

Some of the Whig presses are urging their pri- est friends to oppose the re-election of Governor Porter, on account of heavy taxes and the increase of the public debt. It would seem but fair, that they should say at the same time that the Whig Representatives from the city have always, with scarcely an exception, voted for every extension of the pub- lic works, and for the local appropriations from the State Treasury from which the state debt has ar- risen and for all the taxes which have been im- posed on the people; whilst Governor Porter has on various occasions interposed his veto to prevent farther extensions and useless appropriations, which Whig houses had passed. We refer for example to the Gettysburg Rail Road, and the Wisconsin Feeder.

But is there not quite as much cause for com- plaint at the conduct of the Whig City Council? Is not the City debt as oppressive as the State debt? Has not the peoples' money been squandered, at least as unwisely by the City as by the State au- thorities; and have not the whigs, both in the City and State legislature, always been the principal cause of the wasteful expenditures; and extrava- gant appropriations? But what surprises us most, is that the whigs of the city, who but a few months ago, made a most urgent and eloquent appeal to the legislature, which was copied and approved by al- most all the whig papers in the State, to impos- taxes for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the commonwealth, should now turn round and ask the people to reject Governor Porter for doing what they prayed him and the legislature to do. In that address, which refers to a period embracing the whole of Governor RITSEN's as well as Governor PORTER's administration, these gentlemen say em- phatically—"WE BLAME NO PARTY, OR HATEEN NOT ONE MORE THAN ANOTHER"—and yet the whigs of Philadelphia, at whose solicitation these resolutions were imposed, and for whose benefit these improvements have been carried on to completion, are now attempting unjustly to excite hostility to Governor PORTER. We cannot believe, for one moment, that the whigs of the city approve of such a mode of electioneering. Read the following ex- tracts from the appeal to which we have referred above.

Extract from an address of the citizens of Phila- delphia issued March 4, 1841 to the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

"From the epoch at which the DISTRIBUTION* of the SURPLUS REVENUE, and the enormous sums exacted as the price of charters reduced the Legis- lature into the FATAL ERROR of REPUDIATING THE STATE TAX, WE DATE THE ORIGIN OF OUR MIS- FORTUNES. No people ever yet with impunity, relied on any source but taxation to supply a defi- ciency in their ordinary revenue, or pursued the system of borrowing money for extraordinary service without laying taxes to meet the interest, and grad- ually extinguish the principal of the loan. These are fundamental principles, and our experience within the last few years has bitterly taught us their importance and their truth.

We have no desire to dwell on the errors of past legislation. We blame no party, or rather not one party more than the other.—Leaders of all parties have acted as if you were unwilling to con- tribute your fair proportion towards the expenses of your own government, and the fulfillment of her obligations; and have proclaimed that all was well, when all was not well. Even at the last session, though a tax was laid, it is believed to be greatly inadequate, and the system of forced loans was still pursued. The day has now come when no further aids can be successfully practised. We are at the crisis of our fate. We must sit down in mute des- pair, or rise like men, and face the evils which we have brought upon ourselves, or supinely suffered others to bring upon us. We cannot doubt which alternative you will choose.

It is for you to say, whether these shall hereaf- ter be withheld from them. REQUIRE YOUR REP- RESENTATIVES TO IMPOSE, WITHOUT DELAY, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET THE INTEREST ON YOUR DEBT, AND ESTABLISH AN ADEQUATE SINKING FUND, and the career of unvalued prosperity is still before us."

(Signed by about five hundred of the principal Whigs of Philadelphia)

*In the year 1836, under the administration of Gov. RITSEN, when upwards two millions of dol- lars were received from the General Government.

† In the same year the UNITED STATES BANK was chartered and hurried through a whig legislature by THADDEUS STEVENS, WILLIAM B. READ and others, and approved by JOSEPH RITSEN, on which appropriations were made for the following NEW WORKS, viz: the North Branch and West Branch Canals, the Erie Extension and Gettysburg Rail Road. The Wisconsin Feeder was author- ized by act of April 14, 1836 and approved by JOSEPH RITSEN.

