Interesting Currespondence.

subjoined interesting correspondence between everal distinguished citizens of this place and weighborhood and the Hon. Simon Cameron, who anably and disinterestedly advocated the interests of Pennsylvania during the debates on the Mritish Tariff Biffin the U. S. Senate-and while we regret that his sense of propriety does not permit him to meet his many friends in this region at the festive board, we cannot but admire the plain and forcible manner in which he alludes to the beneficial influence of a protective Tariff on the industry and prosperity of the country. Danville Democrat.

DANVILLE, Aug. 18, 1846. To GENERAL SIMON CAMERON.

DEAR SIE :- The recent change in our im post or revenue laws, has filled the mind of every honest-hearted, thinking man, in this state, with apprehension and dread of the results of

the practical operation of the new system. To you, sir, we tender the oblation of grateful hearts, for the patriotic, wise and manly conduct you displayed in your place in the Semate, in making a very dile, though unsuccessful resistance to the passage of the British tariff bill of '46. While others, whose situations we deplore, have been undbie to withstand the influence of the remunerating power, and have simk themselves, as was emphatically expressed by a democratic Senator from the West, "so low that the arm of resurrection can never reach them," you sir, "unawed by influence and nufbribell by gain," have stood erect, the sble champion of the poor laboring man's rights, and of the prest interests of the Key-Stone state. This we offer you as the effusion of warm hearts, glowing with recollections fresh and verduet of all that you have done in the glerious couse of protection to our home industry.

Desirons as we are, by some public demon stration of our sense of your merits and our ewn state and country's obligations to you, we, your friends and admirers of the fron region of the county of Columbia, without distinction of party, most cordially invite you to particle of a imblic dinner in the town of Danville, on the carliest day you may designate. And we most earnestly and respectfully entreat that you will not deny to your numerous friends here, the anticipated pleasure of meeting you face to face, at a festival, in honor of your eminent public services and private worth.

With great respect your fellow citizens, Wm Donaldson, J G Montgomery, J P Grove, J C Horton, D N Kownover, Simon P Kase, Elw Young, Thos Woodside, Thus Shepherd, John C Grier, David P Davis, N McCay, Jno McReynolds, A Jordan, David Blue, John Groves, Joseph Maus, Samuel Oaks, Iram Derr, B R. Genthart, J N Fisher, Martin McAllister, William Delong, G M Shoop, Michael Rissel, John Cooper, John C Boyd, Lewis Vastine, Geo M Fornwald, W G Gaskins, Eli Trego, W G Scott, Jno D Petrikin, Jacob Gearbart, Paul Leidy, Jacob Eyerly, A W Frick, Jno D Colt, W H Hasenplug, Jas J Stebbins, Jno S Wilson.

MIDDLETOWN, August 31, 1846.

Cientlemen :-- Your letter, inviting me to partake of a public dinner at Danville, has been received; and, while I attribute the high honor you design to confer on me, to your kindness and the partiality arising from early associations rather than to any merit I may possess, or any services I may have performed, I am still profoundly grateful for it.

Such a public demonstration as you propose is only due to the statesman of high reputation, carned by long and important services rendered his country. I can lay no claim to such distinction. The recent session of Congress was the tirst occasion of my connexion with public aftairs. I had no desire when I entered upon its ligence from very respectable authority. duties to remain long in the public service. and I have now no ambition connected with official station further than to perform my duty tearlessly and faithfully to the best of my abiliters during the continuance of my term. It was my fortune to be in Congress when this revenue measure, which affects so vitally the interests of my native State, was under discussion, and connected as I am in all my sympathies with her laborers and mechanics, I could not do o-herwise than oppose with all my zeal and such ability as I have, a bill affecting so detrimentally their comfort and happiness, and through them the prosperity of the Commonwealth. I only regret that my exertions were not more successful.

