

WEST BRANCH FARMER

Address to the Farmers of Pennsylvania.

The Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, in its anxiety to promote the objects of its founders, and the advancement of the great interests for which it was instituted, desires respectfully to call your attention to the founding of a State Agricultural Society, and to ask your aid in furtherance of the measure.

While it is a matter of surprise among the enlightened farmers of other States who have formed or projected State Societies, it is cause of regret to many of our own citizens, that Pennsylvania, essentially agricultural, can not yet boast of a State institution, combining the skill and experience of her intelligent agriculturists, to be made available in diffusing a general knowledge of improved systems of husbandry and tillage, and imparting energy and vigor to the most important of all her industrial pursuits.

In time past, with a comparatively sparse population, when means of intercommunication were limited and difficult, there was reasonable excuse for not having a State organization; but now, with our present facilities, in the increase of population, with cities and towns dotting every portion of the State, and canals and railroads intersecting every quarter and running to every point, should the formation of a State Society be longer delayed, Pennsylvania will justly incur the reproach of culpable apathy, in standing listlessly still, while in this progressive age so many of her sister States, less favored by natural resources, are keeping pace with the times, in the advancement of their agriculture.

Though the project of a State agricultural society commends itself especially to the farmers themselves, yet it is not without claims upon the consideration of others, appealing, as it does, to their State pride, it not directly to their interests. Can the merchant or trader be indifferent to the main source from whence his warehouses and ships are filled and freighted? Can the manufacturer or mechanic thrive without an abundant supply of the staff of life? Or can the capitalist who embarks in railroad and canal stocks, expect remunerating dividends on his investments, unless the products of agriculture contribute to the tolls, especially on such lines as the Central Railroad? And can the State ever expect to be relieved of the heavy debt under which she now staggers, if her waste and unproductive lands are not brought under profitable culture, and the farmers stimulated to increased exertion, to create active capital out of matter now inert and valueless? It needs no argument to prove that if the farming interest is permitted to languish, every other industrial pursuit will exhibit corresponding signs of decay. It behoves, then, every citizen who regards his interests, as well as the farmer, to lend his aid to any feasible plan that will impart hope and energy to the tillers of the soil.

The first practical step, in furtherance of this object is, to establish a State institution, through the medium of which, farmers can have a free interchange of opinion with each other upon the best means of promoting improvement in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and the opportunity of exhibiting annually, at designated localities, their stock and implements, with the products of their fields and orchards. This is the desideratum, if attained, that will make Pittsburg, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, Reading and Easton as famous in the annals of agricultural fairs and cattle shows in Pennsylvania, as Rochester, Buffalo, Utica, Albany, &c., are in New York.

Among the causes that have led to the unexampled prosperity of New York, of late years, none is more striking than the encouragement wisely bestowed upon her agriculture, by the Legislature of that State incorporating a State society, and granting some \$8 to 10,000 dollars annually to its auxiliary societies, which has stirred up the energies of her farmers, to compete successfully for the palm of distinction, even with her mercantile community. The great bulk of her western lands, but a few years back a wilderness, is now equal in value to the earliest cultivated lands of the State, and thickly settled with a wealthy, enterprising yeomanry, able and willing to contribute their quota of taxes to supply the treasury, by which the State is enabled to maintain her character and credit. It must, however, be admitted that her great canal did much towards the wonderful progress of New York, but without the impulse given to the farming interest, which secured to the canal an independent and increasing trade from within her own domain, that great public work would to this day have been comparatively profitless. The canal was indeed a noble work—the patronage bestowed upon her agriculture, was a stroke of policy as just as it was politic, and will ever rebound to the credit of her statesmen and legislators.

The example of New York has not been lost on Ohio; the Legislature of that State has within the last three or four years, established an Agricultural State Board, and incorporated an Agricultural State Society, and has made such liberal provisions for

the county societies, that it would not surprise, if ere long she outstrips New York in agricultural spirit and enterprise. No one who reads the "Ohio Cultivator," containing reports of the Agricultural Board, with other manifestations to be found in that spirited paper, can fail to be impressed with the high destiny that is in store for Ohio, if she but persevere in the good work she has so nobly begun.

