cordially recommend him to the Democracy that would bring the water to the Mills, for a re-election to that office.

On motion of A. Cummings, Esq. Philadelphia.

Resolved-That a Committee of three persons be appointed to communicate to the President and Vice President of the United States, the cordial and hearty concurrence of this Convention and the democracy of this Commonwealth, in their nomination for re-election by the National Convention at Bultimore.

Committee under the above Resolution, ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,

- BENJAMIN MIFFLIN,
- WM. O. KLINE.

On motion of R. Frazer, Esq.

Resolved-That the warm thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby voted to Mr. John Williams, for the use of his beautiful orchard and grounds, where the Convention assembled.

THE RETURN HOME.

There never assembled together and separated, so large a body of men with so little disorder and so little confusion, as that of Wednesday, the 5th of August. This has been a standing theme of conversation, and exterts praise from the lips even of our enomies. To see the party which in the language of one of the leading Harrison whigs, of this city, has "nothing but rowdies" in its ranks, adjourning after such a day, with so little that any man could find fault with, must have astonished the hardeider boys in a great degree. They prepared to see every thing that was wrong. and were ready to comment upon it .--Let them copy after us, in our Convention and they may regain some of their lost reputation.

From the Petry Freemen. ANTHRACITE IRON.

A contention is going on respecting the relative advantages of Bloomsburg, Danville, and Pottsville, for the manufacture of Iron, with anthracite coal; and also, as to whom rightfully belongs the honor of first applying it to that purpose. The last mentioned part of the dispute we shall not touch. We merely purpose to give our views of the respective advantages of the several situations, each claiming for itself superiority.

Pottsville urges the cheapness of her coal. Bloomsburg the superiority of her Ore, and the proximity of the water power of Fishing Creek; Danville says she has the iron ore nearcr the canal, than either of the other situations, and that her more lavorable position is established, by her having taken the lead in the croction of furnaces; and the Shamokin Coal company assert the superiority of that location to all the others .---Wherever the aggregate cost of Ore, and Coal, and Power, and Transportation, are the cheapest and best, there is the superior situation. It is an affair of demonstration, not of assertion.

We have paid some attention to this subject. Pottsville has its very cheap coal, but being destitute of the fine fossiliferous Ore of the Susquehanna, we have supposed it cannot stand the competition. The water power of Fishing creek, and its excellent ore, give Bloomeburg a decided advantage. At Danville they must work entirely by steam; this will add twenty five per cent to the cost of manufacturing a ton of Iron, and this is a disadvantage for which the compensation is to be found, if found at all, in the ore being close to the canal. The situation of Shamokin resembles that of Pottsville; it is deficient in Ore. The conclusion we have srrived at is, that there may be many situations on the Susquehanns, where Iron can be manufactured cheaper than at Danville. If the united expense of Ore, fuel, power and transportation, is less at Harrisburg, than Danville, it is then the superior situation, so of every other place. We are somewhat familiar with Iron works in Perry County, and we believe that it presents locations for the manufacture of Iron, cheaper and better than can be found in the United States, cust of the Allegheny. We have up the Juniata and in the county, fossillferous ore, much of it of the finest quality, which can be mined at less expense than that at Bloomsburg, or Danville. We have the Anthracite coal as near as either of those places. The expense of transport to Tide water is from one to two dollars less, and we have abundance of fine water power. We have been quiet observers of the pretensions of other places, to superior locations, and our conclusion is that in some cases, it would be to the interest of those concerned, to abandon their improvements, and seek a location in Parry County. Those who work by steam, would save about \$5 in making a ton of bar Iron from the Oce, by water, instead of steam; they would save near two dollars per ton in sending their fron to Philadelphis; the aggregate of which would more than counterbalance any disadvantages belonging to a location in this county. Let them obtain a grant from the Legislature, to dam the Janiata near its mouth, to which we suppose there would be no objection; let the water be conveyed back of the town of Petersburg, mio the valley of the little Juniata, and a Power is at once obtained, at a very cheap rate, and almost inexhaustible. We think the principle sum der the impression that as the shock was of half the amount yearly expended, for not felt at New Haven, it must have been Steam at Danville, would effectually se- eccasioned by an explosion of some kind complish this work, and the canal or race, or other.

would form a direct communication with the State works:

But apart from this great resource, there are other valuable water powers in the accurate. county We have no doubt, that Anthracite coa

will perform a very important part in the manufacture of Iron, while we are convinced, that much of the calculation respecting it is false and visionary. A gentleman William H. Philips, passed through this county last year, from the state of N. York who stated, that he had been for a long time smelting his Ore, with the charcoal of a cord and a half of wood, charred in kilns, to a ton of Pig Iron.

