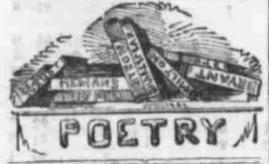


THE FREE PRESS
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BLANKS, HARDHILLS, BILL-HEADS,
TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, CATALOGUES,
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 sible time moderate terms.



SONG OF THE NIGHT.

I love the night, when I can view,
 Ten thousand stars in brilliant hue,
 When gentle Zephyr in smiles appear,
 Like a Vestal true, my heart to cheer.

I love the night, when Eurus breathes,
 Its balmy breath amid the trees,
 When all is silent with the sun,
 And the heart feels no Eurylochion.

I love the eve, as twilight gray,
 Softens down the fair night's array,
 And the hosts of heaven bright,
 Illume the boundless space with light.

I love to see heaven's fair Queen,
 To meet her smile and catch her beam,
 As amid the crystal clouds she rides,
 Chariage Goddess, and matron of Bides.

I love to turn my wandering eye,
 To Casiopea in the sky,
 And amidst her starry bowers fair,
 I wonder how Neptune placed her there.

O! Oph, ever so sparkling and bright,
 What has become of thy neighbor's light
 Does mad Nature in convulsions wild,
 Dwell in thy place, fair heaven-born child?

Andromeda, fairest of the sad,
 Not thy fault, out for the it is bad,
 That Casiopea's beauty should deride,
 The beauty of a Nereid.

Proud Perseus, in war robes dressed,
 By Pluto and Minerva blest,
 Fair Andromeda is thy own,
 Thy trophy, the head of Gorgon.

Bold Taurus, thy huge form we see,
 Ah, where are they who worshipped thee?
 Are Egyptian souls in a better land,
 Because they did thy form emban?

Fair Pleades, "Stars of the Ocean,"
 Oft have ye guided the mariner's motion,
 Peace to thy souls, ye sisters seven,
 Removed from earth to dwell in heaven.

Sirius, Chas, Procyon,
 In the golden Empyran,
 Ever shine in your lustrous light,
 Emblem of truth, virtue and right.

I love the night, from eve till morn,
 I love each bright glittering form,
 I love the stars, as they sink to rest
 In the azure way of Ocean's breast.
 Carrollton, Ohio. X. Y.

REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL.

The Xenia Torch Light says that the
 Republicans of Bowersville, in that county,
 had a celebration on the 22d ult., in hon-
 or of the election of Gov. Chase. One of
 the Bowersville boys (a son of the Emer-
 ald Isle,) composed and sung on the occa-
 sion, the following song.

Men of Township Silver creek,
 Let us of our victory speak,
 Let us still for Freedom "shriek,"
 Chase and victory!

We're the boys that CHASE THE PAYSE—
 We could do it o'er again—
 What is right we will sustain,
 'Till the day we die!

Though the contest it was close,
 Bold and firm we met our foes—
 Ohio still for Freedom goes—
 Chase and Victory!

See the Loco loco crew
 With amusement turning blue,
 As their quarrelsome hosts they view,
 Scattered o'er the plain!

By our votes we have them told,
 We value freedom more than gold,
 That men may not like brutes be sold,
 Tho' dark their skins may be!

Ohio scents the Tawney Judge,
 Calls his decision only fudge—
 She is back-bone, she will not budge
 Nor yield to Slavery!

We think old Buck has lost a horn—
 Ohio in his side's a thorn—
 A doughface she will all ways scorn,
 Exalted though he be!

Young Kansas, too sends up a shout—
 Her freedom-loving sons are out;
 They put the Slavery dogs to rout—
 The West will yet be free!

Then let us give old Greene one cheer—
 Her hearties and homes to us dear—
 From the right course she will not veer,
 Republicans for aye!

ODDS AND ENDS.

Always do as the sun does, look at
 the bright side of everything; it is just as
 cheap and three times as good for diges-
 tion.

An Irishman tells of a fight in
 which there was but one whole nose left in
 the crowd, "and that belonged to the tay-
 kette."

A person being asked why he had
 given his daughter in marriage to a man
 with whom he was at enmity, answered:
 "I did it out of pure revenge."

