

From the Baltimore American.
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.
FIFTEEN SHIPS OF WAR ORDERED TO AMERICA.

In the afternoon of the 14th August, it was confidently asserted here, says the London Morning Herald, by generally well informed and most respectable merchants, that five ships of war had been ordered to proceed immediately to the coast of the United States and that they were there to be joined by ten other vessels of her Majesty's navy from foreign stations.

The object of the alleged mission of this armament to the American shores, it was added, was to receive Mr. Fox, should the refusal of the renewed demand for the release which it said he is instructed to make, of Mr. McLeod, compel the British representative to withdraw from Washington, and afterwards to adopt such hostile proceedings as may be deemed indispensable for the vindication of the honor of the British Crown, which has been so wantonly and wantonly attacked by the American people and government, in the person of its subject—Alexander McLeod. We have stated the rumor, which we believe proceeded from no interested excited, or prejudiced source. In thus giving to it publicity, however probable we may think it, we add no voucher for its absolute truth.

The Globe ministerial paper, of a later date, conducts the above statement. It says that Sir C. Adams is to take with him two ships, one a line of battle, and the other the Pique frigate, but that these are to replace two vessels of the same rates, which will be recalled.

HARVEST.

If it is important to state, that great apprehensions are felt for the approaching harvest. The fact that is surmised is a late, which is almost necessarily a poor harvest. Of course, a supply must be obtained abroad before the in-gathering. Some of the papers speak most discouragingly on this subject.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Some few days previous to the departure of the steamer a great excitement had prevailed in the grain market, in consequence of the state of weather, and a considerable advance had taken place in both wheat and flour. At the departure of the Britannia the weather had become very fine, and prices had declined somewhat. We offer our readers to succeeding extracts and letters for the latest information.

A Liverpool paper says that orders have been sent to the continent for corn to the amount of a million sterling.

At Brussels, bread has risen very high. Up to the 210 day of the year, there had been rain for nearly 100 days, without including the days on which it snowed.

FROM CHINA.

About the 17th inst., a chop arrived from the Emperor, which contained (of course mingled with the usual bloody murder and sudden death sentences, &c.) orders to all his officers and others in Canton to destroy all tea accumulated there; also opium, and as other articles necessary for English merchants, (which is probably included;) since when we have had sad proof that the articles are being destroyed to a great extent, probably more than one half of the crop of tea already, especially black, and the work is going on. In same chop indemnity is promised to parties, Chinese, whose goods are destroyed, and a reward to the destroyers and those who hunt out articles when secreted. Also, the chop, all further political intercourse with the English is interrupted, and the lately appointed commissioners ordered to retire.

The N. Y. Express, Sept. 3, says.—The European news has caused a stir in the Flour Market. Before it was circulated, the runners by the Boston boat were enabled to pick up some three or four thousand bbls. of Flour at yesterday's prices, of \$6.75, but the moment the news was known, holders declined sales, and put up prices to 7.50, and some to \$8 per bbl. The advance on Flour since yesterday is from 75 cents a bbl; but in the present state of the market is quite unsettled, and it will take a day or two for prices to be established.

The N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, Sept. 3, says.—Flour is advanced by the news. The only article we have found is one of 400 bbls. Georgetown at \$7.50.—Holders of Genesee would some of them sell at some extent at \$7.50, and at much less, but none has been taken.

The N. Y. Express, Sept. 3, says.—The excitement in relation to Flour, which preceded yesterday, has calmed down, and the price of Flour has found something like an established rate.—Sales of Canal have been made at 7.25 a 7.75 cents which is a rise of 50 cents caused by the news, but is not by 25 cts. as high as was generally required yesterday.

PORTABLE CANAL BOATS.—In Dock street yesterday morning, we saw exhibited a specimen of the manner in which some of the energetic forwarding houses send their huge canal boats, freighted with merchandise, at the rate of twenty miles the hour over dry land. One of the large portable Canal boats, divided into three parts, passed over the Dock street Railroad track. These portable cars are run directly into the locks, and without transhipment the goods pass over rail roads and through canals in Pittsburgh.—Phil. Amer.