Judge McLean.
Our private correspondent at Washington writes us that the President has received a letter from Judge McLean, declining to accept the appointment of Secretary of War.

We do not know in which direction Mr. Tyler has turned his eye for a successor to Mr. Bell. The times indicate that a man of ability is required in that department.—U. S. Gaz.

The McLeod Case.—The New York Court states that this important trial will take place next week, and in consequence of the illness of the Chief Justice, Nelson, Judge Gridley will preside. We also learn, that there exists no doubt among those who have examined all the testimony, that he will be acquitted. Thus will end all difficulties in relation to McLeod's apprehension and indictment.

REAL ESTATE.—The New York Sun thinks that there has been a thorough purgation of the real atmosphere; that as the Bank of the United States is dead, speculation will not again have an opportunity of running riot; and, as a consequence, real estate will rise in price.—Bicknell's Reporter.

Atrocious Falschood, and its Refutation.
Our attention was directed, in our last paper but one, to the ATROCIOUS FALSCHOOD, ver- bally circulated by the calumniators of DAVID R. PORTER, charging him with HABITS OF IN- TEMPERANCE. We then stated, so utterly FALSE was the charge, that not a single editor of a federal paper DARED to transfer the WICKED LIE to his columns, not even the Telegraph and Chronicle, published in this place, two of the most reckless papers printed in Pennsylvania or else- where. We, however, warned our Democratic friends that we had got authority for stating that, just on the eve of the election, they might look out for simultaneous publication of that, and other falsehoods, and the result proves we were well advised, and not mistaken. The paragraph below we copy from an Antimasonic paper published in Washington county, one of the most distant counties in the State, and we do not regret that the editor got ahead of his co-laborers in FALSEHOOD, inasmuch as we are enabled to present to the com- munity a most TRIUMPHANT REFUTATION of the UNHALLOWED LIE.

The Reading Correspondent, said to be a respon- sible gentleman by the editor of the "Washington Reporter," holds the following language:

"PORTER has been travelling through Berks and Schuylkill electioneering. He came to this place [Reading] on Friday night last so DRUNK that he had to be led into the tavern. What think his temperance friends of such a man? What a con- trast to John Banks."

We ask a true loving community to judge of the responsibility and respectability of the wretch who could thus wantonly, and in cold blood, assail the reputation of his fellow man, by the evidence we produce and publish. The base and contemptible wretch who penned the slanderous lie, DARE NOT attempt to impeach the reputation of those his neighbors who have voluntarily rescued the Governor from the reproach attempted to be affixed to his skirts. Nay, more, he DARE NOT AS- SUME THE RESPONSIBILITY of averring, over his own name, the truth of what he anonym- ously palmed upon the public through the con- temptible INEBRIATE who edits the "Washing- Reporter." If, however, we are mistaken in this opinion, he will certainly turn out to be some Bank officer, who has not yet absconded with the funds of the institution of which he has charge. Read the evidence, fellow citizens, and judge for yourselves. Here it is:

READING, Sept. 23d, 1841.
TO HENRY BUEHLER, Esq.

Chairman of the Dem. Central Committee.

Sir—A letter, purporting to be written from this place, appeared in a paper called the "Washington Reporter," of the 18th September, which said let- ter asserted positively, that upon the occasion of Gov. PORTER'S recent visit to Reading, "HE (Gov. PORTER) WAS SO DRUNK THAT HE HAD TO BE LED INTO THE TAV- ERN." Now, we the undersigned, witnessed Gov. PORTER'S arrival, and were with him the greater part of the few hours he remained here. WE, therefore, feel ourselves called upon, not to suffer so BASE A SLANDER to go uncontradicted. We assert boldly, and without the least hesitation, or fear of contradiction, that the above charge is TOTALLY AND UTTERLY FALSE, and that there is not even the shadow of a foundation upon which it can rest. Nor is this opinion based upon hearsay, but we know our assertion to be true, from what we personally saw and heard. We a- gain repeat, that the charge is TOTALLY AND UTTERLY FALSE.

