

The Girard Will Case.

We learn from our Washington Correspondent that the Supreme Court Room was so much thronged on Friday with lawyers, ladies, members, &c., that it was impossible almost to get within sight or hearing of Mr. Seignen, after his argument was commenced. The "privileged seats" were entirely occupied by the ladies, who looked as grave as the judges, and special indication of assent to that part of Mr. Sergeant's argument, which showed laymen and laywomen were as competent to give religious instruction as the ministers of the Gospel, who were excluded by the will of Mr. Girard, from the office of instruction. By the way, the whole of Mr. Sergeant's argument on this important point, which was so much urged by the counsel on the other side, was admirable. He contended against the idea that there could be no religion nor religious instruction without ministers, and he showed that the Will did not exclude the Bible and instructions in it, which was the source of pure morals and true religion. He contended, too, that the gentleman who was at the head of the institution, now in the service of the United States, was competent, being himself a religious man, to expound to his pupils the truths of the Gospel.

We copy from a New York paper the continuation of Mr. Binney's argument upon the Girard Will Case.

Supreme Court, Feb. 7.—Mr. Binney proceeded to his second point in the series of propositions laid down yesterday. Supports this by saying—

That the charitable uses of England fell with the monasteries, and that after the reformation public charities having been perverted into private charities, and otherwise misused, to effect a restoration of these charities to their proper uses, this 39 Eliz. ch. 56 was passed. To show this the preamble read 43 Eliz. chap. 4 then cited. The first covers all sorts of charities. The second only enumerates twenty-one kinds of charities. This concludes the statutory of the doctrine of trusts.

The cases at common law next came on. Mr. Binney has never been able to find a case, in which the validity of a charitable use has been doubted. The question has been whether the use was in good condition. What in your books is called a condition, about Elizabeth Judges called trusts. On this point Mr. Webster looks puzzled, scratches his ear, and rubs his forehead. As Mr. Binney reads his cases of charitable uses, some of them, such as an use to keep from priests prying forever, he sets the ladies laughing. (A pretty girl in the corner seems to think ogling a much better trust.) The statute of 23 Henry 8th was purposely written ambiguously, being the first act, destroying superstitious uses towards the Pope. Mr. Choate, Senator, comes into court, and Mr. Webster and he, retiring into a corner have five minutes talk—probably on Senatorial use.

The common law extends generally in Pennsylvania, and those who allege an exception must show it. Mr. Binney gives a sketch of the history of the Hamilton family, as growing out of a case in Sergeant and Rawle, illustrating this view.

This is not an anti-christian trust. The bill in Chancery does not allege this. With a sensible religious man, I should argue this case pleasurably. But here these claimants having first got all they could under the will, it is their religion to plead the irreligion of the will, and rob the orphan to help themselves! They did not, until their legacies were paid, discover the impiety of the will; and did not, as a religious man should have done, refuse the legacy because it was tainted by its source. I am here very delicately situated, and let all who hear me remember I am here to show the difficulties that met Mr. Girard in drawing his will so as to cover his views.

Mr. Girard had two plans to follow—1st, To fix on a sect. 2d, To say nothing about religion. Review these plans and their difficulties. The fundamental error of Mr. Girard, in my opinion, was in endeavoring to bring all sects into his college. But he had a right to do it; and having adopted this view, then what he has not done; and then (turned to Mr. Webster) I will leave my friend to show what he ought to have done.

Nothing in the will to prevent children going to church—the provision is, that laymen shall instruct within the walls of the asylum. [This argument in detail puts quite a novel aspect on this case.] The conscience of the giver is the test where those who are as receivers have a choice to accept or refuse [Mr. Webster dissents by shaking his head.]

[On concluding this point, Mr. Binney opened a portfolio holding about a ream of brief, and proceeds, whereat the faces of the Judges lengthen—and Mr. Webster asks for more paper.]

Mr. Binney goes on to a third point—quotes a large number of cases.

The fourth point is taken up, and a lucid explanation of the mixture of law and equity as obtaining in Pennsylvania is given—historical evidences to sustain the point—old cases cited to the same point.

On this point Mr. Binney went off into a district of the law as dry as the African deserts. The ladies departed, and a gentleman by a pillar yawned as if he wanted to bite off Mr. Webster's head, big as it is!

The amount of labor displayed in preparing this case, by Mr. Binney, has been immense. He has abstracted and analyzed his cases, so as to present them in compact order, and those

only who have tried this kind of condensation, can imagine the labor of preparation.

