

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Convention.

Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1851. At an informal meeting of the Delegates to the State Agricultural Convention, held in the upper saloon of the Court House, this morning, Gen. James Lavin of Centre county was appointed Chairman, and E. E. Kinzer, Secretary.

On motion of Gen. W. T. Rogers, it was resolved to invite the members of the Legislature from different counties of the State not represented, to take seats as delegates in the Convention.

A committee of one from each Congressional district was then appointed for the purpose of selecting permanent officers of the Convention. After a brief absence, the Committee returned and reported permanent officers, as follows:

President—Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Vice Presidents—Gen. James Irvin, Dr. A. L. Elwin, A. S. Roberts, James Gowen, Judge W. D. Kelly, Isaac Markley, William Snively, H. Jones Brook, Abraham Kaufman, H. A. Muhlenberg, Gen. C. Shimer, John S. Rhey, Addison McKean, J. W. Maynard, A. O. Hiestor, Jacob Haldeman, Mr. McClain, Gen. R. C. Hale, Maxwell McCaslin, Dr. Bigelow, Geo. V. Lawrence, Col. Hiram Hultz, Arnold Plumer, Gideon J. Ball.

Secretaries—Robert C. Walker, R. C. Hale, L. C. Ford, I. G. McKinley, Wm. G. Waring. On motion a Committee on Business was appointed, consisting of Joseph R. Ingersoll, Dr. Elwin, Alexander Patterson, Wm. Snively and G. V. Lawrence; when the Convention adjourned to meet at the Capitol at 2 o'clock, this afternoon.

21 o'clock, P. M. The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Ball moved that the Governor and Heads of Department be invited to attend the sittings of the Convention. Agreed to; and Messrs. Ball of Erie, Hiestor of Dauphin, and Rogers were appointed a committee to invite them.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Business, reported in favor of establishing a Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; preparing a Constitution and a Memorial to the Legislature, for a charter and an appropriation; and also in favor of introducing instruction on Agriculture into the Common Schools of the State.

The recommendations of the Committee were all adopted.

Mr. Peter A. Browne, was then called upon and addressed the Convention on the subject of hair and wool.

Mr. Gowen was addressing the Convention, when the Governor and Heads of Departments were introduced.

Mr. G. having concluded, Judge Hays, from a select committee, reported a Constitution for the organization of a Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. The Constitution provides that there shall be an admission fee of not less than one dollar, and an annual contribution of the same amount. Thirty dollars to constitute a Life Member. The officers to be a President, twenty-four Vice Presidents, one from each Congressional district; a Treasurer, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary; a Librarian; an Agricultural Chemist and Geologist, and an Executive Committee consisting of the above named officers and five others. The Society is to meet annually, on the third Tuesday of January—fifteen members to constitute a quorum to do business.

Judge Kelly called for some reasons in favor of adopting the Constitution; when A. S. Roberts proceeded to give a few reasons why the Society should be formed and an appropriation should be asked from the State to further its objects. He said, what the farmers of this State wanted, was an organization, which will bring them together and lead to an interchange of opinions in relation to improvements in Agriculture. In other States, where individual enterprise has been more marked than in our own, the Agricultural interests were more flourishing, and the fact is attributable to the constant communication kept up between those engaged in the tillage of the soil and to the influence of one upon the other. Mr. Roberts continued at some length illustrating this opinion, when having concluded his remarks, the Convention adjourned until 7 1/2 o'clock.

7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. The President appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of an Agricultural School; J. R. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, A. O. Hiestor of Dauphin and Mr. M'Allister of Juniata.

The President laid before the Convention a letter from Dr. Brinkley on insects, &c. The question being on the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Neff, of Centre county, took the floor and made some remarks against a combined State society, and in favor of county societies. He thought theory very well in its place, but he considered practice absolutely necessary to fitting the theoretical for much use.

