

Convention proceed to vote upon a candidate for the next Presidency, which was agreed to, whereupon Gen. Winfield Scott received 113 votes, and 5 persons voted for "the Nominee of the Whig National Convention."

**FIVE O'CLOCK.**—The following gentlemen were elected Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention: William F. Johnston, of Pittsburg, Jno. C. Kunkle, of Dauphin, and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia.

The Convention then went into nominations for Canal Commissioner, and adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

#### FOURTH DISPATCH.

**EVENING SESSION.**—The Convention met at 7 o'clock, and proceeded to vote by ballot for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Jacob Hoffman, of Berks County, was nominated on the third ballot. The nomination was unanimously ratified. The following gentlemen were then elected Senatorial Electors—viz:

From the State at large:

Alexander E. Brown, of Northampton; James Pollock, of Northumberland; Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler.

The following names were reported for the different Congressional districts, and agreed upon, and forms the Electoral ticket:

Districts:

1. William F. Hughes,
2. James Traqua,
3. John W. Stokes,
4. John P. Verree,
5. Spencer M. Ivaine,
6. James W. Fuller,
7. James Penrose,
8. John Shaffer,
9. J. P. Marshall,
10. C. P. Waller,
11. Davis Alton,
12. M. C. Mercier,
13. N. M. Middlesworth,
14. James A. Campbell,
15. Joseph D. Paxton,
16. James B. Davidson,
17. John McCullough,
18. Ralph Drake,
19. John Linton,
20. Archibald Robertson,
21. Thomas J. Bingham,
22. Lewis L. Lord,
23. Christian Myers,
24. Dorman Phelps.

The delegates for the different Congressional districts were called upon to name the delegates to the National Convention, and the following list was made out:

From the State at large:

Wm. F. Johnston, of Pittsburg; Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; John C. Kunkle, of Harrisburg.

Districts:

1. Jacob Lancaster,
2. Isaac Hazlhurst,
3. Benj. F. Brown,
4. J. H. Bringham,
5. (No election),
6. Geo. H. Michener,
7. Washington Lawrence,
8. John Strohm,
9. David E. Stout,
10. F. B. Penniman,
11. Joshua W. Comly,
12. Wm. Jessup,
13. L. A. Mackey,
14. James Fox,
15. Benjamin H. Masser,
16. Jos. D. Simpson,
17. A. P. Jacobs,
18. John R. Edie,
19. Samuel L. Russel,
20. John H. Ewing,
21. Cornelius Darragh,
22. John J. King,
23. Elijah Babbitt,
24. John Patton.

Mr. KILLINGER, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That the Whigs of Pennsylvania, now, as heretofore, cling to and maintain the Whig organization as the best that has ever been devised to secure the prosperity and protect the interests of our common country; re-affirm their adherence to the time-honored and long-cherished purposes and policy of the party; and that, entertaining none but the kindest feeling for their Whig brethren of the whole country, we earnestly appeal to them to forget past differences, forgive past grievances, and move in solid column, and set as one man, against our common political opponents in the important elections at hand.

**Resolved,** That it is the duty of the General Government, in the enactment of the Revenue Laws, to extend impartial aid to the industrial interests of the country—that now, as ever heretofore, the Whig party proclaims and maintains its devoted attachment to the protective policy, which alone can secure to the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the laborer, a just reward for their toil, skill and enterprise.

**Resolved,** That the Whig party in Pennsylvania is now, and ever has been, firmly and patriotically attached to the Constitution of the United States—that it neither seeks nor desires the amendment of that instrument, but holds all its provisions and requirements to be sacred and inviolable.

**Resolved,** That the Whig party of Pennsylvania is most ardently devoted to the Union as it is, and that it regards as treasonable all attempts, come from what quarter they may, to sunder the national compact, or to weaken its binding force and obligations.

**Resolved,** That this Convention, representing the nearly unanimous sentiment of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, hereby reiterates the expression of their entire confidence in the sound political principles, and their high appreciation of the eminent public services of the hero, patriot, statesman and captain of the age, Gen. Winfield Scott; and that now as heretofore, we present him for the Presidency as the undoubted choice of the people of Pennsylvania for that high office, and in the fullest confidence that, under his leadership, we can and will triumphantly carry the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania for that, without which no President was ever made.