There is one remarkable fact in this Court. The ladies cannot talk, and they bear up under the infliction astonishingly well. The audience to-day has been very large and select, and growing interest is expressed to hear Mr. Webster's reply.

FEB 8.—On the opening of the Court, Mr. Binney proceeded with the sixth point. It is evident that the severe labor of the former days is beginning to tell on the speaker's strength, and, in consequence, most of the cases are only cited by the page and volume, without comments or analysis. This method disposes of very many pages of the large brief.

It is not possible to give a very detailed sketch of Mr. Binney's argument to-day, because it was in part in answer to General Jones' argument, and that has not been reported; and also, from the numerous references to acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Yet there was much profound research into the early Colonial History of Pennsylvania, and a most interesting detail of the repeated attempts of the Quakers, from the commencement of their colony to pass an affirmation act instead of the law of oaths, as then in force in Great Britain and the colonies, and of the repeated vetoes of the sovereign of these acts. This law was passed and vetoed five times, and the American Revolution settled the matter.

After quoting a case, Mr. Webster said, What is the name of that case, Mr. Binney?—it is so difficult to get the books.

Binney—True; especially if you "lead" them.

Webster—Harder yet if you don't "own" them to lead!

The chief portion of the argument by Mr. B. was to the showing: That there never was, and never could be "a superstitious use" in Pennsylvania, because such a use is to serve a religion not tolerated by law; and as all religions are tolerated, such uses could not exist, and Mr. Jones' argument on that point was bad.

Mr. Binney was very severe on the heirs, showing that they had offered no objections to proving the will; to taking their legacies under it; to suing on the strength of the will for the after-acquired property; and that the reason they did not start earlier was, that they could not find a Pennsylvania lawyer who would give them a favorable opinion. At last they stumbled on Gen. Jones, and he commenced his argument by saying he could not understand Pennsylvania law!

An apology was made to the Court for the time consumed, but the magnitude of the interests and the fact of the parallel streams of time and trusts. English law and Pennsylvania law had to be traced back to their sources, in the days of the Henrys.

A review of all the cases in TEN States of the Union, which hold the law of trusts and uses as Pennsylvania hold them was then given, and Mr. Binney closed at a quarter to two without any attempt at a closing appeal or any broad review of his positions—in fact, he appeared completely fagged out.

There is but one opinion here among all those who have listened to this masterly argument; that it has been like a huge screw, slowly turning round on its threads, but at last coming down on the object to be squeezed with irresistible power. It has pulverized Mr. Jones' argument, and I hear that Mr. Webster intends going chiefly against the will for its irreligion and injury to the cause of the morals by educating orphans without religious instructors.

There has been no attempt at fine speaking or declamation on general principles on the part of Mr. Binney; but instead of that a slow, cautious, logical analysis of every thing that could possibly bear on his case—delivered with a perfect mastery of the materials, and with constant references to decided cases, or historical facts to sustain his assertions. In short it was a perfectly well constructed, highly polished law argument, calculated to rivet a lawyer, as it has the Judges; but rather caviare to the multitude.

It remains to be seen what Mr. Webster will do; that he will be more powerful as a speaker, and more effective with the audience is very probable; but that he can pull Mr. Binney's argument to pieces, and build up a better one in its place, may well be doubted.

Mr. Sergeant is now speaking, and will probably last until Saturday.

AMERICAN MECHANICS AND THE AUTOCRAT OF THE RUSSIAS.—A letter received in Baltimore announces the triumph of a locomotive made by Mr. Ross Winans, mechanic of Baltimore, over those of England, France, and other countries, that were exhibited with it, and their powers tested in presence of the Emperor. After the trial of the locomotives, the Emperor requested the various machinists present to put in proposals for constructing the cars and machinery for a railroad four hundred miles in length, about to be laid between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Mr. Winans' proposal was higher than many of his competitors, but so well pleased was the Emperor with the American's sample of mechanism before him, that he gave the contract to Mr. Winans. The work is to be done in the government workshops at St. Petersburg, and is to consist of 162 locomotives, each with eight wheels, 5,300 burden cars, and a number of tenders, &c., to be furnished part during the present year, and to be completed by the close of the year 1848. The price to be paid for the work, according to the contract, is \$4,000,000. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, and Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia, contracted together for the work, and it will be constructed under the firm of Winans & Harrison.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Feb. 17, 1844.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

BREVIER TYPE.—100 lbs. or more, of second hand brevier type, for sale at this office, at 18 cts. per lb. cash. The type are the same as those used in our advertising columns.