The Montebello Furnace in this county, under the management of Robert S. King Eiq. has been in blast almost a year, mak ing nearly thirty tons of Pig metal per week and using less than a hundred bushels of charcoal to a ton. This charcoal costs from

five to six cents per bushel. At Danville, they suppose it would require at the least (including their steam power) two and a quarter tons of Anthracite, to a ton of pig metal. But it is thought it will require more. This quantity of coal costs them at the furnace, six to seven del-

lars. These facts which seem to admit of no refutation, speak for themselves, and in | Delaware, our apprehension, show conclusively, that the very great advantages, cloimed for Anthracite Iron, are visionary. We have within a few miles of this place, seven furnaces, two of them on the east side of the Susquehanna, all designed for charcoal. The Caroline and Emmeline are very favorably situated on the canal; all may be easily adapted to Anthracite, but these that have wood and Ore convenient, have nothing to fear from the composition of Authracite .----In the Duncannuu establishment, we have one of the finest fron works in the United States. All the operations for converting the Ore into nails, are there performed, and calculated, as we understand, when completed, to make upwards of fifty tons of nails

per week. These works are already in operation; and as we have requested some of the owners to give us a sketch of this establishment, we hope at no distant day to resume the subject.

It is well understood that the "Coal Measures" yield Iron Ore, only of an inferior quality: hence in the immediate proximity of an abundant supply of wood, to the best Ore, the charcoal Furnaces may in many cases, have a decided advantage. As we see the subject adverted to in the papers, by writers who seem to suppose, that the smelting of Ore with Anthracite, is to effect a revolution in the Iron business of this state, and in late Price Current it is suggested, that the effect is likely to be immediate, we recommond the above facts to the attention of those who may take an interest in the subject, and we conclude by saying, that there are many situations in Tennsylvania, where Iron can be made, in the old fashioned way with charcoal, cheaper than in the most favored situations with Anthracite and that the savings need not be expected to exceed, from two to three dollars per ton, when charcoal Furnaces are at all favorably situated.

THE CANADIAN CONVICTS.

A letter in the Montreal Heraid, dated from Hobert's Town, on the 14th February last, gives the first information we have e arrival of the political convicts,

ELECTIONS.

The following table will be found useful as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be-

1		Presidential Election.		No. of Electors
6	New Hampshire,			17
4.	Connecticut,	110	2	8
ţ.	Rhode Island,		18	4
5 : 1	Visainia			23
	Virginia, Louisiana,		5	5
				5
	Alabama,			
0	Kentucky,		2	15
a.,	Indiana,		3	9
2	Missouri,	**	2	4
	Tennessee,		19	15
ţ,	North Carolina,	44	19	15
8	Vermont,		10	7
	Maine,	(a) = - 44.	- 2	10
\$	Georgia,	44	2	11
s f	Maryland,	14	2	10
1	South Carclina,	Legis	lature,	10
1	Pennsylvania,	October		20
1	Ohio,		30	21
i.	New York,	Nov. 23,		42
	New Jersey,	. 2,	4	8
1	Mississippi,	** ~**	2	4
11	Michigan,	44	2	3
	Arkansas,	11	2	3
Ê,	ALL IN HILL OF		9	
90	Massachuzetis,	100	0	14

3.6 10 The Electors meet at the Capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen on the 24 day December, and give in their ballots for Presidents and Vice President.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1826.

As an interesting record for references, we annex the votes of the different counties in 1836, at the October and November elections.

Oct. 1836.

1014

2077

1920

1584

3289

1166

554

924

3921

284

544

1232

1668

1993

1224

2184

1669

2575

2628

1169

229

596

6250

1487

1784

85

748

166

1987

150

917

798

"hard cider."

1415 2008

1901 1253

2409 3446

1426 2378

938 1705

455

290

614

Montgomery,

Northampton,

dential 140. of				
ction.	Electors.	Mr. WEBB-No one who attentively ob-		
Nov. 2	7	serves the signs of the times, can fail in		
11 2	8	having noticed the gross inconsistency, the		
. 18	4			
11 2	23	ever changing professions, the vascillating		
** 5	5	policy, and the otterly deceptive practices		
9	5	of the most adroit meticians of the present		
11 2	15	whig party. Chamelion like, they have		
0 2	9			
2	4	changed their hue, as often as the rays of		
. 19	15	political truth have fallen upon them from		
19	15	different directions. Consistent only in		
. 10	7	inconsistency, they are scarce assailable in		
H 9	10	any one point, before they have assumed		
4 2	11			
. 2	10	another, and not unlikely an opposite one.		
gislature, 10		Like the " Paddy's flea, when you put your		
Ler 30	80	finger upon them, they are not there." At		

Nov. 1836. Hur, V. B. 1520 1186 3623 3074 1528 1075 1587 4987 every portion of the ten miles square; em-1521 1463 bellished with the most magnificient display 3081 of science and the arts; and anon, they at-1008 450 tempt to narrow its limits, and fritter away 1809 3287 399 a "strong and a splendid Government, an 1560 independent, inspproachable Executive," 1614 1904 and a " hole of nobles," or a Senate, consti-1372 tuted something after the manner of the 1030 British house of Lords, not, perhaps elec-1312 tive by the people, but descending perchance 2016 by inheritance from sire to zon. To day, 2255 state rights are in the ascendant. The gen-915 1138 1340 eral Government must be shorn of the 692 244 627 4141 elected but for one term, and the dear peo-1168

" to treat elections as if they had not been held."