It is said that women, wind and for-
 tune soon change.

The Carroll Free Press.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION"
VOL. 25. CARROLLTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857. NO. 47.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

ATROCITIES IN INDIA.

Forty-eight English Women Outraged and Butchered.

The English Journals are filled with articles showing the brutal manner that the English people have been treated in India. The London Times says, insult has been heaped upon them—their Churches burned—their women outraged, and thousands of Christians massacred. Eighty-five thousand of their countrymen, it says, are now fighting their battles in that distant country—but they must have more assistance, and calls loudly upon the British people to do their duty, enlist, and thereby assist to maintain their National reputation. It publishes several letters, showing the terrible outrages committed upon their countrymen, which will arouse the English people to desperation. One of the writers says:

"We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm or danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India.—We hear so many private accounts of the tragical, which are too sickening to repeat.—The cruelties committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took forty-eight females, most of them girls of from 10 to 14, many delicately nurtured ladies, violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing to death, cutting off their breasts, fingers and noses, and leaving them to die. One lady was three days dying. They flayed the face of another lady and made her walk naked through the street. Poor Mrs. — the wife of an officer of the regiment at Meerut, was soon expecting her a confinement. They violated her, then ripped her up, and taking from her the unborn child, cast it and her into the flames.

"No European man, woman or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish torments than have been inflicted on our poor countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the fearful cruelties these demons have been guilty of—cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards.

"I told you how gallantly our Madras fusiliers—J—'s regiment—have behaved; 100 men of them, under Col. Neil, killed 650 mutineers. I saw a letter from one of the officers yesterday. He says that no imagination can depict the scenes he witnessed when he arrived at Benares. All the troops were in a state of revolt. They saved Benares. The whole of the Bengal officers were paralyzed with terror and astonishment; so Col. Neil assumed command and proceeded to the most summary measures, cutting off whole regiments. All the ladies were crowded into one room, with wounded and dying men, and from the sight that greeted his eye was a row of gallows, on which the energetic colonel was hanging mutineer after mutineer, as they were brought in.

"After restoring some little order at Benares, on went the gallant fusiliers towards Allahabad; thermometer above 100 degrees; thirty and even forty mile marches; no supplies to be had; living on flour and water. On reaching Allahabad at night the whole cantonment was in a blaze. The regiments had already mutinied and slaughtered their officers with unheard of cruelty. The Sikhs had not actually mutinied, but they assisted the rebel regiments in pillaging the houses of the Europeans. The Sikh regiment plied the fatigued fusiliers with liquor, and the scene of dirt, drunkenness and wretchedness baffled all description. The officers of the fusiliers went to the Sikh lines and bought up all the liquor they could, to prevent the men from getting it, and they bought chests of champagne, beer, &c., at four and eight annas (6d. and 1s.) a bottle. Now I hear the indefatigable Col. Neil is beginning to bring about some degree of order, and is hanging scores and scores of prisoners; and we get very little official tidings yet. I am longing to hear more; for I do not hesitate to affirm that each day of delay places all our lives in some jeopardy. I know from the very best authority that the Mahomedans are plotting at this place; but whether they dare rise will depend on how things go in other places.

"The events of the next three weeks will be most momentous. At Madras the panic has been intense, I believe, too, that the fears are reasonable. We have at Bangalore a strong force, and the Madras Sepoys have hitherto proved loyal. There is one circumstance in our favor. We allow all our regiments to have their women and children with them in their lines, whereas in Bengal the Sepoy leaves his wife in his village, and is allowed to visit her for a certain period every year. Our system doubtless is a check on the Sepoy, as they know that in the event of their rising, their families are in our power, but the Bengal soldier can roam at will."