**Resolved,** That the administration of President Fillmore deserves and receives our hearty commendation for the ability and patriotism with which he has conducted the foreign and domestic policy of the country, coming within its reach and influence, and that this commendation is based, not less upon the dignified and unflinching manner in which our intercourse with foreign nations has been conducted, than upon his wise, and beneficent management of domestic affairs, the reduction of postage, the enforcing of the strictest accountability and economy of public officers, and in supporting the protection of home industry, and the improvement of rivers and harbors. Eminent national and truly conservative, we hail President Fillmore as a bright ornament to the party which elected him to the office he so worthily fills.

**Resolved,** That the delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby requested and instructed to support the nomination of General Winfield Scott as the first choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and as giving a certain ground of hope of regenerating our noble Commonwealth, and placing in the array of Whig States.

**Resolved,** That we render our thanks to Ex-Governor Johnston for the many efforts put forth by him to reduce the State indebtedness, and lessen the State taxes; and deeply regret the defeat which deprived the State of his services as her Chief Executive officer. His administration is one to be referred to as one of the proudest in the annals of our State, and adds new lustre to her fair name and fame, at home and abroad.

**Resolved,** That we recommend the Whig National Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 17th of June next.

On motion of Mr. KARNES, nine cheers were given for Gen. Scott when the Convention Adjourned sine die.

## The Farmer.

### To Our Readers.

The first spring month is now passed, and we are fairly afloat with our season's business. Those who have not finished plowing for early crops, should determine on deepening their soils, either by using the sub-soil plow, which is preferable, or by plowing more deeply with the surface-plow. Those who fear to use the sub-soil plow or to increase their usual depth of plowing, despite the overwhelming evidence to the contrary, may at least plow one half inch more deeply than last year, and thus gradually deepen and improve their soils. For root crops sub-soiling is nearly indispensable, and we hope the amount of roots raised for winter feeding will be increased;—the evidence published during the past year in favor of the winter feeding of roots, can not but warrant an increased growth. Carrots for horses and milch cows are of generally acknowledged utility. No horse has heaves while fed in part on carrots. They give to horses a sleek coat and loose hide, assist digestion, and render the cost of keeping much less than when fed on hay and oats alone. Milch cows in winter flourish well on carrots, giving improved quality of milk, and in fair quantity.

Now is the season for draining the brow of hills of surface springs, in the manner we have so often recommended.

When sowing seeds, recollect that the light ones, such as carrots, parsnips, &c., should be placed as near the surface as possible; their early growth is feeble, and they can not break the earth's crust if too deeply planted. Observe how such seeds are planted when they fall to the ground naturally from the seed vessels of an old plant, and they will be found to remain on the surface, while seeds of a less scale-like formation are carried into the soil by rains, &c. Use long radish seed with carrots and parsnips—they will mark the rows, from vegetating early, and enable the farmer to clean the space between the rows, of weeds with a cultivator.

When manures are to be carted out which are throwing out strong steamy fumes, sprinkle them with dilute sulphuric acid and water, to change the volatile carbonate of ammonia into the fixed or volatile sulphate of ammonia. Charcoal dust or plaster of paris is also useful in such cases. Do not cart out and spread manures any more rapidly than they can be plowed in, for April sun's are sometimes very powerful. Manures if in a state of fermentation, may lose one-fifth of their value by exposure to wind and air in a single day. Those farmers who have not a sufficient supply of manure, and who have not had an analysis made of their soils to know precisely what their soils require, may make a good and cheap general manure, by dissolving bone dust in sulphuric acid, mixing the soluble result with guano, and then with charcoal dust, decomposed peat, or even head lands, and after lying so composted for a few days, applying it to the soil.

200 lbs. of guano.  
5 bushels of bone-dust dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid.  
1 half cord or less of charcoal dust or any other absorbent divisor.