We remain yours, &c.
HENRY A. MUEHLBERG,
JOHN GREENE,
ELIJAH DECHERT,
R. M. BARR,
ANDREW M. SALLADE, jr.
WM. BETZ,
WM. WUNDER,
HENRY W. SMITH,
WILLIAM ARNOLD,
JOHN Y. CUNNIUS.

State Capital Gazette.

CITY NOMINATION.—Joseph Ingersoll Esq. has been nominated as the Whig candidate to re- present the city in Congress in the place of Mr. Ser- geant, resigned.

Jacob Gratz Esq., was nominated to fill the vacan- cy in the State Senate, in the place of Wm. B. Reed Esq., resigned.

William F. Boone Esq., was nominated to fill the vacancy in the Assembly ticket.—U. S. Gaz.

The editor of the National Gazette have been favored with the following extract from the advices of a Canton house of the first respectability to its correspondents in this city. The intelligence is of moment, and demands the particular attention of merchants interested in the China trade.

CANTON, May 13th, 1841.

"Within the last ten days there has been a great deal of alarm among the Chinese, and some un- easiness among the English Merchants, in conse- quence of the continued arrivals of Chinese troops, the number of which now in and about Canton is variously estimated at from thirty thousand to fifty thousand. It has been feared that the Mandarins might commit some aggressions with this force which would compel the British to retaliate, and thereby endanger if not destroy the city from which a great many of the Chinese are moving their families. Two or three of the British vessels have again been brought up nearer to this place, and other precautions have been taken to meet any emergency that may occur.

THE MOON.—M. Arago, the celebrated astron- omer, has been giving lectures to crowded audi- ences, on the nature of the moon. He contends, that this planet is not an inhabited body, and that it is without any kind of vitality, either animal or veg- etable. He denies, also, that it has either seas, riv- ers, or lakes, but admits that it has mountains and valleys, which, however, he says, are of primitive formation.

A SISTER SHOT BY HER BROTHER.—A few days since a most fatal and lamentable accident oc- curred in Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa. in the family of Mr. Tresler. The son fired at a bird which sat on the corner of the house, high off the ground. The ball struck the head of one of the house logs, glanced from thence to the fence, and then struck the girl in the garden. The ball en- tered at the right side, passing immediately through the heart, and lodged against the skin on the left side.

The Ninety-nine Thousand Dollar Slander.
The "Athens Scribe," a Whig paper published in Susquehanna county, contains the following paragraph:

"The Telegraph and other papers at Harrisburg, weekly assert the following in substance:"

"David R. Porter received for signing the suspen- sion resolutions, \$99,000 from the United States Bank."

The "Register," another Whig paper, printed in Susquehanna county, says in relation to the above, as follows:

"There are more friends of John Banks than one, in this section, who wish the truth of the above charges proved beyond the power of evil, or the story dropped."

For ourselves, we concur in the opinion that this heinous charge should, in common justice, be proved, or in common decency be stopped. The Bank of the United States was chartered by the Federal- ists—it has been managed by the Federalists, and ruined by the Federalists. It is in their hands; they have the records of all its secret and its public transactions, in their possession, and they are bound by every principle of honor and honesty, to PROVE the CHARGE they have made, or ab- andon it. DAVID R. PORTER is the candi- date of the democratic party for Governor. Res- toring upon his integrity and faithfulness to the peo- ple, as Governor of the Commonwealth, HE DE- FIES HIS ADVERSARIES and DEMANDS THE PROOF. His right, and the right of his friends, to require his political opponents either to establish the charge by proofs, which, if they exist, are in their own hands, or else publicly or unequivocally to recall the vile slander, cannot be ques- tioned by any honorable man of any party.