Sleighing has been very good for the last ten days, and the people generally are taking advantage of it while it lasts. The river is now crossed in every direction on the ice.

A NEW POST OFFICE, called the "Line Mountain Post Office," has been recently established in Upper Mahoning township in this county, and John George Renn appointed Post Master. The appointment of Mr. Renn is an excellent one.

FIRE.—On Monday last, towards evening, a fire occurred in the large frame stable of Doctor John W. Peal, which was entirely consumed. The Engine Companies were soon on the spot, and succeeded in saving the neighboring buildings. Fortunately there was a perfect calm, and as it was Court week a great number of people were in town who aided in arresting the progress of the flames. If there had been any wind the destruction of property might have been great. The public school house, which stands nearly opposite on the same street, was in great danger but escaped without any injury. There were about 100 bushels of grain in the building at the time, out of which, we are pleased to learn, about 30 bushels of wheat was saved. There was no hay of any account in the building. How the fire originated is a mystery. It broke out in the mow of the stable, and has been, no doubt, the work of some incendiary. What seems to be somewhat mysterious, is the fact that a bed in the second story of the Doctor's house was discovered to be on fire on the Friday previous, and the house was only saved by the prompt discovery of the fire, and throwing off the bed clothing out of the window.

The Sheriff of this county, offers a reward of thirty dollars for the apprehension of Ephraim Parent and Nathan Welbert, and the discovery of the person who aided them in effecting their escape from Jail, by means of a wooden key, on the night of the 8th inst. Said Parent is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a small black speck or mole just below, or rather at the left side of the left eye. Welbert is about 28 years old, about 2 feet 9 inches high, slender built, light complexion, but hair middling dark.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—It will be seen, by referring to the proceedings of the County Meeting assembled at the Court House in this place, on Monday last, that a strong resolution was passed in favor of devising some means for the payment of the interest on our State debt. Our Senators and Representatives are instructed to vote for every measure necessary and proper to accomplish this object. The resolution was passed without one dissenting voice. The Resolution in favor of a protective tariff is equally strong. We were pleased to see that our democratic friends were almost unanimous upon this truly democratic measure. To us, this vote was truly gratifying, as it was a triumphant vindication of the course we have pursued during the last four years, in relation to the tariff, especially as we stood single handed and alone, in the ranks of democratic editors, in the advocacy of this measure.

There is an effort making to lay a tax on Coal, of fifty cents per ton, for the purpose of raising revenue to pay the State debt. This is a bad policy, and, we think, unconstitutional.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—Among the various plans suggested in the Legislature, is one for the sale of the Public Works, for about 20 millions, or one half of the debt, and then a resort to taxation, to pay the interest on the other half, which would amount to one million annually. This measure is a great favorite with stock-jobbers and speculators, but will never find favor with the people. The public works, in the course of time, will pay for themselves, and remain a rich inheritance to the people. As well might a creditor ask a farmer to give up his only farm to pay him the half of his debt, and then ask him to make up the other half by working on the roads as a daily laborer. If a member from this section would advocate the passage of such a bill, he would be in danger of being lynched, if that code prevailed amongst us, which it happily does not. Mr. Roumfort's speech in opposition to this plan was a very able and satisfactory one.

There is nothing of much interest going on in Congress at present. The great point of attraction for the last week, was in the Supreme Court of the United States, is the Girard Will case. Mr. Binney's speech in spoken of as a masterly production, an account of which will be seen in another column. Mr. Webster concluded the arguments. The correspondent of the Baltimore American says that Mr. W's defence of the Christian religion on Saturday, has been regarded as one of the ablest and most interesting defences of the Christian faith that has ever been given. It seems to have produced a marked impression upon the minds of the immense congregation who heard it.

DELEGATE TO THE 4TH OF MARCH CONVENTION.—Gen. R. H. Hammond was appointed as the Representative delegate, for this county, to the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor, with instructions to support Henry A. Muhlenberg for Governor, and Richard M. Johnson for President. There were several townships on this side of the river not represented. The vote was a close one. Gen. Hammond having succeeded over Mr. Jordan by one vote.

