



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, August 19, 1843.

Democratic Ticket for Northumberland County.

FOR CONGRESS, JOHN SNYDER.

FOR ASSEMBLY, EDWARD Y. BRIGIT.

FOR COMMISSIONER, JAMES BUOY.

FOR TREASURER, JOHN FARNSWORTH.

FOR AUDITOR, ABRAHAM SHIPMAN.

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. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to set as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the whig county convention, which we have been requested to publish.

THE TICKET.—The democratic delegates met in convention at this place, on Monday last. Some difficulty at first occurred in consequence of a double set of delegates having been sent from Turbot. The three new townships, framed out of old Turbot, each sent two, but as those townships have not been properly organized, the convention excluded them, and admitted the four delegates elected by old Turbot, as heretofore. After this, the proceedings of the convention were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. The ticket, as formed, is a good one, and will, we are confident, give general satisfaction to the public. The proceedings of the convention will be found in another column.

At the delegate convention on Monday last, C. W. Hegins, Esq., was elected the Representative, and Jesse C. Horton, Esq., the Senatorial delegates, to the Convention to nominate Canal Commissioners, at Harrisburg, on the 5th of September next. Before the delegates took any action upon this matter, a letter was read from Lewis Dewart, Esq., withdrawing his name from the convention as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, on account of his severe and long continued illness, from which he is now slowly recovering. We regret that circumstances compelled Mr. Dewart to take this step, as the State, in these critical times, would be greatly benefited by his long experience and well known habits of economy. The delegates were instructed to recommend Gen. R. H. Hammond, of this county, as one of the Canal Commissioners.

Great complaints were made last year, and very justly, of the proceedings of the delegate convention, which was held with closed doors. The last convention was, however, numerously attended, and the whole proceedings conducted in such a strict, fair and impartial manner, that there was no room for complaint, and so far as we have heard, have given satisfaction, excepting to a few interested individuals.

Augusta township, is now entitled to four, and Shamokin to three delegates. These old, populous, and steadfast democratic townships well deserve this increase.

Col. Carter, of the Lycoming Gazette, seems to be surrounded with opponents of all sorts. In one of the last charges against him, he is upbraided on account of his "clean bank form." The Colonel consoles himself with the reflection, that fat people are no great shakes, and quotes a Maine editor who says: "Nothing fat ever yet enlightened the world, for even in a tallow candle, the illumination springs from the thin wick."

The Colonel might have added, that Shakspeare himself had no great opinion of fat folks, for when Falstaff was taxed with his obesity, he replied: "If to be fat, is to be hated, Then are Pharaoh's lean kine to be loved."

The Colonel thinks, however, that he has seen fat young girls who looked, talked and walked like angles—ducks, we had almost said.

The Commonwealth, published at Harrisburg, is filled with the exposures of those who have had their hands too deep in the State Treasury, and shows, conclusively, that the late Reformers legislature was one of the most extravagant we ever had. The State Printers, and Speaker Wright, are severely handled. The former, for overcharges in the public printing, amounting to nearly \$14,000. The latter, in relation to some appointments on the canal.

The last Session, the same paper says, cost about nine hundred dollars per day. The bill of Dr. McPherson, an apothecary, was \$1868.92. The Postage bill was over \$13,000.

The Weavers in Massachusetts have turned out on a strike, and have committed a number of outrages. One employer had his boxes of yarn broken open and destroyed, by having oil of vitriol poured upon it. These strikes, or rather riots, are becoming too frequent, and should be forcibly stopped.

The editors of the Sunbury Gazette have taken upon themselves the task of censuring us for expressing our opinion of Mr. Van Buren's want of popularity in Pennsylvania. They gravely assume their readers that Mr. Van Buren is popular, and the manner they attempt to prove it, will afford amusement at least, if not instruction. Hear them: "To prove this, [Van Buren's popularity,] we will give the vote in Pennsylvania:—In 1832, Jackson had 90,983 votes—in 1836, Van Buren had 91,475 votes—and in 1840 Van Buren had 143,676 votes. From this it will be seen that in 1840 Van Buren had nearly one third more votes than Gen. Jackson had in 1832; and yet the American says Van Buren never had any popularity in Pennsylvania."