JOHN P. RICHARDVILLE, the Principal Chief of the Miami Nation, died on the 13th ultimo, at his residence on the St. Mary's river, near Fort Wayne, in Indiana. He was about 80 years of age. He left about two hundred thousand dollars in specie, besides immense quantities of very valuable real estate. By will he left his vast fortune equally divided among his relations.—Indiana Jour.

Some English Mormons are coming over to this country, to live, as they suppose, very comfortably in Joe Smith's large farm. The latest description Joe left him in regimentals at a dinner table in London, surrounded by a large body of his dupes. We are shocked at the folly of the times. The word of fools, cannot, however, be easily extinguished.—Phil. Gaz.

Foreign Items.

The Thames Tunnel is nearly completed. On the 15th, Sir J. Brunel, the Engineer, passed through it from one end to the other, under the head of the river.

One of 36 carrier pigeons dispatched from Bayonne, the other day, reached Liege, a distance of 300 leagues, in 24 hours.

The Archbishop of Paris has forbidden his priests to permit comedians to be married! The parish priest of Dunmanway, county of Cork, blackened the outside of his chapel on learning the defeat of Mr. O'Connell in Dublin.

The death of the celebrated giantess, Mary Jasey, took place on Tuesday evening, in Guernsey. She had attained the extraordinary stature of seven feet two inches. Her brother who had accompanied her for exhibiting, measured seven feet seven inches.

At this time there are building on the banks of the river Wear, Sunderland, 94 ships, and 35 more recently launched, lying in the river fitting out and for sale, making a total of 129, many of them of large tonnage.

The Prussian government intends, in case the rainy weather should continue, to restrict the exportation of corn and the distilling of brandy from potatoes, that there may be no want of those necessary articles.

The steam ship British Queen has been sold to the Belgian government, and it is thought she is destined to open and continue a communication between Belgium and the United States.

One week's income on the different lines of railway now open, as reported in the Railway Times amounts, within a few pounds, to the enormous sum of £99,000.

Bank of the United States Assignment.

On Saturday, the Directors of the Bank of the United States made an assignment of most of the valuable assets of that institution to the following named gentlemen:—Robertson, President; J. S. Newbold, a Director; Richard Baysard, of Delaware; Thomas S. Taylor, Cashier; Herman Cope, Assistant Cashier.

The preferences, if they can be so denominated, are one or two small demands; next, those individuals are to be secured who have made themselves responsible for any liabilities of the Bank, particularly those who have entered security on notes, recently obtained against the Bank on its notes, amounting, we think, to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The proceeds of the remaining portion of the assets are to be appropriated for the benefit of the general creditors, the note holders, depositors, &c.

With reference to this assignment, we may remark that it is called a "partial assignment," not general because a general assignment would not be valid without the assignees entering security for twice the nominal amount assigned, and no set of men in this or any other city of the Union could find such security or, at any rate, none would accept a trust of such little profit upon such an enormous condition. The assignment is, therefore, partial, and is authorized by an act of Assembly granting the Bank power to make partial assignments without asking security from the assignees. Without knowing, we presume the schedule of property assigned contains nearly all the valuable property of the Bank not included in the two former assignments, viz: the one for the benefit of the city banks, and the other for the benefit of the note holders.

One condition of this assignment is well worthy of remark, viz: the assignees may receive notes of the United States Bank for any bills receivable, notes or bonds due; and they have, besides, power granted to sell any of the assets, taking in payment therefor notes of the United States Bank.