In reference to this charge, we have sought and obtained an interview with Gov. Porter, in com- pany with the other democratic editors of this place, and those members of the Democratic Central Committee who reside here, and WE HAVE HIS EXPRESS AUTHORITY for saying, that the whole charge above referred to, is ENTIRELY FALSE and TOTALLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.—that there is not a FACT or SHAD- DOW OF A FACT, TO SUSTAIN IT!—that in any shape or form in which it can be made, DIRECT or INDIRECT, actual or contingent, it is, in the whole, and in every part of it, TOTALLY AND UNQUALIFIEDLY FALSE. Be- ing aware that a NEGATIVE cannot be proved, he expressed his disavowal and denial of the slan- derous falsehood, in the BROADEST and most COMPREHENSIVE TERMS, asking no fa- vours from his accusers, and only demanding what is right.

In addition to this broad and unqualified deni- al, we are authorized by him, to state, that he, never in his whole life time, either as a private citizen, or since he has been Governor, received a solitary cent from the Bank of the United States, or from any person having any connexion with it, as president, cashier, director or other officer, or agent, either directly or indirectly, for his private benefit, or advantage, or for that of any other person or persons,—that he never owned a dollar's worth in said Bank, and does not own a single share of stock in any bank in the world,—that his name has never been before the Bank of the United States as draw- er, indorser, acceptor, borrower, or in any other manner or shape whatever,—that he never had in his possession even a check upon that bank, or his feet within its walls at any time in his whole life.

Upon the strength of this denial, WE PRO- NOUNCE THE CHARGE FROM BEGIN- NING TO END, AND IN ALL ITS VARIOUS SHAPES, OR IN ANY SHAPE IT MAY AS- SUME, A VILE FABRICATION, AS FALSE AND GROUNDFLESS AS IT IS MALICIOUS AND SLANDEROUS.—State Capital Gaz.

The McLeod Case.
We learn from Utica, through the New York Express, that the testimony taken by commission in Canada, to prove an *ultra* for McLeod, has been received in Utica, and is of such a character as to leave no doubt, that he will be acquitted.

Another company of U. S. Soldiers, we under- stand, is about to leave the city to keep the peace in Utica during the trial.

The Oneida Whig of Tuesday says: "Lest suit- ors should be led to omit an early preparation of their causes, from a notice in some of the papers that the trial of McLeod would take place on the 27th inst., we are requested to say that he will be tried in the early part of the circuit, and that the parties who desire to try their causes, should not fail to be prepared for trial."—Phil. Gaz.

Fatal Duel.
We mentioned a few days since that a duel was to have taken place, on the 6th inst., opposite Prince- ton, Mississippi, between Judge TENNEY and Mr. ROWLEY, both of Louisiana; weapons rifles, dis- tance thirty steps. We now learn from the Louis- iana Journal that it took place according to arrange- ment, and Judge Tenney was killed at the first fire. The parties, it is stated, stood back to back, and the Judge through mistake wheeled too quick. Discovering his error, he was in the act of resuming his position when the wounds were given, and he received his adversary's death-shot in the back.

The difficulty between them originated by Judge Tenney's granting a divorce to the wife of Rowley, and a proposed marriage of the widow by the Judge. She was a rich widow of Concordia parish.—Phil. Gazette.

ROBBING THE CLEVER AND THE PRESS.—As the cars were returning from Goshen to Pierson, with the party making the excursion upon the opening of the New York and Erie Rail road, the pockets of the Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, and of one of the editors of the Express were cut across from one end to the other by some pickpocket, who passed himself off as one of the party, but who had not sense enough to know he should get nothing by robbing a parson or the press.—New York Express.

OFFICIAL.
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the North- ern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country by mak- ing military and lawless incursions, when oppor- tunity shall offer, into the Territories of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and har- angue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus support- ing and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the mem- bers of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, ad- monishing all such evil-minded persons of the con- dition punishment which is certain to overtake them, assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their be- half.