Mr. Mumma, of Dauphin county, had been bred a practical farmer, and would shrink from the task of addressing a convention on any other subject than this. He thought reasons should be given for requesting the State to make an appropriation for the establishment of a State Agricultural School. The matter has been

noticed by the President; some of the most distinguished men of the country have lent the aid of their great names to the furthering of this scheme. The Constitution of the society proposed the appointment of an Agricultural Chemist and Geologist, whose duty it should be to analyze the soil; and he doubted not that much practical good would be accomplished by giving the farmer an opportunity of learning the different varieties of soil on his farm. Most of farms of the State do not yield more than four per cent. on the actual cost, whilst other business yields its twenty and fifty per cent.

J. R. Ingersoll said the elements of good more completely abounded in Pennsylvania than in any other State—and had been allowed to lie dormant for many years. We should be true to ourselves, and others would be true to us. A more visible departure from mere party lines had never been seen, than was witnessed in the Governor's Message, in recommending the agricultural interests of the State to the Legislature, which recommendation he firmly believed had called this convention together. The cheapest and best things are to be obtained in Pennsylvania. (Mr. Ingersoll instanced several facts to prove his assertion.) Pennsylvania only wants encouragement to develop her resources; and let us give her that encouragement in the great department of Agriculture. The Franklin Institute had done more good to the cause of science than all the mere individuals who had assembled, from the deluge to the present day. Societies were necessary to the proper advancement of agriculture. The Royal Society of London was the most celebrated one in the world; in Constantinople even, they had set us the example of the importance of organization; in South Carolina they had such a society, which has done vast good in that State; the society of Massachusetts had been a most excellent one in every respect; State Agricultural Societies in New York, in Maryland, in Virginia, had all been established, and are now in existence, giving assistance and power, and hope and perfection to the county societies scattered over those various States. The experience of those States has shown us the importance of State Societies to co-operate with the smaller county organizations. The National Institute is essentially a domestic, United States Government Institution; but it has languished for several years, simply because of the want of an appropriation such as is now asked of this State for this State Institution. The Massachusetts State Society has thought proper to devote their funds chiefly to the importation of the best breeds of cattle from abroad; and it thereby reaches results much more important and desirable than could possibly be attained by individual means. Mr. I. would have the agents of this society penetrate the forests of Europe, the airways of Spain, and of Turkey. He would have them bring home the treasures of every nation's experience, which would shed a brilliant light upon the agricultural productions of this country.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are modest beyond their necessities, and ought to be bold in proportion to their means. Agriculture is the essential growth of virtue, and wealth, and independence, and all that promotes the cause, is worthy the fostering care of every good government. Mr. Ingersoll concluded with a most eloquent appeal to earnest, and untiring efforts in behalf of Agriculture.

Mr. Todd would vote for this Constitution, because it recommended the introduction of agricultural instruction in the common schools of the State; and because it brought together the farmers of the State, who could and would benefit each other by the comparison of opinions.

Judge Kelly said, Pennsylvania was a giant among giants—a commonwealth among commonwealths—blessed with great resources, agricultural, manufacturing. Her water power has never been measured, and her coal is boundless. In her commercial position, more favored than any other American state: her ports are within six hours of the Atlantic on the Delaware, at the head of the navigable waters of the Mississippi, and on the Lakes, in which hundreds of brave sailors find their watery graves. Lakes that are oceans—whose borders have been settled within the memory of the oldest of those now present, which imported in 1850, one hundred and eighty six millions of dollars worth of merchandise. The iron river winds its way past this capital, westward; it climbs the Alleghenies—goes through our iron city into our sister Ohio; it flows through Indiana—it will flow through the prairies of Illinois; it will flow through Independence to the Far West, and the time will be when the traveler will take his seat at San Francisco and be delivered from the railroad train in Philadelphia. He claimed for Pennsylvania, a commanding position, with resources unequalled in their measurement and combination. What interest should she most cherish at this day? Obviously, the agricultural. Her farms are her jewels—her farms bring her revenue—the sweat of her laborers is transformed by the Sun of Heaven into the gold that fills her coffers. What law has been passed specifically for the benefit of the Agricultural interests? None. Agriculture is a distinct grace—is a individual, a primary interest,

