



A Reply to Rev. W. R. Smith's Review.

I have read with some care a "Review of my strictures upon a communication from L. D. L. on the subject of baptism, published in the American." The reviewer calls himself "a scriptural Baptist." A sad misnomer. The truth is, he is an anti-scriptural sprinkler. I am free to confess, that I am not very much pleased with either the *spirit* or *language* of the reviewer. The spirit is far from that kind, noble, generous and candid spirit that should characterize a religious reviewer, and especially the *minister* of the meek and lowly Jesus. "I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan." The style is too much like the mere declamation of a wild, flippant belligerent. I cannot discover a redeeming principle about either the style, the spirit, the arguments or the attempted criticisms. The author of the "Review is the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Sunbury, Pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place. He has certainly committed not a few indiscretions in his labors of extermination against the Baptists—indiscretions of such a nature and extent, that whatever praise he may deserve for mere "index learning," will be far from the first rank among good critics, sound theologians and candid men.

Homer was content to give to Achilles the credit of daring and resistless might in the battle-field, and to Nestor preeminence in counsel. Mr. Smith would like to be invested with both; but we cannot quite accede to this, especially since he made a decent back out from a public discussion of christian baptism. He may however have thought of the words of a well known satirist, that,

"He who turns and runs away
May live to fight another day."

That there is in Mr. Smith's "Review" a painful misuse of words, a wrong application of terms, an unnatural coloring of facts, and the greatest, and I fear the most willful misrepresentations of the Baptists, the most careless reader must acknowledge. I shall not pause to account for this—whether it may be traced to ignorance, prejudice, party feelings, an imperfect nomenclature, or any other cause, I leave for others to judge.

I will, however, express my deep regret that the gentleman has pursued the course he has, it will eventually return upon himself, and I would assure him, that this very injudicious attack upon the Baptists, will end ultimately in his defeat and in the advancement of christian baptism. If the things of which I am about to complain had emanated from avowed enmity, or had been vociferated only by the tongue of slander, they had never excited any other emotions in my mind than pity and silent contempt; but when they are ushered upon the public, through a deservedly popular paper, as undeniable facts, and sanctioned, too, by all the *gravity* and *sarcasm* of Rev. Mr. Smith, they assume a very serious aspect, and imperiously call us to self-defence. It is well known that I did not commence this controversy. A pedagogue threw down the glove, and I have taken it up in defence of what I believe to be truth. For us to have remained silent would but have afforded our opponents a theme of exultation among themselves, and given them an opportunity, uncontradicted, to assert a victory over the Baptists they never obtained. That the weakness of Mr. Smith's performance may be seen, and truth established, I propose to notice in subsequent numbers, the following order:

First—Some things which Mr. Smith promised to do, but which he has utterly failed to accomplish.

Second—I shall present to the reader some of the many misrepresentations and false charges brought against the Baptists.

Third—I will give a little advice to Mr. Smith, which, if he will receive and reduce to practice, will do him good.

W. S. HALL.
Berwick, July 10, 1843.

A GERMAN PROFESSORSHIP.—Columbia College, having received a legacy of \$20,000, that purpose from the estate of the late Frederick Gebhard, of N. Y., has established a German Professorship, and made the German language an indispensable portion of the college course. We learn by the American that John Louis Tellkamp, a native of Hanover, son of an eminent judicial functionary of that kingdom, and at an early age lecturer on Civil Law and Political Ethics in the University of Gottingen, and from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws, has been appointed Professorship. Dr. T. has been in this country some five years, during a part of which time he has been connected with Union College. He revisits Germany now with a view of founding a German Library for the Gebhard Professorship.

THE GREATEST TROTTER UPON RECORD.—On the 4th of July, a purse of one hundred dollars was trotted for over the Beacon course—but three in five. The following horses entered and contended for the money, viz:—Lady Suffolk, Beppo, and Independence.

