

UPON THE RAIL ROADS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO
ERIC AND PITTSBURGH.

In relation to the descent of property to the Chesapeake, and market of Baltimore—the really Central Route by the valleys of the West Branch, and the Schuylkill, to the Delaware, possesses evident superiority.

The proximity of the Juniata Railway in its terminus at Harrisburg, and the extension to Lancaster, and towards Columbia, expose this line to an objection, on the part of Philadelphia, much more substantial than the deceitfulness of its claim to centrality. Harrisburg is at least half way, in a direct course, between Sunbury and the line of Maryland. Tonnage at Harrisburg is fifty-five miles nearer to Baltimore than it is at Sunbury. The canal leads directly down the Susquehanna valley from Harrisburg to the Chesapeake. The railroad from Baltimore to Harrisburg requires but a short time, and the completion of the distance of about twenty-six miles, to render it continuous from Harrisburg to Baltimore, by a line of eighty-six miles,—upwards of twenty miles shorter than the line to Philadelphia. And beside, the natural tendency of great commerce is to gravitate down stream. With such attractions and facilities as these to proceed to Baltimore augmenting rapidly in power with the approach to the market, it is not clearly obvious that, there is greater danger that the commerce would be lost to Philadelphia, by a railway terminating at Harrisburg, than at Sunbury? Certainly, the nearer the approach, the more rapid and certain the contact,—in trade as well as in physics.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Miles. Rows include: From Harrisburg to Havre-de-Grace, by canal, 127 miles; From Sunbury, 72; From Harrisburg to Baltimore, by the projected railroad to York, 86; From Sunbury, by common wagon road to Harrisburg, 55; Thence to York, 86; From Harrisburg to Philadelphia, 108; From Harrisburg to Baltimore, 86; Difference in favor of Baltimore, 22.

If Philadelphia desire to secure to herself the trade with Lake Erie, the more remote its approach to Baltimore, the better. A railroad from Pittsburgh to join the main line from the harbor of Erie, and thus united, passing through the centre of the state down the West Branch, and the Schuylkill, would assure it to Philadelphia, and at the same time, obtain immense accessions from the State of New York.

The amount of tonnage, and the value of property which is "descending annually from the two great branches of the Susquehanna to Sunbury," offer another ground of superiority to the Sunbury and Erie railway.

Few persons, except those who have remained some time upon the margin of this river, have any conception of the amount of this trade; and, not many are aware how easy it were to secure a large portion of it in Philadelphia, which now passes on to Baltimore. At the junction of the two branches, are gathered together from our central and northern counties, and from southern counties of the State of New York, the products of fourteen millions of acres, and of eight hundred thousand inhabitants. Lumber, Grain, Salt, Plaster, and other products, some of it descending 250 miles from fertile sections of New York, and 150 from the forests and the bituminous coal and iron regions of the West Branch, are here collected by the natural channel of the river. Whoever has viewed the western shore, opposite to Sunbury and its vicinity, in the spring of the year, and seen, at one time, from one to two hundred rafts of fine boards, plank, scantling, staves, and shingles, each averaging upwards of 40,000 feet, must have been struck with the negligence of our great and wealthy city, in suffering so much property to lie here, for weeks, until another freight should carry it down to Havre-de-Grace.

The remedy is easy, and not expensive. Let the interval between the Shamokin railway, and that extending westward from Pottsville be crossed, by a short connecting railroad, and a large proportion of the commerce descending the North and West Branches would be poured into the lap of Philadelphia. Boards at \$20 per 1,000 feet, straw and hay at \$25 per ton, are now wagoned over the turnpike to Pottsville; while millions of feet of the lumber can be purchased at Sunbury, at from four to eight dollars per 1,000. Here, at the junction of the branches, the rafts and arks are every year, stopped by low water and the numerous obstructions in the river below. The hardy watermen, wait and watch until "hope deferred maketh the heart sick;"—then return home, one or two hundred miles, more or less, for a rise in the stream, and come back, weeks or months afterward, to pile up their boards, for another rise in the fall or spring, or transfer them to canal boats, or perhaps, float them off to Havre-de-Grace and Baltimore. Fifteen years since, the value of the property descending to Baltimore, by careful estimates, then published in Philadelphia, amounted to three millions four hundred and forty thousand dollars, and it probably now exceeds six millions,—besides the increase in Iron and Coal,—three-fourths of which issue from the two branches. The tonnage, even then, was calculated at 169,962 tons.