And I exhort all well meaning but deluded per- sons who may have joined these Lodges immedi- ately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as the would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed mem- bers of the community to frown on all these unlaw- ful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. [1841] one thousand eight hundred and forty-one and of the Independence of the United States the sixty sixth.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President,
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Canadian Frontier.
If the facts stated in the following letter are cor- rectly given, we have no doubt that Croghan will immediately be given up by the Canadian Govern- ment and the preceptors of the outrage punished.

Correspondence Courier and Enquirer.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 22, 1841.

On Sunday or Monday night, but I could not well ascertain which, Mr. Croghan, a native Amer- ican citizen, who resides four miles south of Al- burgh, Vt. was forcibly taken from his bed by a gang of loyalists and carried prisoner across the line. This man made himself very obnoxious to the Queen's subjects by his prominent conduct in the different counties on the line, and it is re- ported that the loyalists have seized and mean to keep him as a pledge for the security of McLeod. Of his apprehension there is no doubt. Yours in haste,

Affecting Case.
The Brooklyn News reports a case which came before Judge Kent's Court on Monday, while excited considerable feeling and interest. It seems that about two years since a gentleman moved from Utica to Brooklyn, bringing with him a little girl eleven years of age, the daughter of an intemperate woman who recently strove to reclaim the child, alleging that, being herself a Catholic, she had con- scientious objections to her remaining with a Pro- testant family. The gentleman having become greatly attached to the child, refused to give her up and the case came before the Court on a writ of ha- beas corpus, sued out by the mother. The little girl was greatly effected, calling upon the Court loudly and with tears, to save her from her mother, and exciting the warmest sympathy of all present. The excitement at length became very intense, the mother and her friends uttering violent threats and even offering violence. In this unpleasant state of affairs, Judge Kent ordered the little girl to be set at liberty. The mother then attempted to force her away, but this, by some interference, was prevented. We do not know the result of the whole, nor are the legal steps in the case very clearly re- ported.

Stolen Diamonds Restored.
After Seale, the burglar, was sent to the State prison for his share of the robbery of Davis, Palmer & Co's. store, he made a full confession that on the 11th of October last, himself and Williamson broke open the store of E. P. Lescuré & Co., Phila- delphia, and stole several thousand dollars worth of jewelry. Among this booty were five very valuable diamonds, which fell to Seale's share, and he carried them to Montreal, where he rolled them up in wax, and hid the ball thus formed in a hole in the wall of the house in which he resided. Mr. Lescuré, upon receiving this information, wrote to Captain Alexander Comeau, superintendent of police in Montreal, who upon searching in the place described by Seale, found the diamonds. Upon his arrival in this city last week, Captain Comeau returned the diamonds to Messrs. Clark & Curry, jewellers, who are the Boston agents of Mr. Lescuré.

Sleeping in Church.
It is a matter of record, that about one hundred years ago, an Indian was conducted by a discreet burgoe, to witness the service of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When these services were ended, the citizen, on their way homewards, in order to impress upon his tawny friend the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered in detail of the money appropriated by the congregation, of which he was a member, for the support of public worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which per- vaded the assembly, replied, "Umph! Indian sleep; just as sound under a tree, and not pay anything." —Boston Jour.

Correspondence of the N. Y. American.
NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 21.

The patriots have, since the removal of the U. S. Army from Buffalo, again made this neighborhood the scene of their operations, in order, if they can, to embroil both countries in war.

Last week they made an attempt to blow up two of her majesty's steamboats, lying at anchor in the Niagara river, at Chippewa. Lett had had this nefarious plot, and since his arrest, is said to have boasted to Gov. Seward, at Auburn, "that he had been recently in Canada, and would have been successful if he had not been captured!" He also acknowledged being the actor at the destruction of Brock's monument, and of a recent blowing up one of the locks on the Welland Canal!

The machine consisted of two casks, containing 150 lbs. of powder. They were each placed on a frame one hundred yards apart, (but connected by a rope,) with a leaden pipe and fuse therein inserted, and thus towed from Grand Island, and sent drifting towards the vessels. One only of the casks exploded, but most fortunately, prematurely, being 300 yards short of the mark,—otherwise every soul on board, with the vessel, must have been destroyed.