Such a manure can be cheaply and readily prepared at present prices, that no crop need be planted without a fair preparation of the soil to receive it. For root crops, onions and many other crops, the above is cheaper and better than an equal cost of barn-yard manure, and requiring much less time and expense in carting, as the bulk is not one-tenth as great.

Raspberries and other brambles may be put out at this time, and if fully manured

they will give their cost in fruit the first year. (See work to be done for this month.)

—[Ed.—Working Farmer.

### April—Work to be Done.

Any farmer who has not at this time fully prepared his land by manuring and plowing, and finished the majority of the work noted in our last month's number, may consider this season as lost, for no industry can now retrieve him unless the season be backward.

To such as have been more industrious, we would advise a careful reading of our work for last month, and after completing the work there noted, then to proceed with the following, if not anticipated from an early spring.

**GENERAL FARM WORK.**—Early part of this month light sandy soils intended for general crops may be plowed, and indeed spring plowing for sandy soils is preferable to fall plowing; for although clayey loams are benefited by winter ridging and the consequent pulverization from frequent freezings and thawings, still sandy soils would not be improved by similar treatment, as they would suffer by working, &c.

Although clayey soils, as well as all others, should be plowed as early in the spring as practicable, still they should not be disturbed while wet. The action of the plow is to compact them in lumps, and thus render them unkind and non-absorbent.

Such fields as were plowed last month, but are not yet planted, should be run through by the cultivator immediately before planting, so as to have the surface of the ground thoroughly disintegrated just before sowing the seed; such fresh surface insures rapid vegetation, and buries half germinated weeds too low to interfere with the regular crops. Top-dress winter grain with super phosphate of lime and guano mixed with charcoal, plaster of paris or loam, as you now wish to press forward the plants, which could be done with propriety in the fall, for fear of their being too forward, and thereby more liable to be winter killed.

Attend to water courses, drains, &c., as during the early freshets your mowing grounds may be rendered uneven in growth, by uneven irrigation. If the season has been backward, you may still sow spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, field peas, &c. Beans, early potatoes, &c., may now be sown. Flax and hemp sown. Attend to pastures. Do not turn cattle too early into pasture grounds before the grass has had time to start fairly, and the ground has become sufficiently hard not to be disfigured by them. If you intend to fatten cattle in the fall and winter, you should now plant out carrots, parsnips, &c. You can raise eight hundred bushels of Belgian carrots to the acre, and they will do more service for your cattle and milch cows than four times the quantity of ground appropriated to either hay or corn crops. Cleanse cellars from putrescent substances; plant Indian corn; sow Lucerne; attend to the extermination of insects, &c.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—This is the month for gardening. All esculents intended for raising seed should now be in the ground, and if not done before, do not delay. Be sure they are not in the vicinity of others of the same genus, or they will be sure to hybridize and thus spoil each other.

Keep the unplanted soil in motion, and hoe and weed former plantings. Make artichoke plantations; asparagus; beet seed; sow late broccoli; start summer cabbages, cardoon, carrots, celery; sow cress; start cucumbers and melons in frames ready to put out in settled weather, (pots) snow endive; make plantations of horse radish; plant corn; sow leek seed, lettuce, mustard seed, nasturtium; sow onions early both for crops, and closely for pups for next year's planting; put out pips of last year's growth, also top and potato onions; parsley; parsnips; plant peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes; continue to sow radish seed; plant rochambole, rhubarb, salad, sea-kale, spinach, tomatoes; sow turnip seed, cauliflower, brassica tapa escutella, &c.; pot herbs, &c.

Attend to dressing artichoke and asparagus beds, &c. Plant medicinal herbs, &c. Transplant from hot beds to open ground, lettuce, cauliflower, broccoli, cabbages; and in proper weather egg-plants, peppers, tomatoes, &c., &c.; pumpkins, squashes, &c. During dry days, water seed beds, late transplantings, &c., until established.

Plant Lima beans, melons and cucumbers in pot under frames, ready to set out as soon as the weather is permanently settled; by using the small boxes spoken of at page 32 vol. i, they may be put out in place much earlier than without. Those who have no hot beds or frames, may turn a sod grass-side down, in a shallow box, and then cut the sod with a sharp knife in lines two inches apart, and running in both directions across the box, thus it will be cut in squares; plant a Lima bean in the manner directed in our article on the kitchen garden; place this box opposite a window in a warm room, and plant out the squares around the poles when the weather is settled.

