore did not make up a great stock ahead of orders. This year all will sell, and more would if we could furnish them as fast as required."

This speaks volumes in favor of this particular machine—that such an establishment cannot supply the demand. But we also hear that all the shops in the country have more orders than they can execute as fast as required. One in Ohio, which had an immense stock (25,000 machines) left over last year, have sold out all that stock and all the new they have been able to make this year.

Mr. Adriance, the greatest manufacturer of Buckeye mowers at Poughkeepsie, has just assured me that he cannot fill his orders for the present harvest.

Besides Mr. Osborne's, there are here at Auburn the following establishments:

Dodge, Stevenson & Co., who make the "Ohio machine combined."

Hidley, Curtis and Co., and Barber & Sheldon, makers of the "Cayuga Chief."

Wm. Halliday, maker of "The Halliday machine."

Hussey & Co., makers of the original Hussey machine, with improvements.

The Hussey here mentioned is a brother of the original inventor, who died by a railroad accident a few years ago, before he had reaped the harvest which has since been gathered by his widow. It may not be universally known that all the mowing and reaping machines built in this country have had to pay tribute to the inventive genius of Obed Hussey. I wish he could have been present this week to witness the immense good to American farmers which he has accomplished. The mowing and reaping machines of this country have added to the effective agricultural force of farmers, at least five men for each machine.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

MEETING