First heat, won by L. Suffolk,	time	2:28
Second do, dead heat,	"	2:28
Third do, won by Beppo,	"	2:28
Fourth do, won by L. Suffolk,	"	2:29
Fifth do, do,	"	2:32

Thus it appears that the five miles were trotted in the unprecedented short time of 12 minutes 25 seconds—at the rate of over 24 miles an hour.

The subjoined extract of a characteristic letter from John Adams, describing a scene in the first Congress in Philadelphia in September, 1774, shows very clearly on what Power the mighty men of old rested their cause. Mr. A. thus writes to a friend at the time:

"When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay, of New York, and Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiments, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congregationalists, that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said 'that he was no bigot, and could lead a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duche, (Dushey they pronounced it,) deserved that character, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress to-morrow morning.' The motion was seconded, and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our President, waited on Mr. Duche, and received for answer, that if his health would permit he certainly would. Accordingly, next morning he appeared with his clerk, and in his pontificals, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the collect for the seventh day of September, which was the thirty fifth psalm. You must remember, this was the next morning after we had heard the rumor of the horrible cannonade of Boston. It seemed as if heaven had ordained that psalm to be read on that morning."

"After this, Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to every body, struck out into an extemporary prayer which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced.—Episcopalian as he is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so elegant and sublime, for America, for Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, especially the town of Boston. It has had an excellent effect upon every body here. I must beg you to read the psalm. If there is any faith in the sortes Virgilianae, or sortes Homerice, or especially the sortes Biblicae, it would be thought providential."

Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art. It was in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, a building which (we learn by a recent article) still survives in its original condition, though now sacrilegiously converted, we believe, into an auction mart for the sale of chairs and tables, that the forty four individuals met to whom this service was read.

WASHINGTON was kneeling there, and HENRY and RANDOLPH, and RUTLEDGE, and LEE, and JAY, and by their side there stood, bowed in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to believe that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently 'for America, for the Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston'; and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to Heaven for divine interposition and aid! 'It was enough,' says Mr. Adams, 'to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Philadelphia.'—*Newark Daily Ad.*

The Fighting Clergyman of Tennessee.

We have once or twice recorded the sayings and doings of the modern Bishop of Beauvois. In a late number of his paper we find the following. There is no circumscription about Parson Brownlow.

"A CARD.—While seated in my house writing, disturbing no man, and without any knowledge of any quarrelling going on, Mr. Garland was called on, as I understand, by L. C. Haynes, to send me down to him, to meet him in combat, I suppose in the street. I once called on that base cowardly puppy, in a manly and honorable way, and he refused to fight, but lied like a dog, in that he denied having any weapons. I must decline the honor of paying him a second visit, but on the ground that "one good turn deserves another," he ought to call on me. This would be turn about, and of course fair play.

I now, as heretofore, pronounce Mr. Haynes a liar, a villain and a coward—having no other backers in Jonesborough than a set of thieves. And this I intend as *personal* to all who consider themselves his backers.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

A NEW UPPER LIP has been given to a young man in Hartford, who was deprived of one by an accident when a boy. This nice surgical operation was performed by Dr. Ellsworth. The Hartford Courier says the new one is handsomely formed:

"It seems the material had been taken from the cheeks on each side; and although the operation was extensive and extremely severe yet so perfect is the union that scarcely a scar can be seen—none extending beyond the outside of the nostrils; and upon the red facing of the lip, no eye can possibly detect the point of connection between the two halves. The lip is really a handsome one, quite equal to the best cures of hair lip, and better than any we have ever seen. No one would for a moment suspect that it had travelled from the cheeks to its present location, which it graces as well as the original, except perhaps that it has not quite as free and easy motion, although enough for all common purposes."

Cases of Surgical operations without pain, in the Mesmeric state, by JAMES ELLIOTSON, M. D.