My rule through life has been not to despond for the past, but to look with hope and confidence to the future, and to "persevere unto the end" in a good cause. If the friends of domestic industry pursue this course, we will compel a change of this obnoxious and ill-digested law at the pext session. A little reflection will teach the pure but mistaken men among its advocates of their error, and the others will have to yield. Pennsylvania has strong claims upon the sympathies of her sister States and she is too important to the interests of the confederacy to permit any of them to continue this wrong upon her, if she resists it boldly, steadily and legally.

We may be surprised that South Carolina, who in 1833 would have destroyed the Union but for the firmness of Gen. Jackson, should so soon after his death, fix ppon it the very principles upon which she based f.er nullification, and while we cannot approve her threatened treason, we may, with profit, follow the example of her determined perseverance. We have only mere, and it has nominated a full ticket for Cato be true to ourselves and we cannot fail to nal Commissioner, Congress, &c. What they succeed in procuring a repeal of this law. A wish to reform we do not know.

few months will show the want of wiedom in We invite the attention of our readers to the its principles and details, and prove its failure as a revente measure.-The very men who have forced it upon me, all of whom deny its paternity, will probably soon seek an excuse for its change. All thriftless persons are discontented with their own situations, and envious of the prosperity of their more frugal neighbors. Neither men nor States who do not work can be prosperous; and our Southern fellow citizens will find that no reduction of the Tariff will make them rich, nor bring us down to their condition. They may retard our onward progrees for a time, but no system of laws which they can force upon us, will destroy the uiti mate pro perty of Pennsylvania. Until we can accomplish its repeal in a constitutional way, we must make the best of this law; and by greater economy, and more intense labor make up, in some degree for the advantages which it takes from us, and gives to the workmen of foreign countries. The farmers of the West will soon see that they have been deceived by the promised British market for their agricultural products; and that instead of higher prices, they will find them reduced with the prostration of the home market, hitherto furni shed them by the manufactories of the North Having thus learned the truth of the old fashioned democratic doctrine, that agriculture, nunufactures, commerce, and the mechanic arts are mutually dependent on each other, we may expect to see them again acting with their natural affices of the North for the common

With many thanks, Gentleman, Ich the fronor you intended me, I pray you to excuse may acceptance of it. I shall, sometime before the re-assembling of Congress, pay my accastomed annual visit to Columbia county, and it is my intention to spend some time about Danville, among your werkmen, and in your mines and memetactories, to glean such facts and information as may be useful in the labor of the wext ression, and I anticipate while there, the pleasure of taking many of you by the hand, at your own firesides.

With sentiments of respect, &c. &c.

SIMON CAMERON. To Messre. Cooper, Boyd, Montgomery, Vastine, Donaldson, Petrikin, Mckeymolds, Grove and others.

Peace with Mexicon

Terms Settled with Santa Ana at Havana. The New York Tribune of yesterday has the following letter from Havana:

[Special Correspondence of the Tribune.]

HAVANA, August 16th, 1846. You are probably aware that Santa Ama and Almonte embarked on board the English steamer Arab for Vera Cruz, in consequence of their having obtained information of primunciaments in their favor. Some other diplomatists and Gen-Leebrick, John McQuhae, Hugh McWilliams, erals of the same stamp departed the same day Jonas Wolf, Henry Crawford, Thos C Ellis, in the packet for the same place; but perhaps you may not have heard of the reported agreement between Santa Ana and certain agents of the British and American Governments. The Oscar F Moore, C II Frick, J W Sheriff, arrangement is said to be as follows : The Mexican Federal Government of 1824 to be re-established under the guarantee of the United States; United States Government shall have a right to interfere in support of the Constitutional Government. The Rio Grande to be the boundary line and the Californias to be organized as a distinct Territory, under the protection of the United inhabitants shall think fit to annex themselves, to favor which purpose the country will be allowed to carry on a free trade with both Republies, and admit colonists from all countries, and of all religions and creeds. All this seems indeed very incredible- too much for Mexicans to cede, and too little to satisfy the craving maw of your extenders of the area of freedom. "Veremos!" I can only say that I have the intel-

News from Santa Fe-

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7, 8, P. M. By the Western mail, arrived this evening, we have news from Santa Fe to the 3d ult , contained in the St. Louis Republican. At that date there were only 450 Mexican soldiers parrisoned there, but the authorities stated that a reserve of 700 were ready to match at a moment's warning. to repel the invasion of Gen. Kearney. This, however, was generally believed to be but another specimen of Mexican braggadoria.