A recent estimate of the trade which would probably seek this avenue, along side of the Shamokin and Schuylkill, to market, may be relied on with reasonable confidence.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Tons. Rows include: Iron, 35,000; Bituminous Coal, 25,000; Lumber, 50,000; Grain, 10,000; Miscellaneous, 20,000; Total, 140,000. Below: To this may be added the return trade, 299,000.

These 200 tons would descend through Pottsville and Reading, and yield an income, exceeding double the interest of the cost of constructing a road over the interval. The amount of tonnage is probably below the reality. There is good reason to believe that, the proprietors of the Iron Works, of one company at Danville, would convey 100,000 tons per annum, over the road, in iron to Philadelphia and Coal by the returning cars. The toll upon the 200,000 tons, Eastward and Westward, would produce net receipts, exceeding \$200,000. Beside the sources of commerce which we have stated, the coal tonnage eastward, as well as westward, to the Iron Works of Columbia and Northumberland, is well worthy of attention. Coal can be now conveyed to Sunbury, 19 miles, by horse power, at \$1 62 1/2 per ton,—and to Pottsville, were the connecting link completed, for \$2 per ton. The cost of this connection, agreeably to Mr Robinson's calculation, according to our recollection, was \$215,000, to pass over the chasm of 15 miles, by a good wooden rail plated with iron. If the route be lengthened ten miles, and an iron T rail laid down, the cost would not exceed \$600, from Shamokin to Pottsville.

The Iron manufacturers at Danville have justly excited much attention for their capital, magnitude, and productiveness; but many others have just commenced, which deserve notice. Among these, are the works at Bloomsburg, and two furnaces at Roaring creek, also in Columbia county; Samuel Wood & Co's large furnace, nine miles from Sunbury, on the North Branch, and surrounded by coal and iron the Shamokin furnace, in Northumberland county. In Union county, are the furnace and forge of Mitchell & Graham, on Penns creek, and the furnace of Gen Green on White Deer creek, besides others in contemplation. Iron ore and limestone abound upon the West Branch, in that county, at distances from Sunbury of two, six, fourteen, eighteen miles, and elsewhere, near the West Branch, directly in the route of the Erie railway, upon which all these works would pour their tonnage.

This subject has been considered the more fully, because the completion of the railway, between Sunbury and Pottsville, would form a continuous railway of one hundred and thirty-eight miles from Philadelphia, and constitute part of the direct line to the harbor of Erie.

The following extract of a letter, written a few months since, from a gentleman of the first respectability, residing within 20 miles of Philadelphia, which has already appeared in print, will close this portion of the address. The whole letter is valuable, but we must confine our limits.

"I spent a day among the mountains, on my return from Danville, in company with * * *, and my decided convictions are that, the apparently sterile country, lying between Pottsville and Sunbury, contains more mineral wealth than any portion of the Union. Illinois, Iowa, and Lake Superior may boast of their lead and copper mines, yet, contrasted with the coal and iron of the Locust mountain region, they are of small comparative value. * * * The time is not distant, when all our ships and many of our houses and stores will be constructed of this material. * * * In most of the furnaces I have seen, they (the coal and iron ore) are too distant from each other. Even at Danville they give \$1 75 per ton for coal; whereas, at Shamokin it could be got at \$1,—or perhaps at 75 cents. If the latter, it would make the difference of \$3 in the cost of one ton of iron. In my late visit to Shamokin, I found, within a quarter of a mile from the furnace, coal,—the black band,—the argillaceous,—and the bog ores,—all that is necessary for fuel, or admixture of ores, to make the best iron. * * * The question arises,—will the railroad be made? * * * I trust it will; and if it be, the whole complexion of your country will be changed. I anticipate advantages from granting the right of way to the New York and Erie company. It will be the means of finishing the Elmira and Williamsport rail road, and extending it down the West Branch to Sunbury."

