

THE STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 4. The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock.

Judge Wm. S. Ross, of Luzerne, was elected temporary Chairman, and the Convention proceeded to consider the contested seats of delegates in numerical order.

The Erie and Crawford district case being the first in order, on a motion that the contestants be permitted to state their claims, a great variety of amendments were proposed and much discussion prevailed.

The motion to hear both sides finally prevailed, limiting the speakers to twenty minutes.

Mr. Lowrie advocated his claims, and Mr. McArthur replied. Much discussion followed and numerous motions were made.

After the passage of a resolution in reference to the permanent organization of the Convention, a motion for adjournment prevailed, to meet at three o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock. The consideration of contested seats was continued and concluded.

The Chairman of the Committee on Organization reported the Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington county, as President of the Convention, and a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The President upon taking the Chair, made an eloquent and somewhat lengthy address.

Mr. Hirst, from Philadelphia, presented a resolution to the effect, that this Convention proceed to vote in favor of a candidate to be presented to the National Convention for President, and that the one receiving a majority of the votes of this Convention shall be the choice of Pennsylvania.

The roll being called, resulted as follows:—James Buchanan received 98 votes; Lewis Cass, 31 votes; Samuel Houston, 2; and Robert J. Walker, 2.

It was then moved by Mr. Seagriff that the Convention unanimously concur in the nomination of James Buchanan. The yeas being called, were, 103 yeas, 30 nays.—This vote created considerable sensation.

A resolution was offered, authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint a committee of one for each congressional district, to report to the Convention, subject to its approbation, the names of Delegates to present this State in the National Convention; and that no one should be nominated who is not known to be the firm friend of Mr. Buchanan, and having no other preference; which was amended by Mr. Scott, of Huntingdon, to the effect that the Delegates from the several congressional districts be required to report to this Convention the name of one person from each district, as a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. A very exciting and animated debate upon this question ensued, pending which the Convention adjourned, to meet at 7 1/2 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.—The Convention met at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The discussion on the resolution and amendments, in reference to the appointment of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, was resumed and continued. Many warm speeches were made on both sides, after which the amendments were all voted down by most decisive majorities, and the original resolution adopted by a vote of 91 to 41. The chair declined to vote.

Mr. Scott, of Huntingdon, on behalf of himself and others, presented a paper, signed by twenty-four delegates, protesting, in the most emphatic and decided sense against the action of the majority, and expressing a determination to decline participating any further in the selection of Delegates to the National Convention. The paper is quite lengthy, and the language exceedingly strong.

Mr. Hirst moved to refer it to a committee of five members. The motion was violently opposed by the Cass delegates, who denounced it as an attempt to stifle the protest.

Mr. Hirst defended his motion and it finally prevailed, and the President announced Mr. Hirst as Chairman of the Committee.

A Committee, consisting of seven members, Mr. Hugas, Chairman, was appointed to prepare resolutions, to be submitted to the action of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 11 1/2 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION. HARRISBURG, March 5th. The Convention met at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Hirst, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the names of 54 delegates to represent the State in the National Democratic Convention to meet at Baltimore. Also, the names of twenty-seven gentlemen as electors.

DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE. SENATORIAL. James Campbell, Philadelphia. Samuel W. Black, Pittsburg. David R. Porter, Harrisburg. J. Porter Brewster, Meadville.

FROM THE STATE AT LARGE. A. H. Reeder, Northampton. Luther Kidder, Luzerne.

COG. DIST. 1. Robert Tyler, Robert T. Carter, 2. Jas. C. Van Dyke, Chambers M'Kibben, 3. Samuel D. Patterson, John G. Brenner, 4. Peter Hambo, Henry Leach,

5. John B. Sturgis, Jacob S. Yost, 6. Charles W. Cooper, James W. Wilson, 7. John A. Morrison, P. Frazer Smith, 8. James L. Reynolds, William Mathiot, 9. Charles Keeler, Wm. M. Heister, 10. J. L. Higswald, John F. Lord, 11. H. B. Wright, S. S. Winchester, 12. John Blasing, C. L. Ward, 13. A. D. Wilson, William L. Dewart, 14. John Weidman, Isaac G. McKinley, 15. Henry Welsh, James Gerry.