The assignment allows to Messrs. Robinson, Bay and Newbold fifteen hundred dollars a year each for their services, and to Messrs. Taylor and Cope four thousand dollars a year each. This is rather a diminution than an increase of expenses, inasmuch as Mr. Robinson relinquishes his salary of five thousand dollars a year as President, and Messrs. Taylor and Cope have received as cashier and Assistant Cashier the same salary which is now given to them. The new arrangement will, of course, cause the dismissal of most of the clerks hitherto employed in the institution. Mr. Robinson continues to act as President, while he discharges the duty of trustee.—U. S. Gaz., Sept. 6.

United States Bank.

We gave yesterday most of the particulars relative to the assignment of the assets of the United States Bank. The National Gazette says:

It is dated the 4th inst., and enumerates property of every description. The following stocks, not previously set apart as security for debts here or abroad, are set down in a schedule to the assignment, but are not assigned, being held almost valueless:

Cumberland Valley Rail Road, 4020 shares; Franklin Railroad, 2020 shares; Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike, 4000 shares; Sunbury and Erie Railroad, 5223 shares; Johnston and Ligonier Turnpike, 200 shares; Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad, 2000 shares; Warren and Franklin Turnpike, 600 shares; Warren Turnpike, 400 shares; Washington and Pittsburg Turnpike, 300 shares; Roseburg and Mercer Turnpike, 200 shares; Philadelphia Railroad, 30 shares; Union Canal, 134 shares; Erie Salt Company, 25 shares; Williamsport Bridge Company, 300 shares; Monongahela Navigation Company, 1000 shares.

Many enquiries were made yesterday as to the probable effect of this assignment upon the value of the stock, and of the notes of the institution. On this subject, speculation is useless. Facts must be looked to—and yesterday stock sold at seven and a half dollars per share, and the notes were at 95 per cent. discount. We have heard that better than this ought to be expected; but we forbear remarks, as we are not aware that we have any information not generally possessed.—U. S. Gaz., Sept. 7, 1841.

Editors Tell the People!

That Gov. Porter SAVED TO THE STATE by vetoing the "Local Appropriation Bill," passed by the Legislature at the session of '38-'39, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, which it was designed to squander upon a few soulless corporations.

That Gov. Porter, at the same session, SAVED TO THE STATE, by his veto of the Union Canal Bill, at least TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

That Gov. Porter, at the same session, SAVED TO THE STATE, by vetoing a bill for the erection of certain unnecessary bridges in Northern Pennsylvania, about ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That Gov. Porter, at the same session, SAVED TO THE STATE, by vetoing a bill granting extra allowances to the Contractors on the Gettysburg Rail Road, precisely THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That Gov. Porter, at the same session, SAVED TO THE STATE, by vetoing a bill providing for the publication of the "Colonial Records," by Theophilus Fenn, at least TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That Gov. Porter, at the same session, SAVED TO THE STATE, by vetoing a bill making an appropriation to the "Philadelphia Steam Ice and Tow Boat Co.," just TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That Gov. Porter, at the last session, SAVED TO THE STATE, by vetoing the bill granting to the Contractors on the Gettysburg Rail Road, interest upon their estimates—a most unjust, unwise, and unheard of allowance—at least TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

That Gov. Porter by refusing to assist the Federal Legislature, in concealing the daring frauds committed on the Huntington Breach, will in all probability SAVE TO THE STATE, not less than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Editors! tell the people all these things, and let our Federal enemies deny any of them, if they dare!—Easton Sentinel.

Judge Uphur.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Express, gives the following notice of Judge Uphur, a friend of President Tyler, whom we mentioned yesterday as likely to be of the Cabinet, if re-modelled. Judge Uphur may have Virginia attractions for all that we know, but he is undoubtedly a gentleman of exceeding worth, extensive reading, and a good writer:

