

Correspondence of Phila. Ledger
Legislative Proceedings.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1847.
HOUSE—Bills Passed—A bill to provide a
gainst damage from the gun cotton.
A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An
act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad
Company,' passed April thirteenth, one thousand
eight hundred and forty-six.
Upon the final passage of the above, there
were, yeas 47, nays 37.
A bill to provide for the expenses of govern-
ment, the repairs of the public works, &c., com-
monly called the General Appropriation bill:
For the Governor's salary, \$3,000
Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1,000
" as Common School Superintendent, 500
Deputy Secretary, 1,000
Auditor General, 1,400
Surveyor " 1,500
Attorney " 300
Adjutant " 300
State Treasurer, 1,400
Clerks of State Department, 5,000
" Auditor's Office, 4,500
" State Treasurer, 3,200
" Surveyor General, 4,100
State Librarian, 500
Contingent expenses Executive, State
and School Departments, 2,415
Cong't expenses Auditor General's of-
fice, 1,045
Cong't expenses State Treasurer's office
" " Surveyor General's office, 895
For payment of expenses of the Legis-
lature including clerks and contingen-
cies, 70,000
For public printing, folding and binding
For publishing laws in newspapers, 100
For distributing printed laws, &c., 700
For the State Library, 600
For keeping public grounds in repair,
For water for public buildings, 600
For miscellaneous expenses, 2,000
For repairs and improvements on State
Canals and Railroads for this year, 208,525
For rebuilding and repairing farm
bridges, etc. over canals, etc., 15,000
For ordinary repairs after 1st Dec. next,
For compensation of Collectors, Weigh-
masters, &c., and incidental expen-
ses of their offices, and for compensa-
tion of lock-keepers, 34,000
For Canal Commissioners, 3,285
For Secretary and Clerk in their office,
For Messenger do do, 300
For stationery and advertising do,
Miscellaneous, 150
Damages awarded by Canal Commis-
sioners, 25,000
For support of Common Schools, 200,000
For Pensions and Gratuities, 35,000
House of Refuge, 4,000
Blind Institution, 9,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution, 11,000
Eastern Penitentiary, 8,000
Western do, 6,000
Gratuities to discharged convicts,
Particular Claims, 1,126
For payment of the Judges, the amount
they received by act of last session,
Interest on certificates to domestic credi-
tors, 5,500
Interest on loans guaranteed by the
State, 30,800
Balance due Patrick Hays, 821
Do due James Piper, 15
For payment of distressed families of
those persons who have, or may vol-
unteer during the existing war, 3,000
For payment of Militia expenses, &c., 12,000
Bill ordered to a third reading.—A bill to
provide for the removal of the seat of justice of
the county of Schuylkill from Orwigsburg, to a
more central situation, (the bill proposes to al-
low the voters to decide at the next election for
or against a removal to Pottsville.) Yeas 45,
nays 24.
Veto.—The Governor has returned, with his
objections, a bill annulling the marriage contract
between Eliza Allen Whale and Charles F.
Whale, of New York State.
Nomination.—A message was received from
the Governor nominating J. Pringle Jones, of
Reading, to be President Judge of the Third Ju-
dicial District, composed of the counties of Berks,
Northampton and Lehigh, in the room of John
Banks, elected State Treasurer.
Bills passed finally.—A supplement to the
act authorizing the construction of an outlet on
the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal,
(changes the location of the lock to Black's
Eddy.)
A bill in relation to the opening of Girard
College for Orphans.
A bill in relation to Orphans Courts.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 1847.
Mr. Crabb (Banks) reported, with an amend-
ment, the bill to amend the charter of the Lehigh
County Bank. They also add that the counsel
for the bank came before the committee and de-
fended the institution, but admitted that it was
doing no business, that its doors were closed, and
that there was no office open in Lehigh county
where its notes could be redeemed.
Mr. Boas made a motion, which was agreed to,
that the said bill be immediately taken up.
The bill coming accordingly up, Mr. Dimmick
made a few remarks in defence of the institution,
when the vote was taken and the bill passed—
yeas 25, nays 2.—Messrs. Dimmick and Gillis.
Mr. Lewis read in place a bill supplemental to
the acts concerning lunatics and habitual drunk-
ards.
Bills passed.—A bill relative to Orphans
Courts.
A supplement to the act to incorporate the
Monument Union Cemetery.
The bill to incorporate the Cumberland Val-
ley Bank passed to a third reading, as did the
bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and
Railroad Company.