**ORCHARD.**—Look well to peach trees, and see that the peach worm is not at work. Pour boiling water on the lower part of the trunk near the ground, and if a sufficient quantity be used it will cook the

worm without any injury to the tree; we have tried it fairly, and are well convinced that even three gallons of boiling water may be so used without any injury to the trees.

Place the lime and salt mixture, as recommended in vol. i., about peach trees; and if the "shortening in" of peaches, apricot, and nectarine trees, was neglected last month, attend to it this month.

Manure trees, and recollect that they require cultivation. Attend to preparation of scions early, and graft such trees as require it.—*Ibid.*

The following statistical comparisons between the cities of Philadelphia and New York were read at a meeting held in Philadelphia, on Thursday, of persons favorable to a consolidation of that city and the Districts into one municipal government:

The county of Philadelphia, from one extreme to the other, extends about twenty-three miles, and has an average breadth of five and one-half miles. It comprises one city, seven incorporated districts, five boroughs, and a population of about four hundred and ten thousand souls, of which only 121,417 are in the city proper. The city and seven incorporated districts are, to a great extent, compactly covered with houses, have the appearance of unity, and contain about three hundred and forty thousand souls. The remotest point of the county from the State House is about fifteen miles. The city of New York embraces the whole Island of Manhattan, extends fourteen miles in length, and has an average breadth of about one and a half miles. The rural parts of the island contain only the ancient and small villages of Harlem and Manhattanville, and the entire city a population of about five hundred and fifteen thousand souls. The funded debt of the city and county of Philadelphia is about nine millions of dollars. The funded debt of the city of New York is about eleven millions of dollars. The ratio of tax paid for corporation and county purposes varies in the various municipalities, but may be fixed at \$1.31 per cent. of value; while in New York, for like purposes, it is everywhere, not including the rural parts, \$1.134.

The offensive and vulgar practice of street smoking is thus commented on in the New York Mirror:

Smoking in the street is an offence against propriety, the frequency of which in this city is unaccountable. What must a man be thinking of who whiffs the smoke from his mouth into the faces of ladies and gentlemen behind him for half a mile? Would it be good manners to carry a pan of sulphur along Broadway? Would it be so endurable for his basket a cloud of ashes or charcoal dust, to sweep over those to the windward? What right then has any man to discharge tobacco smoke along the crowded street? Besides, is it not a vulgar act for other reasons? Why take this refreshment into the street more than any other? Why not smoke, as well as eat, at home? Why not eat your candy and fruits in the crowd? Vastly more grateful to others would this be than the sucking of your cigar. Let those who wish for tobacco smoke enjoy that which has not passed through another man's mouth. Let them select their own cigars. They may have a choice among flavors.

### Another Baggage Car Burned.

On Friday last, when near Fostoria, in this county, the baggage car attached to the western day train was found to be on fire. As soon as it was discovered the engine was reversed, and the car detached from the train, and every effort made to save the baggage—but the mails, and half a dozen trunks alone was rescued from the devouring element. The car contained upwards of a hundred trunks, and, as usual on such unfortunate occasions, according to the statements of the passengers, all were very valuable. That some were, there is no question, because of late years the western merchants make it a practice to go east with a carpet bag, and return home with an enormous trunk crammed with fine goods. Of course it is impossible to estimate the loss, but this will be a serious one to the Railroad Company, is very evident. The fire originated from sparks from the locomotive. The baggage car was locked up—being completely filled—and the baggage master was in the passenger car when the fire was first discovered.—*Harrisburg Standard.*

**NEW YORK, April 4.**—The Coroner's jury appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the falling of the building in Thirty-Second street, on the 27th ult., by which three workmen lost their lives rendered a verdict yesterday, as follows:

That the deceased came to their deaths by injuries received by the falling of the wall of the building in Thirty-Second street, on the 27th ult., and the causes of the falling of the aforesaid building were that they were improperly and carelessly put up and improper materials were used in their erection by the contractors of said building.