It was about 3 P. M. That on board at first supposed the report was that of a cannon. The men were speedily mustered, and the machine was seen floating. A boat with six men was lowered, and whilst proceeding to secure it, fired at from Grand Island, but happily without injury. And these things have disturbed the public mind, and the canal and frontier is patrolled night and day by the British troops. It is my firm conviction, that unless there is a strong detachment of United States troops forthwith sent to Buffalo, and strong enough and sufficient to show these gentry the Govern- ment of the United States, is determined to pre- serve peace, acts of this character will be done, which must have the effect of breaking up the peace existing between both countries. Buffalo was the head quarters from whence the Navy Island gang originated, and at the close of canal and lake navigation, there are enough of floating characters to be found, ready and ripe for any undertaking, however desperate or wicked. The Canadian refugees seek all they can to inflame the public mind as to Mc- Leod: evidence sufficient to convict an angel, will not be lacking at their hands; and if not success- ful in obtaining his conviction, and speedy execu- tion too, they make it their boast, they will do them- selves justice.

WEEKLY STEAM PACKET.—The Halifax Re- porter of the 18th says—

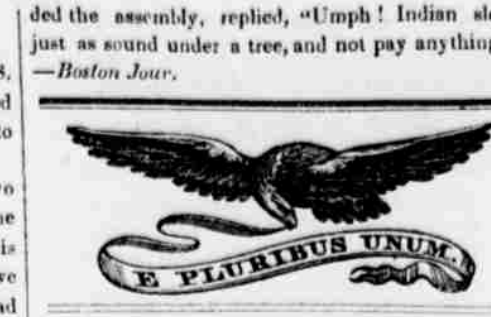
It is positively stated that the Hon. Mr. Cunard has contracted with the Government to establish a weekly communication by steam packets between Liverpool and Boston, and he is preparing to carry the project into effect by building two steamers, at least, of larger dimensions than those now in operation on the line. These circumstances corroborate the announcement we made several weeks ago; our information was questioned by some contemporaries at that time, but now the reality of it is incontro- stably confirmed.

A SHOCKING MURDER.—A brutal murder, says the Bedford (Penn.) Gazette, was committed on the person of a stranger travelling on foot, on Wednesday last week, at or near the top of Ray's Hill, in that county. He was first knocked down with a club, then thrown over a steep precipice, and afterward struck on the head with a large sharp stone, which literally mashed it into a jelly. There are three persons now in jail on suspicion of being the murderers.

A MIGHTY CHAIN OF RAILROAD.—We learn from Batavia that the railroad thence to Buffalo will be very soon completed. On the Rochester and Auburn line but seven or eight miles remain to be finished; the cars already cross the Cayuga Lake on the new bridge erected for the purpose, and will in a few weeks run over the whole line. The Boston road to Albany is nearly completed; in a very short time therefore the "last link" will be com- pleted in the great chain from Buffalo to Boston, a distance of near six hundred miles! The whole world cannot exhibit a specimen of railroad enter- prise to equal this. The longest one in England is not more than one-third the length of this.

Mrs. Siddons.
As an instance of the great power which this unequalled actress held over the minds of her au- ditory, we need only mention the following circum- stance:—When she performed the part of Agnes in Fatal Curiosity, and giving, during the scene where Agnes goes up to Wilnot and produces the jewels of their unknown son, when in a remote hint of murdering him, she threw such an expres- sion in her countenance as made the flesh of every spectator creep. A Mr. Crabbe Robinson, a gen- tleman of the bar and a scholar well known in the world of literature, who was sitting in the pit, de- clared afterwards, that from this moment his res- piration grew difficult, and in a few seconds he lost all command of himself. When the murder scene approached, he laughed aloud, and there was a general cry in the pit of "turn him out." The process of ejection was even begun and he had received some harsh treatment when a humane woman interposed, who saw and explained his real condition. He was in strong hysterics.—Camp- bell's Life of Mrs. Siddons.