This subject, the superior advantages of the Sunbury and Erie railway, to any other route, because of its connection at Williamsport with the railway to the State of New York, is intended to occupy the next communication.

- HUGH BELLAS,
- EBENEZER GREENOUGH,
- ALEXANDER JORDAN,
- EDWARD V. BRIGHT,
- GIDEON MARKEL,
- GEO. C. WELKER,
- WM. J. MARTIN.

July 11, 1846.
Mr. Greenough's name was omitted by mistake, in No. 1.
(To be Continued.)

Mr. Kendall, of the Peayune, writing from Matamoros where he now is, tells the following story: A Mexican captain of artillery, a prisoner in the camp, tells a good story of Canales and his great haste to get upon the Mexican side of the Rio Grande after the last great battle. He had reached the stream, had thrown himself into a boat, and was about pushing off, when a burly padre, one Father Leary as he was called, came rushing up to the bank and prayed lustily for a passage over. The boatman hesitated about pushing off, while the padre was making for the craft, up to his knees in mud. "Shove her off!" shouted the frightened Canales, as some of the American mounted men appeared in sight. "One moment, for the love of God!" ejaculated the priest, with outstretched arms. "Let go that rope there!" again shouted Canales. "I shall sink," responded the priest, in doleful accents, and still foundering onwards towards the canoe. "He will drown," aghast at the idea of seeing a holy man thus perish. "Let him drown, then, d—n his soul; don't you see the cursed Americans are close upon our heels," as he himself cut the rope and shoved the boat into the stream. Father Leary was drowned, sure enough.



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WE are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock, Hon. Owen D. Leib, and others, for public documents.

On our first page, we have placed an interesting letter from Capt. Claridge to Dr. Cullen of Albany, on the water cure treatment. This is a subject in which many now take a deep interest. Capt. Claridge is an intelligent and highly respectable English officer, who, by his writings, first introduced the system into England, where it is now practiced under some of their most intelligent and respectable physicians.

In our paper this week, will be found another part of the address of the committee on the subject of a railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

It will be seen, by a communication in another column, that a company of volunteers has been organized in Northumberland, who have offered their services to the Governor. The company, at a meeting on the 6th inst., elected David Taggart, Esq. Captain, Wm. Elliott 1st Lieutenant, and George A. Frick, Esq. 2d Lieutenant. Messrs Taggart and Frick are both members of the Bar of this county. We shall regret the departure of our brethren, but shall glory in their renown. We sincerely hope they may have an open field and a fair fight. We shall often think of them, and probably while we may be listening to General Anthony charging a jury of twelve in an action on the case, they may be aiding Gen. Taylor in charging the enemy on the banks of the Rio Grande, or marching to the Halls of the Montezumas. At all events, we trust in the general issue they will come off victorious.

Among our Philadelphia advertisements, will be found the card of E. Kimber, jr., No. 34 North 4th street. To the excellent quality, style and beauty of finish of Mr. Kimber's hats, we can cheerfully testify from actual observation. J. W. & E. D. Stokes' clothing establishment, 124 market st., we confidently recommend to all who procure their clothing in the city.

Grey & Brother, No. 34 Walnut street, advertise an extensive assortment of scales of all sizes and kinds, which are well worthy the attention of dealers.

THE SUPREME COURT for the Northern District, is now in session at this place. Present—Chief Justice Gibson, and Judges Rogers, Sergeant, and Burdick. Judge Kennedy is absent at Philadelphia, on account of ill health. The business of this district is fast increasing. There are eighty six cases on the list, which will fully occupy the four weeks of the term. The cases from Luzerne, Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga counties are first heard.