Lieut. Col. Simpson, in a letter dated at Allahabad, June 27th, addressed to Dr. Beattie, of London, gives the following account of the mutiny of the sixth regiment:

"I will give you an account of the mutiny of the wretched sixth regiment, which revolted to a man nearly, and deceived their officers, who trusted them well to the last. So quietly did they keep their councils that we did not expect anything of the kind until it actually broke out on the night of the 6th of June, when I was waked home from the mess. The alarm sounded at 9 p. m. I immediately ordered my horse and galloped to the parade. On reaching it I found the officers trying to 'fall in' their men. I then inquired why two nine-pounder guns had been brought there instead of being taken to the fort, where they were urgently required, and where I had ordered them to be taken. These guns were attached to a company posted at the Shoosie bridge of boats, and not required there. While being escorted by an artillery officer, a hussar and sixteen men, this guard insisted on taking the gun to the cantonments, and fired on the artillery officer. He sought the assistance of poor Alexander, of the 94 Oude irregular cavalry, who came, and rushing at the guns was killed on the spot. Harwood, the artillery officer, seeing he could not hold the guns, galloped into the fort.

THE DEMOCRACY AT THE CONFESSIONAL.

We call the attention of our readers to the following remarkable acknowledgment contained in an article upon Gov. Walker and the rejection of the illegal returns from Oxford and McGee, in Forney's paper, The Press of recent date:

"The convention which is to form a Constitution is, itself, not a fair representation of the popular will of Kansas; but this has been yielded to, because its members chosen according to certain forms laid down by a former Legislature, (also chosen under very questionable auspices,) and because the people will have a voice upon the fate of these members. The Democrats of the North have stood by patiently witnessing the singular progress of things in the Territory of Kansas. They have forborne to speak of the partial character of former elections; and with rapidly thinning ranks have taken the galling fire of the Abolitionists, who declared these elections to be unjust and unfair; and they have only won the victory by pledging themselves to the nation, that under James Buchanan's administration the will of the majority should prevail, whether that majority gave the Territory to the Democrats or to the Republicans."

Was there ever greater hypocrisy than the Democrats thus confess themselves to have been guilty of? This arms John W. Forney, with the entire northern Democratic press, and every speaker they had upon the stump, declared before the Presidential election, that no troubles existed in Kansas; that the wrong complained of by the people of that Territory were ground less; and that the elections held there were, in the main, legal, and consequently binding. No voice of denunciation was raised against the unparalleled outrages committed upon the personal and political rights of the great body of the people of that ill-fated Territory; but while violence was prevailing, while the blood of those who resisted the usurpers was flowing freely, and while the cry of the injured was bro't to their brethren of the east upon every breeze that came thitherward, the Democracy of the North stood by "patiently witnessing the singular progress of things" in that Territory, and forbore "to speak of the PARTIAL CHARACTER OF FORMER ELECTIONS." And why? Forney does not tell us, but we know why it was—they dared not denounce all this wrong and oppression—notwithstanding they were aware of its existence—lest they should injure their political prospects in the South. Before the election they denied that wrong was done and doing in Kansas, but now they acknowledge that they were fully cognizant of it. Is not here a confession of character belonging to that party? What must be thought of the political honesty of men, who by one of their most precious pieces, acknowledge that the present Constitutional Convention of Kansas was elected by fraud, and that the political character of its members does not represent that of a majority of the voters in the Territory; and yet sustain that convention in its acts, and claim that the people of the Territory are bound to submit to such a Constitution as it may choose to make for them?—Ohio Repository.

Judge Haliburton on the Character of the Sepoy Mutiny.

At a large meeting held in London to take measures to relieve those who have suffered from the ravages of the mutineers in India, Judge Haliburton, formerly of Nova Scotia, said:

"Perhaps as an old judge, accustomed to vindicate the criminal law of the land in which I lived, I might be allowed to say that throughout my life—my judicial life—I have considered that crime should be followed with punishment, [cheers] and that the certainty of that punishment in a great measure renders unnecessary the infliction of that punishment. [Cheers.] I might also say that I have acted upon that principle, and that if ever it pleased God to call me again to the judicial bench, from which I have long retired, I would again act upon that maxim which declares that he who sheds blood by man shall his blood be shed. [Cheers.] I have no markish sensibility in my nature. I don't cry out "shame!" against the punishment of those wretches that have surpassed in cruelty, all that history can produce. [Cheers.] I am myself by birth and by education a British subject, a native of North America, and I am conversant with the history of that country from its first discovery by Columbus to the present day. I have known the aborigines and have mixed with them, and have read of their wars with the white man, but nothing in the history of British North America has equalled that which is recorded of the proceedings in India at this day. All the tortures, all the violence of the red devils, as they may be called, of the American forest are merely childish when compared with the outrages that are committed in India. Therefore I trust, although there may not be bloodthirsty punishments, that the punishments will be adequate to the enormity of the crimes committed. [Cheers.] But that is not now the subject with which we have to deal. There are thousands of our fellow creatures in distress, and an appeal is made to us for aid. It is an appeal which I take upon myself, as a native of British North America, to say will be heartily responded to in that country."