The above is the title of a pamphlet, giving numerous interesting cases of surgical operations performed without the patient was under mesmeric influence, or in other words, a magnetic sleep. Published by Lee & Blanchard, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A fresh supply of printing paper, viz: 100 reams similar in size and quality to the sheet on which this is printed. Also 60 reams of super royal, 21 by 28 inches, all of which will be sold at the mill price.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 159 Pine Street below Third, two squares south of the Exchange, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

On our first page will be found an excellent sketch of Mrs. George Washington, by Mrs. Sigourney.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—The election of Canal Commissioners, at the ensuing fall election, is exciting, throughout the state, considerable attention. In another column we publish a communication from the Lancaster Intelligencer, recommending A. B. Warford, Esq. as a candidate, upon the ground of his being an Engineer. The writer seems to think that there should be one Engineer in the new board. If the convention, which will shortly assemble at Harrisburg, should resolve to select an engineer as one of the members, we should be much pleased to see the selection fall upon Mr. Warford, whose abilities and long experience upon our public works well qualify him for that important station.

We have, on several occasions, recommended Lewis Dewart, Esq. of this place, for the office. We do so because we believed that his excellent integrity and unimpeachable conduct, as well as his sound judgment, eminently qualified him for the station, and pointed him out as the candidate of the people.

"We think our democratic friends ask most too much of us, in requesting the publication of communications in favor of their candidates, when their party have three democratic papers in the county; but, as our paper has a more general circulation than the other three put together, we don't wonder at the favors asked." *Miltonian.*

Boasting and exaggeration is the order of the day with some editors, and we have no objection that our neighbors of the Miltonian should indulge in it, provided they keep within reasonable bounds. It is, however, well understood by the corps editorial, to be one of the very strongest symptoms of decline. Those who know any thing of the Miltonian, know that it has experienced a rapid decline within the last four or five years, and we much doubt whether at the present time it numbers more good subscribers than the American. We have never yet published a single line in commendation of our own paper, and we trust our neighbors will excuse us when we say that although the American is not yet three years old, we would not exchange it for any establishment in the county, and further that the annual increase of our subscription list is now and has been more than 100 per cent. greater than that of the Miltonian. For our friends of the Miltonian we entertain every respect, and personally and pecuniarily we wish them success.

Three new papers made their appearance in New York, on Saturday last.

The Whigs have been routed, horse, foot and dragons, in Louisiana. The elections have just terminated, and the four members of Congress elected are all Democrats.

The New York Plebian attempts to cast ridicule upon the Bunker Hill Monument proceedings, and speaks in terms of disparagement of the Bunker Hill and its consequences. The Plebian is a free trade paper, and like all the papers of that class, is strongly tinged with British feelings and notions.

The friends of John C. Calhoun have published a new edition of his speeches, leaving out, however, all the speeches made between 1811 and 1833, skipping over a period of 22 years, thus omitting his speeches in favor of a protective tariff, and also his great speech in favor of rechartering the U. S. Bank, in 1816. This is a shallow fraud, and worse than the non-commitment of Van Buren.

The steamer Columbia, on her last passage to England, was wrecked near Halifax. The crew and passengers were all saved. She ran on the rocks during the fog, was grounded, and has since gone to pieces. The Columbia cost \$225,000, and was insured for nearly the whole amount, in England.

MONEY MATTERS.—Money is still abundant in Philadelphia. County notes are generally improving. Relief notes are now quoted at 3 1/2 per cent. discount. Becknell's Reporter of Tuesday adds:

"Money is still abundant. The rates range from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. per annum for first rate paper. The New York Banks are said to be indebted to the Philadelphia Banks more than a million of dollars. The rates of exchange between this city, New York, Boston and Baltimore, are about par; checks may be obtained at each city on the others for a very trifling per centage—merely enough to pay the brokers for their trouble. The currency of all the Atlantic cities is in a sound condition, and specie may be obtained at either of them in large quantities. The exchanges generally throughout the country, with one or two exceptions, such as the Alabama points, are in as good condition, now, as they have been for many years."