YORK AND HARRISBURG RAILROAD.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says that preparations are making for the taking of the stock of the York and Cumberland Rail Road. The Telegraph remarks:—

"This will give us a direct Rail Road communication to Baltimore, and all the advantages of that market, as we shall be between 30 and 40 miles nearer to it than to Philadelphia. Let the work of improvement go ahead."

This, of itself, independent of many other considerations, should be sufficient to cause our Philadelphia friends to pause before they embark in the miscalled central route, in preference to the really more central and feasible route, by way of Sunbury, Erie & Pittsburgh. The route by the West Branch is not only the best route, as the surveys most conclusively prove, but it is the only one by which Philadelphia can defy all rivalry and competition.

GEN VEGA.—The New Orleans Delta has a notice of an agreeable meeting in the ladies' parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, at which the gallant Col. Payne, of the U. S. Army, and the Mexican prisoner, General Vega, met for the first time since the battle of the 8th and 9th May. The Delta says:—

"The meeting between these two brave soldiers was one of cordial greeting, and a kindly interchange of compliments. The General expressed his regret to the Colonel at seeing that he was wounded, and indulged the hope that he would shortly recover from the effects of it. The Colonel thanked him for his sympathy, and congratulated him in having escaped a similar infliction; he trusted that he would find his residence in the United States as agreeable as circumstances would admit of; he assured him that his gallantry was appreciated by the officers of the U. S. Army, and by the citizens of the United States."

STRAWBERRY LEAVES.—Three or four strawberry leaves, says the New York True Sun, eaten green, are an immediate remedy for Dysentery, Summer Complaint, &c.

McKay's Tariff Bill passed in the House.

It will be seen by the proceedings of congress, that this infamous bantling of Secretary Walker, has been forced through the House of Representatives obviously under the lash and influence of the administration, and its free trade organ—the Union. The blustering and threats of Brinkley of Ohio, who but two days previous said he could and would defeat the bill, have all vanished into thin air. So also with the wrath of Rathbun of New York. They have both, with nearly all the Ohio and New York delegations, gone for the bill. That the hand of power has been at work to influence some members to vote contrary to their own expressed convictions of right, is too evident to be mistaken. Had the members been left to act according to their own convictions of right and wrong—had they not been influenced by other considerations, or menaced by the executive displeasure, they never would have supported a bill calculated to destroy the prosperity and best interests of the country. If this is the kind of protection that Mr. Polk intended the people of Pennsylvania should receive, and promised through his Kansas letter and other high sources, it is time that they should know it. It is not, at all events, in accordance with the promise made by Mr. Buchanan and others, in the confidence of Mr. Polk, during the Presidential canvass but looks very much like the protection which the wolf affords to the lamb. Mr. Buchanan owes it to himself—to his friends, and to the people of Pennsylvania, to explain this matter, so far as he has committed himself.

The bill is now before the Senate. A motion by its friends to refer it to the committee of finance, was lost by a vote of 22 to 21. The final vote in the Senate will be very close, but we still have hopes that it will be defeated in that body, or at all events materially amended. Gen. Cass is in favor of the principle of protection. What course he will pursue is at present hard to say. The following will probably be the vote in the Senate:

States.	Yea.	Nay.	States.	Yea.	Nay.
Maine	1	1	Alab.	2	0
N. Hamp.	1	1	Miss.	2	0
Mass.	0	2	Louisiana	0	2
R. Island	0	2	Florida	0	2
Conn.	0	2	Texas	2	0
Vermont	0	2	Ohio	1	1
N. York	2	0	Michigan	1	1
N. Jersey	0	2	Indiana	2	0
Penn'a.	0	2	Illinois	2	0
Delaware	0	2	Kentucky	0	2
Maryland	0	2	Tennessee	1	1
Virginia	1	1	Missouri	2	0
N. Car'la.	1	1	Arkansas	2	0
S. Car'la	2	0			
Georgia	1	1	Total	28	28

Should the above be the result, which would make it a tie vote, in that case Mr. Dallas, the Vice President, would have the casting vote, which we trust will be in favor of the interests of his native state.