The jury in the case of the Cuban Filibusters, J. L. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis and others, being unable to agree, were discharged last evening. Thus ends the second chapter in this ill-devised expedition. This will doubtless be the last of it.

A few evenings ago, Mr. David A. French, a French gentleman of education, now resident in New York, delivered a lecture of considerable research upon the History and influence of Sacred and Theatrical Music, at the close of which he took occasion to speak of an invention he has obtained a patent for, of the application of steam power to organs, and stated that he was now ready to dispose of the right to purchasers. What next?

The gross sum of the subscriptions to the stock of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, so far, is \$1,129,100.

## Lewisburg Chronicle.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. N. WORDEN, Printer.  
At \$1.20 cash 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, APRIL 7, 1852.

**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 as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Democratic Nomination for Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM J. HICKOK, of Erie County.

Whig Nomination for Canal Commissioner, JACOB HOFFMAN, of Berks County.

National Democratic Convention—Baltimore, Tuesday, 1st June, 1852.

No paper to print—a plentiful scarcity of money to buy paper with—and the Printer, engaged in "moving," having little time to collect money....indulgent reader! do you want three better reasons why no *Lewisburg Chronicle* was issued last week?

The Monthly Meeting of the Lewisburg Temperance Society will be held next Tuesday evening at the German Reformed church. Messrs. HICKOK and A. K. N. are to address the meeting on the subject of the Maine Liquor Law.

A continuous snow storm on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April, and snow from six to eight inches deep; the roofs covered, and the trees bending beneath the glittering frost-work of Winter. This is indeed a novelty in this latitude, at this season of the year; and if it keeps on at this rate, we may look for capital sleighing by the 4th of July.

The rumor of a search warrant, and the publication of the facts, preceded the return of the clothes stolen a few Sabbath evenings since from the house of Mr. Yoder. They were returned, (as they were taken,) invisibly to human eyes. A search warrant occasionally, might diminish petty thieving in other cases.

A Report on "Ireland as a Missionary Field," was read before the Society for Inquiry of the University of Lewisburg, on Sunday afternoon last, by Mr. M. F. TAYLOR. The Annual Report was also read by the President, Mr. CARNAHAN, from which it appears the Society is in a highly prosperous condition, and that the Members and Officers are harmoniously engaged in laying broad and deep the foundations of individual and collective usefulness.

Petitions to Congress are in circulation asking a grant of 160 acres of bounty land in all cases for soldiers of the War of 1812, or their heirs, equally with the soldiers of the Mexican War. The simple justice of this proposition is so obvious, that we should suppose Congress could not long hesitate about granting it. Many of the Mexican soldiers never left the States, while nearly all the soldiers of the last war performed from three to six months' arduous service in the field, with poor pay, and much of that never received. And we do not see the propriety or justice of dealing out to them forty and eighty acre tracts, while less meritorious claimants receive the full allowance of 160 acres. We hope a bill will speedily be passed to wipe out these improper distinctions and do our old soldiers the justice to which their patriotic services entitle them.

The Danville chess players have at last accepted the challenge of the Northumberland club. Two games, we learn, have already been played by telegraph, in both of which victory perched on the Northumberland banner.

We are indebted to G. W. Thompson, M. C., for a Biography of LINN BOYD, Speaker of the House; and to J. L. Letcher, M. C., for a Biography of Gen. SAMUEL HOUSTON. Boyd and Houston are Presidential aspirants.

The North Branch Canal Bill has passed both Houses of our Legislature. That body appears to be now at work, heartily—but we observe nothing particular in our State and National Legislature of general interest.

Rev. Wm. REES, Agent for the Am. & For. Bible Society, has removed his family from Lewisburg to Rochester, N. Y., where he wishes his correspondence addressed.

Two of our Mercantile Firms advertise Goods to-day—received by a boat from Baltimore which passed down the River before the Canal was open, or by Railroad to Millerstown and thence overland.

The attention of our Farmers is particularly directed to the advertisement of Mr. HURST, Agent for M'CORMICK'S celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine.