16. George W. Brewer, John Stuart, 17. S. F. Hanch, A. S. Wilson, 18. R. P. Fiennick, Isaac Hugas, 19. Job Mann, J. M. Burrell, 20. Thomas Cunningham, R. Donaldson, 21. David Lynch, Matthew J. Stewart, 22. Arnold Plumer, James E. M'Farlane, 23. J. L. Gillis, J. Y. James, 24. Alfred Gilmore, J. Forney.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. George W. Woodward, Luzerne. Wilson M'Canless, Alleghany. Gen. Robert Patterson, Philadelphia. Con. Dist.

1. Peter Logan, Philadelphia City. 2. George Martin, City and County. 3. John Hiller, " 4. F. W. Buckius, " 5. R. M'Kay, Delawaro. 6. A. Apple Block. 7. Nimrod Strickland, Chester. 8. Abraham Peters, Lancaster. 9. David Fisher, Berks. 10. R. E. James, Northampton. 11. John M'Reynolds, Columbia. 12. P. Damon, Tioga. 13. Henry C. Eyer, Union. 14. John Clayton, Schuylkill. 15. Isaac Robinson, Adams. 16. Henry Fetter, Perry. 17. James Burnside, Centre. 18. Maxwell M'Caslin, Greene. 19. Joseph M'Donald, Cambria. 20. William S. Calahan, Washington. 21. Andrew Burke, Alleghany. 22. William Dunn, Mercer. 23. John S. M'Calmont, Clarion. 24. George R. Barrett, Clearfield.

The delegates from the 6th, 13th, 14th and 17th Congressional Districts, proposed to the Convention the names of gentlemen from their districts, for delegates and electors.

The report made by Mr. Hirst was adopted by a vote of 97 yeas to 3 nays.

Mr. Hugas reported a long series of resolutions approving of and adopting the platform laid down by the Baltimore Convention of 1844 and 1848; sustaining the compromise measures, and in favor of the fugitive slave law; urging Mr. BUCHANAN as the only choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and as one who would secure an old fashioned Jackson majority in the Keystone State. The resolutions also instruct the delegates named by this Convention to vote for Mr. Buchanan from first to last, and requiring a pledge from each delegate and elector to sustain the instructions of this Convention and provides that upon the failure to give such a pledge, within a reasonable time, substitutes shall be appointed.

Various amendments to the resolutions were proposed and discussed. Finally a call was made for the previous questions, which was sustained, and the resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.—A large number of candidates were brought before the Convention. The fourth ballot resulted in the choice of Wm. Seagriff, of Fayette co., he having received 77 votes, G. F. Mason received 37, J. B. Bratton received 8, and Henry Mott 8. The nomination was then unanimously confirmed.

A number of the customary resolutions were passed, one of which authorizes the Central Committee to fill any vacancy occurring in the Electoral ticket.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, it was moved that the Convention adjourn sine die.

FROM CHILL. Under date of Valparaiso, January 26th, a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes as follows:

The political difficulties, which for some time past have agitated this little republic, seem for the present to be happily ended, with the exception of a slight outbreak in the mining region at Copiapo, which was soon suppressed. Peace and tranquility have generally prevailed during the past month. The revolutionists have all disbanded and returned to their homes, and it is to be hoped agriculture and commerce will soon resume their wonted activity. There has, however, recently been a terrible commotion among the nitre prisoners at the Straits of Magellan. Banished from their homes on account of political and other offences, they got up a revolution there among themselves—killing the governor, taking the garrison, and declaring themselves free and independent of Chili in particular, and "the rest of mankind in general."

The American barque Florida, which I mentioned in a former letter as having been chartered by this government, and freighted with a full cargo of revolutionists, was forcibly seized while at the Straits, and is now in possession of the prisoners. Official information has also been given to the American Consul here, that another American vessel, (name unknown) bound from California to New York, with a large amount of gold on board, had been captured by these renegades, who have sailed with both vessel for "paris unknown." There being, unfortunately, no American man-of-war on this part of the coast at present, the English and French admirals have both despatched ships in search of these daring pirates, and we hope soon to be advised of their capture.

A similar outbreak has recently occurred at the island of Juan Fernandez, and attempts made to take the American barque Eliza, which was freighted with wood there at the time; but she succeeded in putting out to sea before they accomplished their designs. This island is at present one of the depots for Chili prisoners.