The whole Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, excepting Mr. Wilmot, of Bradford county, voted against McKay's tariff bill. Our member, Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Blanchard of Centre county, made speeches against the bill, and in favor of the present tariff, which are highly commended. Mr. Pollock berated Mr. Buchanan for representing Mr. Polk, at a public meeting, as a better tariff man than Mr. Clay.

PERMEX, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was expelled last winter on account of his notice of Mr. Sawyer's eating sausages in the House, writes as follows:

"We expect quite a scene in the House of Representatives in a day or two. Gen. McCONNELL of Alabama, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, proposed to locate a Land Office somewhere in his District, for the convenience of some of his constituents. The distinguished Member from Ohio (Mr. SAWYER) moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried. The following conversation then occurred:

Mr. McCONNELL.—What has become of my motion, Mr. Speaker?

THE SPEAKER.—It was laid on the table.

Mr. McCONNELL.—At whose instigation?

THE SPEAKER.—On motion of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCONNELL.—Which gentleman? Was it Sawyer?

THE SPEAKER.—He assented.

Mr. McCONNELL.—(Addressing Mr. SAWYER)—Old Sawyer, if you ever put your finger in my nose again, I'll present you with a fat sausage, which will last you a few days. (I omit some hard words.)"

THE TARIFF BILL.
Its Passage Through the House by Structure Majority.

The consideration of the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives was the all-exciting subject on Friday. We have received several letters from our correspondent, containing the proceedings in Congress, but being pressed for want of room have been compelled to lay them aside, for the following summary from the Baltimore Sun. After the rejection of most of the amendments offered, at noon the committee rose and reported the bill to the House amidst great uproar.

The Speaker having taken the chair, about forty members jumped up at once, but Mr. Boyd got the floor. He moved the previous question on concurring in the amendments of the committee of the whole.

A motion was immediately made to lay the motion on the table. The vote was, yeas 96 yeas 112. So the motion for the previous question was not laid on the table. The previous question was then ordered, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendment to the bill made by the committee.

On concurring in the amendment of the committee of the whole by which "salt" was stricken out of the duty paying articles, the vote was yeas 105, nays 96. So the amendment was concurred in.

Amidst a great uproar, a motion was made to reconsider the vote just taken. The yeas and nays having been ordered, Mr. Hudson called upon

the Speaker to have that rule enforced, which prohibits any member from standing near the clerk's desk while the vote is taking.

The Speaker requested members to take their seats, and caused the rule in question to be read. It was not, however, until after repeated efforts, that the offender could be induced to leave the front of the desk.

The vote on the motion to reconsider was then taken, and decided in the negative—Yeas 101, nays 105.

The announcement of the vote was received by loud clapping.

The question was again put in another form, viz. "Shall salt be placed on the free list?" The vote was yeas 105, nays 104. So it was again decided that salt should be placed on the free list.

A moment afterwards, however, the Speaker was called upon to vote. He did so, and in the negative. This made the vote a tie, which was equal to the rejection of the motion. Loud applause again followed.

It subsequently appeared, however, that owing to the great confusion which prevailed, the Clerk had miscounted the vote, and that it was yeas 105, nays 102, which did not give the Speaker the right to vote, he being permitted to do so only when his vote will change the result on any question.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote, and it was carried—yeas 104, nays 102.

The effect of this was to bring the house back again to the question, "Shall salt be placed on the free list?" The vote was yeas 101, nays 105. So it was decided after all that salt shall not be placed on the free list. It therefore remains in the bill subject to 20 per cent duty. The fate of the bill depended upon this one negative vote, as otherwise the New York members would not have voted for the bill.

