

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the Standing Committee, the following delegates from the different townships, assembled in the Court House at Sunbury, on Monday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, and the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

On motion, SAMUEL T. BROWN, Esq., was elected President, and ABRAHAM SHIPMAN and ISAAC D. RAKER, Secretaries.

On motion, Resolved, That the delegates present, hand in their credentials; when the following persons were found to have been duly elected and took their seats: Lewis—John Montgomery, Thomas Barns, Henry Reader.

Delaware—James Campbell, D. H. Watson, Turbot—Wm. Waldron, Wm. Follmer, Milton—Samuel T. Brown, Frederick Stichler.

Chillicothe—Joseph Kline, Wm. Irwin, Point—Daniel Robins, Wm. Lemon, Northumberland—Wm. T. Forsyth, Geo. A. Frick.

Rosh—Jacob Gearhart, Wm. D. Gearhart, Sunbury—Major Wm. L. Dewart, Silas H. Engel.

Augusta—Solomon Weiser, Jacob Yordy, Geo. Conrad, Abraham Shipman, Shamokin—Charles Martz, George Fox, Peter Hais.

Coal—Wm. Fagely, Alexander Caldwell, Little Mahanoy—Isaac D. Raker, James R. Swiebart.

Jackson—Henry Rogers, Reuben Zartman, Lower Mahanoy—George B. Weiser, Isaac Sailer.

On motion, Resolved, That the delegate to the 4th of March Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, is hereby instructed to support Edward Y. Bright as the choice of the democracy of Northumberland County.

On motion, it was Resolved, To proceed to the election of a delegate to the 4th of March Convention.

When Samuel D. Jordan, was unanimously elected the Representative delegate from this county, to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next.

On motion of Wm. L. Dewart, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in James K. Polk as a democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and that the patriotic and manly course he has taken on the Oregon question, entitles him to the highest commendation of the whole American people.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability, energy and democracy of our representative in the Legislature, Edward Y. Bright, Esq., and that higher honors await him, if he continues hereafter to discharge his public duties as faithfully as he has done heretofore.

On motion of Silas H. Engel, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. James Buchanan, our distinguished Secretary of State, in his able and conclusive letters to the British Minister, on the Oregon question, has given us additional proof of his eminent abilities as a statesman, and his capacity to fill the responsible and elevated station to which he has been called by the President and people of the United States.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. Daniel Sturgeon in the U. S. Senate, since their election to that body, has been praiseworthy and unexceptionable, and highly satisfactory to the great body of their constituents in Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That under the tariff of 1812, the people of this Commonwealth, and of the whole Union, have enjoyed a degree of prosperity unexampled in our history, and that any attempt to destroy the protective system, by the admission of foreign importations, at such rates of duty as would check and retard the progress of our mechanics and manufactures, will be deemed as a blow to the most vital interests of Pennsylvania, and against which we most earnestly remonstrate.

Resolved, That the duty of 30 per cent. on coal and iron, in the bill proposed by the Secretary of Treasury, is justly viewed with indignation and alarm, and will, if enacted into a law, most seriously injure the great coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, upon which the future prosperity and the ultimate redemption of this great State from its public debt, mainly depends.

Resolved, That we have the most unshaken confidence in the moral character and political principles of the Hon. Simon Cameron, and that we regard the opposition manifested by some disorganizing spirits towards him as being hostile to the best interests of the democratic party, and as being calculated, if much longer persisted in, to contribute largely to its overthrow, and to secure the ascendancy of whiggery in Pennsylvania.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that Charles W. Higgins, John P. Fursel and William L. Dewart, be appointed Senatorial Conferees, on the part of Northumberland county, to appoint a Senatorial Delegate to the 4th of March Convention, and that the Conferees have power to fill vacancies.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers, and published in the democratic papers of the county.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

(Signed by the Officers.)

Foreign Business—It is estimated that the Reading Railroad will transport from one million to fifteen hundred thousand, say one million two hundred and fifty thousand tons of anthracite coal to market from the Schuylkill region the ensuing year. What is yet to be the extent of business upon the Reading road, and the Schuylkill Navigation Co., when the latter becomes enlarged as contemplated this season, few persons, we think, have now any idea.



Saturday, February 28, 1846.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 169 Nassau Street, New York.

And at E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Sts., Baltimore.

A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

The inside of our paper, this week, is made up almost entirely of original matter.

On our first page will be found a number of interesting articles; among them, an amusing story of the snake-bit Irishman, conclusion of the History of Preissnitz. Also, see last page for an interesting article.