HARVESTING MACHINE.—This machine is one of the most important inventions of modern times. In the large and extensive Prairies of the West, for which it is peculiarly adapted, it must supersede every thing else in the harvest field. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Andrew Y. Moore, formerly of Danville and afterwards of Pottsville, from whence he moved to "Prairie Round," in the State of Michigan, in relation to the performance of the machine, will not be without interest to many of our readers, especially to the farmers:

"I have operated a Harvesting Machine for the last two years, and expect to operate one again next harvest. The inventor, Mr. Hiram Moore, has one that cuts 12 feet wide, threshes, cleans, and puts it into bags, all by the aid of machinery, drawn by 12 horses which walk at the rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour. The machine, last harvest, in its operation would fill a 2 bushel bag in every minute and a half. I expect there will be four machines in operation in this prairie next harvest. One of my neighbors has now growing over 500 acres of wheat, two fields of 100 acres each. This Prairie will produce next year over 100,000 bushels of wheat. The expense of operating said Machine will not exceed \$10 per day, although the price per acre has been charged at \$3. So you will see that the machine will be very profitable. The expense of building one is from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The Machine will cut from 20 to 35 acres per day, as you will readily perceive from calculating that it travels at the rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour, and cuts 12 feet wide and can work from 8 to 10 hours per day."

Prairie Round is an almost circular Prairie, as its name indicates. It is situated in Kalamazoo county, and contains about 23,000 acres of land. Near the centre of the Prairie are two "Islands," as they are called, one of 600 acres, and the smaller one of 60 acres, which are covered with fine timber, or had been when we were at the place in 1835. These islands of wood land are about two feet higher than the Prairie. It is a beautiful spot of ground, healthy, and was considerably improved when we saw it eight years since.

The bill to give the printing to the lowest bidder, it is now conceded, will be passed by a large vote. The reaction in favor of Governor Porter, on this subject, has been great. The Governor has fully sustained the charges of corruption in procuring the election of the State Printer. It was fully proved before the Committee (and Mr. McKinley now confesses the fact) that he was to pay the whig editors of the Intelligencer and Telegraph \$5,500 dollars for their influence in electing him. Here, then, we find nearly all the papers at Harrisburg, whig and democratic, interested to the extent of \$5,500 in putting down Gov. Porter and sustaining the State Printer. Yet, strange as it may appear, the partners of McKinley seemed to know nothing of the contract, by which they were to pay this money. How they could afford to pay that sum, and also one fifth of the profits to Mr. Glass, brewer, of York, and that the two principal partners should have no knowledge of this transaction, is what the unbiased and unprejudiced cannot comprehend. We thought the Governor did wrong in vetoing the former lowest bidder bill, and said so at the time. The Governor, however, we were afterwards informed, had been grossly deceived in relation to that bill. The facts as developed by the testimony show the necessity of such a bill. These men complain that the prices are as low as they can be made, without loss, yet, according to their own confessions, they have stipulated to pay a bonus of \$5,500 to procure votes to elect them.

The following are the estimates for the Navy for the present year: "The estimates for the entire naval service, including the marine corps, are within a fraction of nine millions. Of this sum, four millions are to pay; one million for provisions; forty-two thousand for medicines; nearly two million for increase, repair, armament and equipment; six hundred thousand for ordnance; five hundred thousand for navy yards; and several hundred thousand for miscellaneous expenses. The estimate for the pay of officers on leave of absence, or waiting orders, is a quarter of a million, viz. 30 Captains at \$2,500 per annum, (\$75,000) 36 Commanders at \$1,800 per annum, (\$64,800) 50 Lieutenants at \$1,200, (\$60,000) 5 surgeons at an average of \$1,400, (\$7,000) 10 supernumerated masters at \$750, (\$7,500) It is proposed to employ all the vessels that are afloat. There are on the stocks twelve, viz. four ships of the line, two frigates, five sloops, and two steamers."

The Reward of Centos. Among the wonders of the age is the new Cooking Stove recently invented by Mr. B. T. Roney, of this place. We understand that it is superseding every other Stove invented. Some persons have already set aside the celebrated Hathaway Stove and substituted Mr. Roney's in its stead. This is a striking proof of its merits. The most powerful argument however in its favor is to be found in the fact that of the numerous applications for patents, within the last year, no stove but Mr. Roney's seemed to possess sufficient merit to secure a patent. The Roney Stove is now all the go. They are already being extensively manufactured at the Milton Foundry by the Messrs. Trego's and Lieb; and extensive arrangements are making for their manufactory in different sections of the United States. We predict that these stoves will soon cast every other invention of the kind into the shades. Milton Ledger.