for it is the basis of any column you may construct, whether of art or science. What the meeting now asks of the Legislature is to give it a character, to give it a God-speed in its course—and a small appropriation, which they will pay back a hundred fold; and they will find the poorest acres, by having had a small pit dug in them, and what lay under the surface taken out and put on the surface, smiling with plenty. To do this, is a work of necessity; for Ohio, the Italy of America, some of whose lands needs no manuring, and which has a genial climate, has agricultural societies in every county, and a State Agricultural Society, with a most liberal endowment watching over them all. Her farmers, through affiliated associations, are quick to see any new invention, and if Pennsylvania lags in the race, her farmers will lose the markets even of her own metropolis. Philadelphia is the city of Pennsylvania—the city of our noble Penn, and is destined to be the first in magnitude, wealth and population in the Union. She is to be made so by the industry and integrity of the people of the Commonwealth. Organize a State Society which in its turn will organize county societies, and you bring the farmers into intercourse at once—upon their own interests—over the magazine and well printed volumes—with its plan of architecture, of plants, its description of cattle. There they talk among themselves, and they will learn to talk in larger assemblies; they will learn to do not only their own thinking, but their own talking and writing. We must make the farmer a man of science, if we want to do our duty in carrying out the mission of our common country. What is that mission? Not to produce greater men than the world has ever seen, to shed their light far beneath them; not to make all men equal, for there will be hereafter great men and idiots and those ranging between them; but in social life this country is producing an equality the world has never seen, and never dreamed off. It lies at the basis of our institutions. Its mission is to dignify labor—to relieve it from the odium in which old institutions have placed it—to show that manual labor necessary to sustenance, is compatible with noble and manly bearing and refined affections. Manual labor and science would go hand in hand, and the wonders they would achieve, would make the laborer a poet as the poet Burns. Let us adopt the Constitution, and hope that the Legislature will now protect this grace as the elder sisters have been in time past.

Mr. Gowen made some remarks urging the importance of the subject upon the members of the convention.

The Constitution was then adopted by an unanimous vote.

Mr. Ingersoll moved that this Constitution respectfully invite attention to the early publication of Prof. Rogers' geological reports and the arrangement of the collections in the cabinet of minerals.

Mr. Bigham gave a brief description of the nature of Prof. Rogers' report and of the maps accompanying it.

The resolution was adopted.

It was moved that Dr. Brinkley be requested to prepare and address on Entomology at the next annual meeting of the society; which was agreed to.

On motion, the convention adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock.

Wednesday, Jan. 22 1851. The convention met this afternoon agreeably to adjournment.

A motion was made that all who desired to join the society, be requested to sign their names to the Constitution, with their Post offices attached; which was agreed to.

Mr. Hultz moved the Executive Committee be instructed to report a system of by-laws for the better government of the society to report at its first annual meeting, which was agreed to.

Mr. Eyer moved the roll of members to be called by counties, which was agreed to.

After which the committee on offices made the following report.

President—Hon. FREDERICK WATTS. Vice Presidents—Peleg B. Savery, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Caleb Cope, James Gowen, John Kennedy, William Snively, A. R. M'Ilvaine, J. B. Garber, Col. Henry Shuler, Conrad Shimer, Jacob Drumheller, Hon. William Jessup, Jacob Gundy, A. O. Hiestor, J. S. Haldeman, F. M. Cowan, Jonathan Williams, H. W. Beeson, W. A. Stokes, W. Patterson, Hiram Hultz, Morris Leech, James Miles, David Ralston.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Alfred Elwin, of Philadelphia. Recording Secretary—R. C. Walker, of Allegheny county. Librarian—Dr. L. Reily, of Dauphin county. Agricultural Chemist and Geologist—C. B. Trego, of Philadelphia city.

Executive Committee.—A. S. Roberts, Philadelphia, John Evans, York, William Bell, Mifflin, Isaac G. McKinley, Dauphin, David Mumma, Jr. do.