THE LAST OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.—David Kinsion, the last surviving patriot of that gallant band that threw the tea in Boston harbor overboard at the commencement of our revolutionary struggles, died at his residence, at Chicago, Ill., on the 24th ult., at the good old age of 115 years.

The small pox, according to the New Haven Palladium, is very prevalent in New England.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

H. B. MARRER, Editor and Proprietor. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscription and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM SEAGRIFT, of Fayette County.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices. GLEASON'S COMPANION.—This pictorial still continues to grace our table. The engravings are well executed, and its literary matter flows from the best pens in the country.

LADY'S KEYS.—The March No. of this Magazine, is on our table. The present No. is embellished with a fine engraving of Gen. Warren taking leave of his wife and child, on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill. Published at New York, 143 Nassau street, by John S. Taylor, at \$1 per annum.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. L. Hutter & Co., of Harrisburg. We have seen specimens of their book binding, and for durability and neatness cannot well be surpassed.

John Stone & Sons, 45 South second street, advertise in our columns a general variety of Millinery Goods. We would advise our friends going to the city to call and judge for themselves.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Carr, Giese & Co., which will be found in another column. They have opened a Forwarding and Commission House, at Spears Wharf, Baltimore.

Our readers will find J. T. Walton's advertisement of Bonnet and Straw goods in our columns. Mr. Walton keeps a good article, and will render you entire satisfaction.

The card of J. Palmer & Co., will be found in our columns. Those in want of Fish, &c., can, by calling on them, have their wishes supplied.

Messrs. French & Richards, Philadelphia, advertise in our columns, Silver's Mineral Paints. Those wishing a good article in this line, should not fail buying of them.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, of the U. S. Senate has our thanks for favors from Washington. We would likewise return our thanks to the Hon. James Gamble, of the House of Representatives, at Washington, for public documents received.

An advertisement for husbands from five young ladies in Northumberland is received, but cannot be inserted unless some responsible name is given. If the advertisers do not comply with this requisite, we shall enclose the money to any address they may name.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAIL ROAD. An extract from a letter dated at Sunbury, and directed to D. G. Miller, jr., announcing the passage of a resolution requesting the County Commissioners to subscribe \$200,000 stock in this road, appeared in all the Philadelphia papers of Saturday last. The statement is utterly incorrect; no such resolution having been offered at the meeting.

A committee was appointed, in conjunction with a committee from Northumberland, to take means to procure releases from persons on both sides of the West Branch, through Northumberland and Williamsport, through whose land the above road might pass. The joint committee met on Monday last and unanimously resolved that it was inexpedient to enter upon their duties until the line of the road had been distinctly marked upon the ground.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. Or more appropriately the Anti Liquor Law is now under discussion in our Legislature, and appearances indicate its passage. Numerous petitions are daily presented in the House and Senate in its favor. The people are moving determinedly in the matter and the responsibility of decision rests, where it should, with our law makers.

That the temperate use of ardent spirits is highly injurious to individuals and society, no sane man can doubt. But temperance in all things is commanded by the best authority. That the temperate use of alcoholic drinks is an evil very few will admit, and that an occasional drink of pure old rye or cognac, has a very beneficial effect on one's stomach and spirits is a truth that challenges successful contradiction.—We can bear witness to its happy influences and can call in a host of our friends in corroboration. Like every one of God's good gifts they can be and are abused. A man often eats too much, drinks too much, talks too much, prays too much, meddles in his neighbor's affairs too much and is apt to be entirely too enthusiastic, fanatical and intemperate on a great many subjects.—Every one of these eccentricities is an evil in its way and productive of a deal of mischief in proportion to the number and force of its practitioners. We meet every day numbers of unmitigated gourmands who stuff themselves with food until their stomachs are disorganized and themselves unfitted for business. A fit of apoplexy or indigestion hurries them to a sudden death, or they lead a miserable life, full of bile and acidity, a curse to themselves and a source of annoyance to their neighbors. Yet no one proposed imposing any restraint upon a man's appetites in that line, if we except Graham, of "saw-dust and muddy water" memory. We mention this as a singular fact: for we have remarked as a general rule that every man violently in favor of total abstinence from grog, is invariably a glutton, or intemperate in some other respect.