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Major Noah is again in the field. We have received his first number of the Weekly Messenger, which we presume, will also be the last, unless he is more honest than the great majority of his city brethren who generally cut off their exchange after receiving a notice. The Messenger, as might be expected, is ably conducted and well printed. The present number gives that arch villain, Bennett, of the Herald, a most awful scourging.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, New World edition, published by J. Winchester, New York. This reprint contains all of the original Blackwood, in book form, for the low price of \$2 per annum. Of the high character of this Magazine it is unnecessary to speak, as it is known to be one of the oldest of the European periodicals.

At a late term of the Supreme Court, at Utica, N. Y., 20 Counsellors and 85 Attorneys were admitted to practice.

The following is another of the remarkable stories of signs in the heavens, which the weak and credulous never fail to see and believe. It has just about as much to do with the destruction of the world, as Mr. Smith's Mormon plates:

"OF MILLER'S PREDICTIONS.—We have never been much of a believer in the prediction of Miller, nor apprehensive of its fulfillment, but there is something singular, nevertheless, in the following relation, which has been made to us by a gentleman of most unquestionable veracity, and of intelligence and information to place him beyond the charge of self-delusion.

He observed that on Tuesday, (this day two weeks,) he started in the west, just before the setting of the sun, the figure of an eagle. The form of the bird was perfect in the cloud, and in the attitude of flying, or rather flapping of its wings. He states that nothing could be more plain or distinct, every part being there, and in just and proper proportion, as if drawn by an artist of the highest talent. That just below the right wing of the bird, was another cloud, representing, equally clear and distinct, an inkstand, in which a pen or quill was inserted. He states further that he called two other gentlemen, whom he named to us, and at the time in the house, to witness it, and who have also confirmed to us the truth of the statement. However accidental the illusion, it is remarkable; but our informant thinks more seriously of it, and favored us with the interpretation they gave to the signs. The eagle they regarded as the type of destruction, and the pen was there to record its progress. We shall indulge in no comment on this strange presentation of the heavens, but content ourselves with simply stating the facts as we received them, with not the slightest doubt in our own mind of its truth—leaving the interpretation as a mere matter of opinion."

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Hon. John Snyder and the Tariff.

Mr. Editor.—An article appeared in your last paper, signed "A Democrat," which does great injustice to Mr. Snyder. The writer speaking of Mr. Snyder's views on the Tariff, says "I have no record of Mr. Snyder's votes, and therefore cannot refer to them particularly, but it is well known that he was opposed to a discriminating tariff, and acted with the Southern nullifiers."

Now if the writer will refer to the Journal, page 112, he will find, that on the test question, which was a resolution to refer the bill to the committee on manufactures, Mr. Snyder voted with the friends of the tariff. Again, at page 1322, he will find that he voted twice for the suspension of the rules, to enable Mr. McKean to introduce the present tariff bill, and which, absence alone, on account of family affliction, prevented him voting for, on its final passage. Mr. Snyder was in favor of a discriminating tariff, and is willing that the present tariff should remain undisturbed and have a fair trial. These are the only objections urged against Mr. Snyder, and these charges, the record proves unfounded. Mr. Snyder will shortly give his views on the tariff, at a meeting to be held at New Berlin.

Life and Death of a Miser.

The Carlisle (Penn.) Repository narrates the history of a Miser thus:—

Mr. B. was of German extraction. His father left him a valuable farm of five hundred acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years—married a wife and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he never offered a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in want of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey and flour to Baltimore, which when he could not sell for money at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth four hundred thousand dollars. Such was his attachment to money, that he never was known to lend or credit a dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never vested a dollar in any of the public funds. Neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his silver in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death, his strong boxes, from whose hoarse no traveller has ever returned, yielded two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars per bushel for 10 bushels of clover seed; but he would not sell it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel; and fifty dollars less than the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people. He then went to his wagon-house and hanged himself.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

Joe Smith has escaped from his captors, and has reached Nauvoo in safety.

The shoe business is now in a thriving condition at Lynn, Massachusetts—cause—the tariff.