Treasurer.—G. H. Bucher, of Cumberland county.

Mr. Eyer moved that Judge Woodward be an honorary Vice President, which was agreed to.

Wm. F. Packer, moved to strike out the name of Jacob Gundy, Vice President, from the 13th district, and insert that of William Dunn; which, after debate, was disagreed to.

Mr. Eyer moved the name of W. A. Stokes be stricken out, and that of Levi Reynolds be substituted; which, after debate, was withdrawn.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

J. R. Ingersoll, from the select committee, reported a memorial to be presented to the Legislature.

On motion the report was adopted by the convention, after a very able, appropriate and eloquent address from Judge Woodward. It is as follows:

THE MEMORIAL of a Convention held at Harrisburg on the 22nd and 23rd days of January, 1851, respectfully represents:

That a large number of citizens of the Commonwealth, having come together at the seat of the State Government, formed themselves into a Convention for the purpose of better deliberation. They represented every section of the State. Their objects were patriotic, and their views were altogether free from selfish influences. Devoted to the best interests of the great Commonwealth to which they have the happiness to belong, and anxiously desirous to promote them, they adopted the outline of a plan for the encouragement and advancement of agriculture in Pennsylvania.

As a practical art and useful science, it is peculiarly adapted to the condition and habits of the people, and is identified with the prosperity of the State. It is susceptible of being brought home to the pursuits of the great majority of the people, and of contributing to the advantage of all.

While as individuals, your memorialists are ready to make every exertion for the attainment of the great object which bro't them together, they are too well satisfied that their efforts must be fruitless, and their hopes, however ardent, must end in disappointment, unless they could receive the official countenance of your honorable bodies. Your memorialists knowing that for all good purposes there is strength in union, have cordially united themselves together. They are animated with the belief that the spirit which has led to the undertaking, and which cherishes a trust in the accomplishment of it, will not fail; but that it will continue to inspire them until the scheme, which they feel to be praiseworthy, shall be crowned with success. Yet they know that the extensive and public undertaking which they represent, must be founded on public support.

Your memorialists respectfully appeal to the Legislature of the Commonwealth, as the immediate representatives of the People of the Commonwealth, for that support. Without it, they would be constrained to abandon their design. With it their design can not fail to prosper.

A constitution has been framed, chiefly upon the model of the constitution of similar societies, already established in sister States. The results which have been reached elsewhere, are convincing proofs of the propriety of the individual effort, and of the wisdom and sound policy of Legislative encouragement. State Agricultural Societies are prosperous and beneficial wherever they have been formed. It is believed that no interruption has been found in their career. It is certain, that they have given birth to improvements in many departments of Agricultural science, and practical utility, equal to the most anxious hopes of their founders. It is no less certain that the sagacious policy of the Legislative bodies, which have spread over them the mantle of the law, has been recompensed by an increase of prosperity, and an expansion of the various elements of greatness and wealth, which are the just aims of sovereign States. In giving encouragement to agricultural societies, our State Commonwealths did not imitate worse examples set by other countries. Our own great Commonwealth can not err in profiting by the light of such wide spread and unfeigned experience.

The Constitution framed by this Convention, is respectfully submitted as a basis for Legislative action. It will be acceptable in such form and with such details, as your honorable bodies shall consider worthy of being introduced. The convention, knowing the necessity of a Charter for the effectual existence of the Society, respectfully prays for an enactment in the shape the Legislature may deem best and approve.

As an incident to Legislative protection, pecuniary assistance is respectfully asked. Individual funds will be contributed, it is hoped, not reluctantly or in small measure. If the effort shall succeed, other sources of contribution through the medium of the operations of the Society will be found. Its energies, however, must be crippled, and its existence would be brief, if the Commonwealth did not lend available assistance by the appropriation of money. The resources of our State, as yet but imperfectly developed, will, it is confidently hoped, receive from this undertaking an impulse that will not be arrested in the course of ages. The soil is prolific in great variety, and endless extent of wealth. Of dimensions, scarcely less than those of any of the older members of the Union; in population, second only to one; in situation central, and surrounded by prosperous sovereignties generously envious of each other's prosperity, combined efforts of individual enterprise and Legislative wisdom and liberality alone are wanting to give to Pennsylvania the dignified and commanding position de-

signed for her by Nature, and pointed out by the unerring finger of Providence.