The question was next taken on concurring in the amendment of the committee repealing the fishing bounties. This was non-concurred in—yeas 100, nays 109. This saved the vote of the Maine delegation, who otherwise would have gone against the bill.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without division. The amendment placing tea and coffee among the free articles was agreed to.

The question then being "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided as follows—yeas 114, nays 95. So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote was made and rejected. So the bill will be sent to the Senate on Monday.

The House then adjourned to Monday next, amid loud huzzas and hisses, both from members and the galleries.—Phil. Ledger.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]
FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff—Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas.—The President and the Oregon Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1846.
The unexpected passage of Mr. McKay's Tariff bill—for it was really unexpected up to the last hour, by even the friends of the bill—is the present theme of conversation among men of all parties. Even up to the time on Friday that the final vote was taken non-concurring with the Committee of the Whole in placing Salt on the Free List, the impression universally prevailed that the bill must be defeated.

The debate in the Senate on the bill will now be one of great interest and importance. The fate of the bill is yet doubtful, though the impression certainly prevails, since the extraordinary course of the House, that it will pass the Senate. It is supposed by many, however, that the section relating to tea and coffee will be restored to the bill. Calculations have already been made as to the position of parties in the Senate on this question, and should Mr. Jarnagin vote against the bill, it is believed that the members will then be equally divided. In that event, it is said to have been ascertained that Mr. Dallas will give the casting vote in favor of the bill.

But Mr. Jarnagin, it is understood, under the instructions of his State, will vote for the bill, and thus render it unnecessary for Mr. Dallas to give the casting vote at all. By many Pennsylvanians the bill, in its present shape, is not thought to be so unfavorable to Pennsylvania interests as the Pennsylvania delegation seem to suppose.

It is not yet determined when Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the vacant Judgeship will be sent to the Senate. I am satisfied that he should remain in the Cabinet.

It is said that considerable opposition will be made to the confirmation of Mr. Buchanan, when his nomination shall have been sent on, based upon his course and that of the President on the Oregon Treaty. The 49s are displeased with Mr. B. that his negotiations, previous to the sending in of Great Britain's propositions, had placed them in such a position that they must either counsel the President to accept the proposition, or run the risk of defeating a compromise altogether.

The publication of the treaty by some of the New York papers, will induce a motion, the present week, on the part of a prominent Senator, to remove the injunction of secrecy from the whole proceedings. I do not believe the motion will be successful, though there is no doubt that the proceedings will be made public soon after the exchange of ratifications between the two Governments.

Economy.—During the battle of the 9th an officer of infantry, perceiving his men were firing with great rapidity, but not with sufficiently good aim as he thought, called out to them—Be careful, and not waste your ammunition. Take good aim and never miss your man. Remember I have given a receipt for every one of these cartridges! Pretty soon they charged into the chapparel, when they met the enemy face to face. One of the men charged upon a Mexican, and as he ran him through with his bayonet, he roared out—Captain, look here—I have saved one cartridge!

For the Sunbury American.
VOLUNTEERS FOR MEXICO.

At a meeting of the members of a volunteer company, lately raised in the Borough of Northumberland, held at the house of James Lee in said borough, on the 6th July, 1846, for the purpose of being organized, electing their officer and volunteering their services in the War against Mexico, Charles F. Little was elected Judge of election and Lindsey Priestly Clerk. The oath of office was administered to the Judge and Clerk by Jackson McFaddin, Brigade Inspector of 1st Brig 8th Div. P. M.

The election was then held, and the following named persons unanimously elected: Captain, David Taggart; 1st Lieutenant, William Elliott; 2d Lieutenant, Geo. A. Frick. The following resolutions were adopted, without dissent.

Resolved.—That this shall be designate and known by the name of "The First Company of Northumberland Infantry."