Maryland, too, has taken the initiative in the noble cause, and with a commendable zeal on the part of some of her distinguished agriculturists, has recently not only invoked her own Legislature, but Congress also, to do something for this too long neglected branch of the national industry. Their appeal to the State Legislature was not in vain, for that body, pending its last session, chartered the Maryland State Agricultural Society. So of Virginia, who has recently organized a State Society at Richmond. With such examples before her, and such incentives to action, is it possible that Pennsylvania will not shake off the apathy, that like a blighting mildew seems to paralyze her energies and her progress?

The subject of a State Agricultural Society, has for a series of years been adverted to and discussed by the members of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, as a consummation devoutly to be wished, but every effort was checked by forebodings that the Legislature would do nothing in aid of the undertaking. It is to be regretted those fears were not wholly groundless, for on a review of the little that has been done for agriculture by the representatives of farming Pennsylvania, the apprehensions that nothing would be done, can not be considered as altogether gratuitous or imaginary. Unfortunately for the landed interests, the Legislature has so generally been absorbed in other interests, which connected themselves with the politics of the day, that it had no time to look into the condition of the patient and unobtrusive farmer, upon whose drudgery much of the pay and maintenance of the Legislature itself necessarily depends. In the congested wisdom of the State, at Harrisburg assembled, the injunction "to unmozzle the ox that treadeth out the corn" found no place in its councils or on its statute book. That the importance, claims and calling of so large a body of citizens as the farmers of Pennsylvania should so long be neglected, is not only paradoxical, but discreditable.

In extension of this charge of neglect, it may be adduced, that there is annually, at the opening of every session, a committee on agriculture appointed by both branches of the legislature, but so far from lessening the charge, it only aggravates the neglect to perform a duty of which the Assembly is every year reminded by the composition of a committee, significant that something is to be done, or should be done; for surely it could not have been intended at first, that this committee should be raised and kept standing nominally only, or in mockery to the interests it professed to subserve.

However obnoxious the legislature may be to the charge of remissness in this important matter, it applies with tenfold force to the farmers themselves, who never by any combined effort attempted to place themselves in the position which of right they should occupy. It is conceded by the whole community, that of all the industrial classes, the farmers are the most numerous and useful—the stay and sheet anchor of the State in times of danger and difficulty. Why then have they not long since received at the hands of their representatives that attention they deserve, and so much require? Simply, because they have not placed themselves in the proper attitude to enforce their claims and see that justice is done to them. If the Legislature represent all classes, and, as admitted, the farmers are the largest, then it is plain that the farmers are to blame, if their interests are neglected—the remedy is in their own hands, and it is their own fault if they do not effectually apply it.

In view of this state of affairs, as relating to the interests of agriculture in Pennsylvania, it is recommended as a first practical step towards progressive improvement, to hold a Farmers' Convention at Harrisburg on the third Tuesday of January, 1851, to which every county is invited to send delegates, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society, and to take into consideration the condition of the landed interests, and to devise such measures as may best promote and advance the agriculture of the Commonwealth.

JAMES GOWEN,  
A. L. ELWYN,  
SAMUEL C. FORD,  
ALGERNON S. ROBERTS,  
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL.

From the Genesee Farmer.  
We recently made a trip, East—and a very pleasant one. Our journey brought us in contact with many of our friends—and we number in this list all who read the Farmer—particularly on the route of the New York and Erie Railroad. There may have been a time when farmers doubted the advantages of railroads to the agricultural community, considering them more beneficial to capitalists than farmers; but that time, if it ever really existed, is past. The benefits of the New York and Erie Railroad to the southern tier of counties in this State, is felt no doubt by all; as it was expressed by every one with whom we conversed.