The consequences of yielding to the sway of bad appetites and evil passions are extremely enervating. Brandy and rum are not worse than envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. The crimes of sober men originate in depravity of the heart, while those of the drunkard are errors of a diseased imagination. Our laws are framed to guard against both. They provide especially against unlicensed sale of liquor and the indiscreet sale by those who are licensed. They impose a fine for drunkenness and treat the habitual drunkard as a lunatic, appointing a guardian to take care of his property and himself. We seldom, in this part of the State, hear of an indictment for keeping a tipping house, although no doubt many are kept.

Information is seldom made against our licensed dealer, for improper sale of liquor to minors and others. The fines for drunkenness is not imposed once in a thousand cases; and an intemperate man is in nine cases out of ten, suffered to waste his estate and impoverish his family, uncared for and unheeded. In the face of all these unforced laws against intemperance the legislature are asked to make another, and no guarantee is offered that after a few years it will not be suffered to sleep with its predecessors. We regard those who are perpetually petitioning for new laws while the old ones are suffered to slumber in inactivity, as on a par with children who bring of one plaything cry for the novelty of another.

The legislature should say to these petitioners "go home; exert your zeal in enforcing the laws already on our statute book; if upon a fair trial these fail, we will listen to your prayers."

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR DATED HARRISBURG, March 8, 1852. The late Convention held in this place, on the 4th inst., brought together an unusual number of persons from various sections of the State, among them a number of prominent democrats, from youthful aspirants to hoary headed sages, whose locks betokened three score years and ten. The friends of Mr. Buchanan having the power in their own hands, were determined, from the start, to wield it exclusively for their own purposes, without regard to the usages of the party or the rights of the minority. The friends of Gen. Cass gave timely notice to the friends of Mr. Buchanan that they would not quietly submit in having their right to select the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, by the delegates from each Congressional district, wrested from them. But some of Mr. Buchanan's friends, very indiscreetly, asserted on the floor of the Convention, that they had the power and they intended to use it, one of them declared the only right of the minority was the right of being voted down. Such feelings and such sentiments, publicly declared, were not well calculated to allay the opposition of the friends of Gen. Cass. There were a number of the Buchanan delegates who disapproved of these summary acts, but their voices were stifled by a clamorous majority. Had the delegates been selected by Congressional districts, as had been the usage for the last seventeen years, four districts would have been represented by delegates selected by the friends of Gen. Cass, under instructions to support Mr. Buchanan. This they would have done fairly. But their rights were entirely disregarded, and the result was a protest signed by thirty-one members of the Convention, which will tell more effectually against Mr. Buchanan, at the Baltimore Convention, than if a dozen out of our delegates had been sent to that body. The Convention introduced another new feature in the appointment of delegates.—The anxiety and rivalry of the different competitors, for delegates and electors was so great that it was impossible to accommodate more than a small fraction of the expectants, and probably not one half who had labored for the "favorite son" under the promise of a mission to Baltimore, were rewarded. In order to make the distribution of honors as large as possible, it was resolved that a double set of delegates should be sent to Baltimore, each delegate having a kind of tender or lay delegate to accompany him, and to supply his place, should sickness or champagne overtake him. This I believe, has been the custom of some of the Southern States, and certainly adds something more to the aristocratic pomp and parade so congenial to southern chivalry, than the plain republican rule heretofore practised in Pennsylvania of sending but one, who is obliged to do his own voting. Each pair of delegates, it is said must occupy one room and perhaps one bed. Unless my friend, the delegate from Lycoming, is endowed with the somnolent qualities of the seven sleepers, he will have a hard time under the effects of the nocturnal music of the Major, his colleague. The fifty four delegates of Pennsylvania, will have, of course, but twenty-seven votes, and will elect, from among their number, a Chairman, who will cast the entire vote of the delegation as the majority may instruct him.