The Gazette must indeed presume much upon the ignorance and gullibility of its readers, if they think they can pain off the above statement as a proof of Mr. Van Buren's popularity in this State. It is evident, from this statement, that they wish to impose upon the minds of their readers, that Van Buren was more popular than Gen. Jackson, because he received a larger vote. To show our readers the fallacy, and we might say the absurdity of the above, we need only state that in 1832 not more than half the vote of the State was polled, and that, even with this small vote, Jackson's majority was over 25,000, whilst in 1838 it was over 50,000. The true way of showing Van Buren's popularity would have been by comparing his majorities with that of his opponents. And how did that stand? In 1836 Van Buren succeeded by a majority of a little over 4,000. Berks county alone saved the State from going against this truly popular man. But what was the climax of the absurdity of the Gazette's logic, and must even astonish itself, is its reference to the election of 1840, when Van Buren actually lost the State by a majority of 300 against him. It is this an evidence of popularity, we have yet to learn the meaning of the term, and we trust we shall never experience any of its results. Van Buren's popularity compared to Jackson's in Pennsylvania! Shades of Democracy! who ever heard the like before! Van Buren, who in 1836 only saved himself by the skin of his teeth, and in 1840 was actually beaten, to be compared with Gen. Jackson, who at one election received a majority of 50,000, and at another, when the vote was small, over 25,000! Van Buren, the only democratic candidate who was ever beaten in Pennsylvania, a popular man in this State!

As another evidence of Van Buren's popularity, the Gazette states that he received the vote of this State for Vice President. Now if our memory serves us, Pennsylvania cast her vote for Mr. Wilkins in 1832, which was in fact, throwing it away, rather than give it to Van Buren. The Gazette has been most unfortunate in its references to Mr. Van Buren's popularity. We have never said anything against the private character of Mr. Van Buren, but his political character, we presume, is as open for discussion, as that of any other candidate.

Many of our readers will doubt as recollect the first Van Buren meeting held at the Court House in this place. Not more than eight or nine individuals in this town could be found, who were willing to take part in the proceedings in favor of this popular man.

Our friends of the Miltonian, last week, headed one of their columns with a figure that looked very like a "stained cat," but which they have dignified with the title of a "coon."

BRISTOL.—The tradition of Dr. Faust being in league with the devil, is well known, no doubt, by most of our readers. The Sheriff of Union county in a late paper, advertised for sale a tract of land, "Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dina Heil, now Dina Faust."

MONEY MATTERS.—Relief notes are now quoted at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. by the Philadelphia Ledger. Bicknell quotes them at 3 to 3 1/2. Demand notes have also improved from a 1/2 to 1 per cent.

JUNCO BRONSON, of the Supreme Court, recently decided at Albany, that the voluntary principle of the Bankrupt law was unconstitutional.

The extensive Iron and Cast Steel works of Messrs. Shoemaker, at Pittsburg, were destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Damage, \$10,000. No insurance.

THE AFFECTIONS.—If women and young ladies would pay more attention to the cultivation of the affections, instead of the tinsel accomplishments, usually acquired in a boarding school, they would make much better wives, and more useful members of society. How often do we find young ladies in their attempts to be smart, pert and witty, sacrificing all those noble qualities of the mind which are the true characteristics of a well bred and amiable woman. The following lines, from Professor Longfellow, one of the best of living poets, are worthy of attention:

What I most prize in woman Is her affection, not her intellect. Compare me with the great men of the earth— What am I? Why, a pigmy among giants! But if thou lovest—mark me, I say lovest— The greatest of thy sex excels thee not! The world of affections is thy world— Not that of man's ambition. In that stillness Which most becomes a woman, calm and holy, Thou sittest by the fire-side of the heart, Feeding its flame. The element of fire Is pure. It cannot change nor hide its nature, But burns as brightly in a gipsy camp, As in a palace hall.

SAM STICK has a quaint way of saying a great many good things. Hear what he says of little folks: "The littler folks be, the bigger they talk. You never seed a small man that did not wear high-heeled boots and a high-crowned hat, and that was not ready to fight almost any one to show he was a man every inch of him; while the big men are generally of a kind and generous disposition."

CHARLES DICKENS.—The Rev. Dr. Durbin, in a letter dated at Florence, in Italy, where he first received a copy of Dickens' "American Notes" administers to him the most severe and cutting rebuke that we have met with. The following is an extract: "The truth is, as his dedication indicates, he did not go to America to study her institutions, and see what is good there, as an honorable and liberal man would have done; but he went, like an unclean bird, to find what little carrion he might prey upon, and returned to disgust his foul meal for the purpose of gratifying the morbid appetite in England, and thus promote the sale of his book. Hence he could see no part of the country but 'stagnant pools of water' and 'old stumps,' and the 'Five New York,' but which he prowled with such success and delight, as to indicate his instincts and habits, and from whence he returned to the festive board, and, like another Judas, sat smiling down among those whom he was preparing to stab in the tenderest part—their country. Doubtless, also, his venal pen found its reward for so describing a young and vigorous country, as to destroy the influence of her example upon the people of England, and turn the tide of emigration to British colonies."