FOREIGN NEWS.—On our first page our readers will find a condensed statement of the late foreign news. The British Government is strongly inclined to pacific measures, and will make every effort to avoid a collision. The repeal and reduction of the duties on many agricultural products, is a matter of great interest to this country. The proposed duty on Indian corn, it will be seen, is nominal—about 3 cents per bushel.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH CONVENTION.—The proceedings of the Convention held at the Court House, on the 23d, to appoint a delegate to the Canal Commissioner's Convention, will be found in another column. S. D. Jordan, Esq., was appointed the delegate, with instructions in favor of E. Y. Bright, for Canal Commissioner.

Our Washington correspondent this week, in referring to the report of the Committee on the subject of a National Foundry, suggests the propriety of our citizens urging their claims. There is nothing more certain, than that we can make iron cheaper in this neighborhood, than either of the places mentioned by the Committee. Our citizens should make some move in this matter, before it is entirely too late.

The continued cold weather and the several falls of snow, making in all about 20 inches, affords us fine sleighing. The snow further west of us, we understand, is about four feet deep. With the exception of an interval of 7 or 8 days, we have had excellent sleighing from the 1st of December last to the present time.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The birth day of the Father of his country, was celebrated in this place, by a parade of the Washington Fire Company, with their apparatus; after which, the members, with a number of the citizens, partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion, at the Hotel of Mr. Charles Weaver.

The case of the four slaves, mentioned in our last week, we understand, dismissed by his Honor, Judge Welker. By an agreement between the masters and slaves, the slaves were taken to Chambersburg on Sunday last, under charge of Sheriff Billington, where the case is to be investigated.

A NEW POST OFFICE, called Augusta, has been established in Augusta township, in this county, and George Conrad appointed Post Master. We are pleased to see this appointment, as a Post office was much wanted in that neighborhood.

The snow storm on the 15th extended, it appears, nearly over the whole Union. A number of vessels have been wrecked, and many lives lost.

Washington Irving, our Minister to Spain, has been closeted several days in London, with Mr. McLane. It is supposed, that this may be in reference to the rumor that a Spanish Prince would be placed on the throne in Mexico. There is no doubt, but the "balance of power" spoken of by the French minister, Guizot, may have something to do with this matter.

OUR ARMY at Corpus Christi, Texas, not having much to do in the way of fighting, have taken to playing, as appears by the Gazette published at that place, and have fitted up a theatre for that purpose. The officers are the actors. We have before us one of the bills in which our friend Lieut. Arthur Lee, of Northumberland, takes one of the leading characters in the play of the Mummy.

The theatre is, however, used by way of variety, for a more sacred purpose, as appears by the following from the Corpus Christi Gazette:

"The citizens of Corpus Christi are respectfully informed, that the Rev. Mr. Edmonston of the Presbyterian denomination of christians is now here, and that divine services will be performed next Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Army Theatre. Owing to the heavy rain and the short notice given, the attendance at the Union Theatre, last Sunday morning, was very small. In the absence of all religious instruction in an army of near 5000 men, and a town containing more than 1000 inhabitants, we cannot but hope that this second opportunity of hearing the word of God, will be gladly embraced, not only by the town's people, but by the army generally."

Wheat is now quoted at Baltimore and Philadelphia at 102 to 106 cts. for red.

A CHALLENGE.—Some of the Philadelphians are very indignant at the conduct of Mr. Gibbons, one of the Senators from the city, who is a warm advocate of the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, although he is aware that nine-tenths of his constituents are opposed to the measure. An article, said to have been written by Judge Conrad, reflected very severely upon Mr. Gibbons' conduct. Mr. Gibbons, in his reply in the Senate chamber, was equally bitter and severe, declaring his determination to shoot the writer, whom he called "a cowardly assassin." Judge Conrad then despatched his friend, Charles J. Biddle, to Harrisburg, to ascertain whether Mr. Gibbons would give him "honorable satisfaction," which Mr. Gibbons declined, as he was opposed to the principles and practice of duelling.