Floors received 75 cts. per bu. in Boston on Sat-
urday after the reception of the Cambria's news.

From the Miners' Journal.
Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.
This subject has excited much interest, dur-
ing the past year in many parts of the State.
It is one of great importance to her future pros-
perity. The selection of a proper route is a
matter of no small consequence; a mistake in
this first step of the work may lead to the most
disastrous consequences—only to be remedied
by the future expenditure of millions. In
Philadelphia meetings have been held and ad-
dresses issued in which a decided preference has
been given to what is termed the Middle Route,
and many arguments are adduced to prove
that a railroad on that route would not injure
but rather benefit the State works. In this we
think they are mistaken.
What is called the middle route for such a
railroad, commences at Harrisburg, and passing
up the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers to near
Lewistown—parallel with, and in most places
in close contiguity with the Pennsylvania Can-
al—from Lewistown to Logan's Narrows, on the
Little Juniata, the road leaves the river and
is to be carried across chasms, over bridges and
through mountains, considerably shortening the
distance, but descending again to near the bed
of the river, so that nothing is gained in this
distance in ascent towards the great Summit of
the Allegheny mountains, save the actual rise
in the river between the two points. Soon af-
ter passing Logan's Narrows the road begins to
ascend the Allegheny mountain, and it requires
32 miles of climbing along the south eastern
side of it to attain the summit; and it thence
descends 60 miles or more to the Conemaugh
—the whole distance in the vicinity of the State
works. After crossing the Conemaugh it is
to be carried across hill and dale to the Monon-
gahela, and down it to Pittsburg. The whole
length is stated to be 229 1/2 miles; or the whole
distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in
round numbers is 336 miles. The road is to
have ascending and descending grade both ways
the maximum of which is 45 ft. per mile.—
There will be 12 summits, and 12 tunnels vary-
ing in length from 160 to 1860 yards, amount-
ing in the whole to 6131 yards or 3 and 1/2
miles. There is to be viaducts; or bridges 80,
90 and even 180 feet high, with cuttings 80 and
90 feet deep and embankments 50 and 60 feet
high, and both of great length. There are a
few of the gigantic obstacles to be overcome.
How many more there may be and of what size
has not as yet been made very apparent. For
in the report from which the above is derived,
and is constantly appealed to by the advocates
of the route as undoubted authority, the 80
miles of the mountain division, the heaviest,
most difficult and rugged part of the work, is
passed over with few details, in place of which
we have the oft repeated remark that much
heavy work will occur.
The cost of the road estimated by the en-
gineer is about 9 1/2 millions of dollars. Its ad-
vocates however, say that the cost will not exceed
7 millions, owing to the greater knowledge and
experience that we now have in making rail-
roads—be this as it may, we predict that it is
much more likely to cost 14 millions than either
of the above sums, before it is fairly in operation.
Should the road and its equipments cost equal
to the Reading railroad in proportion to its
length, it would not be safe to set it down at
less than 25 millions. Now can a road that
must necessarily be very costly to make, hav-
ing ascending grades of 45 ft. to a mile, com-
pete with a canal whose rate of tolls is very
low and must continue so, to ensure a share of
trade. If it cannot, what is to become of the
investment, until there is trade enough for
both? But suppose it can carry cheaper than
the Canal, or in some other way should obtain
the preference, what then becomes of the State
works and the millions expended on them? We
know it is confidently asserted, that the con-
struction of the railroad will increase the busi-
ness of the Canal, and the case of New York
is cited. But what is the proof? A part of the
railroad from Albany to Buffalo is strictly pro-
hibited from carrying freight while the canal is
open, and at other times it is only permitted to
carry freight by paying to the State tolls equal
to those charged on the Canal. The making
of the rail road from Philadelphia to Harrisburg
has not increased the business on the Union Can-
al, neither has the construction of the Read-
ing railroad increased the business on the
Schuylkill Navigation thus far, whatever it may
do hereafter while it has drawn to itself a ton-
nage unprecedented, in this country at least.

THE IRON BUSINESS.—The Montour Rolling
Mill is in full and successful operation, making
a rail-road iron, with plenty of work to do for
a long period of time. The Montour Company
now have three furnaces in blast, and are just
heating and preparing the large new stack for its
immense issue of pig metal. The Company are
also enlarging their mill, and adding several ad-
ditional puddling furnaces to their stupendous
works. In addition to the four furnaces of the
Company, there are four other Anthracite Furnaces
in this vicinity, vomiting forth pig metal on
a large scale. In all parts of our county the Fur-
naces are fired up, and yielding large supplies of
good iron.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

CREAT POSTAGE.—We know not when or
where the experiment of comparative freedom
was ever more successful than in Great Britain
under the cheap postage system. The result is
that the annual income to government from the
mail service, over all expense, exceeds four mil-
lions of dollars, although letters are carried
throughout the Kingdom for a penny, in advance,
and newspapers for nothing, and both are de-
livered to individuals, at their doors, without
charge.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, February 27, 1847.