Who will say that Pennsylvania is not fast progressing in refinement and civilization under the benign influence of modern leaders, and should her "favorite son" be elevated to the Chair, we might probably be en-

tirely relieved of the onerous duties of voting. Every thing had been arranged in caucus previous to the meeting of the Convention.—Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the shrewdest lawyers and politicians of the city, had been selected as the premier or leader of the House, but all this could not prevent them in getting into dilemmas from which nothing but the iron will of the majority could extricate them. Their own selection of delegates is far from giving general satisfaction among their own party. A prominent western delegate, after the reading of the report of the committee, setting near me, declared loud enough to be heard by many around him, that one of the delegates from his district was a loafer and knave, and the other a fool. The same gentleman afterwards remarked to me that he looked upon the proceedings as a kind of "political Scire Facias to revive dead politicians, and to continue their lien upon the party."

I was, however, glad to see the nomination of Mr. Seagriff for Canal Commissioner, by a large majority, not only because he is a Cass man, but because he is decidedly the most competent man that had been named. Gordon F. Mason was the Buchanan candidate, but he was not able to secure more than thirty odd delegates. Mr. Mason was the man who declared in caucus that he would vote against Gen. Cameron for U. S. Senator, if he ever received the caucus nomination. Mr. Mason has, no doubt, discovered ere this, that he did not make much by that declaration.

The friends of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road are very sanguine of the early and successful completion of that great work, and say that the whole line can be completed in two years. The Susquehanna Rail Road from Harrisburg to Sunbury, and thence to Williamsport, is also attracting great attention. Large meetings have been held in this place and in York, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, on Saturday next. I think I can safely predict that in less than two years, the journey from Sunbury to Harrisburg, will be performed in two hours. I have another piece of news which will be interesting to all the citizens in our section of country. There is now a fair prospect of the speedy completion of a rail road from Sunbury to Pottsville. The bill for the extension of the Mine Hill rail road to Ashland, passed the Senate to day, another bill for the extension of the road from Ashland to Shamokin, is also on file.

There was also an act passed last winter for a rail road from Mt. Carmel to Shamokin. This series of roads will form a complete chain of rail road from Sunbury to Pottsville, and it is in the hands of men who are not only willing, but able to make them. A gentleman of the highest authority and character, informed me that the road would be put under contract in less than three months after the passage of the above acts, and that there would be a perfect scramble for the stock. Two other capitalists here deeply interested in the extension, informed me the Engineer would be on the road in ten days after the passage of the act. The "Mine Hill Road," it must be remembered, is the best rail road stock in the United States, and its extension by that company gives it both character and value.

Petitions in favor of the Maine Liquor law came pouring in from every section of the State, and probably nearly one third of all the petitions presented the past two weeks, have been in favor of that law. The Senate, it is supposed, will pass the bill, and there are a number of its friends who feel anxious that it will pass the House also. I do not think that it will pass the House, although there are some members who think it will pass through that branch of the legislature.

The appointment bill was up before the House to day. A motion was made to strike our County out of the 13th district, and unite it with Schuylkill and Montour, as the 14th district.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 4, 1852. SENATE.—Bills Passed.—Relative to the estate of Adam Ramage; incorporating the Mercer and New Castle Rail Road Company.

Bills introduced.—A supplement to the act of the 9th of April, 1849, entitled an act to exempt property to the value of \$300 from levy and sale on an execution of distress; to prevent frauds in the sale of dry goods; a further supplement to the act incorporating the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

On motion, adjourned. HARRISBURG, March 5, 1852. SENATE.—The following bills were introduced: A bill to provide for the punishment of trespassers upon lands.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to prevent frauds in the sale of dry goods.

The same Committee also reported a bill for the relief of Building, Land, and Saving Fund Associations.

The bill providing for the election of a State Librarian, as amended by the House, which had struck out \$1000 as the salary to be paid, and inserted \$750, was then taken up, and the amendment non-concurred in.

The joint resolutions relative to the establishment of a dry-dock and fortifications on the Lake frontier, were taken up and passed.

The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE.—The Senate bill, relative to the Board of Health of the city and county of Philadelphia, was taken up, and passed finally.

The resolutions from the Senate, sympathizing with Smith O'Brien, and his associates in exile, were considered and passed—yeas 70, nays 3.

The further supplement to the act relative to the lien of mechanics and other agents buildings, approved the 16th of June, 1836, was taken up, and passed.

SENTENCE OF PIRATES.—The United States Supreme Court having refused a writ of habeas corpus to Richard and Clements, the condemned pirates, at Richmond, Va., they were on Friday sentenced to be hung on the 9th of April next.