No tidings had been received from General Kearney for fifteen days, when some Mexican spies reported they had met him.

W. Z. Swan, of Northampton, Mass., bad been murdered on the Prairie by Indians, who were committing great depredations on all the travellers that they met.

An immense number of government wagons were on the prairie, which could be captured by conferees, be pledged to vote for such a modifismall parties of Mexicans, and the supplies for the troops in this manner cut off if the enemy were aware of their exposed situation.

Indians were at Santa Fe, offering their services to the authorities to attack General Kearney and rob and disperse the American travellers, but the Governor, to his honor be it said, refused to entertain the proposition.

The St. Louis papers also contain dates from Nauvoo to the 31st ult. An attack was at that time momentarily expected.

The Southern mail brings no important news We are still suffering from the heat of the weather, which continues without any sensible a-

A NEW PARTY .- A new party has taken the field in Pittsburg, called the National Refor-



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, September, 12, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

CONGRESS, ALLISON WHITE. ASSEMBLY. SAMUEL T. BROWN. COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM FOLLMER. AUDITOR,

EMANUEL ZIMMERMAN

V. B. PALMEIL, Esq., at his Beat Es. ate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Cheanut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all montes due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also, of his Office No. 160 Nussau Street,

Mar Brek And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

OF PRINTING INK - A fresh supply of superior summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

ne It will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic county covention, that Gen. Cameron has been nominated for Governor by that body. Gen. Cameron has a host of friends in this county. His course on the tariff in the U.S. Senate has made him unusually popular.

GF GEN. CAMERON'S LETTER. We refer out readers to Gen. Cameron's letter declining a public dinner tendered to him by the citizens of Danville, on account of the zeal and ability with which he defended the interests of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, in opposition to Mc-Kay's tariff bill. The letter is replete with good sense and good advice.

We refer our readers to an article from the Harrisburg Argus, which fully sustains us in regard to Mr. Foster's free trade principles. Mr. Foster himself would not dare to deny the charge. If he does, we promise to overwhelm him with proof.

THE UNE TERM PRINCIPLE .- We refer our readers to an excellent article on our first page, from the Barrisburg Argus, on the principle of one term. It will be seen that Gen. Jackson, in seven out of his eight messages, recommended the one term principle. President Polk has also declared himself in favor of that principle. Gen. Jackson plainly saw the corrupt tendencies of office holders, using the patronage and power of their office to re-elect themselves, as is now the case of Mr. Foster, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, who held back the appoint. ments of the canal board several months, in order to use them to effect his nomination, and then appointed eleven out of fourteen of the delegates, who were applicants, to office. Comment is nunecessary. Mr. Foster wanted delegates and the delegates wanted an office. They hapvote for Mr. Foster, and Mr. Foste happened to appoint them to office. A most remarkable coincidence.

or We presume the Sunbury Gazette found a satisfactory answer to their article, in our last States, but not governed by Americans until the paper. We do not suppose that Mr. Foster ever made "a public declaration of his tariff principles," for the simple reason that he dare not do it. But we do know that he has made many private declarations to that effect, and always in favor of free trade doctrines. The Gazette's arguments about "the Sheriff's office, the Prothonotor, &c. is all gammon, and has nothing to do with the matter, or if it has, it only proves the correctness of the one term principle. The fact that our conclusions appear strange to the Gagette, is no evidence that they are not correct, as, to some minds

"Truth is strange-stranger than fiction."

