



**Charcoal and Plants.**  
Messrs. Editors.—We observed in Thursday's Ledger, an extract from a Buffalo paper, stating that the wheat crops in France had experienced great improvement, by using charcoal in a manner similar to lime. With your permission, we will add a few facts upon the same subject. In a visit to the country this Summer, a friend, residing near Wilmington, stated that the Messrs. Dupont had been for some time in the habit of using charcoal with much success for agricultural purposes, and they had also profitably employed it in horticulture. The willow charcoal, prepared for making gun powder, was broken into pieces about the size of a small pea, and slips of plants or trees, stuck into it, when they were found to grow with amazing rapidity. By this means vegetables were produced earlier and much finer than those places in hot-beds. Tropical plants and fruits, which they vainly tried to produce in the hot house, when planted in earth, were made, when placed in pure charcoal, to grow from the smallest slips. Fruit trees, also, were thus made to flourish from slips, hence bearing fruit, hereafter, without the necessity of grafting. He showed me some plants which he himself had set out, and they presented a fine, flourishing appearance. On arriving home, three or four weeks ago, we immediately communicated these facts to a friend, who takes great interest in cultivating flowers, when she set out some small slips of geranium in tumbler of charcoal, which have grown much more rapidly than when planted in sand or in any other way. These facts go conclusively to substantiate the new principle in agricultural chemistry, that plants do not, as was formerly supposed, derive the nourishment from the soil, but from the air. The charcoal, having an affinity for the oxygen of the air, sets the nitrogen free, which unites with the hydrogen of moisture, thus we obtain carbonic acid, ammonia and free oxygen. We think the results would repay any attention those who furnish our markets with vegetables and fruits might give to this subject. R. T.—*Pub. Ledg.*

**HOW TO MAKE AN UNPRODUCTIVE FRUIT TREE BEAR.**—A lady of our acquaintance took us into her garden a few days ago, where we were shown an apple tree which, she informed us, had been planted for ten or more years, but had never borne any fruit. In looking over an old volume, she accidentally met with what purported to be a remedy for this unproductiveness; which was simply to cut from each limb, close to where it diverges from the trunk, a piece of bark about four inches round the limb, and one inch in width, and immediately replace it by tying it on with a rag until adhered again. Early in the spring she tried the experiment upon the tree we speak of, leaving however two or three of the limbs untouched, the result is, that it is now filled with apples, which bid fair to ripen finely; but it is worthy of remark, that only on these limbs which had been cut is the fruit to be seen. The operation is very simple; and, as it has proved successful in this instance, we have no hesitation in recommending its trial in similar cases.  
*Reading Gazette.*

**STRANGE ENCOUNTER.**—We learn from a gentleman of this city, that, a few days ago, a cat which had often caught birds, mice, &c., was seen emerging from under a house, with a snake about a foot in length in her mouth, with which she sported for some time, tossing it with her mouth, laying it down, putting her paw upon it, &c. &c.; at length, wearied with her play, she put the head of his snake in her mouth, and had scarce closed her jaws upon it, when she made a sudden spring in the air, alighted on the ground, and rolled and tossed about apparently in great agony for several minutes, the saliva running from her mouth, accompanied by every symptom of madness, when both snake and cat were killed by those who had witnessed the exciting conflict. The snake appeared to be a viper, and had probably retained sufficient life during the rough usage it received to give its antagonist a deadly wound in the mouth.  
*Pittsburg Spirit of the Age.*

**THE COMET AT OHAHEITE.**—The celestial visitor of last February made a terrible commotion among the simple inhabitants of Ohaheite. It was first observed on the 2d of March, when it appeared a vast mass of fire, rising from the verge of the horizon to the height of thirty degrees, illuminating the ocean as far as the eye could reach. The natives at first thought that a neighboring island was on fire. It measured fifty degrees in breadth. It was supposed there that the temperature had risen very materially from the visit.—*Phil. Ledger.*

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.**—The Delaware Republican says:—"A revolutionary soldier, Jacob Carr, aged one hundred and ten years, was baptized in the Wesleshirkon a few weeks ago. He served under Washington during the whole war, and is now a pensioner. His grand children and great grand children reside in the village of Brandywine. He enjoys the best of health, and now in his old age has become a Christian and joined the church of Christ. His pillow will be smoothed by the Lamb of God when he receives the summons of Death."