Democratic County Meeting.

According to previous notice by the Democratic Standing Committee of Northumberland county, a general county meeting of the Democracy was held at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, in said county, on Monday the 13th day of February, A. D. 1844, (being court week.) On motion, Gen. ROBERT H. HAMMOND was called to the chair, aided by GIBSON LEISINGER, HENRY REASER, Hon. G. C. WELNER and GEO. LONG, as Vice Presidents, and Isaac Cook and John F. Wolfinger were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by J. F. Wolfinger, who moved that a committee of twelve be appointed to consider of and report resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting relative to the approaching Presidential and gubernatorial election; whereupon the chair appointed the following persons to compose said committee, to wit:

- J. F. Wolfinger, C. W. Hegins, William L. Dewart, D. B. Montgomery, Samuel J. Fry, Jacob Byerly, John W. Miles, Solomon Weiser, Jacob Leisinger, Valentine Klase, Samuel Blair, Jacob Stitzel.

The committee, having retired to perform the duties assigned them, after a short absence returned to the Court House, and through their chairman reported a preamble and resolutions, which, after undergoing some discussion and slight amendments, were adopted with much harmony and good feeling, as follows, to wit:

Whereas, the time has again arrived when it is both the duty and the privilege of the Democratic citizens of Northumberland county to assemble themselves in county meeting, and, after a full and free interchange of opinion, express their views and organize the party efficiently for the approaching political contest for President and Vice President of these United States, and for Governor of the great and growing Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we deem the principles of Democracy essential to civil liberty, the security of the constitution, and the prosperity of the republic, and that the benefit of those principles can only be secured by the unceasing vigilance of the people, and the most sedulous care in selecting those who are to be entrusted with the government.

Resolved, That national dishonesty involves individual guilt; that the principles of a pure morality require the faithful discharge of National obligations as well as individual indebtedness, and that we can lay no claim to honesty if we willingly permit the plighted faith of the government to be dishonored, and her debts to remain unpaid. Every citizen is individually bound, by every principle of honor and honesty, to contribute his due proportion towards the prompt payment of the interest of our state debt as well as the principal, when it comes due, and our Senators and Representatives are hereby instructed to vote for every measure necessary and proper to accomplish this object.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Protective Tariff, because we have seen and experienced its benefits; that we believe the business, as well as prosperity of the country mainly depend upon the protection of the laborer, the mechanic and manufacturer, against the enormous capital and pauper labor of Europe; that while no more revenue should be raised by duties upon imports than is necessary for an economical administration of the government, in laying the duties a proper discrimination should be made, not for the sake of revenue, but for the purpose of protecting home industry and home productions against ruinous foreign competition.

Resolved, That John Tyler's administration is something so entirely novel and unique in its kind, that it will bear no comparison with any preceding administration, and we also hope with none that is to come. We know nothing that we can compare it to, unless it be Jacob's ring-streaked and speckled kins, or Joseph's coat of many colors, which he wore before he was sold and carried down into Egypt! When will the whigs give us another such man.

Resolved, That in the approaching political struggle, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are determined to have a voice in the nomination of the candidate to be supported by the party as well as in his election, and that any attempt on the part of political leaders and unprincipled partisans to stifle the voice of the democratic masses, by thrusting upon the party a candidate opposed to the great interests of the country, for private and selfish ends, must overwhelm the candidate thus nominated as well as the party, with defeat and disaster.

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend to the favorable consideration of our County Convention, which will assemble in this place to-morrow, the name of the Hon. HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG as our first and decided choice for Governor of Pennsylvania, for the following reasons—1. Because we believe that he is the choice of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania; 2. Because he is a German, and the Germans are proverbial for their faithfulness and economy, and if our State ever needed the exercise of these virtues, she does now, and, 3. Because we know he will make an active, worthy and efficient Governor; for he has already been tried in high and important stations, both at home and abroad, and never found wanting.

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves to support for President and Vice President of the United States, and also for Governor of Pennsylvania, the nominee of the Democratic National and State Conventions to be held at Baltimore and Harrisburg in March and May next.

On motion of C. W. Hegins. Resolved, That we would hail with enthusiasm the nomination of the MAN OF THE PEOPLE, the Old Hero, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to the Presidency. During a long life he has devoted his time and his talents to the service of his country, and shed his blood in her defence. His

eminent services, civil and military, have secured him the gratitude and favor of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and they will respond to his nomination by giving him an overwhelming majority over the combined forces of whiggery.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers, be published in all the Democratic papers of this county, and also in those published at Harrisburg. (Signed by the Officers.)