There is great excitement here, however, and great bitterness on all but the Opposition side, which is of course in an ecstasy. Rumor says if there be a new Cabinet, Judge Uphur, of Virginia, will have a large hand in forming it. Judge Uphur is a man over fifty, a lawyer, and a planter in lower Virginia, on the Eastern shore, in Wise's District. He is a man of letters, rather Quixotic, has talents though superior indeed, and can cut and shave in an argument as close as any man living. He has zealous ideas of the beauty and utility of the slavery system, and can knock any man living down upon the theory of that point. Webster and he are as far apart in opinion as the poles. They could not probably agree upon any thing, even upon two and two, and certainly not upon two and 3. The Judge will debate all day whether angels can see in the dark, and could make a whole book out of entirely or a quiddity. As for John Bull, if he is made Secretary of State, Oxford and Cambridge in England may give up to him both in mathematics and logic. The Judge is a Whig, though, a good Whig—a poetic Whig too. He is wealthy and wise—so deemed by all the whigs around him in his part of Virginia. His family is a mong the first in the State. He is a good man, too, but does not live in this practical world of ours unfortunately, being only a looker-on at it from the loop holes of retreat on an out-of-the-way shore of Virginia.

Land Bill.

Mr. Rayner, of N. C., in his speech in the House of Representatives, July 6th, submitted the following statement, showing the amount which each State would receive under this bill, supposing \$3,000,000 to be distributed each year, and supposing the ratio of representation under the late census to be put at 60,000. If any other ratio should be agreed on, (he adds,) the relative proportion will be the same. The sums are stated in round numbers:

State	Amount	State	Amount
Maine	\$96,000	S. Carolina	\$84,000
N. Hampshire	48,000	Georgia	108,000
Vermont	48,000	Alabama	96,000
Massachusetts	144,000	Mississippi	48,000
Connecticut	60,000	Louisiana	48,000
Rhode Island	12,000	Tennessee	144,000
New York	480,000	Kentucky	132,000
New Jersey	72,000	Ohio	300,000
Pennsylvania	326,000	Indiana	132,000
Delaware	12,000	Illinois	84,000
Maryland	72,000	Illinois	60,000
Virginia	204,000	Arkansas	12,000
N. Carolina	120,000	Michigan	36,000

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

A GOOD FALL.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named William A. Vibent, of Kensington, while passing along Third street, near Green, in a state of intoxication, fell into the cellar under the Temperance Hall and hurt his shoulder. He was picked up by some temperance men and taken into the reading room they have in the building, where he signed the temperance pledge, and afterwards went home in company with several persons, fully determined hereafter to lead a sober life. "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen," if this man shall date his reformation from the day and circumstance of falling into the Temperance Hall cellar.—Phil. Gazette.

THE ANCIENT ELM.—The New Haven Herald states that the ancient Elm, near the corner of Elm and Temple street in that city, was cut down on Tuesday last, in consequence of its having become decayed near the roots, that public safety required its removal. It was planted in 1636 before the new

Parsonage of the First Congregational Church. Under its ample shade Jonathan Edwards, Whitefield and others of the great departed, preached more than a century ago. Its circumference was upwards of twenty feet.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, September 11, 1841.

Democratic Candidates.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
David B. Montgomery.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
Philip Welser.
FOR TREASURER,
George Welser.
FOR AUDITOR,
Hugh Davidson.
WHIG CANDIDATES.
For Governor,
JOHN BANKS.
For Assembly,
Gen. HENRY FRICK.
For Commissioner,
DAVID McWILLIAMS.
For Treasurer,
PETER LAZARUS.
For Auditor,
JACOB PAINTER.

Attention.

JOHN COOPER, Esq., of Danville, will deliver a Temperance Address, in the Court House, on Monday evening next.

There will be service in the Episcopal Church, in this place, on Sunday morning next, by the Rev. Mr. Walker.

There was a severe hail storm in Augusta township on Wednesday last. Some of the hail stones measured three inches in circumference, and did considerable injury to the Buckwheat.

We have received a present of some fine tomatoes, one of which weighs 1 1/2 lbs. The donor has our thanks.

In point of health, and good living and excellent water, our place cannot be surpassed. Beef from 4 to 6 cts., veal 4 to 5, mutton 5 to 6, chickens 20 cts. per pair, butter 12 1/2 cts., eggs 7 cts., citron melons from 2 to 4 cts., peaches \$1 per bushel.