Your memorialists respectfully pray that a charter of incorporation may be granted to the "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society," by Legislative enactment, and that such appropriation may be made for its relief and assistance as to your honorable bodies may seem just. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Harrisburg, Jan. 23 1851. J. R. Ingersoll moved the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Members of the House for the use of their Hall, and to the members generally for the kindness as exhibited during the sitting of the Convention.

Judge Kelly moved that when the Convention adjourns it will adjourn to meet again at 7 1/2 o'clock this evening; which was agreed to. Adjourned.

7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Judge Hays offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it is important to a large agricultural interest of this Commonwealth to exhibit at the World's Fair, to be held in London, specimens of the wool grown in this country; and that it be recommended to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain an appropriation of a competent sum from the fund in the Patent Office of the United States, to defray the expense of an agent who shall take with him prepared and selected specimens of such wool to be exhibited at the World's Fair, for the premium to be awarded to the productions of the highest excellence.

Resolved, that the Secretary of this Convention transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, a copy of the above resolutions.

Judge Kelly moved the Convention appoint at least one member from each county, to represent the Society at the World's Fair in London, the expenses of the delegates not to be defrayed out of the funds of the Society.

After a very long debate, Mr. Mumma moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely; which was agreed to.

Mr. Haldeman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Recording Secretary of the Society be, and is hereby authorized to cause the publication of the proceedings of the Convention and Constitution, and the address as prepared for submission to the Legislature, in pamphlet form and to each member of the Legislature; which was agreed to.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned sine die.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The American steamer Arctic, Capt. Luce, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Friday and sailed the same night. The cotton market was dull, with a drooping appearance. In the Provision market there is more business doing. The English general news possess no feature of general interest.

Great excitement prevailed at Paris during the week, in consequence of the resignation en masse of the ministry. This was caused first by the open hostility of the President towards Gen. Changarnier, who in defiance of the open protestation of the Ministry, was given permission on the instant and by a decided majority, to justify his conduct before the Assembly. Both the Right and Left warmly applauded the General, when the Ministry abruptly withdrew and with equal abruptness resigned in a body. The President experienced great difficulty in the formation of a new Cabinet, M. Barrot having refused to accept office.

This state of things continued for nearly a week, when, as we learn from a telegraphic despatch dated Paris, Friday evening, kindly furnished us by Capt. Luce, that the Minister appeared with the President's speech, and the official announcement of Dr. Reynaud de l'Hay for Foreign Affairs and General Reynaud des Jours for the War Office, with new appointments also of Minister of Marine, Public Works and Commerce.

Another decree, signed by the Minister of the Interior and of War, is published and revokes the decree by which the National Guard and the troops of the First Division were united under one command. The effect of this decree is to abolish the post heretofore held by General Changarnier. Gen. Perrot takes command of the National Guard, and the troops of the First Division are to be commanded by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers.

A postscript to the despatch, under date, 7 o'clock, states that a motion had been made in the Assembly, that the members should retire to their bureaux to raise a commission to prepare resolutions expressive of the Legislature in regard to recent events, which motion was carried, against the active opposition of the Ministry, by a vote of 360 to 262. Great confusion is stated to have prevailed in the Assembly after the declaration of the vote.

In regard to the German question, there are many probable and improbable rumors. Nothing is actually known. The accounts from Rome, and the activity of Mazzini and other Italian Refugees,

gives reason of doubt but any serious difficulty at Paris would be instantly seized upon to unfurl the Republican banner in the Holy City, where the French soldiers have become so obnoxious that they are indiscriminately assassinated by the citizens on every possible occasion.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. O. BICKON, Editor. O. N. WARDEN, Publisher.