Democratic County Convention.

The delegates from several townships of Northumberland county, assembled in County Convention on Tuesday the 13th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on 4th of March next. ROBERT CURRY was chosen to preside over the Convention, and DANIEL REASER, and S. S. BIRD, Esq. acted as Vice Presidents, and Solomon Weiser and Charles W. Hegins, Esq. as Secretaries.

Delegates from all the townships in the county, except Rush and Lower Mahony appeared, and took their seats in the Convention, viz:

- Delaware—Jacob Stitzel, Hugh McFalls, Lewis—Jacob Kereher, Isaac Turner, Turbat—John Hoag, Wm. Waldron, Milton—R. H. Hammond, S. T. Brown, Chillisquaque—Tunis Fisher, Jacob Klase, Point—Robert Curry, Daniel Robbins, Northumberland—J. W. Miles, Wm. Wilson, Sunbury—W. L. Dewart, C. W. Hegins, Augusta—Abraham Shipman, Samuel Dewart, Solomon Weiser, George Conrad, Shamokin—Geo. Miller, C. Daushlag, David Martz.

- Count—Solomon Martz, S. S. Bird, Upper Mahony—Peter Beissel, J. Huffer, Johnson—Michael Ruth, Adam Daniel, Little Mahony—G. Swinhart, Joel Roadarmel.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a delegate to represent this county in the 4th of March Convention. Upon counting the ballots it appeared that the votes were for A. Jordan, Esq. fifteen, Gen. R. H. Hammond sixteen. Whereupon it was declared that Gen. Hammond was duly elected.

On motion, it was Resolved, That this Convention concur in the nomination of Philip L. Dougherty as the Senatorial delegate, to represent Dauphin and Northumberland counties in the 4th of March Convention.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted, the delegates from Milton and Chillisquaque (by voting in the negative, viz:

Resolved, That our Senatorial and Representative delegates to the 4th of March Convention, be and they are hereby instructed to vote for the nomination of HENRY A. MÜHLENBERG as a candidate for Governor, and further, that they use every honorable means to conduct the deliberations of the 4th of March Convention in such manner as to produce the utmost harmony and concert of action in the ranks of the Democratic party.

On motion, it was resolved by a vote of 21 to 7. Resolved, That RICHARD M. JOHNSON is the choice of the Democracy of Northumberland county, and that our Senatorial and Representative delegates are instructed to vote to instruct the delegation from Pennsylvania, in the Convention to meet at Baltimore on the 11th of May next, to use all honorable means to nominate the Hero of the Thames as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is incomparable when united, and that it behooves the delegates who are to assemble in State Convention on the 11th of March next, to avoid every thing calculated to disturb the harmony of the party; keeping in view one of the cardinal doctrines of Democracy: "Principles not men."

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Democratic papers of the county. (Signed by the Officers.)

What is Old Fellowship?

The Old Fellow's Offering, for 1844, postally answers the question, "What is Old Fellowship?"

What is Old Fellowship? Go ask the tear That sometimes trembles in the widow's eye— That tells of grief for one—the loved and dear; Whose cherished memory now awakes the sigh, And flings a shadow o'er the brows deep calm. Oh! ask of her what bright angelic power Poured in her wounded heart affection's balm, And cheered her path in sorrow's darkest hour. Ask her, when fate its cruel shaft had sped, And her young hopes had perished in the bloom, What smiling form could bless 'er then, and shed A halo of deep glory round the tomb! What good Samaritan, like him of old, Stood ready to assuage her bitter cry, When all the world besides, with feelings cold, Beheld her grief, and passed regardless by.

Nullification Nullified.—The following passage in the late address of Mr. Calhoun to his political friends and supporters, whilst it must have surprised them not a little, cannot but be hailed by the fast friends of the Constitution as a signal triumph of truth and reason over the heresy of Nullification.—Nat. Int.

"That which they have urged with the greatest confidence is, that each State has a right to appoint Delegates as she pleases. I meet it by utterly denying that there is any such right. That each State has a right to act as it pleases, in whatever relates to itself exclusively, no one will deny; but it is a *po-fect* model doctrine that any State has such a right when she comes to act in concert with others in reference to what concerns the whole. In such cases it is the plainest dictate of common sense that whatever affects the whole should be regulated by the mutual consent of all, and not by the discretion of each."