We were particularly interested in the large quantities of milk taken by this road to New York city, from Orange and some other counties. We have no means of ascertaining the quantities daily supplied, but we saw railroad trains, called "milk trains," and steamboats, loaded with thousands of cans of milk, and nothing else. This is contracted for in New York. Each farmer makes his contract with some wholesale purchaser, stating the number of cows he keeps, and about the quantity he can supply daily. The farmer then procures large tin cans, marking on them his own name and that of the person who purchases his milk. Along the line of the road "milk depots" are established, and all the seller has to do, is to fill up his cans and have them at the nearest depot. The "milk trains" stop at each depot and take up the cans—the contractor being on hand at the arrival of the boat to receive them. The empty cans are returned in the same manner. The price paid the farmer is two cents a quart in summer and three in winter, (the purchaser paying freight.) The milk is retailed at three and four cents a quart. We suppose from the appearance of the milk on the tables in the city, that Croton water adds a little to the profit; but the New Yorkers have reason to be thankful that they can now get pure milk and water.

We came from New York in company with one of our subscribers in Orange county, who had been to the city to collect his account for milk for the last three months. He stated that but little butter comparatively is now made in the county, the farmers preferring to sell their milk; and less attention being paid to butter making, Orange county butter will ere long lose its well earned reputation.

**Oil of Tannin.**  
The Prairie Farmer gives the following recipe for softening the leather of boot tops that have become so stiff as to hurt your corns, and chafe your heels. Take one pound of logwood chips and put them in two gallons of rain water, and boil it down to three quarts, and add half an ounce of oil of Hemlock. This, he says will soften any old leather in a very short time.

In order to render it water-proof, dissolve India rubber in warm alcohol (7) and mix till it is of the desired consistency. We have never seen this preparation, and of course can not tell how efficacious it may be on old boots and dilapidated shoes, but those who have a curiosity to try it, can do so and ascertain the facts.

**Gardening.**  
No one can be truly said to live, who has not a garden. None but those who have enjoyed it can appreciate the satisfaction—the luxury—of one's sitting down to a table spread with the fruits of one's own planting and culture. A bunch of radishes—a few heads of lettuce—taken from the garden of a summer's morning for breakfast, or a mess of green peas or sweet corn, is quite a different affair from the same article from market in a dying condition to be put away in the cellar for use. And a plate of raspberries lose none of their delicious flavor by passing directly from the border to the cream, without being jolted about in a basket until they have lost their form and comeliness.

**Foreign News.**  
The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on the 20th and at New York on the 23d ult. with European intelligence to the 11th ult. Cotton firm at last quotations; a slight advance in Flour and Indian Meal. The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 10th ult., making the passage in about thirteen days. An accident occurred to the condensing pumps, and her floats proved to be too frail, by which she was delayed about forty hours. The difficulties between the English and Greek Governments appear to have been settled, and the British Minister was about to renew diplomatic relations. An order had been given to release all the vessels, ships of war and others, in possession of the fleet. The new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sailed from England on the 8th ult. The crops continued to look very promising.

LATER.—The steamer Asia has arrived at Halifax, in less than nine days, it is stated, from Liverpool. The political news, however is of no importance. Cotton had still further advanced 1-8d., and flour, corn and wheat had also slightly advanced. A letter had been received in England, from Hong Kong, China, stating that Sir John Franklin and his party have arrived at the Sandwich Islands, and that they have discovered the northwest passage.

**U. S. SENATORS.**—The following is a list of Senators whose terms expire in 1851, and whose places are to be filled by the Legislature to be chosen this fall. Whigs in italic.

Sturgeon, of Pa.; Mason, of Va.; Turner, of Tenn.; Cass, of Mich.; Benton, of Missouri; Rusk, of Texas; Dickenson, of N. Y.; Howard, of Md.; Davis, of Mississippi; Bright, of Ind.; Yulee, of Fla.; Dodge, of Wis.; Hamlin, of Me.; Phelps, of Vt.; Green, of R. I.; Dayton, of N. J.; Wales, of Del.; Webster, of Mass.; Corwin, of O.; Baldwin, of Conn.—Dem. 13.—Whigs 7.—Total to elect 20.

News & Notions.

Monday the 31st inst. was the day fixed for the Nashville Convention to meet. We shall hear in a few days whether a corporal's guard could be got together.

Blue and rose are the fashionable colors in Paris this season.

The Lewisburg [Va.] Chronicle states that the reported insurrection of negroes in Monroe county was greatly exaggerated.