THE ELECTIONS.—In Tennessee, Gov. Jones (whig) has been re-elected. Indiana—in this State the whigs have lost ground since 1840. The loss in 20 counties is over 4,000 votes. Kentucky will have 4 democrats, at least, in Congress.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. The Democratic County Convention for the nomination of candidates to be supported by the Democratic citizens of Northumberland county, convened at the Court House in Sunbury, on Monday the 14th day of August, 1843. Wm. Forsyth was called to the chair, and Henry Gosler and C. W. Hegins acted as secretaries. The following named delegates presented their credentials, and were admitted to seats in the Convention, viz: Turbot.—John Karchner, John D. Brittain, Henry Reader, Joseph Nicely. Milton.—Stephen Wilson, James Covert, Chillsquaque.—Neal Caul, John T. Mathias, Point.—Daniel Robins, Anthony Watson. Northumberland.—Wm. Forsyth, H. Gosler. Sunbury.—Geo. Bright, Charles W. Hegins. Augusta.—Abraham Shipman, Thos. Snyder, John Yordy, Esq. Bush.—George Gearhart, Wm. Johnson. Shamokin.—G. Miller, Emanuel Zimmerman. Coal.—Wm. Fegely, Dr. John K. Robins. Little Mahanoy.—F. Reaker, Wm. Roadarmel. Upper Mahanoy.—J. Hetrick, J. Malick, Esq. Lower Mahanoy.—J. Dockey, P. Bixler, Esq. Jackson.—Jacob D. Hoffman, John Z. Haas. On motion, it was,

Resolved, That the Hon. George C. Walker and Stephen Wilson be the conferees to meet the conferees from the other counties in this Congressional district at Muncy, to nominate a Democratic candidate to represent the district in Congress, and they are hereby instructed to support the nomination of the Hon. JOHN SYDNEY.

The following communication was presented to the Convention, and directed to be entered among the proceedings of the Convention: "To the Democratic Delegates of the county of Northumberland:—I have been informed that several townships have instructed their delegates to support me in your Convention for the office of Canal Commissioner. For this renewed mark of their confidence, as well as for the many other acts of kindness which the people of this county have manifested towards me during the last twenty five years, I am truly gratified; but the indisposition under which I have labored for many weeks, and which still confines me to my bed, admonishes me that I should, at present, decline the nomination which they have been requested to urge. With great respect and esteem, Your fellow citizen, LEWIS DEWART."

On motion, it was, Resolved, That Gen. Jesse C. Horton be the Senatorial delegate, if Dauphin county concur, and that Charles W. Hegins be the Representative delegate, to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 5th of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Canal Commissioners, and that they are hereby instructed to use their exertions to have Gen. ROBERT H. HAMMOND placed in nomination as our Democratic candidate for that office.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for member of Assembly, which resulted as follows: 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. Edward Y. Brigit, 8 11 11 16. Jacob Gearhart, 7 6 5 2. Charles Deing, 2 2 2 1. Hugh H. Teas, 2 2 2 2. William Wilson, 6 6 7 6. Samuel T. Brown, 4 4 5 4. Peter Pursel, 2. Whereupon EDWARD Y. BRIGIT was declared duly nominated.

The nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner, Treasurer and Auditor resulted, as follows, viz: FOR COMMISSIONER, James Buoy had 17 votes. John McKinney 8. John Kline 6. Whereupon James Buoy was declared to be duly nominated.

FOR TREASURER, John Farnsworth had 19 votes. Thomas A. Billington 12. Whereupon JOHN FARNSWORTH was declared duly nominated.