Sleeping in Church.
It is a matter of record, that about one hundred years ago, an Indian was conducted by a discreet burgoe, to witness the service of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When these services were ended, the citizen, on their way homewards, in order to impress upon his tawny friend the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered in detail of the money appropriated by the congregation, of which he was a member, for the support of public worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which per- vaded the assembly, replied, "Umph! Indian sleep; just as sound under a tree, and not pay anything." —Boston Jour.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, October 2, 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 M. Davison.
- WHIG CANDIDATES.**
- For Governor,
JOHN BANKS.
- For Assembly,
GEO. HENRY FRICK.
- For Commissioner,
DAVID McWILLIAMS.
- For Treasurer,
PETER LAZARUS.
- For Auditor,
JACOB PAINTER.

Mr. McKinney having declined, and Mr. Welser also having declined some time since, there are now no volunteer candidates before the people of this county.

The United States Gazette, some days since, stated that the whigs of Philadelphia had nomi- nated Wm. B. Reed for Congress, in place of John Sergeant. The Miners' Journal states that he was nominated by the democrats.

This variety of names to which our whig friends seem somewhat partial, often leads to strange con- fusion. Gentlemen, we hope you will adopt some one common name, by which you may be known. We care not much what. We feel almost inclined to leave you have our own good name, if we thought you would stick to it.

Fine Wheat.

We have examined several bushels of most beau- tiful white wheat, raised by Mr. Cauffman of An- gusta township. The grains are all plump and well filled. Three years since Mr. Cauffman ob- served a head of wheat in his field, so much superior to the others, that he was induced to sow it by itself. From this single stalk he has raised in three suc- cessive crops, twenty bushels of wheat, superior to any we ever saw. It weighs 68 pounds per bushel.

The Anthracite Iron Business.

It is now generally conceded that Pennsylvania is destined ere long to become as noted for her iron manufactures, as she has been for her agricultural productions. That the great valley of the Su- quehanna will be the principal seat of these operations nature has plainly pointed out in her vast deposits of mineral coal, iron ore and limestone, which in some places lie almost contiguous. The advantage to be sought in the location of iron works are sim- ply these, viz: where the raw material, coal, iron ore and limestone can be brought together with the least expense. We have stated before that Sun- bury possessed a union of advantages on this point unequalled by any other place in her state. In our last paper we referred to a body of iron ore dis- covered nearly opposite this place, not more than hundred yards from the banks of the basin and canal. In addition to this, about three miles furth- er up the West Branch, the extensive mines of M. Hughes of Franklin county have been opened, which prove to be much more extensive than those in the neighborhood of Danville, and the ore of a r- cher quality, very much resembling the best qual- ity of Bloomsburg ore. These veins are opened a- bout one hundred yards from the river bank, an- are said to extend Southward to the Juniata.

The Shamokin Iron and Coal Company have a- ready entered into a contract for a large quantity of this ore, to be delivered immediately for the use of their extensive anthracite furnace, now near- ly ready for blast, at Shamokin. This ore will be delivered from the mouth of the mines, in the car at this place, at fifty five cents per ton. By its construction of a short rail road to the river, the cars can be run from the mines upon the boats o- the river, at a still further reduced expense. The expense of mining will be the same as at other places, which is about from sixty cents to one dol- lar per ton. Abundance of limestone is found upon the same tract, contiguous to the ore, and will be delivered at a cost of sixty-five cents per ton. Shi- mokin coal, soft or hard, which, excellent as it is rapidly improving as the miners progress, can be delivered at one dollar and seventy-five cents p- ton. The cost of the materials for making a ton of iron, delivered at this place, will be as follows:

2 1/2 tons of iron ore, including mining, mine rent, and transportation, at \$1 50 per ton.	\$3 75
1 ton of limestone, at 65 cents,	65
3 1/2 tons of coal, at \$1 75,	6 12 1/2
	\$10 52 1/2