

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. JAMES BURNS, OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF. JOHN F. MEANS, OF TOWANDA BOROUGH.

FOR PROTHONOTARY. ADDISON M'KEAN, OF BURLINGTON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. JOHN L. WEBB, OF SMITHFIELD. VICTOR E. PHELPS, OF WYSEX.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER. LYMAN E. DEWOLF, OF WYSEX.

FOR TREASURER. JACOB REEL, OF WINDHAM.

FOR COMMISSIONER. ASHBEL L. CRANMER, OF MONROE.

FOR ADDITOR. CHARLES HOMET, OF WYALUSING.

FOR CORONER. JOHN HATCH, OF ALBANY.

The Prospect.

We feel safe in assuring our Democratic friends, that the prospect of securing the election of our entire ticket is in all respects as favorable as we could wish.

We have said we believe that harmony and kind feelings prevail, and that we are marching forward to certain and honorable victory at the polls.

Again, let not the fact, that we carried every thing in this county last fall, induce a single man to stay at home under the belief that we have votes enough without his.

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Mysterious Disappearance.—The New York papers give an account of the singular disappearance of Mr. Gough, the Temperance lecturer, and his discovery in a house in Walker-st., suffering under the effects of narcotics or spirituous liquors.

Mr. Gough states that he left the Croton Hotel, on the day of his singular disappearance, and while looking at some prints in Coleman's window, he was accosted by an old shop mate (a book binder) who asked what he was doing.

It has fallen into habits of intemperance, he is much to be pitied, and the cause of Temperance has lost a valuable and talented advocate.

Shall we have Sheriff Weston's Deputy, Wm. S. Dobbins, for the next Sheriff of Bradford County?

We have asked ourselves this question so often, that we feel disposed to propound it to the people, for their reflection and answer.

We are led to these remarks, partly from hearing, that the political friends of Mr. Dobbins in the west, are already talking about Mr. Means as an aspirant—a man who has no sympathy for the poor, and who if elected would exercise the duties of the office oppressively, and with a view to his own interests in the multiplication of costs.

When did John F. Means become the wealthy aristocrat, that some of his political opponents now represent him? Was he nursed in the lap of aristocratic luxury and ease?

Such is John F. Means, as we and every man of his acquaintance knows him to be; liberal and generous, he has not used his small patrimony to oppress and take advantage of those around him, but in enterprise and business, marked throughout with integrity, and a careful observance of the rights of those with whom he dealt.

We have the contents of a letter, written by a prominent democrat to a friend in this place, stating that stories had been told with a view to injure Mr. Means, that he was under pledges to appoint various individuals as his deputies.

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It should read "before one or more Justice's of the Peace and a jury of the vicinage."

Geography and John Adams.

We do not mean to accuse the late Whig Convention, which met in this place, as wanting in intelligence, but their knowledge of Geography was evidently lacking and when they took a "sober second thought," and looked coolly upon their labors, they found they had got into a scrape, and of course the wisest and safest plan when you get into a scrape is to back out.

Both candidates from the east side of the River! Why we must try and elect Dobbins by Western sympathy, and it won't look well to take both Representatives from the East! So, to mend the matter, E. R. Myer has declined, and John C. Adams, a whig lawyer, in the borough, is the candidate for the whigs.

Friend Myer has found that "doubtful things are mighty uncertain," and he has the glory of being beaten, snatched from him, and the honor conferred on John Adams.

We cannot see the necessity of this arrangement. It mattered but little where their candidates are from, for they are sure of defeat. The Democratic party are too well used to the devices of whiggery, to be influenced by Locality, and too well suited by the ticket formed for their support to vote for a whig.

The Democratic party in more than one instance, has repented in sack cloth and ashes, being deluded by Whiggery, and leading eat to their fair promises. They are content with Democrats, and will go to election we predict, charged with a disgust of Whiggery, and determined to have nothing more to do with them, under any circumstances.

Traffic.—The busy sketch on our first page, which (in more senses than one, perhaps) may be termed a trip editorial,—on getting to the printer, fell, it seems, into the hands of the youngest compositor in the office.