At \$1.50 each in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2.00 within the year, and \$2.25 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—Y. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa. Wednesday Morning, Jan. 29

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a large and increasing circulation in a community containing a large proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Wanted at this office—a few copies of the Chronicle for the 1st and 8th insts, for which 5 cts. each will be paid. The promised Maps have arrived, and we hope will be ready to distribute next week.

We make no apology for occupying so much of our paper with the proceedings of the first Agricultural Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We hail it as the omen of a better day for the second State in the Union—a day when she shall be first in population and in wealth, as she is now first in Mining, Manufacturing, and Agricultural resources.

Local Improvement. The West Wing of the main building of the University at Lewisburg, is now completed, and a few days since was taken possession of by Prof. Taylor and most of the students entitled to rooms there. This wing is a four story brick building, 115 feet in length by 35 in width. It contains 35 front study rooms, each 12 feet square, and in the rear of each study room 2 dormitories or sleeping rooms, each 6 by 12 feet in size. Every room has a window, is well warmed by furnaces, and is provided with good means of ventilation. The views from both front and rear windows are grand and pleasing, and can not fail to have the happiest influence upon the mind of the students. We learn that the Lewisburg Ladies' Sewing Circle have fitted up seven or eight dormitories, and intend to furnish the corresponding study rooms, for the use of students; and that Ladies in Milton and other quarters are also engaged in fitting out rooms for the same purpose. In other cases, individuals furnish rooms according to their own means and tastes.

The imposing edifice of which this is a part, was planned by Tho's U. Walter, of Philad., and is a model of its kind. Few if any buildings intended for educational purposes, can be found in the Union, better adapted to the convenience, the comfort, and the health of students. It is well worth a visit from those of our citizens who have not been to the Hill since this wing was completed. The present and the Academic building have been erected at a cost of \$20,000, and the remaining buildings included in the plan will be put up as fast as the necessities of the Institution may require. The main building when fully completed will present a front of near 325 feet, with a central edifice and dome of corresponding magnitude and style of architecture. An Astronomical Observatory, and a separate building for the Female Department, will also be erected in the course of time. We hope before long to be supplied with a cut, which will give our distant readers a more definite idea of the appearance and dimensions of the University buildings.

Our Table. Thanks to the Hon. Joseph Casey for a bound copy of the "Appendix" to the Congressional Globe.—Also to Messrs. Frick, Cunningham, and Slifer, for favors from Harrisburg.

"THE OPAL" is the name of an interesting little quarto sheet, published at 50 cts. per annum, at Utica, N. Y., by the inmates of the Insane Asylum! The "Journal of Insanity" is also published there. We gladly welcome them to our exchange list, and wish their conductors much enjoyment and profit in this their pastime.

Glad to find our old friend, (who we never saw) J. W. Moore, taking hold of the *Bellows Falls* (Vt.) *Gazette*.

The *Waukegan Chronicle*, from Lake Co., Ill., comes to us for an X, with the name of "Thomas Hart Benton" at its mast head for next President.

The *Portsmouth* (Va.) *Pilot* has the account of a presentation of silver plate from the citizens, by Col. James Cameron, to Dr. Wm. Collins, for the services of the latter in one of the Railroads projected in that region, part of a series of roads designed to connect the Chesapeake Bay with Memphis, Tenn., by a route of 700 miles, which may be traveled in 48 hours. We rejoice to see the South awaking up to her real interests, and doubt not with a liberal network of above-ground Railways, she will soon care little or nothing for the "underground Railroad."

Dr. John Locke, Dentist, will spend the month of February, after the 4th day, in the practice of his profession, at Lewisburg.

The *Somerset Visitor* states, on the authority of Fra's Kiernan, Esq., of that county, lately returned from California, that the Captain and Surgeon of the steamer Northern, on her passage from San Francisco to Panama, retained the effects, including about \$1800 in gold dust, of a man who died on his passage to Panama. The deceased gave his name as Wilson, from Northumberland Co., Pa., where as Mr. Kiernan understood he had a wife and two children. The statement is published, that the friends of the deceased may investigate the facts and right the wrong if any has been committed.