Judge Conrad came out with a card in the papers, stating the case, and concludes with the following bitter tirade against Mr. Gibbons:

"Were his scruples sincere, no one would more sincerely respect them than myself; but when a Therites, with the eye of a lion and the heart of a hare, a hero that is voice and nothing else, a braggart at a distance prate of shooting, and, at the first approach of danger, seeks refuge beneath his mother's apron, and whines forth an excuse that his education will not permit him to do what he has dared to threaten, but has not the courage to enact, an apology is necessary for having regarded him, even for a moment, as a man. Of the baseness of this assailing, unprovoked, a citizen with words of quarrel and then denying reparation—of being bold to insult but truly spirited to answer—of doing a deep and abiding wrong to the father of a family, and denying him redress, I leave gentlemen to judge. Mr. Gibbons has setled throughout this matter under cover. I have not the privilege of a prosecution for libel, nor of an action for damages. My only claim was upon nothing—his honor. And if my self-respect and the counsel of my friends would permit me to 'brain him with his lady's fan,' even if his feigning of fast did not, his privilege as a Senator would, protect him."

We certainly do not approve of any representative misrepresenting his constituents; but Mr. Gibbons, in his support of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, is not doing as much to injure the interest of Pennsylvania, as some of the citizens of Philadelphia are in urging the construction of the central rail road along the line of our public works, to their great injury, if not certain destruction.

McCook it is said, has commenced a suit against Mr. Piolett, Mr. Laporte, Mr. Miller and Mr. Burrell, for conspiracy in the bribery affair. Great doings, these, among the great men at Harrisburg.

THE RIVAL EXPRESSES, OR A RACE OF A THOUSAND MILES.—The expected intelligence from England by the steamer Cambria, was deemed of so much importance, and looked for with such deep interest, that the Philadelphia North American, the New York Tribune and several other papers determined upon expressing the news through, over land, from Halifax, N. S., to Annapolis, from thence by steam boat, locomotive and horse power, to New York and Philadelphia, a distance of nearly a thousand miles. The New York Herald, having monopolized the Long Island railroad exclusively to itself, compelled these enterprising publishers to resort to these extraordinary measures. From some unexplained causes they were beaten to New York several hours. This is probably the greatest enterprise of the kind on record, for which the gentlemen connected with it, deserve the highest credit. The expenses of the express, we understand, was about \$5,000—the sum of \$1,500 being paid to the steamer Kennebec alone. The N. Y. Herald's Express was run from Boston to New York, over 226 miles, in seven hours and five minutes, and by the U. S. Gazette from N. Y. to Philadelphia, 64 miles, in five hours and fifteen minutes, by horses.

The following account is from the New York Tribune:

The Great Express
'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more—deserve it.'

The steamer Cambria reached Halifax about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and in 20 minutes our Agent, Mr. OLMSTEAD, was in full career for Annapolis, though baffled in obtaining the supplies of Liverpool and London papers he had purchased, by the refusal of the steamer to let them come ashore, as the fact that an Express was on foot had leaked out through the Custom-House, and the steamer's men were determined to defeat it. Mr. O. was obliged to run to Digby Harbor, 14 miles below Annapolis, or 144 miles in all, the snow being so deep that he could not take the direct route. His sleigh was upset twelve times by the snow-drifts on the way, but he made the 144 miles in 11 hours, including all stoppages. Mr. O. had to be lifted out of his sleigh on his arrival.

The cold was very severe—the thermometer twelve degrees below zero, and the ice had so accumulated that our good steambot Kennebec had to drop down 14 miles below Annapolis to Digby Harbor. Our Express arrived just as the tide was at ebb, which had jammed the ice into Digby Gut—a narrow channel two miles wide below here—so that it lay piled up eight feet thick. The fresh ice was eight inches thick. The oldest resident there, 85 years of age, had never but once before seen so much ice in the River, and that was nine years ago. Had the steamer arrived at Halifax two hours earlier or later, the ice would have been floating with the tide above our steambot, and several hours would have been saved to us. As it was, the stanch Kennebec tore a path through the ice in two hours' hard fighting out into the Bay of Fundy, and crowded all steam for Portland, but eight of her buckets were broken in the struggle, causing a loss of precious time in the ice and thenceforward. She left Digby Harbor (Grenville side) at 8 p. m., cleared the ice at 10 p. m., and then reached Portland 10 minutes before 5 P. M. of Wednesday, having a powerful tide against her down the Bay of Fundy.