V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3rd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, & E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts. Baltimore, and No. 18 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.
E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Swa Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.
PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.
We are indebted to one of the members of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for their report. It is a highly interesting and valuable document.
The letter of our Philadelphia correspondent, in consequence of the delay of the mails, came too late this week. It will appear in our next.
The Mails from Harrisburg have been so irregular of late, in consequence of the difficulty of ferrying, that the complaint has become general. If passengers can cross, we can see no reason why the mail cannot be brought over.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—There were no military demonstrations in this place on the 22d inst. In the morning, or rather in the evening previous, at about 11 o'clock, all the bells commenced ringing, and did not cease at least one of them, the German Reformed until day light, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood. In the evening a handsome entertainment was served up at the hotel of Charles Weaver, to which a large number of persons did ample justice. After the viands were removed, a number of toasts were drunk in commemoration of the day, the proceedings of which will be found in another column.
THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—The democratic county convention of delegates assembled at the court house in this place, on Monday last, the proceedings of which will be found in another column. Lower Mahanoy and Coal were not represented, and one delegate from Little Mahanoy was absent. The delegates from the remaining townships, excepting Sunbury and one from Point, were all friendly to Governor Shunk, and elected, we believe, without opposition. The proceedings passed off very harmoniously until the reading of the resolutions were commenced, when on motion of S. H. Fagel, one of the delegates from Sunbury, and objection being made by several other delegates, the following resolution in opposition to the "one term principle," was rejected by the convention:
Resolved, That we have no faith in the professions of the one term men, many of them having held office for two and three terms, and now raise the cry of "one term" against Francis R. Shunk, in order to have a man elected in his stead, who will give them a share of the "loaves and fishes."
There are, we know, many of Gov. Shunk's warmest friends and supporters, who are convinced of the necessity and utility of the one term principle, especially in the present critical state of affairs.
The remaining resolutions were then adopted. David B. Montgomery was appointed the Representative, and Wm. D. Gearhart the Senatorial Delegate to the 4th of March Convention.
FOREIGN NEWS.—The arrival of the Cambria has brought fifteen days later news from England, an abstract of which will be found on our first page. The navigation and the corn laws have been suspended until September. Grain has fallen. The famine still rages in Ireland, and deaths from starvation are numerous. Upwards of \$100,000 have already been subscribed in this country, and a bill is now before congress appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the starving poor of Ireland, Wales and Scotland.
THE DEMAND FOR VESSELS TO CARRY PRODUCE TO EUROPE has been so great, that the freight on a barrel of flour is now eight shillings sterling or two dollars, instead of 2s. 6d. or 62 cents, the usual average price. Since the suspension of the navigation laws by Great Britain, all foreign vessels will be allowed to enter into the ports of Great Britain, and freights will come down to the old standard. Under that law, produce from this country could only be carried in American and British vessels.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TAMPIO.—Tampio dates to the 6th of February have been received at New Orleans. The ship Ondiaka was lost about 30 miles South of Tampio, having some of the Volunteers of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment on board. They were all saved however, and reached Tampio, but not without having been attacked, it was rumored, by the Mexicans. A malignant fever, said to be a mild type of the yellow fever, was prevailing among the soldiers at the hospital at Tampio. Rumours had reached Tampio that Commissioners had been sent from Mexico, to arrange difficulties between the two Governments. Vera Cruz, it is supposed, will be attacked between the 5th and 10th of March, by sea and by land, under Gen. Scott.
A report had been received from Tampio by a commercial house, that a fierce encounter had taken place between the Mexicans and a portion of Col. Kearney's command, supposed to be the Missourians, under Col. Price. Many represented as lost on both sides, but the Americans had proved victorious, and taken possession of Chihuahua.
The citizens of Van Buren county, Iowa, have resolved to drive the Mormons off, and have already notified them to leave in the spring.

Our Next Governor.