[A Mr. Wilson of Danville died on his passage to Panama, we are told, but left no family.]

U. S. SENATORS.—Missouri has chosen Henry S. Geyer, Whig, of St. Louis, to succeed Col. Benton. The vote stood—89 for Geyer, 55 for Benton, 24 scattering.

In Wisconsin, Gen. Henry Dodge has been re-elected. James A. Bayard, Dem. is elected from Delaware, to succeed Mr. Wales. Mr. Mallory, a Union Democrat from Key West, is elected from Florida to take the place of Mr. Yulee, Nullifier. Ohio and Massachusetts have failed to make any choice.

In New York and Massachusetts, the 11th Feb. next is appointed for the election of a U. S. Senator in each State.

The "Exchange Hotel," Bloomsburg, has lately passed into the hands of Messrs. Biggs & Dooler, two young gentlemen whose thorough knowledge of their business, and prompt and courteous attention to their guests, render the "Exchange" one of the first hotels in the interior. We speak from experience.

New Orleans was visited by a very destructive fire on the 18th inst. Among the public buildings burned were the St. Charles Hotel, Rev. Mr. Clapp's Presbyterian church, and the M. E. Church corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. The former was insured for \$100,000, and the latter for \$20,000.

Persons wishing to obtain information, &c. with regard to Military Bounty Land and Pensions, are referred to the Card of the Editor of this paper in another column.

Claims upon this State for Pensions also attended to.

In our State Legislature, little has yet been accomplished. In Senate, a bill to repeal part of the law of 1847 against kidnapping, failed by one vote. The Free Banking System it is thought will be the question of the session.

Much anxiety is entertained for the fate of the steamer Atlantic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th ult., and from which nothing has since been heard. A son of Abbot Lawrence was among her passengers.

The "Society for Inquiry of the University at Lewisburg," will hold its next Meeting, on the Hill, next Sabbath, at 2 1/2 P. M. Report from Mr. Biting, on the American Mission in Burma.

A despatch dated Harrisburg, Jan. 21, states that the Canal Commissioners have given orders for the Main Line of the Canal to be open for navigation by the 15th of Feb.

Eld. Zephaniah Ellis will preach in the Christian Chapel this evening—every evening during this week—and on Sabbath at 11 A. M., and in the evening.

A lady in Union county has sued a Mr. Martin, of Mifflin county for breach of promise of marriage, and obtained a verdict of \$1725 damages.

There are new counterfeit \$10s. letter A., on the Miners' Bank of Pottsville. They are poorly done, and may be easily detected.

The U. S. Senate has at length passed the French Spoliation Bill. The Postage Bill has not been passed upon in Senate.

The new dwelling-house, yet uncompleted, of David Jones, at Miesburg, was accidentally burned on the 21st inst. Loss \$6 to 700—all the means of an old and worthy man.

Henderson Gaylord, Esq., of Plymouth, is appointed Revenue Commissioner for the Luzerne district. Messrs. Duncan, Davis, and Scudler, Whigs, were elected to Congress at the second trial in Massachusetts; no choice in three districts.

Rev. Walter Catton, chaplain in the Navy, and miscellaneous author, died in Philadelphia on the 23d inst.

The trial of Ex-Senator Henderson at New Orleans for his agency in the Cuba expedition, failed of a result, the Jury not being able to agree. It is said Gov. Quitman will surrender himself for trial.

The Legislature of Virginia has presented a massive gold medal to her most distinguished living son, Winfield Scott.

Isiah John of Cattawissa has been appointed Commissioner of Columbia county. Mr. Yetter deceased.

A meeting of the Whig State Committee is called at Harrisburg, 4th Feb. The Railroad Bridge at Harrisburg has become so exorbitant in its charges, that the people there are contemplating the erection of a Free Bridge. Mr. Bonham, Dem. is elected to supply the vacancy in the Legislature from Cumberland county.