At Portland, our agent, Mr. YALE, who had general charge of the Express, had a Locomotive in readiness and came through to East Boston 4 minutes before 8, though detained half an hour on the Road by meeting trains, and was landed at Boston 10 minutes after 8, before the Cambria was heard of, though her directors had stopped her but 24 hours in Halifax instead of the usual six or eight hours, (having her coal all ready in bags on the wharf,) and then came through to Boston in remarkably good time. But at Boston our misfortunes began to cluster. The Express Locomotive engaged on the Worcester Road was not fired up as it should have been, our agent there was not easily found, and a delay of an hour and a half occurred before the Locomotive started, and this was two hours and ten minutes reaching Worcester, or more than twice as long as it should have been.—But Mr. TWITCHELL, the best Express rider in the East, was out of bed and on his horse in 15 minutes after we reached Worcester, and was out of hearing before the rival Express from Boston over the monopolized Worcester and Long Island Railroads came up, though it was run over the Worcester Road in one-half the time ours was—why, we shall endeavor to learn. From Worcester to this City, mainly through unbroken snow, our Express was run in eleven hours, which we consider good time for 180 miles. But horse-flesh against Locomotive is no fair race, with the Railroads in good order and every thing taken off to prevent the possibility of a collision. We were beaten into this City by a complication of adversities at the East, which no foresight nor energy could overcome. A little difference in the weather or the tides would have brought our steambot into Portland in season to reach Boston for the regular evening trains to this City, distancing all competition. Had the Cambria been a day longer crossing to Halifax, we must have come in far ahead. With nineteen chances in our favor, the twentieth defeated us. It may or may not be so again.

We hear that Capt. Jenkins of the Cambria declared to his passengers that he would heat our Express three hours into Boston if he had to burst his boilers. The boilers are good yet. The agent for the Concord steamers at Halifax gave orders that no papers should be let go there until the Cambria had left. Was this fair thing?

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.

NUMBER IX.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1846.

So little is the interest manifested in the transactions of the House, just now, that it is useless for me to give any account of its proceedings. In the Senate, the Oregon was the great question of the week. Little anxiety, out of the Senate chamber, is felt just now, in regard to this question. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, made a speech in favor of the notice. This Colquitt is, indeed, a singular genius. He is a preacher by profession, and has already given several sermons to the good people of the metropolis, with a fair show for many more, as he can draw a greater crowd than almost any other. Possessed of all the qualities of a genuine yankee, it is said, in his time he has in one day preached a sermon, delivered a charge to a jury, made a political speech, and to cap the climax, witnessed a horse race. The last charge, however, is hardly probable. Mr. Dix, of New York, following Mr. Colquitt, on Wednesday, made a speech, going for the notice. His speech was listened to with some anxiety by nearly all of the Foreign Ministers. Mr. D. resumed his remarks on Thursday again, and said he would vote for the notice to terminate what had been called the joint occupancy. He had no fears of war on account of this measure, for it would bring down upon Great Britain the disapprobation of the civilized world. He was succeeded by Mr. Benton, who eulogised Mr. D.'s speech very highly, after which the Senate, as usual, adjourned over to Monday. Thus ended the proceedings of the week, in the Senate.

The news by the Cambria, twenty-two days later, is, in some respects, highly important to this country. Sir Robert Peel has proposed a complete change in the fiscal policy of England. He has recommended a total repeal of the corn laws, but not to take place until the first of February, 1849. In the three years time which he has given himself for the change of the policy of England, matters of importance to his country may arise, which will materially alter his calculations. This is what the free traders are in fear of, in consequence of which they are marshalling their forces, and producing excitement, which may yet shake England to the centre. Some of our papers have already commenced lauding England to the skies for this step, which she was, by force of necessity, compelled to take, and "express the conviction, that if legislation in this liberal spirit towards us shall be carried out in good faith, it will be met on our part by a modification of our tariff system." I have no belief that such a deleterious policy to all the great American interests, will be adopted. We would not be able to compete with her low prices; consequently, American labor, as well as interests, would be crippled in its infancy—crippled perhaps to such an extent, that the forge hammer, which now resounds through the hills and valleys of the Keystone State, would be silenced.