The fate of the democratic party in Pennsylvania will be determined, in a great measure, by the result of the next gubernatorial election. If the whigs should succeed in electing a governor, possessed of ability, who will be able to perform the duties of his station himself, independently of the dictation of cliques and factions, his party may be so strengthened as to maintain the ascendancy for years to come. It is therefore important to the democratic, and, as we think, to the interests of the Commonwealth, that discretion should be observed in the selection of a candidate. The people have been taught to believe the one term principle an important and necessary ingredient in the true democratic creed; and there must be strong reasons to satisfy them that its application is not salutary in every case. In the late election for Canal Commissioner, they recorded their opinion on this subject in an unmistakable and expressive form; and in such an one as should teach those who aspire to be their leaders and managers that they have minds of their own, which they will follow without regard to the political consequences which may ensue to the party. The delegates to the 4th of March Convention should bear this in mind, and be governed accordingly.
There is another thing equally important, which should not be lost sight of by those to whose hands have been committed the duty of selecting a candidate for the democratic party. Talents, and an acquaintance with the affairs of the commonwealth are necessary in the candidate, and urged by the people. If the candidate who is nominated should not possess these qualifications, his chances of election will be greatly decreased. The democratic party want a man who will be equal to the duty of conducting his own administration, and will be satisfied with none who is not. The affairs of the commonwealth are in such a situation, that a thorough acquaintance with its resources, as well as with the best means of making them available will be esteemed essential qualifications in the candidate. Ignorance will not be tolerated; it is but little less mischievous than dishonesty in its consequences; and the people have come so to regard it.
From present appearances, the nomination of Gen. Irwin, by the whigs is pretty certain. His wealth, and efforts made by the city of Philadelphia in his behalf, have secured a majority of the delegates to be instructed in his favor. His private character, we believe, is unexceptionable; and although a good business man as an Iron master, his talents as a statesman are not more than of an ordinary character; and he will, of course, be influenced by Philadelphia politicians who have so perseveringly urged his nomination, and whose influence has been heretofore so disastrous to the state. His wealth, however, will make him a formidable candidate, for it is not to be disguised that much is often effected by the liberal distribution of money. Besides this, Gen. Irwin is an Iron master, and is looked upon as the candidate of that powerful interest, which will make an extraordinary effort to secure his election. His nomination, as before remarked, we consider certain. A majority of the delegates are, it is alleged, pledged in his favor; and we understand that a number of Iron masters will be in the convention, who will take care that this representative of their peculiar interests shall not be defeated.
It is in vain that the friends of Mr. Shunk buoy themselves up with the hope that Gen. Irwin's votes in Congress to tax tea and coffee, and in favor of the Bankrupt Law, will defeat his election. The matter, it is true, is susceptible of proof; but his friends have already set out with a determination to deny it. The Intelligence, a whig paper in Harrisburg, denies it; and so will all the whig papers in the commonwealth. Their subscribers will rarely see a democratic paper, and the journals in which his votes are recorded, never. His votes, therefore, on these subjects, will do him comparatively but little harm; while the fact, that he is an Iron master will do him considerable service. It is, no doubt, true, that in some instances Iron masters are unpopular; but they are wealthy, and will so use their money as to secure as large a number of votes for their favorite as possible. The Philadelphians too, are exceedingly anxious for his election, and will work hard and secure any amount of money to accomplish their object. Nor has Mr. Shunk any thing to hope from Mr. Cooper or his friends. They are ambitious, and look to the future, and must support the election of Irwin in order to keep their position in the party. It may be a bitter pill for them to swallow, but they must take it. Prudence, therefore, enjoins upon the democratic party the duty of selecting a new man; and we hope its plain dictates will be observed.
CITY OF READING.—The ancient borough of Reading has petitioned to the legislature for a charter, and will soon become an incorporated city. The last few years Reading has increased in population, more rapidly than any town in Pennsylvania. It now contains about 12,000 inhabitants.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY BANK.—This new banking institution went into operation a few days since. It is located at Schuylkill Haven, Joseph W. Calk, Esq., of Harrisburg, is cashier, and Geo. W. Rawn, of Orwigsburg, President. They are both good business men, and will no doubt make the institution, which is located in the midst of a vast business, profitable to the stockholders as well as advantageous to the community. The \$5 notes have a handsome and striking engraving of Hon. Simon Cameron, and also of the late Henry A. Muhlenberg.
APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—Rody Magee, Supervisor of the Eastern Division; Isaac Vanhorn, Collector at Bristol; George L. Mytinger, Weighmaster at Portsmouth; Myron S. Warner, Weighmaster at Northumberland.

The 22d of February.