We understand that the "Shamokin Anthracite Furnace," now rapidly progressing to completion, will be, when finished, probably the finest establishment of the kind in the Union. We shall endeavor to give a description hereafter.

The "Staats Bothe," is the title of a German Democratic paper, published by Messrs. Hutter & Bigler, in the office of the "Harrisburg Yeoman."

The ladies in some places have unfurled their Temperance Banners, with the motto of "Total abstinence or no husbands." It has been suggested that the men should retaliate, by rallying under a banner with the motto of "Natural waists or no wives." We, however, in a spirit of compromise, would advise them to unite, and adopt as a motto, "Total abstinence and natural waists."

The Land Bill has been signed by the President, and is now the law of the land. Mr. Buchanan has succeeded in the Senate in imposing a duty on Railroad iron, excepting for such Railroads as have been commenced since 1836. The democrats have also succeeded in striking out the clause imposing a duty on tea and coffee.

There seems to be a perfect calm in politics in this county, excepting the "storm in a tea cup" by some of our friends in the forks. The democratic ticket will be carried by a triumphant majority. It will be seen by the proceedings of meetings held, that the democrats on this side are unanimous. We again repeat, Mr. McKinney will not receive 100 votes on the east side of the river.

We have received the first number of the "Independent Press," a new paper published at Lewisburg, Pa., by Messrs. Sweetman & Maze. In speaking of the principles by which it is to be governed, the editor says:

"And first in regard to its title ('Independent Press,') it bears this appellation, because, the one on which the paper will be printed is of original construction, the proprietor's own invention."

Now, we are willing to concede, that an editor has a perfect right to invent his own press, if he chooses, but he has no right whatever, even in this free country, to invent his title, unless he conforms to the rules, in such cases made and provided, by a certain Noah Webster. The "Press supports John Banks, and is, we believe, (judging from the address of the editor, who appears to be something of an abstractionist,) whig in politics.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer, in commenting upon a paragraph from this paper, in relation to the nomination of Gov. Everett, says:

"It is incorrect in one particular only. Gov. Everett is not an abolitionist, and in 1839 lost his

lection in Massachusetts in consequence of his hostility to the abolitionists. He entertains the same views with regard to slavery which are entertained by ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the free states—and for these opinions, it seems, he is deemed unfit to be a Minister to England! His rejection would not be a stroke at the abolitionists merely, but at every man in the Union who does not believe slavery to be a good institution."

"* * * A." We must decline the publication of the author's production. But as we do not wish to impede his march to immortality by throwing a stumbling block in his way, we will give the public a peep at his merits by quoting two verses, from which a judgement of the whole may be formed.

"The Girls in this Town some of them say, they can smell a macanic two miles away: Girls talking this way at their pleasure & ease, think they can get who they please, But young Girls this is very poorly said, you are on the Road to be an old maid.

Paint on their cheeks looks very well, but these Girls is only to sell, With a nice and a great bustle behind, if you go with these girls you are very blind."

The following is the famous letter of Mr. Botts to a friend, censuring the President for his veto, which afterwards found its way into the columns of the Madisonian. Mr. Botts is indignant at the publication of his private letter, and comes out in an address to the public, in which he handles the President and his friends most unmercifully.

"August 16, 1841.
Dear Sir:—The President has finally resolved to veto the Bank Bill. It will be sent in to day at 12 o'clock. It is impossible to tell precisely on what ground it will be placed. He has turned and twisted and changed his ground so often in his conversations, that it is difficult to conjecture which of the absurdities he will rest his veto upon.

In the last conversation reported, he said his only objection was to that provision which presumed the assent of the States, where no opinion was expressed, and if that was struck out, he would sign the Bill.—He had no objection to the location of branches by the directors, in the absence of dissent expressed, but whenever it was expressed, the power to discount promissory notes must cease, although the agency must continue, for the purchase and sale of foreign exchange. However you will see his message.