A project is in anticipation in Arkansas, for the establishment of a settlement of Americans in California. A company of one thousand is proposed to be raised. The families and freight of the emigrants to be sent by sea from New Orleans.

The Mexican traders were waiting for the arrival of General Garcia Conde before they would leave.

Mexico has not yet declared war, nor does she appear in any manner competent to do so. The country is rent by dissensions. Open revolts have at last broken out in the army; and on all hands the ambitious military chieftains are quarrelling among themselves.

COURT SCANDAL.—Willis intimates in one of his letters that it is not improbable that the author of "Mrs. Caudle's Lectures" took his idea from the Palace, and therefore this most popular hit of literature of the time is a very fair exponent of her Majesty's reign.

Late and Important from Mexico.

Distracted condition of the Country.—The Army in a state of Revolt.—Threatened Revolution in San Luis Potosi.

Tampico dates to the 30th ultimo have been received at New Orleans. The news is highly interesting and important just at this time, as it shows Mexico to be utterly unprepared for any thing like a warfare undertaking, a portion of the army being in a state of revolt, and the whole country in a disorganized condition, and ready for revolution.

The military forces under orders for the frontier of Texas, and commanded by Paredes, had refused to march beyond San Luis Potosi, without being paid their arrears, three months' pay in advance, and being supplied with every necessary for the campaign.

Official.—INTERESTING.—Information from General Taylor's headquarters, at Corpus Christi, has been received as late as to the 30th of August. Since his last despatch, seven companies of the 7th regiment of infantry have arrived at his camp.

The gallant Texans are determined to do their duty in defence of their State. President Jones has notified General Taylor that he has taken preparatory steps to organize one thousand men for service, if necessary.

From the St. Louis Republican Sept. 4.] LATE FROM NEW MEXICO.—The Western Exhibitor of Saturday last, printed at Independence, announces the arrival of Mr. Albert Speyer, in thirty-eight days from Chihuahua—twelve or fourteen days less than the trip has ever before been made.

Messrs. Magoffin and Houck's companies were met on the 15th of July, on Sand creek, 50 miles on the other side of the crossing of the Arkansas; Mr. McKnight's about 26 miles behind Magoffin. Don Francisco Algea at Coon creek, six days' travel this side of the Arkansas—all well.

From the New Orleans Picayune Sept. 7. MEXICO.—This Mexican schooner Yucateca, Pratt master, arrived at this port yesterday from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 30th of August. By her we have received a file of El Grito, a Tampico paper, down to the 27th of August, and a copy of El Siglo Diez y Nueve, of the 19th ult., from the capital—a week later than was received by the Joaquina on the 31st ult.

The Siglo of the 19th states that a rumor had prevailed for three days in the capital of a military revolt on one section of the army under Gen. Filisola, on its march to Texas.—Without vouching for their accuracy, the Siglo gives some of the details of the movement.

It appears that the chiefs and officers of the vanguard of this division, while three leagues distant from San Luis Potosi, taking advantage of the momentary absence of Generals Filisola and Gaona, assembled (en junta) and agreed that they would not continue their march upon Texas unless they should receive, besides their full pay, all the equipments, perquisites, and provisions of an army of campaign.

of the nation, should, when ordered to the frontier, to defend the most sacred rights of the country, impose conditions upon their government. It insists, with some spirit and a little Mexican bluster, that they should be discharged from the service.

The editor of the Siglo writes in the most despairing tone of the internal condition of the republic, and of the state of political morals at the capital. Here, he says, criminals have no shame, because crime has no punishment.—Impunity is the rule of the day. Men enter upon revolts as speculations, in which little is risked, and much may be gained.

Letters have been received at Tampico from San Luis Potosi, which announce that a revolution is near at hand. There appears to be a strong demand for the re-establishment of the federal constitution of 1824; and if this be not granted by the government, it is likely to be carried by force.