MR. BUCHANAN'S TEN CENTS A DAY POLICY RAPIDLY BEING INAUGURATED.

During the Presidential campaign, the laboring classes of our country were repeatedly warned of the doctrine Mr. Buchanan advocated, as expressed in his great low wages speech, delivered in 1840, in the U. S. Senate. In that speech he said:

"REDUCE YOUR WAGES to the standard of prices throughout the world, (ten cents per day,) and you will cover the country with BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS!"

After the election of Mr. Buchanan, the Democrats having the control of Congress, forthwith proceeded to inaugurate a new era in the history of our country, by reducing the wages of the laborers to Mr. Buchanan's standard. They passed a new free trade tariff, levying lighter duties upon the products of the pauper labor of Europe, than were ever known before in any previous tariff. In less than four months after the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, this tariff went into operation. The unparalleled importation of goods under the low tariff of 1846, was increased under this new tariff for a period of three months, or, till the present revision commenced.—These goods, being manufactured by laborers who work for wages as low as from ten to thirty cents per day, our home manufacturers, who pay from seventy-five to one dollar and fifty cents per day, of course were not able to compete with them.—Consequently they are closing their mills all over the country, and throwing thousands and tens of thousands of workmen out of employ.

The excessive importation of cheap ten-cent-a-day goods from Europe required an immense amount of gold to be sent over to pay for them, leaving not enough at home to carry on the business of the country; hence the cause of the present revulsion.

From all points we are hearing of men working for reduced wages. In many instances they are working for barely sufficient to keep soul and body together.—These Democratic laborers, who honestly thought they were advancing their own interests in voting for Mr. Buchanan, will please read the above extract from his speech, and look around and see the speech of working-men who would be glad to work for one-half they were earning before he was elected President, and then judge for themselves whether the Amalgamation Democracy are the friends of the laboring portion of our community.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

We publish in another column, from the O. S. Journal the official returns of the recent election for Governor. It will be seen that the vote for Chase is 160,568, Payne 159,065, Van Trump 9,263, scattering 1293—making the total vote for Governor 330,334. The majority of Chase over Payne is 1503.

The total vote of the State in 1855 was 302,055, showing the vote to be 28,269 greater than that cast two years ago.

The vote last year was Fremont 187,497, Buchanan 170,874, Fillmore 28,126—total 386,487. So that the falling off in the vote from last year is 56,163.

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Martin Welker,	159,822-maj.	1901
Wm. H. Lytle	158,826	
N. T. Nash	10,585	
T. B. Hudson	169	
N. Walker (Madison Co.)	924	
N. T. Ash	13	
Scattering	92	

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

A. P. Russell	160,638-maj.	2256
J. Reinhard	158,832	
C. C. Allen	10,560	
A. Ames	169	
A. P. Russell	190	
C. G. Stone	65	
Scattering	68	

VOTE FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

A. P. Stone	160,585-maj.	1929
J. R. Morris	158,750	
J. Harshman	10,682	
S. Nickerson	167	
Scattering	31	

VOTE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

M. Saffill	160,842-maj.	1239
H. C. Whitman	159,103	
J. Davenport	9,595	
J. A. Simon	156	
M. Saffill	113	
Scattering	75	

VOTE FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

J. Bickenslander,	144,069	
A. L. Backus	158,058-maj.	14,018
W. R. Arthur	11,058	
Wm. M. Corry	15,573	
J. D. Copeland	171	
Abraham L. Backus	52	
Scattering	65	

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The official returns of the vote on the Constitutional Amendments show the following result:

Amendment No. 1. for Annual Sessions—Yes, 151,802; No, 31,890.