TIONS.

For the Columbia Democrat.

In 1836 Martin Van Buren was said a be unfit for office because he was the friend of Catholies. In 1840, in the pretended estimation of the same party, he is unvothe signs of the times, can fail in thy of the suffrages of the people, because noticed the gross inconsistency, the he has ever been the enemy of the Culls auging professions, the vascillating lics.

and the utterly deceptive practices These, Fellow citizens, are a few of the most adroit meticians of the present many awkward and antipodal pormer arty. Chamelion like, they have which the self-styled whig party have to d their hue, as often as the rays of sumed. They are at this moment solicity I truth have fallen upon them from ing your suffrages, through the Union, far at directions. Consistent only in men to fill every office within your gift stency, they are scarce assailable in whose whole views have been marked by e point, before they have assumed such inconsistency. Does your salety es , and not unlikely an opposite one. sist in displacing tried and faithful servant. e "Paddy's flea, when you put your to make place for such men ? Or, ough pon them, they are not there." At you not rather, when such men are in office. one moment, they are against a U. States to bid them give place to those who has Bank, as unconstitutional, and the next, they uniformily sustained the principles of the urge and advocate the necessity of such a Revolution and the Constitution? Then Bank, as a "great and essential regulator are grave questions which you are to a of currency and exchange." One day, swer. And upon your answer, depend they are the "peace party," and the next, the permanency of our free institutions,they are the "war party," In one Con- Do you my Countrymen, reservance the gress, they urge the propriety, nay, even, principles of Washington, Jefferron, Melthe absolute necessity, of an unwieldy ison and Jackson, which have an essential Tariff of duties, and the next, oringingly |y contributed to the greatness and the giscompromise it away. They go to sleep, sy of Country ? If you do, you will can crying give us a "metalic currency, which your votes for these professing like news shall be of equal value throughout the ples, and whose past services, are a see world," and awake from some againting guaranty for future idelity, not for those dream, and loudly exclaim, "away with who down you even the paltry satisfaction that golden Humbug." "Give us a Bank of a peep at their real principles, but via of an hundred millions." " This will make arrogantly tell you, you have no rights speculation rife, and fill the packets of Bank | know, what course they will putsue if ye Attorneys." At one time, they entertain elect them. They even attempt to an with enthusiasm, the splendid conceptions, you believe that you are your own was of the "Father of our Country," in regard enemies. That you have neither right, m to our National Capitol, and would have espacity to sean the conduct of your polis servants, and would fain make you be lieve, that you should covet an ignorance of the conduct of those to whom you delight power, as contributing to your peace. The its consequence, by a retrocession of its is indeed the doctrine of despots. Par territory. But yesterday, they were for such men in power, and he assured, the the finale of the history of our Republic may be written in these words-H ende in despotism.

Be cautious, then, in the exercise of in elective franchice. Let no considerate deter you from easting your votes, for the whose political views are most consort to your own. Spurn from your choice, u man who studiously seeks to conceally "locks of its strength," and curtailed in principles, who, when you inquire, beid its financial means. A President must be tells you, that you must not be informed to the policy he will pursue. Depend of on it, such a man is not to be trusted w their suffrages, such unblushing consisten- the dear bought rights of freemen. cy. In the morning, "total abstinence" is yield him support, is as dangerous, # walk blind-fold upon the brink of a prepice, when the first step may overwhel noon, it is quite as indispensible that the in destruction. Remember, that, "curacandidate should be, a besotted guzzler of vigilance is the price of safety."

A DEMOCRAT.

from Upper and Lower Canada, at their | Phila. City, destined place of punishment. The letter Phila. Co. states that H. M. Ship Buffalo with the Pike, convicts condemned for their political opin-ion to "transportation." Left Quebec on the 27th Sept. 1839, with 141 political pri-Somers souers, 85 from Upper Canada, chiefly Americans, for Van Dieman's land, and 53 from Montreal for Sidaey. Saw nothing remarkable on the passage to Rio Janeiro, where they arrived on the 30th November. After completing the water and refreshing the crew and convicts with fresh beef, sailed on the 5th, and arrived there on the 11th February, 1840. The writer adds "the prisoners, on the whole behaved remarkably well; owing, in all probability, to the very strict guard kept on them, for the Americans came on board with a most infamous character, as a most daring and villainous set, ready to sacrifice their lives rather than by transported. We fortunately detected a conspiracy among them in time to provent an unpleasant affair, they having had in agitation to rise against un.---They have sluce been very quiet. It was reported before we left that some Ameri-

cans, sympathising with their countrymen to be sent by the Boffolo, intended fitting out two Baltimore Clippers to intercept us, but we did not meet or see any thing suspi-cious." A Quebec paper hints that they will be pardoned.