Some "progressions" in Ohio proposes the following amendment to the Constitution of that State: "No professor of religion shall hold any office except in the church."

Whiskey is a great leveller. A Pittsburg paper recently noticed the son of a man "worth two hundred thousand, drunk and asleep in the same ditch with a beggar."

Rev. Dr. Henry B. Bascom has been made a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Pressed hay is sent at a profit from the Hudson River country to Honesdale, Pa., and Owego, N. Y.

Queen Victoria has named her last child, Albert.

According to revelations at Washington, the plan of Lopez was to proceed from Cuba, if successful, to St. Domingo, and so on through the West India Islands.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, decided at Harrisburg, that a promise by a bankrupt, to pay a debt discharged by bankruptcy, is binding, though not made to the creditor or to his authorized agent.

Congress has appropriated \$140,000 for local improvements in Washington city.

"Is dis end ob last month?" asked a little darkey of another. "No," he replied, "It's de fust ob next."

A clever fellow, in the modern acceptance of the term, is one who gets drunk and squanders his money, lends to his friends and never asks the money back again, and cheats his tailor to enable him to do so.

Snooks was advised to get his life insured. "Won't do," said he, "it would be just my luck to live forever, if I should." Mrs. Snooks very meekly said, "Well then I wouldn't, my dear."

Summer shawls in Paris are now worn of black silk, with embroidered borders of the cashmere patterns. The borders are twelve inches deep, the embroidery is in bright tints, yellow predominating, giving the effect of gold.

A full grown glossy Ibis was shot near Cambridge (Mass.), one day this week. It is rarely, indeed, that one of these birds is found in the United States.

Mobile, May 25, 1850.—The Rev John N. Maffit, well known in New York and vicinity, died here suddenly to-day. The cause of his death is unknown.

Hon. Franklin H. Ellmore, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, (successor to Mr. Calhoun,) died at Washington City, week before last, of consumption.

Col. Richard M. Johnson is a candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky, in Scott county.

Cholera among the emigrants. A despatch from St. Louis, dated May 24, states that the cholera had broken out among the California emigrants on the overland route, and that it had created much alarm.

Indian hostilities. The Indians in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande are represented as still very hostile and troublesome to the whites.

Dr. Judson, the Burmah missionary, was very dangerously sick and not expected to live at the last advices from his residence.

Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption again, and has already covered fourteen miles square around it with lava fifty feet deep.

Short Session. The General Assembly of Rhode Island, just adjourned at Newport, was in session only four days.

From California.  
The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 25th ult., with 177 passengers, \$200,000 in gold dust, and papers from San Francisco to the 20th April.

The election in San Francisco county resulted in a drawn battle between the Democrats and Whigs. The celebrated Col. Jack Hays was elected Sheriff as an Independent candidate, by 2000 majority.

Lieut. Baché and Lieut. Browning, U. S. N., J. H. Peoples, W. W. Cheshire and John Pinder, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, four miles below Point George.

A bill incorporating the city of San Francisco had passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor.

Sacramento city had again been overflowed with water, destroying much property. A fire had also recently occurred there, by which eight buildings were burned. Loss, \$65,000.

THE CHRONICLE.

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At \$1.00 each in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa. Wednesday Morning, June 5.

ADVERTISE.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and Country Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing no large proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, so any other in the State.

Old Times in Lewisburg.

The "Indenture" copied on the first page of this paper, is a bona fide document—part of the chain of title to the lot on which the Foundry of Messrs. Geddes & Marsh, (formerly the Methodist house of worship) is erected. These gentlemen were not aware of the existence of this ancient parchment, until a few days since, when it was discovered by Mr. James Kelly among some old papers in his possession. We publish it, by permission, as a rare curiosity in the conveying line, and because its recitals furnish an authentic history of the original titles to the town-lots in the Borough of Lewisburg. We doubt whether any other town has as clear a chronicle of their possession, from the original Parents of Mankind, downwards—and question if any Borough in America has the documents to prove itself so venerable as Lewisburg, or its land titles so perfect! There is a slight error in the deed in the christian name of the first Mr. Ellinckhuysen mentioned, which was Carl, not Carel. It was no doubt written by the grantee, Flavel Roan, Esq.,—an eccentric gentleman, noted in his day for wit and humor.