Resolved.—That the members of this company do hereby tender their services to the United States, as volunteers against Mexico, for the term of 12 months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, in pursuance of the requisition lately made, and the proclamation of the Governor of the State.

Resolved.—That they are now ready to march, and that the Brigade Inspector be requested to transmit to the Adjutant General at Harrisburg, along with the certified proceedings of the meeting to be laid before the Governor, a fair roll of the strength of the company and that he also make to his Excellency a formal tender of their services as above expressed.

The undersigned, Superintendent, Judge at Clerk above named, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true statement of the proceeding and that the persons herein above named were duly elected to the respective offices.

JACKSON McFADDIN, B. I. Co. Attest CHARLES F. LITTLE, Judge Lindsey Priestly, Clerk.

The subsequent letter was also ordered to be sent to the Governor:

Northumberland, July 6, 1846.
To His Excellency, Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania.

In pursuance of the unanimous direction of the First Company of Northumberland Infantry, first raised and organized in the Borough of Northumberland, I hereby tender the services of the same as volunteers under the requisition lately made on this State by the General Government, to serve one year from the time they shall be mustered into service. I do also to inform you that the company is now ready to take up the line of march for the place of general rendezvous.

DAVID TAGGART, Capt. To Major General Abbott Green, Dear Sir—

In the absence of the Brigadier General, who has already marched to the seat of war, I do the liberty of sending immediately to you proceedings of a meeting held at Northumberland, on the 6th of July, A. D. 1846. At same time and place a volunteer company numbering in all 79 men, was organized by under the military laws of Pennsylvania, and obedience to the requisition of Gov. Shunk's six regiments of volunteers to serve in the now waged against Mexico. This company now full—is officers elected according to law and a muster roll furnished with the accompanying papers.

I only express the hope that inasmuch as First Company of Northumberland Infantry the first that has been regularly organized the purpose above expressed, you will endeavor to forward their offer of service without delay to the Adjutant General at Harrisburg, and that your offer may be accepted, assuring you they are ready to march at a moments warning.

JACKSON McFADDIN, Brig. Ins., 1st Brig., 8 Div., P.

ROLL OF THE COMPANY.
David Taggart, Wm. Elliott, Geo. A. Frick, William Wilson, J. J. Zaber, J. H. Reaugh, A. H. Newberry, jr., Abraham Truxell, J. R. Koop, Mark B. Priestly, Andrew N. St. Hiran Foster, Joseph Martin, George C. Thomas London, Lindsey Priestly, and Bertlyon, William Winters, William Weir Edward Burke, John W. Hayselman, Ar McAllister, Adam Vandling, James Taggart, Nicholas Weneck, John T. Colt, John E. dyke, John Mann, Robert Martin, Henry J. Kins, J. H. Morrison, Thos. A. Billington, Bell, Wm. McDonnell, Lewis Artley, Wm Wool, Peter Hayselman, William Wa James Phillips, Wm. M. Wheatley, Gray Taggart, William Gogger, Joseph Schu Wm. F. Geist, Martin J. D. Willington, Clark, Robert B. McKay, Geo. E. Willing George Wells, Robert B. Dawson, James dyke, Henry Wintler, Geo. L. Weimer, A. Taylor, Benj. F. Diehl, Adrew Wilson Smith, Martin Harrison, Joseph Vankirk, nel Snyder, Geo. W. Heineninger, Jam Slater, Henry S. Thomas, Henry Frick, Crothers, Daniel Crothers, George Fisher, uel Gibbons, Robert Slater, John Heck, C ford Eckert, C. B. Renninger, Andrew C Jacob Crouser, John J. Miller, Daniel H. nor, Jacob Phillips, Samuel Fox, Andre Vandling, Isaac Beidlespac, James H.

—81—

73 of the above belong to the honor Northumberland, 3 to Sunbury, 3 to Point Milton, and 1 to Augusta.

THE POTATO CROP.—We hear scarcely thing this year of the potato blight. The crop from all accounts, will be unusually large.