Lecture XIII. was delivered at the Baptist house last evening, by O. N. WORDEN. Subject—"History." The course is again closed for the season.

We have one or two communications on hand for next week.

See New Advertisements.

The gross sum of the subscriptions to the stock of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, so far, is \$1,129,100.

### Vive la Humberg.

Seems to be the motto and the rule of action of the times. And in its practical verification, presumptuous ignorance takes the lead of modest merit; verity retreats before the encroachments of dissimulation; science is hustled out of the arena; empiricism impudently seeks to sway the sceptre of authority over the popular mind; and solid worth and reliable skill are discarded for plausible novelties and unknown but flattering adventures. They who are troubled with fewest scruples, and can pull wool over the eyes of a credulous community with the greatest adroitness, seem most likely, as a general thing, to become lords of the ascendant, and reap a full harvest of pecuniary emoluments. And if their triumph is sometimes short, they find ample compensation on this score, in larger rewards than are generally realized by the honest industry of a life time.

But people love to be humbugged; and will greedily swallow any pill, however noxious, if it is only blessed with a sugar coat, and presents a tempting appearance. The popular belief in the maxim "Man never is but always to be blest" is so strong, that marvellousness is continually sent out wool gathering, and sober judgment and common sense kept locked up at home, when they should be keeping watch and ward at the portals. Soirkness does the beaten track and measured tread of real life become, that imaginary blessings are sought after with feverish eagerness, and every clumsily-disguised emissary of Satan that presents himself is greeted with a cordial welcome, and with or without credentials is hailed with undoubting confidence as a commissioned angel of light. Blinded by their own credulity, their mental vision fails to pierce the thin veil of hypocrisy, and discover in some cases, what was apparent from the first to the most casual glance of judges of human nature—the ignorance and chicanery and fraud, lurking in ambush beneath. Or, again, responding with the alacrity of betrayed self love to fulsome adulation, sycophantic and servile—heedlessly mistaking the glitter and gloss of inflated pretension for the genuine metal; happily unconscious of the substratum of innate and irredeemable vulgarity which may chance to enter largely into the compound. How else could it be possible for one adventurer after another to warm himself into the confidence and purses of the community, and after a brief sojourn, quietly retire from the field flushed with victory and spoils, and leaving nothing but speedily-dissolving bubbles as mementoes of his visit? One noxious vulture scarcely lost sight of in the distance, before another appears in the horizon, hastening to the scene of action from no one knows where, and guided by no one knows what instinct, but always sure of a foot-hold and well come, provided he does not approach from the same point of the compass, or present the same identical aspect of his proceedings.

How else, for illustration, could it be possible for a self-evident quack, and ignorant and reckless dealer in herbs and nostrums, sheltered only by a veil of hypocrisy thinner than the gauze of a model artist; a stranger at a public hotel, without references or a single acquaintance, to succeed by self-laudation, glowing words, words of flattery, and the loud prayers of the Pharisee, in gaining the confidence of hundreds, and in a few months acquiring a heavy practice at high charges, from far and near; getting credit freely in quarters and to amounts that reputable citizens might in vain aspire to; running up heavy bills and procuring large endorsements, as well as obtaining speculative prices for imaginary services, and then departing in broad day light, with ample funds and a handsome equipage, to explore the verdancy of some other part of the United States, without a suspicion being excited in the minds of his victims that he was not the man of wealth and character he professed to be? Verily, if the world is not fond of humbug, how does it come that it swallows such monstrous doses with such wonderful complacency, and with an appetite that seems well nigh insatiable?

It might naturally be supposed that a few such lessons would leave a moral that would not pass unheeded. But in the face of the homely proverb "a burnt child dreads the fire," we confidently venture the conjecture that a twelve month will not elapse, before some similar giraffe will attempt to show up as big an elephant, of a somewhat different complexion perhaps, and will be equally successful. So, stick a pin there.

### SPRING ELECTIONS.

#### East Buffalo.

Judge—Robert H. Laird.  
Inspectors—Jacob G. Brown, Cyrus Brown.  
School Directors—John Gundy, Henry Metzke, (one year)  
Overseers of Poor—Leonard Wolf, Abram Brown.  
Supervisors—Sam. Zellers, Jacob Gundy, Assessor—Abram Brown.  
Assistant Assessors—Michael Brown, John Gundy.  
Auditor—Alexander Penny.  
Constable—Wm. Cochran.