—As it well known to most of our readers, the title to a large part of the real estate in this Borough was unsettled for many years, and much uncertainty and litigation was the result, greatly retarding for the time the growth of the town. For instance, Carl Ellinckhuysen had appointed another attorney-in-fact, John Charles Hillman, a Roman Catholic priest, who sold lots three or four times over, and without authority, mortgaged them into the bargain. The Courts, in years following, disposed of a host of equipments—titles were quashed—and the town rapidly advanced; but the temporary retarding was one reason why it has few old buildings, and presents a fresher appearance than most towns along the Susquehanna.

It was supposed that all these suits had been disposed of, but it seems there was at least one more of the same sort left—the last of the Mohicans had not yet been tomahawked. At the last Court in New Berlin, an ejectment for the three lots on Third street, opposite the German Reform Church, was tried, which had been brought to No. 6, May Term, 1844—thirty six years ago. The style of the suit was Lewis Maus, vs. Sheller and Wilson, (originally Lawshe and Billmeyer) and resulted under the charge of the Court in a verdict for the Defendants. The case will be carried up to the Supreme Court; by Bellas and Pollock, Counsel for Plaintiffs; Miller and Hickok for Defs.

Flavel Roan was son of a clergyman in Lancaster. His education was good, and his penmanship superior. We understand he kept a trading-house or store near the mouth of Buffalo creek, at a very early day—was one of the first Sheriffs of Northumberland—and subsequently one of the original Commissioners of Union county. He died among his kindred, the Clingmans, and was buried at the Buffalo X Roads.

Mathias Joseph Ellinckhuysen, is it stated, received the unsold lots in Lewisburg from his father, but died in 1792, aged something over 30. His grave (under the wild cherry tree in the old English or Market street yard) his widow piously marked and protected with tombstones and fence. The fence is now demolished, and the tombstones uprooted.

The widow Ellinckhuysen afterwards intermarried with John Thornburgh (one of the witnesses to the Deed) and removed to Erie, Pa.

—If the editor of the Lewisburg Chronicle calls us editor of the Janitor Reviewer another name, there will be a libel suit—that's all.—[DESTATE SENTENCE.]

Sorry for that, for two reasons: 1st, we should get no fee for the defendant; 2nd, we should run against the ancient maxim, "he that argueth his own cause, hath a fool for a client." But, Colonel, our Publisher (who made the error) says he will apologize as soon as he recovers from the apprehension that the Register also may start a suit for the sin in question—if he can cypher out by that time to which of you the apology is due.

Hon. N. Middlesworth passed thro' our town last week with specimens of a new mixture of Iron Ore, from the Beaver Furnace of Middlesworth, Karns & Co., which had been tested at the Danville Rolling Mill. It is pronounced by several who examined it a decided improvement in quality, particularly for Bar and Foundry Iron, and we hope may much advance that branch of industry in Union county.

We last week neglected to notice the parade of the Union Independent Battalion of Volunteers. The Emmet Guards of Selingsgrove, the New Berlin Artillerists, the Lewisburg Infantry, and the Union Cameron Guards, were out in uniform—and the following Officers elected:

Lieutenant Colonel—L. B. Christy. Major—E. A. DONACHY.

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The Convention.

In another column, we give a brief account of the proceedings of the Williamsport Convention, condensed from a slip received from the office of the "Lycoming Gazette."

Wm. T. Morrison, Esq., the nominee for Canal Commissioner, remained in this place a few hours on Saturday last, on his way home. His appearance and manners made a favorable impression upon our citizens.

Col. Ephraim Banks was also here, and remained in town over Sabbath. He is doubtless the best man on the ticket, and most likely to win the confidence and respect of the people of the State. We have known him for years, and therefore speak with confidence.

Mr. Brawley is a well known politician, of excellent abilities, and, for a young man, has seen much service in public life.