O'? NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DIS kiet.-The democratic conferees of the 13th district, met at Muncy, on Wednesday last. The double set of conferees from Lycoming was compromised by themselves, by the admission of two of the number. On the 4th ballot, Gen. Wm. A. Petrikin was numinated, who derlined being a candidate, when, after a number of ineffectual ballottings, Allison White, of Clifton County, was prominated

On motion of C. W. Hegins, Esq , the fellow ng tariff resolution was unanimously adopted by the conferees :

Resolved, That the tariff of 1846 does not meet with the approbation of the Democracy of the 13th congressional district, and that the candidate this day nominated by the Congressional cation of it, as will afford adequate protection to home industry and domestic manufacutures.

OF THE WEATHER has been excessively hot for the last week. On Sunday the thermometer stood at 96 in the shade.

By The peaches of this neighborhood, and own particularly, have been very much injured by the bees, which perforate them as soon as they commence ripening, thus causing them to rot before they are perfectly ripened. We see that one of the New Haven papers complains that nearly all the peaches in that city have been destroyed in the same way.

The one term principle seems to find general favor. Many of the County Conventions have passed resolutions in favor of the one term principle.

In Danphin County it was adopted, and David Pool and Dr. R. H. Awt nominated for Assembly. Judge Eldred was nominated for Governor.

The Tariff, and the Duty of the Democratic Party.

We are among those, who believe that the supremacy of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania will depend upon their exertions and support of a tariff that will protect our iron and coal, the great interests of the state. 'Our whig friends, we know, are afixious to enlish our party in opposition to such a tariff, in order to defeat us; which they most undoubedtly would do, if they could bring about such an Fishe. Whatever may be the policy of the democracy of other States, in Pennsylvania the democracy, with a very few exceptions, have always been identified with the teriff policy. In 1816, when New England was battling in favor of unrestricted free trade, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress was ably advocating a tariff for protection, in which she was aided by the democracy of the South At that time John C. Calhom lent his powerful aid in favor of the tariff, whilst Daniel Webster, with equal zeal and ability, opposed it. The tariff bill of 1824 was reported and ably sustain. ed by the late Judge Told, at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. In fact, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania ever since the formation of the Government. Whatever may have been the changes in the Southern and Northern states, Pennsylvania, in regard to this measure, has always been firm, unyielding and consistent. Let her sons but remain true to her ancient policy, under which she has been prosperous and happy, and her democracy will always maintain the ascendency; but let them once yield to the syren songs of Southern free trade theorists, and the democratic party will, in the language of a distinguished Western Senator, "sink so deep, that the arm of resurrection never can reach it." We are confident, and know, that her honest yeomanry-her independent farmers, mechanics and laborers are still true to her ancient faith, notwithstanding the heresy of a few partisan leaders, who, with the few presses whom they control, would basely truckle to Southern interests Let them stand firm, and adhere to the principles that heretofore governed the party-the principles of Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson, and all will yet be safe. But let them, at the same time, show their abhorrence of these free trade innovations, by some public act or declaration that can do no harm to the democratic party; and this can be done by opposing Mr. Foster, the free-trade candidate for Canal Commissioner. His defeat would show that the democracy of Pennsylvania was still true to her aprient faith, with a determination to sustain it; and it could do no barm, as the office is not a political one. Besides, it it was, the democrats would still have a majority in the board; and some of our best democrats have been of opinion, that a mixed board would be best for the interests of the people, by exposing the corruptions incident to power and patronage. Let, then, the democrats of Pennsylvania remember, that to save the party from utter ruin and deleat, we must stick to our principles and show an uncompromising hostility to McKay's free trade bill. If we do not, we shall again be taum'ed in the U. S. Sehate, that Pennsylvahia can be whipped into the the traces whenever she is needed.