Our captain Tyler is making a desperate effort to set himself up with the Loco Focos, but he'll be headed yet, and I regret to say, it will end badly for him. He will be an object of execration with both parties; with one for vetoing our bill, which was bad enough—and with the others for signing a worse one; but he is hardly entitled to sympathy. He has refused to listen to the admonition and entreaties of his best friends, and looked only to the whisperings of ambitious and designing mischief-makers that have collected around him.

The veto will be received without a word, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. To-night we must and will settle matters, as quickly as possible, but they must be settled.

Yours, &c.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

You'll get a Bank Bill, I think, but one that will serve only to fasten him, and to which no stock will be subscribed; and when he finds out that he is not wiser in banking than all the rest of the world, we may get a better. The excitement here is tremendous, but it will be smothered for the present.

The above letter is postmarked "Washington 16th August," and addressed to "Coffee House, Richmond." (Free) JNO. M. BOTTS.

Editorial Miscellany.

Musqui-toeing has become quite fashionable with some of our young ladies. This is a decided improvement on the old style of tat-toeing. The instrument used to puncture the skin, is that exquisite little insect, commonly called a musquito.

The Canal Commissioners have ordered Kite's patent safety team to be used in all the passenger cars on the Columbia Railroad, after the 15th inst.

The Collector's Office at Berwick was robbed of \$1,000 on the 18th ult. A reward of fifty dollars is offered.

The Williamsport Empirium says that curb stones are now used in that place, made of Lycopodium Granite. The primary rocks must have worked themselves considerably upwards in Lycopodium.

A storm of large angular hail stones has done considerable injury at Mercer, Pa.

A friend asked us the meaning of the word niggardly. A person present said that it applied to persons who were able and refused to take a newspaper published in the town in which they reside.

The Canal Banking Co. at New Orleans has met with some heavy losses, some more chiselling by "highly honorable men."

The North American Trust and Banking Co. of New York is about to be wound up. An injunction has been issued against it.

A doctor in Philadelphia offers to cure dropsy for certain, with an Indian weed found in the West.

There are 210 furnaces in Pennsylvania, which make 98,350 tons of pig metal, annually. 70,000 tons of bar iron are also made—giving employment to 15,000 persons.

There are nine furnaces in Columbia county, yielding 350 tons pig metal per week.

The fire that occurred at the furnace of the Messrs. Groves at Danville, stopped the engine but 53 hours, when she was again put in blast.

Money is said to be abundant in Philadelphia.

The Mormons are holding a Camp Meeting in Bucks county, Pa. The last accounts from the West state that Jo Smith was presiding at a public dinner, equipped in his regimentals.

The democratic delegation of Philadelphia county have pledged themselves to oppose all appropriations that will tend to increase the State debt.

The location of the Western Army is left to the President, who will locate it at Pittsburgh.

The yellow fever is prevailing at New Orleans, and at Bath, Me. The deaths by yellow fever at New Orleans was 72 during the week ending on the 28th ult.

There are four Chapmans in the Indiana Legislature. The great "Crower" represents Indianapolis. A company are about starting a line of Steamships between Charleston and England.

The Easton Sentinel has reproduced the picture of Thaddeus Stevens's tape worm, which cost the State \$620,000. The curves are as beautiful as ever. As a grand project of private ambition, it stands unrivalled in the new world, and is only equalled by the grand labyrinth of the old.

The depreciation of stocks in the city and county of Philadelphia, within the last three years, amounts to the enormous sum of 56 1/2 millions.

Mr. Alsop of Philadelphia and Mr. Griswold of New York, have claimed and received from the U. S. Bank the sum of \$300,000 for their services in establishing the Branch Bank at New York. If this is all-sop, it is at least good pay.