Doctor Appleton, the scoundrel who has swindled so extensively in various places, and married a new wife in nearly all the towns where he has sojourned, has, we are very glad to hear, been arrested and sent to jail at Harrisburg, Pa.

Wheat.—Contracts for new wheat, deliverable in all August, have been made at Fredericksburg, Va., at one dollar per bushel.

American Credit looking up.—Orders were received by the Great Western, from England, for the purchase of American stocks on foreign account. American credit is reviving in Europe generally.

Col. Johnson did kill Tecumseh.—He said so in a late speech at Springfield, Illinois, and told them how it was done—shot him with a bullet and three buckshot. "Thus fell Tecumseh!"

An Arabian mare, valued at 20,000 rubles, belonging to the stud of the Emperor of Russia, recently became frightened in one of the streets of St. Petersburg, ran to the Neva, plunged in, and was drowned, with one of the Emperor's grooms, who was riding her.

Madame Montgolfier, the widow of the celebrated savant who was the inventor of the first air balloon called "Montgolfier," is still living, and has just celebrated her 110th year.

The London Shipping Gazette, states that sawdust produced from mahogany, has been used in the adulteration of coffee in that country, to the extent of 300 tons.

A correspondent of the Washington, Pa. Reporter, tells of a cat, the mother of two kittens, which she adopted into her family a young rat, which she nourishes as tenderly as her own offspring.

Disturbing the Dead.—The Bridgeport Farmer states, that during the violent squall on Sunday last, a horse in a funeral procession, was blown over, horse, driver and all.

They have queer showers in England as well as this country. A few weeks since a shower of leeches fell from the clouds.

The government of France and the citizens of Paris, have contributed jointly about a million of dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Goudaloupe.

Hon. N. B. Borden, late member of Congress, worth \$75,000, has lost all his property by the late fire at Fall River.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has gone to New Hampshire, to catch trout and grow fat.

An exchange paper advises girls to avoid night air and all other airs.

Truth.—The way to make a sober man a drunkard, is to give him a wife who is always scolding or fretting.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Newport, R. I., Miss Abby Buck recovered, last week, of C. Daltymple, \$5000 for a breach of promise.

An American Aloe is blooming in New Orleans, thirty feet high, and contains five thousand blossoms.

An eel was caught in a net in Connecticut river, near Middletown, weighing 7 1/2 lbs., circumference 9 inches, length 4 1/2 feet.

The Pacha of Egypt, recently lost 5000 head of cattle by an epidemic.

About 161 persons of above 100 years of age, die yearly in France.

Queer.—A western paper, mentioning the death of an elderly woman, says, she was the mother of 101 grand-children.

Another large distillery in the city of New York, has been stopped by its owners, who decline any longer to manufacture the "liquid spirit."

the Canal Board; and with his restoration, Mr. Warford was again brought into the service of the State as the Chief Engineer of the North Branch and Susquehanna Divisions. During the first two years of his service there, he rebuilt almost every particle of the mechanical work on those lines; and the locks, aqueducts, and bridges, are now a permanent monument of his skill as a Mechanic and Engineer. He was subsequently appointed the Engineer of the Main Line from Pittsburgh to Columbia; and at the reduction of the Engineer Corps, in 1842, to a single Principal Engineer—although the Act of Assembly reducing the number said the Engineer on the Main Line should remain—he was removed to make room for a personal friend and favorite of the Executive.—The recent Legislature, not approving of that "favorite" the office of Engineer was abolished, and the Canal Commissioners were authorized to procure the services of some skillful man to estimate the unsettled work upon the different lines. At the solicitation of various persons in different quarters of the State, who had confidence in his integrity, he was induced to accept the performance of this special duty.