A Carital Hoax. The Pennsylvanian, one of the free-trade papers which are endeavoring to bolster up McKay's tariff bill by publishly published a letter from Lehigh county, in which a wag informed the editors that one fornace in that county had received an order tor 40,000 tons of pig iron-about as much as the the wages of his men in his iron works, in consequence of the passage of McKny's bill reducing

We are warranted in stating that, althou the address of the Sunbury committee, upon the routes of the contemplated railroads between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and Erie, was sent to three papers in Philadelphia for re-publication, by a citizen and subscriber, they all refused to republish it. Those papers are the U. S. Gazette, the Philad. Inquirer, and the North American Is it not then, a fair inference that those prints are conscious of the superiority of the it. route by the Schuylkill and West Branch, and therefore, exclude from their columns the views of both sides, keeping their citizens in the dark?

"The Sunbury and Eric Rail Road project has again been abandoned. The Committee appoin-ted to address the people of Pennsylvania on the subject, have given up the matter, and assign as teason that the passage of the New Tariff Bil has shut the door upon all hope with respect to this enterprize. We are sorry for that. The Sunbury and Eric Rail Road, if only pushed to completion, would develope the resources of a portion of this Commonwealth which needs i Some enterprising Capitalists ought to take this road it hands and finish it speedily. believe that it would be the most valuable stock in the State in three years from the period of its completion, Tariff or no Tariff."—Columbia Spy.

The project of making this road is not abandoned, but only suspended for the present. The time will come, when its great importance will be properly appreciated.

Sons of Temperatice.

A grand gathering of this order is expected off Thursday the 24th inst., at Northumberland The occasion will be the presentation of a Bible and Banher, by the ladies of Northumberland, to the Division at that place.

All in any wise favorable to the cause, -every man who feels an interest in the great work which, tho' so lately begun, has already been crowned with such glorious results, will find a hearty welcome. The Divisions from Sunbury, Lewisburg, New Berlin, Danville, Milton, Berwick, and Williamsport are expressly and cordially invited to be there.

Procession will form at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Town Half. J. W. MILES, GEO. APSLEY,

DAVID TAGGART. North'd Sept. 9, 1546,

The Black Toriff.

"It has been demonstrated by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the annual afficient paid by the people of this country by the operation of the 'black tariff,' is eighty one mil-tions' of dollars—twenty-seven millions of which are paid into the national treasury, derived from duties on imports, and fifty-four millions to the protective classes in enhanced prices on goods."

By The shove is from the Philadelphia Keystone, which, with probably a half dozen more papers, are all that can be found who have adopt- bushel on wheat, the ocopie were taxed las ed the above idle and abserd views of Secretary year opwards of \$25,000,000 without giving Walker. We had intended to make some remarks in relation to the absurdity of Mr. Walker's position, when we came across the follow-

ing, from the Harrisburg Union. It is truly a rich joke, to tell the people Pittsburg, that because there is a duty of \$1.75 per ton on foreign coal, they are now paying that much more for their coal than if there was no duty, when the fact is, they are every day buying their coal at about eighty cents per Yon. It would also be a rich joke to tell the people of this neighborhood, that they are paying a duty of \$1 75 per ton on all the cost they use, when they are buying it daily at about that price, or, in other words, if there was no duty they could get their coal for nothing. The following is the aiticle from the Union :

"THE LAST FREE-TRADE REPORT .- The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 22d of July, which our friend of the Washington Union says will be "The great document" of the freetrade party in every portion of the country, advances such novel doctrines that we feel constrain ned to take a brief notice of it, with a view of exhibiting its after absurdity. The broad and sweeping assertion is made in this report that the people of the country are taxed, in consequence of the tariff, from three to four times the additional amount of the duty, and a most singular table is prepared to prove this fact.