California wheat has been introduced in South Carolina. It yields 80 bushels per acre. One grain produces from 30 to 40 heads.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Wool has succeeded Gen. Scott, promoted to Commander of the Army.

25,374 Emigrants have arrived at Quebec, up to the 28th of August.

The Tennessee papers confirm the account of the shower of flesh and blood. One piece of flesh on a half inches long was found.

There are pear trees in New Haven now bearing fruit, which were planted in 1682.

McLeod will be tried at Utica on the 27th inst. Chief Justice Nelson will preside.

The U. S. Bank, it will be seen, has made an assignment, and will wind up.

John Quincy Adams has made a speech in Congress, in which he contends that McLeod should be liberated.

The aggregate of the salaries paid to the thirteen assignees of the U. S. Bank, amounts to \$18,50 per annum.

A broker in Boston, who was intoxicated on the night of the 3d inst., called upon two negroes lead him home, who robbed him of \$3,000.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

It is stated in a communication in the "Militant Ledger," signed "Republican," that the delegate who formed the democratic ticket at Sunbury, "afforded themselves to be exiled and hoodwinked by clique of political knaves about Sunbury;" the u designed, two of the delegates from Turbut tow ship, say that it is untrue that they were influenced by any clique about Sunbury; they were influenced only by Mr. McKinney himself, who told them before the balloting commenced, that if he (McKinney) could not be carried in the convention, they to go for Montgomery, as he would as soon; Montgomery put upon the ticket as himself; any man to keep off Horton,—or words to that effect. (Copy.) DANIEL FOLLMER, JACOB DOEBLER.

Communication.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I permit me to write something concerning the nomination of David B. Montgomery, as candidate for member of the Assembly. The Democrats of the forks, or the Democrats Rush and Shamokin, one or the other, must mis-informed in the matter, according to a pin in the Sunbury Gazette, headed "Strike, but he us," and signed an Old Democrat of Turbut, stating that himself, with 400 of the staunch democrats Turbut will go for our well tried democrat, Jo McKinney. He also says much about dividing Democratic party. For my part, I think it is friends of McKinney that are dividing the party it be divided at all. Would it not be more pro to support Montgomery than McKinney, for reason that he being nominated at a full convent and McKinney being disappointed and now ag to run a volunteer? But some say Montgomery was not fairly nominated! Let us inquire into that matter. Was not Montgomery as fairly nominated as J. C. Horton was last year? Why not McKinney run against him then—his chance would have been much better, as neither could I am the regularly nominated candidate, when convention adjourned without making any no nation.

I say then his chance in Shamokin would have been as good as the others. His chance in Shamokin this year is nothing. If it were customary bet, there are democrats in Shamokin by the score who would bet that McKinney will not receive votes in Shamokin. Some say that when Montgomery was in Shamokin, in the month of June, was electioneering for himself! There are men Shamokin who will swear that he refused to be candidate, and was a warm friend of McKinney Jacob Haas, one of the Shamokin delegates in conversation with Montgomery on the subject, not more than five minutes before the fifth ballot, was by him, "I am no candidate, go in and vote McKinney." This Mr. Haas is willing to be questioned! Does that look like electioneering himself! Mr. Haas being at liberty to vote who he saw fit, voted for Montgomery. Some the Sunbury junto went into Augusta and told it to instruct their delegates for Montgomery. So by there must be a cheat in that. Why so? Suppose some one or two in Sunbury did go to the leading men in Augusta, and tell them have their delegates instructed for him, and Augusta people saw fit so to do, was there a cheat in that, so that a majority of the delegates concurred with them and nominated Montgomery But this is still not all; the enemies of Mr. McKinney say, there were too many promises to the delegates for years to come, if they vote for Montgomery. I wonder which of the d gones promised the Sheriff's office to one of Mahoney delegates, if he would vote for J. C. I ton? As for the bargain and sale, it is all a bug; there is more or less of that for every election. For the McKinney men and Horton men, twist each other of that, is like the old saying "those who live in glass houses should not throw