No. 2. for Change of District Court—Yes, 150,656; No, 30,039.

No. 3. for Bank and Individual Taxation Equal—Yes, 180,470; No, 20,609.

No. 4. for Corporations—Yes, 123,229; No, 35,973.

No. 5. for Single Districts—Ye 147,260; No, 32,657.

The Bank Charter is defeated by a large vote.

The total vote cast in the State was 332,126, and the affirmative vote necessary to secure the adoption of each amendment was 166,064. The Constitutional Amendments received a large majority of the votes cast on them, yet, under the clause of the Constitution which requires a majority of all the electors voting at the election, they are all defeated.—Cádiz Republican.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Awarded at the Carroll County Agricultural Fair, held in Carrollton, Ohio, Thursday, the 15th, and adjourned to Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th, of October, 1857.

CROPS.

First Premium, 105 bushels of corn to the acre, Alonzo Deford.	\$4 00
2nd Premium, 101½ bus. A. Simpson.	2 00

STALLIONS.

Best Stallion, over 4 years old, Patrick McGinty.	4 00
2nd best, Daniel Kimball.	2 00
Best Stallion, over three years Old, Andrews Georgia.	4 00
2nd best, Henry Potter.	2 00

BROOD MARES.

Best brood mare, 4 years old, Henry Fawcett.	4 00
2nd best, Henry Fawcett.	3 00
Best brood mare, 3 years old, Daniel McQuilkin.	4 00
2d best, Fred Swally.	3 00

GELDINGS.

Best Gelding 4 years old, M. Stearns.	3 00
2nd best, Henry Fawcett.	2 00
Best Gelding 3 years old P. B. Blazure.	3 00
2nd best, J. B. Westfall.	2 00
Best Stallion, 2 years old, Jacob Woy.	3 00
2nd best, Wm. Strawn.	2 00
Best Stallion Spring colt, D. McQuilkin.	2 00
Best Gelding 2 years old, J. Price.	3 00
2nd best, P. B. Blazure.	2 00
Best Gelding, 1 year old, Adam Lotz.	2 00
2nd best, Thomas Lee.	1 00
Best yearling horse colt, Thomas Lee.	2 00
Best mare colt 2 years old, R. M. Smith.	2 00
2nd best, Fred Ulmas.	1 00

GATTLE.

Best 4 year old Bull, J. W. McCourt.	4 00
2nd best, Isaac Miller.	2 00
Best 2 year old bull, W. Lee.	2 00
2nd best, Richard Baxter.	1 00
Best yearling bull, P. Harsh.	2 00
2nd best, J. W. Ready.	1 00
Best Bull calf P. McGinty.	2 00
Best cow 4 years old, E. R. Lee.	4 00
2nd best, P. Harsh.	2 00
Best cow 3 years old, E. R. Lee.	2 00
2nd best, George Kerr.	2 00
Best cow 2 years old I. Miller.	2 00
Best heifer one year old, George H. Miller.	2 00
2nd best, E. R. Lee.	1 00
Best spring heifer calf, Thomas Weir.	2 00
Best yoke oxen, Jos. Figley.	3 00
2nd best, Lamont Orr.	1 00

MATCHED HORSES.

Best span matched horses, Harvey Cogsil.	3 00
2nd best, Jacob Strayer.	2 00

FAST HORSES.

Fastest trotting horse, J. R. Price.	2 00
Fastest racking horse, Robert Russell.	2 00
Fastest walking horse, Frederick Swally.	2 00

HOGS.

Best sow and 4 pigs, Wm. Buck.	3 00
2nd best, and heaviest hog, J. R. Buck.	1 00

SHEEP.—SPANISH.

Best Spanish buck, Thos. Weir.	3 00
2nd best, John Ebersole.	2 00
Best 1 year old, Geo. Ebersole.	3 00
2nd best, " " " "	1 00
Best pen buck Lambs, George Ebersole.	2 00
2nd best, John Ebersole.	1 00
Best pen 2 year old ewes, John Ebersole.	2 00
2nd best, George Ebersole.	1 00

SHEEP.—BLACK TOP MARIOS.