FOR AUDITOR, Abraham Shipman, 1st. 2d. 3d. Emanuel Zimmerman, 8 9 16. Peter Bixler, 6 5 11. James Beard, 7 5. Whereupon ABRAHAM SHIPMAN was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Henry Reader, it was, Resolved, That the delegates hereby pledge themselves to support the candidates nominated by this convention, and use their best exertions to secure their election. A motion was made by Charles W. Hegins, that hereafter Augusta township be entitled to elect seven delegates to the county convention, and Shamokin township seven delegates, upon which motion the yeas and nays were taken as follows, viz: Yeas.—George Bright, Charles W. Hegins, Abraham Shipman, Thomas Snyder, John Yordy, Emanuel Zimmerman, George Miller, William Fegely, Dr. John K. Robins, Frederick Reaker, Wm. Roadarmel, John Malick, John Hetrick, Jacob D. Hoffman, John Z. Haas, John Dockey, John Karchner and Henry Reader.—18. Nays.—Stephen Wilson, James Covert, Neal Caul, John T. Mathias, Henry Gosler, Wm. Forsyth, George Gearhart, Joseph Nicely and John D. Brittain.—9. So it was determined in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Stephen Wilson, that Turbot, Delaware, Lewis, Milton and Chillsquaque townships be each entitled to one additional delegate; upon which motion the yeas and nays were taken as follows, viz: Yeas.—Stephen Wilson, James Covert, Neal Caul, John T. Mathias, Anthony Watson, Henry Gosler, Wm. Forsyth, John Karchner, John D. Brittain, Henry Reader, and Joseph Nicely.—11. Nays.—George Bright, Charles W. Hegins, Abraham Shipman, Thomas Snyder, John Yordy, Emanuel Zimmerman, George Miller, William Fegely, Dr. John K. Robins, John Malick, Jacob D. Hoffman and Peter Bixler.—12. So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, it was, Resolved, That the standing committee of last year be continued. Wm. FORSYTHE, HENRY GOSSLER, CHARLES W. HEGINS, Secretaries.

From the Miltonian—Extra. Whig County Convention. At a Convention of the Democratic Whig delegates of the county of Northumberland, to hold a Tamif affording an adequate revenue with fair protection to American industry,—to a sound and well regulated National Currency,—to a faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the States,—to one Presidential term, and the restriction of the Veto Power, held at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, on Monday, the 14th day of August, 1843, in pursuance of a notice of the Standing Committee, THOMAS H. WATERS, of Point, was appointed President, and James Tuggerd, of Northumberland, Secretary.

The names of the several townships were then called over, and the delegates in attendance produced their credentials. Gen. Frick, then, in pursuance of instructions from the borough of Milton, offered the following resolution, which being seconded by John P. Dentler, of Lewis township, was on motion, put, and for the present in order to enable the delegates to present any instructions they may have received from their respective districts. Whereas the Delegate System of Nomination has become very unsatisfactory to the people of this county, inasmuch as last year our political opponents held their in secret convocations, with locked doors—and whereas in our estimation, the people, in their aggregated wisdom at the poll, are every way competent to make their own selections for County officers, Therefore, Resolved, That this convention recommend to the People and the Candidates, the Volunteer System for County Officers, as best according with democratic principles, and that it is therefore incumbent on this convention of Democratic Whig Delegates to nominate any candidates for county officers.

The several townships were then called upon for their instructions in regard to county officers, when it appeared instructions were given in favor of the following persons: For Assembly.—Daniel Brantigan, of Northumberland. For Commissaries.—Charles Riddle, of Turbot township. For Treasurer.—Christian Hoover, of Sunbury. For Auditor.—Kilmer Cleaver, of Coal township. The Resolution then offered by Gen. Frick, recommending the Volunteer System for County Officers, was taken up for consideration, and after being duly considered, was UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

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Mrs. Sigourney to Ohio. The following beautiful lines from Mrs. Sigourney, written on reading the report of the Lunatic Asylum of Ohio, are worthy her head and heart, and but a just appreciation of the philanthropic spirit of our State and people. They were contained in a letter to Dr. Aul, the Superintendent of the Institution, from whom we obtain a copy for publication:

ADDRESS TO OHIO. Written after reading the Report of the "LUNATIC ASYLUM" of that State.

Hail Sister of the heauteous West— Then I on the river's sparkling tide, Who still dost seek, with pitying breast, The sick to heal, the lost to guide, Soothe'er thy wounded children bend With bounteous hand and kindness true; I seek to heal, with skill to lead— The broken mind to build anew. The cure, the cure, to thee are dear, Of ills to which the world was blind, Or sunk in apathy severe, To torture and despair consign'd. Clasp'd and rest'd to reason's sway, Thou poorest thy suffering ones to see, And hear them pour the ev'ry lay To Heaven, and Happiness, and thee. Sev. is a nation's truest praise In pomp of loudly voices to shine— The overshadowing pyramid to raise, Or hoard the treasures of the mine! No! no—with sympathizing heart, From sorrow's grasp the prey to wrest; And thou hast chosen that letter part— God bless thee—sister of the West! L. H. S. Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1843.

Reproduction Portrayed. Letter from Sir J. M. Wilson to Gen. Winfield Scott.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, OCT. 9, 1841.

MY DEAR GENERAL SCOTT:—Upwards of twenty-seven years have now passed away since I was opposed to you at Chippewa, and afterwards your prisoner and fellow-sufferer near Buffalo.—Yet during that time I have never ceased to feel a grateful recollection of your kindness to me, and a high admiration of those chivalrous feelings which animated you in battle. And it is the recollection of those stirring and by-gone times, and the elevated opinion entertained of you by Sir Phineas Riell and myself, which now induces me to write to you.