Gen. Pagedes has become involved in a violent newspaper controversy with Sr. Boves, a deputy, who so discomfited the late ministry. The President has expressed to the General his enduring confidence in his fidelity and patriotism.

Gen. Arista, too, is quarrelling through the papers with Gen. Will—defending himself, and accusing Will of insubordination, &c.—We note the affair only to show how the military leaders of Mexico are divided amongst themselves.

On the 23d ult. the Mexican steamer Guadelupe was expected at Tampico, with from 800 to 1,000 tons for the troops of the army of the north.

The St. Joseph's Gazette publishes two letters from an emigrant to Oregon. The first, dated the 17th of February, alludes chiefly to the progress which the settlers are making.—The writer speaks in warm terms of the country, and says the emigrants raised a surplus of wheat last year of 100,000 bushels.

These Justices have jurisdiction over all suits and contracts not exceeding £200, and over certain offences, for which they may inflict punishment. Suits for larger sums, and offences of a higher grade, are referred to the superior courts of Canada, and in criminal cases the accused may be sent there for trial.

From Canada.—RIOTS AND SECTARIAN QUARRELS.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat furnishes an account of a riot in Montreal on the 1st inst., on which occasion ten thousand persons were present, and the troops were called out to suppress the affray.

ERIE RAILROAD.—There is quite an animation in this stock. We stepped into the office to-day as we passed and found several waiting to subscribe. The amount already taken is \$1,350,000, and there is no doubt but that in a few weeks the whole will be taken, and we should not be surprised to see the new stock at a premium. For six or eight months no one would take a United States 6 per cent. at any price. In January, 1843, some capitalists ventured upon it, and in five months was 17 per cent. premium, and the Secretary got for \$7,000,000, 5 per cent. When once the public find that the stock is going there will be a rush for it.—Morning News, of the 9th inst.

Latest from Delaware.

DELEI, Sept. 9.—9 P. M. DEAR SIR.—Our county court commenced its session yesterday—Judge Wheeler presiding.

The Grand Jury was then empanelled—24 being sworn. John Edgerton Esq., former Sheriff, is the foreman—and as you may infer, it is composed of some of our best men; That they will do their duty, there can be no doubt. The charge of Judge Wheeler was clear, forcible, and impressive, and was listened to with the deepest interest.

I have conversed with many of the prisoners. They appear subdued and disposed to keep back nothing. Some of them are anxious to go directly before the Grand Jury and make full confessions, and when indicted to plead guilty—believing that there is no chance of an escape.

Further arrests have been made since my last. Timothy Corbin, Jr., Deputy Sheriff, returned last evening with several prisoners—among them John C. Kittle, Dennis Jackson and Abel Jones. They are Indians, not present at the Earle sale, but otherwise implicated.

Also—Elias Osterhout, a chief, who was present at the sale; Homer Sanford, another chief, but not present; Valentine Kittle, and Wm. Reynolds, both Indians, present at the sale, armed and disguised.

Among the commitments, was that of Abraham Hadley, last evening. He is a resident of Bovina, was present at the sale, and disguised. He was arrested whilst attempting to escape at Esq. Reynolds, in Colesville, Broome County, by Constable Joseph Harper, assisted by Wm. Hendrick, & L. Bradstreet, Archibald McKennon, and others, of Masonville.

Messrs. McKennon, Bradstreet, and others, also arrested at Guilford, Chenango county, another person who was present at the sale; but being sick, and unable to be moved, he was left in charge of keepers, and the party proceeded in pursuit of two others who left our county in company with the prisoner last named.

Calvin Chase has plead guilty to an indictment for riot and assault and battery, and being disguised and armed, at the house of J. B. Gould in Roxbury, in August, 1844. But he does not appear to have been disguised since.

In general, the prisoners brought before the Coroner, find that most of the facts are known as well as the persons implicated, make full confessions of guilt.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, between James X. McManahan, Esq., President of the recent Canal Commissioners' Convention, and Mr. Burns, that the latter accepts the nomination, and pledges himself, in the event of his election, of which there can be no doubt, to devote his energies to the advancement of the interests of the Commonwealth.