120.000

Shock of an Earthquake .-- The Hartford Courant of Monday says, that the shock of an earthquake was felt in Hurtford and vicinity on Sunday afternoon about four o'clock. It was accompanied by a low rumbling noise, and a report like a heavy clap of thunder, and its duration was fram 15 to 20 seconds. Buildings were very much shaken and considerable alarm excited. In one or two of the churches a part of the congregation rushed into the street. Some persons are, however, un

1963 3194

1012 2154

Van Buron's majorities, 10,905

Indian Superstition .- Near Fort Leavenworth, in Platt County, Mo., is the grave of a distinguished Pottawatamie chief. The editor of the Hannibal Monitor has aften seen members of the tribe standing in sad silence before it. In the long summer nights, from night fall to day break, a bird unknown, except by song, to the woodsmen, pours out a melancholy strain of mu-The Indians say it is the "spirit SlC. bird," hauging over the tomb of the chieftain.

"Sub-Treasury Bill,"-The N. Hampshire Patriot cays :

"A blustering Whig the other day, when told that the sub-treasury had become a law swore he would never touch one of the bills. His knowledge upon the subject was upon a par with most of his party, who have been humbuged upon that subject so much that they do not know weiher the Independent Treasury is a Bank, or some monster with huge clauss (specie clause) and long sharp teeth to bite and scratch."

In 1822 Wm. H. Harrison recommended 712 1421 to the candidates, at the, then, ensuing election, " to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of man from Burlington, Vt., being called 358 choosing those, whose sentiments best ac- on to make a speech commenced by say 162 cord with their own." He had, then, " c-511 ven believed that every elector has a right. to make this call upon those who offer their 1027 services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it." In 1840 967 the same Wm. H. Harrison, says "it is 498 true, it is my opinion that no pledges should 724 be made by an individual when in nomination for any officer in the gift of the people." And in pursuance of this opinion, he is thrusting himself before the people, as a candidate for the highest office they can bestow, and at the same time refusing to give them any clue to the course of meas-91,475 ures he would recommend or adopt if elected. If called upon by an Abolitionist, for 4,364 an expression of his views upon that agitating subject, he barely replies that he became a member of an Abolition Society, at an early period of his life. If he has a like call from one who sees the pernicious tendency of Abolition principles, he half

ple are coaxed, and courted, to sustain, by

an indispensible qualification in the char-

acter of a candidate for office, but before

no power to Legislate upon the subject. If one of the disciples of such heteradox inconsistencies, is elected, however fraudulently to office, we are pointed to the ballot boxes, or a broad seal, as the ultima ratio, of an elective government, and told that from their decision, there is no appeal.-But if one who, through all the vicissitudes of a long public like, has pursued the even tenor of his way in support of the unchanged, and unchanging principles of democracy, happens to be the choice of the people, we are then called upon, and that too by men, in high places, professing, and booked by the Legislature at the repracticing the principles of the whig party. | session.

A Poser .- At a meeting of whigs at log cabin in this town last week, a go that he was a federalist of the old sta and that he was not ashamed to own it he was an advocate of log cabins, and the honor of selecting the spot for the e tion of one at Burlington, "And w gentlamen, (said he) do you suppos was? The most propar of all other ces-the identical spot on which the cl of Thomas Jefferson was hung, which burnt during his administration."-Sur ga Sentinel.

John Smith Safe .- REMARKABLE P ERVATION .- Mr. John Smith, of Will ton, while on his passage from Char to Nussau, (N. P.) in the schnener Mr Eliza, was knocked overboard from boom. Weelcara from the Chronicle the vessel was running at the rate of 1 knots, and before she could be put alo was lost sight of. A very heavy th of rain came on directly, and he w course given up as lost. But all rain had ceased, and while the vessel on another tack, he was discovered * ming, and by means of the yawi the board, having been in the sea something insinuates an opinion, that Congress have on hour I

San and a second

Mr. Ogle .- No less than PIFTI FORGERIES have shready been and proved in this fellow's speech the President's furniture ! Not the est reliance whatever can be placed ANY of its statemental-Augusta 45

KENTUCKY.

The Governor of Kentucky has a proclamation, calling a special se of the Legislature of that state, to be on the 19th instant, for the purple providing for the choice of Elected President and Vice President of the ted States, the subject having been