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Information is seldom made against our licensed dealer, for improper sale of liquor to minors and others. The fines for drunkenness is not imposed once in a thousand cases; and an intemperate man is in nine cases out of ten, suffered to waste his estate and impoverish his family, uncared for and unheeded. In the face of all these unforced laws against intemperance the legislature are asked to make another, and no guarantee is offered that after a few years it will not be suffered to sleep with its predecessors. We regard those who are perpetually petitioning for new laws while the old ones are suffered to slumber in inactivity, as on a par with children who bring of one plaything cry for the novelty of another.

The legislature should say to these petitioners "go home; exert your zeal in enforcing the laws already on our statute book; if upon a fair trial these fail, we will listen to your prayers."

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR DATED HARRISBURG, March 8, 1852. The late Convention held in this place, on the 4th inst., brought together an unusual number of persons from various sections of the State, among them a number of prominent democrats, from youthful aspirants to hoary headed sages, whose locks betokened three score years and ten. The friends of Mr. Buchanan having the power in their own hands, were determined, from the start, to wield it exclusively for their own purposes, without regard to the usages of the party or the rights of the minority. The friends of Gen. Cass gave timely notice to the friends of Mr. Buchanan that they would not quietly submit in having their right to select the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, by the delegates from each Congressional district, wrested from them. But some of Mr. Buchanan's friends, very indiscreetly, asserted on the floor of the Convention, that they had the power and they intended to use it, one of them declared the only right of the minority was the right of being voted down. Such feelings and such sentiments, publicly declared, were not well calculated to allay the opposition of the friends of Gen. Cass. There were a number of the Buchanan delegates who disapproved of these summary acts, but their voices were stifled by a clamorous majority. Had the delegates been selected by Congressional districts, as had been the usage for the last seventeen years, four districts would have been represented by delegates selected by the friends of Gen. Cass, under instructions to support Mr. Buchanan. This they would have done fairly. But their rights were entirely disregarded, and the result was a protest signed by thirty-one members of the Convention, which will tell more effectually against Mr. Buchanan, at the Baltimore Convention, than if a dozen out of our delegates had been sent to that body. The Convention introduced another new feature in the appointment of delegates.—The anxiety and rivalry of the different competitors, for delegates and electors was so great that it was impossible to accommodate more than a small fraction of the expectants, and probably not one half who had labored for the "favorite son" under the promise of a mission to Baltimore, were rewarded. In order to make the distribution of honors as large as possible, it was resolved that a double set of delegates should be sent to Baltimore, each delegate having a kind of tender or lay delegate to accompany him, and to supply his place, should sickness or champagne overtake him. This I believe, has been the custom of some of the Southern States, and certainly adds something more to the aristocratic pomp and parade so congenial to southern chivalry, than the plain republican rule heretofore practised in Pennsylvania of sending but one, who is obliged to do his own voting. Each pair of delegates, it is said must occupy one room and perhaps one bed. Unless my friend, the delegate from Lycoming, is endowed with the somnolent qualities of the seven sleepers, he will have a hard time under the effects of the nocturnal music of the Major, his colleague. The fifty four delegates of Pennsylvania, will have, of course, but twenty-seven votes, and will elect, from among their number, a Chairman, who will cast the entire vote of the delegation as the majority may instruct him.

Who will say that Pennsylvania is not fast progressing in refinement and civilization under the benign influence of modern leaders, and should her "favorite son" be elevated to the Chair, we might probably be en-

W. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscription and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM SEAGRIFT, of Fayette County.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices. GLEASON'S COMPANION.—This pictorial still continues to grace our table. The engravings are well executed, and its literary matter flows from the best pens in the country.

LADY'S KEYS.—The March No. of this Magazine, is on our table. The present No. is embellished with a fine engraving of Gen. Warren taking leave of his wife and child, on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill. Published at New York, 143 Nassau street, by John S. Taylor, at \$1 per annum.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. L. Hutter & Co., of Harrisburg. We have seen specimens of their book binding, and for durability and neatness cannot well be surpassed.

John Stone & Sons, 45 South second street, advertise in our columns a general variety of Millinery Goods. We would advise our friends going to the city to call and judge for themselves.