A large number of the citizens of this place attended an entertainment, given on the evening of the 22d, at the house of Mr. Charles Weaver, under the directions of the members of the "Washington Fire Company," in commemoration of the anniversary, of the birth day of the illustrious Washington, the father of his country.
The supper was served in Mr. Weaver's usual good style, and furnished convincing evidence that the lovers of good fare need not despair as long as they can have him to cater for them.
After the cloth had been removed, on motion, S. D. Jordan, Esq., was called upon to preside, assisted by Francis Bucher, G. M. Yorks, Ira T. Clement and Wm. L. Dewart as Vice Presidents, and Ed. B. Masser as Secretary. A large number of toasts were then drank, after which the company adjourned, all delighted with the proceedings of the evening.
We give below as many of the toasts as we can, this week, find room for.
TOASTS.
By George Lyon.—The day we celebrate—May we long live to enjoy its annual return.
By Luther Shindel.—George Washington—The watchword of liberty—May we ever show that we appreciate his virtues and venerate his name; by heeding his precepts and endeavoring to follow his example.
By William Searles.—The Liberty of the Press.—The palladium of our civil and religious liberties. It should not be encroached upon, even under the guise of a question of privilege.
By Charles Bygar.—The Union—Firm and indivisible—May it be as permanent as the hills in its geography, and as immutable as the principles on which its government is formed.
By Wei-er Zeigler.—Our gallant army in Mexico.—The imperishable laurels which they have won, entitle them to the confidence of their countrymen, and furnish indubitable evidence that in their hands their country's honor is safe. That this confidence is not misplaced, let Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey answer.
By S. D. Jordan.—Hon. Simon Cameron—The friend of the soldier in the Senate of the U. States. The soldier and his friends will never forget him.
By Geo. W. Wiall.—Gen. Geo. Washington.—The illustrious father of his country—May the tree of universal freedom planted by him, be watered and cherished by the grateful citizens of this Republic, until its broad branches will overshadow the earth.
By John E. Schmick.—22d February, 1782, and the 4th of July, 1776—Two of the brightest days that ever dawned upon America. The one gave birth to the illustrious Washington, and the other gave birth to the Declaration of Independence. Both of inestimable value to the American People.
By Jeremiah S. Hall.—Benjamin Franklin—The poor printer boy of Philadelphia; the statesman of America; the philosopher of the world.
By Philip Frank.—The Sons of Temperance—May "love, purity and fidelity" ever prompt their actions, and control them through their entire course of life.
By Isaac D. Baker.—Hon. Simon Cameron—Emphatically the poor man's friend. While others are unprofitably spending the time of the Senate in endeavoring to promote the interests of some favorite for the Presidency, he is honorably engaged in devising means to remunerate the soldier for the sacrifices which he has made to serve his country. He who remembers the people will not be forgotten by them.
By Jacob Cable.—The 22d of February, the birth day of the illustrious Washington, the father of his country—May it be long remembered by a free and independent democratic people.
By Henry Dunnel.—The Senate of the U. S.—Amid the intrigues of faction, and dictation of power, it maintains its dignity and preserves its purity unscathed.
By Martin Irwin.—Gen. Cameron—A man whom the citizens of Sunbury are justly proud of. His success and advancement in life are an incentive to all to persevere, and speak to all young men, in whose not to be misused stock, that "there is no such word as fail."
By E. B. Masser.—Gen. Wm. F. Packer—A democrat of the true Jeffersonian School. His transcendent abilities, firmness and attachment to the party, and devotion to the interests of the state, have endeared him to the people of Northumberland; and when the proper time arrives, they will not be wanting in testimonials of a proper appreciation of his services.
By Martin Harrison.—Gen. Taylor and his gallant Army.
By Martin Irwin.—George Washington—The illustrious statesman, firm patriot and fearless defender of his country. May his memory remain long cherished by the American People.
By Geo. C. Welker.—The Sunbury and Erie Rail Road—Relying upon its own intrinsic merits and importance, its friends fear no rival and shrink from no comparison. Investigation is all they ask, and they apprehend no danger from the result.
By John J. Fisher.—The departed Heroes, who fought and bled to secure their country's rights and privileges—May their memory be forever cherished as sacred relics in the bosom of every patriot.
By T. A. B. Illington.—The Ladies of Sunbury—May they continue to possess the respect of the old, and the love and admiration of the young.
By Thos. M. Pursell.—The day we celebrate, gave birth to the immortal Washington, whose name shall ever be cherished by the American people.