I have given this brief sketch of Mr. Warford, to show that he has been employed in the construction of our public works since their commencement. In a public life of now nearly a quarter of a century, in which his duties were of the most responsible kind, he has sustained a character, for integrity, without a spot or blemish; and by his strict attention to duty, he has won the good opinion of all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Warford has never been a violent politician; but he has been firm and unwavering in his devotion to the principles of the democratic party; and every vote he has given, has gone to the support of its candidates. His residence in Dauphin county, on the line of the canal, and near where the business of the Department must be transacted, will not detract from the fitness of his situation,—while his skill, his integrity, his active business habits, will make him a fit associate of that honest man, James Clarke, who will undoubtedly secure the nomination of the democratic-convention.

By publishing the above, you will oblige a democratic subscriber, who has been in the habit of reading your paper for thirty-five years, and who has no other desire than to see our public works in the hands of honest and able men, who will devote their time and talents to make them productive, and serviceable to the people, and thus prevent the necessity of selling them at a sacrifice to heartless foreigners.

UNEGAL.

A Dreadful Accident.

We learn from a correspondent, that a dreadful accident occurred on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail Road, on Saturday the 8th inst. The John Titus and lady, of Wilkesbarre, and their son, an interesting youth of about fifteen years of age, were returning to their residence from White Haven, where they had been passing a few days on a visit to some friends. Instead of going in the public conveyance, Mr. Titus took a lumber cart, which he had been using on the rail road to run lumber from his landing to the Lehigh. After passing down the first inclined plane in perfect safety, in attempting to descend the second, which is about three miles from Wilkesbarre, for want of proper precaution in starting at the top, the car became unmanageable, running with astonishing rapidity, and in turning a curve just before reaching the foot of the plane, Mr. Titus was thrown off, precipitated nearly one hundred feet, his head striking a rock, and almost instantly killed. Mr. Titus and son kept on a few moments longer, when they were also thrown from the car, and so much injured that their recovery is considered doubtful.

Rich. Rep.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, July 17.

FLOUR.—A sale of 600 bbls. Susquehanna Flour on Saturday at \$5 25.

GRAIN.—We note sales of four cargoes of New crop North Carolina Wheat to-day, viz: A cargo in prime condition at 122 cents; a cargo at 118 cents; a cargo at 112 cents; and a cargo not in condition for grinding at 101 cents. We note sales of only about 700 bushels old Penna. red at 111 & 113 cts. Md. Wheat of the new comes in slowly. A parcel of 300 bushels prime red, from the Eastern Shores, was sold to-day at 122 cts. Corn is very dull. Small sales of Md. at 51 & 52 cts. for white, and 51 & 55 cts. for yellow. A parcel of Pennsylvania yellow was sold to-day at 56 1/2 cts. We quote Oats at 25 cts for prime Maryland.

WHISKEY.—Prices tend upward; bbls. which are now scarce, were sold on Saturday at 23 1/2 cts. and bbls. at 24 cts.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Assembly.

Mr. MANSER—The Democracy of Northumberland county will soon be called upon to make choice of a candidate for the next Legislature, and as there have been several worthy men presented for their consideration, permit us through the medium of your valuable paper, to offer EDWARD V. BRIGHT, of the Borough of Sunbury, as a candidate for that important situation. In presenting Mr. Bright to the Democracy of Northumberland county, we have no hesitation in saying, that among the best of candidates that will be brought into the field, one to whom the interests of the people could more safely be confided, cannot be found. Mr. Bright has resided for a long time among us, and is well acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people. He is a man of excellent business habits, industrious and capable—possessing a sound knowledge of the Internal Improving System, and if elected will fearlessly and faithfully perform his duty.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Assembly.

Mr. EDITOR.—Seeing that candidates for the different offices are being brought forward, we would offer Mr. PETER PURSELL, of Sunbury, for the Legislature. Mr. Purcell is favorably known to the citizens of this county. He has long battled in the ranks of Democracy, never failing to render every assistance to further the interests and welfare of our party. Should our fellow citizens think proper to elect him to be their representative, we are certain he will not give them cause to regret their choice.

DEMOCRATS OF AUGUSTA.