Will you then, dear General Scott, pardon my writing to you; and inform me whether or not, in your opinion, the Legislature of the above States are wanting in those high feelings of honor and honesty for which I gave them credit; or whether their present embarrassment has arisen out of unexpected difficulties, and that they had not sufficient time to meet their engagements? If you be kind enough to give me your opinion on this subject I know it will be an honest one; and I shall therefore appreciate it.

I often hear of you from your countrymen who visit England, and I hear of your health and of your advancement in the estimation of the Union with great satisfaction.

The favorable impression I had received on passing through different States of the Union in 1814, both in respect of their moral tone, of their industry and resources, and of the *Saxon blood*, which seemed every where spurring them into active and honorable existence, induced me in a credulous and evil hour to invest nearly all the money I possessed, viz: 47,500, in New Orleans Canal and Banking shares and Mississippi and Indiana State Stocks; and now, alas none of these three concerns pay their dividend! I have a wife and six children, and two of your musket balls are still lodged in my body; and under this pressure from without, (as well as within,) you will not be surprised if I sometimes feel a little nervous about the interests of my family.

The gloom and distrust which the failure of the United States Bank (and the States to which I have referred) have produced in England is VERY GREAT! Yet still I wish, that the same friendly feelings were entertained by the citizens of the United States for Englishmen, which Englishmen, I am happy to say, everywhere who entertain for them. But the borderers on both sides, I fear, are a restless set, and nothing save the wisdom and best exertions of such calm and dispassionate men as yourself, and those who are competent to subdue and control the vices of the turbulent, will be able to preserve to those two great countries the blessing of peace.

We read with great regret in this country the accounts of the *doings* on both sides of your Northern frontier. There is not an Englishman of character and common sense who would not deprecate a war with America; but you must look after your people on the border as well as we. I think you will find us at all times disposed to act fairly by you; but John Bull is a touchy fellow when you rouse him, though willing to take more from his cousin in America than from any body else, yet there are limits to his forbearance. Could you but multiply yourself into a dozen Presidents of as many States, I am sure all the ill feeling would soon subside. As for my single self, the marked kindness extended both to General Riell and me by your countrymen has converted us more or less into *Americans*, and induced a confidence in their public securities, honor, and good faith which I am now afraid will prove the ruin of my dear General, yours most faithful,

J. MORILLON WILSON.

THE TEXAS MARAUDERS.—A letter in the St. Louis New Era, from one of the band dispersed by Captain Cook, thus describes the fate of the party after they had been disarmed and sent to the right about: Colo. Snively and Warfield, with 70 men, started to return, with five guns, to Texas. The Comanche Indians took advantage of their defenceless state—killed four of their men, and drove off sixty horses and mules.

Warfield pursued them with five men, intending to retake the horses, but he was surrounded by about 150 Indians. Warfield repelled the attack, killed 7 Indians, and returned to camp without having a man hurt.

This expedition was commended by Colonel Jacob Snively, and was divided into four companies.

Previous to our breaking up Ambrose Spencer, son of J. C. Spencer, present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was our Judge Advocate.

REMARKABLE FACTS.—The Hindoos have the art of personating death so as to deceive able surgeons.

An elephant bred to war stands firm against a volley of musketry, and 30 bullets in the flesh will not kill him.

The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mogul Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

We have seen trout, in a small pond, come to the margin at the call of the owner, and feed on crumbs of bread thrown to them.

A BEAUTIFUL TOAST.—The following was delivered at the celebration of the 4th of July, by the Nashville Literary Institute of Pittsburg: "By John Fitzsimons—Washington: Providence left him childless, that the nations might call him Father."

LAWYER CLASSIC.—The editor of the Natchez Free Trader is very lucid on the subject of classical law. He publishes the communication of a correspondent who, he says, assures him "in case any lawyer or juror made a personal matter of any of his writings, he should take summary process against him with a writ of *capias ad faciendum*, (throwing his cap in their face,) and clapping on the top of it, the writ of *faci facias*, (making their noses bloody,) and leaving *nullo bono*, (no bones) in their *barbas corpus*, (good for nothing bodies.)"

BISHOP HEGINS.—On landing at Liverpool, his trunk were subjected to examination by the custom house officers, and a quantity of snuff, which some friend had provided, was discovered. The Bishop was obliged to pay about \$4 of duty. "You must pay this in honor of the Queen," said the officer with an official grin. "For which," quickly returned the Bishop, "I should like to give her majesty a pinch."

Why is a cow's tail like a swan's bosom? Because it grows down.