The pacific character of the news relative to the Oregon question, is what we anticipated, and had a right to expect, from the tenor of that brought by the Hibernia. The Queen's speech, on the opening of parliament, regretted the unsettled state of the question, and said that nothing would be wanted on her part to bring it to an early and peaceable termination. The same feeling was manifested by parliament. Mr. Pakenham's refusal of the last proposition of Mr. Buchanan, without consulting his government, is censured by both Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. From this they evidently intend making another offer, "more consistent

with reason and the just expectations of this government." Oregon, from both the tone of the government and the press is becoming of little importance to England; and if this government had paid any attention to the wild prophecies of some of the particular friends and lovers of peace, who have such a holy horror of war, England, no doubt, would have been more arrogant and presumptuous in her fancied title to this territory. The Times says that "the friends of peace and progression, on this side of the water, hope—sincerely and earnestly hope—that the new policy, (free trade policy,) will bind America to us by ties of amity, brotherhood and interest, and that the miserable squabbling about a barren waste, will give way to more liberal, civilized and comprehensive views." Barren waste truly, when some parts of it is considered the most fertile land to be found. The absurdity of their title is even becoming manifest to themselves, with all the prejudice that still blinds the senses of its rulers. What a contrast is presented in this and the previous arrival, when compared to that which brought the comments upon the insular of Mr. Polk. While the fearful ebullition of the British press, then was filled with threats of chastisement and forcings of our complete overthrow, for asserting our title to be "clear and unquestionable" to this territory, now the "lion" quakes and is in the greatest agony, and trembling in awe of a merited retribution, from the same positive, determined and decisive stand taken by Mr. Polk. The English papers are at a loss to account for Mr. Adams' course on this question, and "express wonder that he, the steady and consistent friend of peace, should have shown the effects of age, on an otherwise vigorous intellect, by pandering to the prejudices of the war party." How far different would have been their remarks, had Mr. Adams taken the Anti-American side of the question. Encomiums sufficient to carry the "old man eloquent" "sky high," would have been sent to this country in any quantity, declaring him to be the philanthropist, the benefactor of the human race, and the preserver of "peace among all nations." In fact, his speech in favor of our exclusive title to the Oregon country has had the salutary effect of increasing the opinion in England, that we, as a people, were firmly united upon this question. Upon this question, in the opinion of the Americans, the "old man eloquent" has been gilded with all the vigorous intellect of his younger days.

M. Guizot has not yet, it seems, abandoned the idea of the balance of power. He thinks that France is interested in preserving it between England, Russia, and the U. States. Should he attempt to reduce his plan to practice, he would find that the U. States would not tolerate his interference.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill, on the 10th inst., for the establishment of two National Foundries: one in Georgia, the other in Pennsylvania. They made the selection of a location, for a foundry, in Georgia, but could come to no conclusion where to place the one in your state. The Committee of the last Congress reported favorable to the borough of Easton, Harrisburg and Reading a careful examination, finding the advantages, for this establishment, at these places, to vary so little, that they have determined to leave the selection of a site with the President, as will appear from the following extract of their report:—"Between conflicting claims of so much merit, the committee are not presented with all the reasons which might lead to a selection. They therefore propose to leave the selection of the site in Pennsylvania to be determined by the President, after such examination as he may deem necessary."

The only cause for not deciding upon one or the other of the above places, for the erection of the foundry, was their doubts which place was possessed of the most superior advantages. The investigation of the subject, in your state, was limited, and confined to very few of the many places, I think, which could not well be surpassed, in all the requisites for a site for the proposed foundry. Your place, as well as a number of others along the Susquehanna, could be named as suitable points for the erection of this establishment. If my memory serves me right, the subject of a national foundry was agitated in your place a few years since. Had your citizens then not lacked energy—had they called meetings and drawn up a memorial, stating the superior advantages of the place, which I firmly believe are equal if not superior to those places which have been under consideration, and presented it to the committee, a deaf ear, I am confident, would not have been turned to them. It is not too late to act in the matter yet. It is left with the President, who will, no doubt, before he makes a selection of any place, carefully examine all the points brought under his observation; and, if the citizens of Sunbury think they have claims for this establishment, let them be presented to Mr. Polk, and they will not be treated with indifference. That the location of Sunbury is as well adapted for the foundry as Harrisburg, Reading, or Easton, any one acquainted with the "geography or geology" of the country, will admit. With all the facilities of the above places, for transportation, which in time will be far greater, Sunbury has the very important and essential advantages of being in possession of all the minerals necessary for the operation of a foundry. The committee say "a consideration held in view in selecting the location, is to place it in the region producing the ores and coal required for its use." What place in the State can present superior advantages to Sunbury in the production of these articles? Surely not Easton, Harrisburg or Reading; for reference on all occasions, is made to the Shamokin coal fields and

Montour's Ridge for iron, which are in your vicinity. Let your claims, at this time, be urged for this establishment; they may not prove ineffectual.

The 23d evening on Sunday, every thing in the way of celebration was deferred one day. On the evening of the 23d several grand balls were to come off. The House was not in session on the 23d. The Senate met, but after being in session five or ten minutes, adjourned, in honor of the birth day of the immortal Washington.