The Secretary takes sixteen of the leading items of manufacture and consumption in the country, viz : Iyon, and the manufactures thereof; the manufactures of tobarro, cotton, wool, and leather, coal, salt, sugar, molasses. glass, paper, ordage, cotton bagging, hats and caps, straw hats, bonnets, and braids, and earthenware, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$331,197,850, and lays down the position that, upon these items, to bring a nett revenue of \$17,031,289 into the Treasury, there was imposed by the tariff of 1842 a tax of \$94,120,857 upon the people of these United States, of which \$18,336,452 was gross revenue, and the remainder, \$75, 784,405. constituted the enhanced price of these protected domestic articles.' The mode of proving the above extraordinary position is this: The Sec retary takes the whole consumption of the above named manufactures adds, thereto the duty, assuming that the domestic article is raised in price to precisely that extent. Thus he sets the consumption of coal at 4,347,659 tons, valued at \$15,-216,807, and adds thereto the duty of \$1.75 per ton, asserting that the consumer is taxed \$6,868,-082 with a view of bringing into the Treasury \$130 201, the amount of duty collected on the foreign roal brought into the country last year. In other works the Secretary lays down that a ton of coal at the Harrisburg wharf is raised in price \$1,75 by the tariffof 1842, and that its repeal would lower the price of a ton of coal to ing all kinds of extravagant and idle stories, late- that extent - Now, is there a same man in this borough, or anywhere else throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, who will say that roal is taised one copper at this place, or at Philadelphia, or Pittsburg, by the turiff law of furnece was able to make in 10 years. This 1842? The fact is, that the price of coal has is almost equal to Mr. Cooper's letter, raising decreased throughout Pennsylvania since 1842, and we might, if we chose to advance absurd theories, declare that this reduction was owing to the passage of the tariff bill. The books of our coal dealers show that Wyoming anthracite coal retailed at the Harrisburg wharf as follows : In 1841 of \$4; 1842 of \$3.25; 1843 of \$3,25; 1844 at \$3; and 1845 at \$3,50. In Philadelphia the reduction in prices has been in a much greater proportion. It must be an exceedingly rich take to our neighbors of Pittsburg, who get their coal for about eighty cents a ton, to be told that they are paying a duty of \$1,75 upon

Again, in the item of cotton manufactures the Secretary contends that the duty is to be ailded to the value of the country, and hence the people pay a tax of \$10,186.115 in order to get into the Treasury \$3,731,005. Now, by the report of the Secretary on commerce and navigation, it appears that we exported last year of domestic manufactured cotton goods, namely, printed and colured cottons, white natikeens, twist, yarn and thread, and other manufactured goods, the heat little amount of \$4,327,028 worth; and, if we can export these cottons in competition with all the world, will any man in his senses believe that the duty can be added to the consumer on any tit the above named articles of botton goods!

Again, in tegard to iron, and the mandisctures of iron, the Secretary asserts that the consumer is tazed some twenty five millions of dollars for the purpose of putting into the Treasury about three millions and a quafter. As to what extent the Bettetary's theory may apply to these manufactures, we are unable to say precisely; but we venture the assertion that it is as grossly erroneous as in the case of cotton goods, possibly more so; for we are befy certain that the heaviest machinery how made of iron, such so stationery and locomotive engines, printing machinery and heavy castings, are cheaper at the present time than they were in 1843 under the operation of the compromise act.

If this celebrated theory will apply in any case, it will apply in the following, which we put by way of exhibiting the absurdity of the Secretary's position .- During the year 1837 there was imported into the United States upwards of four million dollars worth of wheat. We do not know what the duty amounted to on

this wheat, but we presume it paid 20 per cent under the compromise act, which yielded a re venue to the Government of \$8,000. As ther was produced and consumed in the United States that year about one hundred million bushels of wheat, according to the logic of the Secretary of the Treasury, the people of the U nited States were taxed \$20,000,000 to get into the Treasury this \$500,000 of revenue. And inusmuch as there is now a duty of 24 cents : dollar of revenue to the Government. W. venture the assertion that there is not a farme or bread-eater in any part of the country where free schools have been established who wil believe this doctrine; and if the free trade par ty is to sustain itself upon such principles, we apprehend its race will soon be run."

Democratic County Convention.