By Francis Bucher.—Gen. Simon Cameron—His exalted patriotism and entire devotion

to the true interests of the country entitle him to the respect and confidence of the whole people, and fully verify the prediction made by his friends in this place, on his election to the Senate of the U. States, that he would be an honor to the place that gave him birth—an equal honor to the nation.
By D. Clinton Fisher.—Liberty and equality, the pride and glory of America—May our banners wave and be respected on every ocean and in every part, until the last shock of time shall bury the empires of the world in undistinguished chasms.
By Gen. B. Youngman—Francis R. Shunk—An uncompromising democrat; an able statesman. His acts are a guarantee that so long as he presides over the affairs of our beloved Commonwealth, the interests and welfare of the people will be guarded.
By Silas H. Engle.—The One term principle—Founded alike in reason and sound policy, it is the only rock upon which the temple of liberty can be safely reared in a republican government. Experience will yet show that it is the only safeguard to the purity of our elective franchise, and the permanency of our institutions.
By G. M. Yorks.—Hon. Simon Cameron—The mantle of Buchanan could not have fallen on one more worthy. His course in the Senate of the U. S. has put to the blush all the mis-called for assaults of his enemies, and fully satisfied all thinking men that the principles of the party should never be made subservient to the usages of petty factions.
By a Guest.—The tariff of '46—Its operations have falsified the predictions of blue ruin made by the panicees. Under it, agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts are alike protected.
By a Guest.—The tariff of 1846—It deserves more, even from its most decided opponents, than to be accused with having aided and assisted in producing the scarcity of grain and the consequent famine in Europe. Save it from its friends!
By Isaac D. Baker.—Col. Henry C. Eyer—A staunch and inflexible democrat, true to his principles and his friends. His services may yet be required in the capacity of Canal Commissioner, by Northern Pennsylvania.
By W. L. Dewart.—The American Soldier—Victorious in many a battle field. May they never do anything to sully their well earned laurels.
By William Rockefeller.—Gen. Geo. Washington—The father of his country, the illustrious statesman, the soldier, the patriot and the christian. May every one assembled at this board, respect his character and emulate his virtues.
By William Grant.—Henry Clay—The mill boy of the Slashes—the distinguished statesman and devoted patriot. An honor to his country. His countrymen have higher honors in store for him.
By C. S. Weiser.—Mount Vernon and The Hermitage—The Mecca and Medina of our common country.
By The Company.—Our How and Hostess—Celebrated not only for their universal urbanity, but more particularly for their good cheer. May they never want better fare, or those who have partaken of it fare better.
Democratic County Convention.
Pursuant to a call of the Standing Committee, the Delegates from the several townships of Northumberland county met in County Convention, at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, on Monday the 22d inst., to elect delegates to the Democratic 4th of March Convention.
On motion, JACOB GEARHART, Esq., was elected President, JOHN MALICH and CHRISTIAN BAUSCHLAG Vice Presidents, and John W. Miles and A. Shipman Secretaries.
The following persons handed in their credentials, and took seats in the Convention:
Delaware—Geo. McCoy, Wm Ritter, James Cithart.
Lewis—David B. Montgomery, James P. Armstrong.
Milton—Samuel T. Brown, John Resh.
Chilisqueque—John B. McGhee, Neal Caul.
Northumberland—John W. Miles, Wm T. Forsythe.
Point—Isaac Reidschpach, Jesse C. Horton.
Sunbury—Silas H. Engle, Geo. Lyon.
Upper Augusta—Jacob Eckman, Peter Culp.
Lower Augusta—Abraham Shipman, Geo. Conrad.
Rush—Jacob Gearhart, Wm D. Gearhart, Shamokin—Christian Bauschlag, David Martz, Geo. Miller.
Upper Mahanoy—Jacob Hoffa, John Malich, Little Mahanoy—Isaac D. Baker.
Jackson—John Leader, Michael Smith.
On motion of J. C. Horton, it was Resolved, that the Convention proceed to nominate a Senatorial Delegate, on whose motion Wm D. Gearhart was unanimously elected.
On motion of J. P. Armstrong, D. B. Montgomery was nominated as Representative Delegate, and elected.
Edward Gyster, C. Weaver and Wm T. Forsythe were chosen Conferees, to meet those from Dauphin.
On motion of J. W. Miles, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the administration of James K. Polk, and highly approve of the policy he has pursued since his inauguration as chief Magistrate of our Republic, believing that it will add to the welfare of our citizens, and redound to the honor and glory of our country.
Resolved, That we regard the war we are now waging against Mexico, as just and righteous; and desire our government to employ every means to carry it on with vigor, so that the