Paine, the great shot at, has been here, and, it is said, has had a private conference with the Secretary of State, in which he delivered up the documents that have, as he alleges, caused all the attempts upon his life.

"Washington Fire Company" Celebration.

On Monday last, the members of this truly enterprising company, celebrated the anniversary of the birth day of the illustrious Washington, with the right spirit. About 10 o'clock they formed in procession, preceded by the company's splendid Engine, to which was attached six beautiful horses, each horse mounted by a young lad, bearing in his hand, the "star spangled banner." After they had been for some time on their "winding way," they, together with a large number of citizens, adjourned to Mr. Charles Weaver, to partake of a sumptuous dinner, got up by him for the occasion.

After the cloth was removed, Col. Felix Maurer was appointed President, and a large number of toasts were drank by the company. We give below, as many as we can find room for.

By Col. Felix Maurer—Our Militia—The right arm of our national defence. As they always have been, so they always will be, fully able to maintain the national escutcheon bright and unsullied.

By Luther Shindel—Washington—Long may his name be remembered by every true hearted American.

By John L. Fisher—The Army and Navy of the United States—The ardor of their enterprise, and the glory of their achievements in defence of our national rights, will for ever remain a lasting monument to their worth.

By E. B. Masser—Hon. James Buchanan—The very man to settle the Oregon question—he has put a gag in the mouth of the British Lions, in his unenviable document to Mr. Pakenham. Higher honors await him.

By Capt. J. H. Zimmerman—Hon. Simon Cameron—His election to a seat in the United States Senate, was a glorious triumph of democratic principles, over the corrupt usages of petty factions.

By John P. Puzel—The Governor of Pennsylvania—Under his administration, the friends of Pennsylvania interests have nothing to fear—the democratic party have reason to rejoice, and all reason to be satisfied.

By Thomas M. Puzel—The American Eagle—May her wings never want a feather, nor her followers a Jackson.

By Martin C. Bucher—Edward Y. Bright, Esq.—A faithful, competent and efficient representative.—He enjoys in an eminent degree, the confidence of his constituents.

By Geo. Conrad—A few more notes from the administration "organ" similar to the one headed "Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Woodward," in the editorial columns of that paper of the 17th inst., will be sufficient to grind out the last tone left to sound the name of fallen "Millenium" in Old Northumberland. "They who saw the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind."

By Silas H. Engel—Gen. Simon Cameron—A man universally admired and esteemed by all who know him. Old Northumberland is proud of such a son.

By S. D. Jordan—Francis R. Shunk—The worthy and patriotic Governor of Pennsylvania.—His conduct during the period he has been in office, has been such as to ensure the warm esteem of his friends, and the admiration of his enemies.

By a guest—Samuel T. Brown, Esq.—A democrat of the true Jeffersonian school. As good a man as the democracy of this county could send to the next Legislature.

By D. C. Fisher—The American yeomanry—Brave, free and enlightened—the main support of our government—from this class of men have sprung some of the most distinguished sages and philosophers.

By J. B. Packer—The members of the Washington Fire Company.—The citizens of Sunbury who owe their warmest thanks for the prompt and efficient aid they have uniformly rendered in preserving their property from the ravages of the devouring element, bear willing testimony to their entire worthiness of the immortal name they bear.

By Philip Renn—Edward Y. Bright, Esq.—Ours and talented representative. His course in favor of the tariff entitles him to the commendation of every patriot.

By E. B. Masser—Hon. Simon Cameron—Th high eminence which this distinguished Senate has attained, affords conclusive evidence of his natural greatness, and is a sure harbinger of his future success. May he be the democratic nominee for the Presidency, in 1848.

By Silas H. Engel—Andrew Johnson of Tennessee—His rapid rise to honor and distinction in spite of the want of an early education, show most conclusively that perseverance will overcome all obstacles. "Oh! what can't lovely we man do."

By Col. Felix Maurer—Gen. S. Cameron—His course in the United States Senate has fully shown, that the confidence reposed in him, by his friends, was not misplaced.

By John Colsher, Esq.—Hon. Edward Y. Bright—A firm, unwavering democrat of the Jeffersonian school. Should he be placed in nomination by the 4th of March Convention, as the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, Old Northumberland will give him a majority of 1200, over all opposition.

By B. F. Diehl—Between women and wine, 'tis man's lot to smart. One makes his head ache, the other his heart.