The delegates elected to represent the differ ent townships of Northumberland County. county convention, in obedience to the call the democratic standing committee, having asembled in the Court House in Sunbury, on Mo: day the 7th day of Sept., on motion the conver on was organized by the appointment of Hor Jesse C. Horton as President, and James Bear and Emanuel Zimmerman, Esqs. Secretarieswhen the following delegates appeared, presente their credentials and took their seats:

Turbut-Geo. Kutz, Wm. Waldron. Delaware-Jos. Nicely, Ino. Mckinney, James

Lewis-Michael Sechler, John Clapp. Milton-Wm, Wilson, Frederick Stricker, Chillisquaque-D. P. Caul, Tunis H. Fisher Northumberland-Jno. Leisenring, Samuel Elliot.

Point-Anthony Watson, Jesse C. Horton. Sunbury-S. D. Jordan, Wm. L. Dewart. Upper Augusta-Peter Culp, Peter Vandling Lower Augusta-Samuel Lantz, Wm. Bettle

Rush-Jacob Gearhart, Wm. D. Gearbart. Shamokin-E. Zimmerman, Jacob Rose, Jo. Hoover.

Coal-Franklin A. Clark, John Hine. Upper Mahonoy-Jacob Hoffa, John Maliel Little Mahonoy-Isaac D. Raker, Robt. W.

Jackson-Adam Daniel, Peter Reed. Lower Mahonoy-None in attendance. On motion of W. L. Dewart, it was unan

Resolved, That A. Jordan be nominated b this convention, as the candidate of this count for Congress, and that Charles W. Hegins an H. Reader, Esqrs. be the conferees, to represen this county in the conference to meet at Muncy on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1846, with instruction to use all honorable means to secure his nomine

Remired, that the convention proceed to bal ot for a candidate for the Legislature.

When, upon the sixth ballot, it appearing tha Samuel T. Brown, Esqr. had received twent votes, being more than a majority of all the vote polled, he was declared duly nominated. On motion.

Resolved, That the convention proceed to bal lot for a candidate for the office of County Con

When, upon the first ballot, William Follow having received a majority of all the votes poted, was declared duly nominated.

On motion, Emannel Zimmerman, Esq. wa unanimously nominated as the candidate for County Auditor.

Un motion of Samuel D. Jordan, Esq , Resolved, That the Senators and members c Congress of Pennsylvania who voted, and b there elections manfully endeavored, to defer the odious Tariff Bill of 1846 are deserving th warm gratitude of every true-hearted Pennsy

vanian; and this single act has placed them hig in the esteem and respect by every man who ha thy regard for the prosperity of his country, an the interests of the laboring community. Resolved. That we are proud to bail the Hor Simen Comeron as a worthy son of Old Demo cratic Northumberland-a true scion of her ir dependent demogracy a true-hearted Pennsy vanian, able, fearless and unflinching in defenc of her rights and her interests. We owe his

much, and we now evince our appreciation of hi merits by nominating him as the centidate of th demotratic party for the gubernatorial chall c the State in 1847, -subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That Charles W. Hegins, Josep Nibely, Jacob Gearhart, High H. Teats, Jesse C Horton, John B. Packer, and Feliz Maurer, Esc. Le appointed a committee to forward a copy c the foregoing resolution to the Hon. Simon Ca

Resolved, That A. Jordan, Jesse C. Hortor Abraham Shipman, Jacob D. Hoffman and Wir Forsythe, Esqrs. be the Democratic Standin Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion of Wm. Wilson, it was Resolved, That John Montgomery, Jame Buby, Charles W. Hegins, and Charles J. Bru het, be a committee to apportion the number of Delegates on each side of the river, among the respective townships, agreeably to the list o voters furnished by the ascessors to the commit sioners, and to make report at the Novembe Court, and which report shall be published i the Democratic newspapers in this county, an to proteed upon the basis of allowing each fownship one delegate, and then to apportion the remaining delegates among the differen

townships, agreeably to the number of voters. Resolved, That the proceedings of this conven tion be published in the democratic papers o this county.

On motion, Adjourned, sine die. JESSE C. HORTON, President EMANCEL ZIMMERMAN, Secretaries.