Best buck, P. B. Blazure.	2 00
2nd best, " " " "	1 00
Best pen ewes, Thos. Lee.	2 00

SHEEP.—SARIN.

Best buck, Thomas Weir.	\$3 00
Best pen ewe Lambs, Richard Baxter.	2 00

POULTRY.

Best coop Shanghai chickens, W. Hardesty.	1 00
2nd best, Henry Lotz.	50
Best coop common chickens, H. Lotz.	1 00

MECHANICAL.

Best corn Shelter, Halford & Fowl.	Dip
Best corn and cob mill, F. West.	Dip
Best two horse carriage, Mo ten Steeves.	3 00
Best two horse wagon, Jas. McCully.	2 00
Best bureau, John Thompson.	3 00

UNENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Best Cabbage, Jacob Hewit.	Dip
Best Robe Cat Skin, Wm. Hedge.	Dip
Best pencil drawing, H. L. Cogsil.	Dip
Best display of Sea Shells, James Patton, Sr.	Dip
Best Painting, Miss Harriet Stearns.	Dip
Best apple Pearer, Jacob Hewit.	Dip
Best churn, Geo. T. Henderson.	50
Best variety sea shells, and other Natural curiosities, Owen Stearns.	Dip
Best variety of Fruit in jars, Miss Harriet Steidger.	Dip
Best jar mixed Pickles, Mrs. Nancy Thompson.	Dip
Best Syrup made of Chinese Sugar Cane, R. M. Smith.	Dip
Best bbl Flour, Hardesty & Bro.	Dip
Best pickle stand George T. Henderson.	Dip

BREAD, HONEY & DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Best roll Butter, 2 lbs, Mrs. J. Ebersole.	1 00
Best Cheese, A. Smith.	1 00

FRUITS.

Best Sample Fruit, Henry Lotz.	1 00
Best display in variety, M. Stimpfle.	1 00
Best ½ bushel apples, John Thompson.	50
Best Quince, Henry Lotz.	50
Best variety of Grapes, Henry Lotz.	50

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Best Fancy Quilts, Mrs. Wm. Baxter.	3 00
2nd best, M. C. Hewit.	1 00
Best woolen mittens, Mrs. Fred Lotz.	25
Best Hose, Mrs. John Thompson.	25
Best sewing thread, Mrs. Fred Lotz.	50
Best Toilet cushion, Miss A. Thompson.	Dip
Best made Shirt, Mrs. Fred Lotz.	Dip
Best Ottomans, Mrs. J. D. Wright.	Dip
Best piece flannel, Mr. J. Hewit.	Dip
Best coverlet, E. E. Miller.	Dip
Best Rag carpet, Isaac Miller.	1 00
Best woolen yarn, Mrs. John Thompson.	Dip

LADIES EQUESTRIANISM.

Best specimen Ladies Equestrianism, Miss Anna Smith, "Cabas," or Ladies Work Satchel.	10 00
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On the afternoon of the last day of the Fair, the members of the society held an election for officers for the ensuing year, and the following officers were elected:

Harvey Cogsil, President.	Kilgore
Thomas Weir, V. "	Carrollton
John Thompson, Treasurer.	"
Isaac Uman, Cor. Secretary.	"
Wm. Ganly, Rec. Secretary.	"
Thomas Lee, Manager.	"
Wm. Davis, " Oneida.	"
Lemuel Hale, " Augusts.	"
Robert Patterson, " Carrollton.	"
John Buchanan, " " "	"
John Carley, " " "	"
P. McGinty, " " "	"
John Queen, " " "	Norristown.
James Battie, " " "	Salineville.
John Reinsberger, " " "	Waynesburg.
Samuel Williams, " " "	Davis.
Otho Baker, " " "	Lamartine.
Edward Henderson, Superintendent of the Fair Grounds.	Hagerstown.

WASH. BUTLER. H. COGSIL, Secretary, President.

SELECT ITEMS.

To appreciate a free country, you must travel in a despotic state. It is like coming into the open air, after visiting a prison.

All that a man has to do in these days, to pass for a genius, is