#### Kelly.

Judge—Flavel Clark.  
Inspectors—Wm. T. Linn, Laird Howard.  
Justices of the Peace—Jacob Hummel, Jos. Kelly.  
Constable—Philip Gemberling.

#### West Buffalo.

Judge—Joseph D. Diederker.  
Inspectors—W. Hauck, J. T. Magee.  
Assessor—Adam Young.  
Assistant Assessors—George Gebhart, Jacob Kautman.  
Supervisors—John Heintz, J. Wise.  
Overseers—Philip Ruhl, Adam Grove.  
Constable—Wm. Aisley.  
School Directors—George Gebhart, Michael Dunkel.  
Auditors—Adam Sheekler, Jno. Bidde.

#### West Buffalo.

Judge—David Pommer.  
Inspectors—O. P. Katherman, James Taylor.  
Assessor—Robert G. H. Hayes.  
Assistant Assessors—David Watson, Geo. Hickson.  
Supervisors—William Watson, John Shoemaker.  
Overseers—Henry Gemberling, Andrew Liddings.  
Constable—William C. Taylor.  
School Directors—Wm. Taylor, Henry Zellers.  
Auditor—Charles Moll.  
Township Clerk—Abel Jones.

#### Blumore, April 2.

The New Orleans papers received to night contain detailed accounts of the reception of Kosuth in that city. Upon his arrival he was waited upon by the Mayor and the committee at the St. Louis Hotel, and excellent speeches were made. There were but few citizens admitted to the room during the reception. During the evening he received and addressed the German military companies in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd.

**MOBILE, April 3.**—The reception of Gov. Kosuth in this city has very unexpectedly been most hearty and cordial. He has met much sympathy, and an enthusiastic meeting has been held, at which the sentiments expressed by Senator Clemens were totally disavowed. Many distinguished Alabama were present at this reception, and gave him a hearty welcome. In consequence of these demonstrations in his favor, his departure for the North has been postponed for some days.

Foreign silks were imported into the single port of New York, last year, amounting to over \$23,000,000. This is using up imported silks to the rate of \$1 annually for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Information is wanted of William Swanson, or his wife, formerly Susan Hallman, by her brother, residing in McEwenville, Northumberland county Pa. Any information of their whereabouts would be thankfully received by Henry S. Hallman.

**ALBANY, April 4.**—The Canal Commissioners have postponed the opening of the Canals until the 20th inst., on account of the protracted winter weather.

Tremont Temple, Boston, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

Overseers of the Poor—Flavel Clark, John Chamberlin.  
Supervisors—Wm. P. Dougal, Daniel Kallman.  
Assessor—Thomas Clingan.  
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Stahl, John Moyer.  
School Directors—James Shields, Daniel Stahl.

### Union.

Judge—Samuel Walter.  
Inspectors—Jos. Orwig, J. C. Ulrich.  
Assessor—Samuel Ruter.  
Assistant Assessors—George Wehr, Michael Engle.  
School Directors—Philip Young, H. R. Young.  
Supervisors—John Leizel, Godfrey Culer.  
Overseers—Samuel Geise, Samuel S. Walter.  
Constable—Samuel Peters.  
Auditor—Joseph Bouch.  
Township Clerk—Aaron Hummel.

### Penns.

Judge—Samuel Werlin.  
Inspectors—Reich Lloyd, Geo. Hill.  
Assessor—Samuel Ruter.  
Assistant Assessors—Henry C. Eyer, J. Hehn.  
Constable—Christian Shroyer.  
Supervisors—Jacob Ercley, Jonathan Krecklaum.  
Overseers—Geo. Row, S. Boyer.  
School Directors—Geo. Hill, John Harrison, William Luedenslager.  
Auditor—James K. Davis.

### Limestone.

Judge—Robert Chambers.  
Inspectors—Daniel Spangler, Jacob Seively.  
Justice of the Peace—R. T. Barber.<