We spent thirty six hours at Williamsport, very pleasantly, during the sittings of the Convention in that beautiful village, and have only one fault to find, i. e. the Court room, where the Convention sat, was not as large as the hearts of her hospitable people. Friend Eldred, however, of the "Gazette," (may his shadow increase—but not by way of elongation) will doubtless have this defect remedied as soon as he shall have carried the market house, and that talked-of town-clock.

We have had the last in our goodly borough for some years, and as to the former, a fellow feeling awakes our kindest sympathies. But nil desperandum say we, and dico to you.

Recommendations.

For office in this paper, are to be prepaid before appearing. One has been sent us without the pay, we presume our former notice on this point was not observed, and therefore repeat it. Our paper is the organ of no party, and is not supported as such by any party; hence the propriety and the necessity of payments for such matters, which are as purely personal as the offering of goods for sale, or any other business transaction.

Mr. Dyer, the Blind Vocalist, gave several Musical Entertainments last week, which in execution and sentiment were highly approved by our citizens. Mr. Dyer we believe is a man of unexceptionable character and deportment, and his merits and misfortune alike commend him to the public sympathy and patronage.

Finances of the State.

The Auditor General and State Treasurer have published a statement in regard to the Finances of the State, for the last fiscal year commencing on the 1st of June, from which it appears that the Finances of Pennsylvania are in a most flourishing condition—that after the appropriations of the two last sessions, amounting each to more than four millions of dollars, and applying the money belonging to the sinking fund, there will be left in the Treasury, after paying the annual interest, \$25,789,321. This condition of the Treasury insures the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal, for which \$360,000 are now available.

The people of the State, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, can not but be gratified by a contrast of this condition of the Treasury, with that exhibited but a few years ago. Then the annual interest was not regularly paid—the stocks depreciated—the people groaning under taxation—and, in consequence, public and private prosperity under a cloud. The present and future prospect is most cheering.

This result ought not to pass without rendering credit to the present Executive department of the Government. Gov. Johnston is entitled to gratitude for his efforts to create a sinking fund, and for his labors to resuscitate the Treasury; and Mr. Ball, the late State Treasurer, is not to be forgotten among the gratulations felt by the people. Justice also requires that proper credit should be rendered to the present Auditor General, Mr. Purviance, for the industry and ability he has displayed for several years past, in the management of that important department of the finances, the result of which is now felt by the people.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle. LEWISBURG, May 29, 1850.

Mr. Editor: Permit me through the columns of your paper to recommend to the favorable notice of the citizens of Union county, the name of T. G. LEHMAN, Esq. of this Borough, as a candidate for County Surveyor. Mr. Lehman is a man of unquestionable character, and his long experience as a practical Surveyor would eminently qualify him for the station. C.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this Day.

Wheat 105@110  
Rye 45  
Corn 40  
Oats 30  
Flaxseed 100  
Dried Apples 100  
Butter 12  
Eggs 8  
Tallow 10  
Lard 6  
Ham 8  
Bacon 6

DRIED APPLES for sale at June 5 Rebr & Idlings.  
WOOL for sale at June 5 Rebr & Idlings.

Democratic State Convention.

(Condensed from the Lycoming Gazette, extra.) This body assembled at the Court House in Williamsport on Wednesday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, 130 Delegates present. Two claimants from Blair county appeared, and were both rejected.

The Convention was permanently organized in the afternoon by the appointment of H. S. MAGRAW, of Pittsburg, President, supported by 23 Vice Presidents and 14 Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to vote for candidates for Canal Commissioner, and on the first ballot

Edward B. Hubby of Berks rec'd 83 votes  
Nimrod Strickland of Chester 80  
Franklin Vansant of Bucks 23  
Seth Clover of Clarion 15  
Wm. T. Morrison of Montgomery 10  
and 19 scattering.

Thursday May 30.  
The voting for Canal Commissioner continued, varied as follows:

Ballots 5th 11th 18th 21st  
Hubby, 49 51 55 59  
Strickland, 86 47 44 32  
Vansant, 23 20 23 27  
Morrison, 11 10 7 1

After the 21st ballot the convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, evening.