**MORE BIBLES BURNED.**—The Protestant Vindicator contains a letter from a clergyman in Mexico, N. Y., in which he states that the ladies of his charge furnished all the Catholic families within their bounds with copies of the Bible, which they received with readiness; but as soon as the priest came, the Bibles were all collected together and publicly burned in the streets.

Gen. Cass, in his 4th of July Oration at Fort Wayne, in speaking of the North-Western Territory and its aborigines, says:—"The Miami Indians, our predecessors in the occupation of this district, had a fearful institution, whose origin and objects have been lost in the darkness of aboriginal history, but which was continued to a late period, and whose orgies were held upon the very spot where we now are. It was called the Man-eating Society, and it was the duty of its associates to eat such prisoners as were preserved and delivered to them for that purpose. The members of this society belonged to a particular family, and the dreadful inheritance descended to all the children, male and female. The duties imposed could not be avoided, and the sanction of religion were added to the obligations of immemorial usage. The feast was a solemn ceremony, at which the whole tribe was collected, as actors or spectators.

"The miserable victim was bound to a stake, and burned at a slow fire, with all the refinements of cruelty, which savage ingenuity could invent. There was a traditional ritual, which regulated with revolting precision, the whole course of procedure at these ceremonies. Latterly the authority and obligations of the institution had declined, and I presume it has now wholly disappeared.—But I have seen and conversed with the head of the family, the chief of the Society, whose name was White Skin—with what feeling of disgust, I need not attempt to describe. I well knew a Canadian, who was present at one of the last sacrifices made to this horrible institution. The victim was a young American, captured in Kentucky, during the Revolutionary War. Here, where we are now assembled in peace and security, celebrating the triumph of art and industry, within the memory of the present generation, our countrymen have been tortured and murdered, and devoured. But, thank God, that council fire is extinguished. The impious feast is over."

That the very worst of "bad English" is spoken in every county and town in England, those who have travelled in that country all affirm. The foreign correspondent of the New York Express, in a letter, remarks:

Three times in England by men who were intelligently read in the affairs of their own country, and who seemed to us well informed concerning the affairs of almost every country but the United States. I had been complimented upon speaking good English. It seemed wonderful to these men that an American should be able to speak grammatically and with good emphasis in his own mother tongue; and I remember now that he was told at Brighton, the head quarters of fashionable life, what I suppose I ought to have considered in England as a great concession and compliment, that "I actually spoke the English language as well as any Englishman!" I should have appreciated this unexpected praise the more, had not my newly made acquaintance given me his address as at "Birmingham" (Birmingham), after assuring me that the weather had been very "hot." My praise, therefore, was doomed to pass for nothing, and the repetition of it, too, I may suppose both for myself and one of my travelling companions, who has been complimented in like manner, for "his good English." Vested y, my English captain told me on the London river all about the "at hair" of the furnace, and how they "waled canals from that point of the river to this 'ere."

**CAPTAIN STOCKTON'S GUN.**—An experiment was made last week with this enormous piece of ordnance, which carries 242 lb. ball, at its station near the Light House, below Sandy Hook. A point blank shot struck a line on a target three miles distant, and penetrated through the target, which was constructed of iron bars and wood combined, rendering it more strong and solid than the hull of the largest seventy-four. The gun is made of wrought iron, and is of immense size.

The Newark N. J. Advertiser says there are two millions of dollars paid annually for stockings, and notices a stocking manufactory at the Cotoones on the Mohawk, which makes \$800,000 per annum of coarse hose, and by machinery so constructed that one man can perform as much as eight on the European plan.

**A FLORAL CEREMONY.**—We have often heard of a white blackbird, but never till now of a green rose; yet such a one has been produced in Bladen, North Carolina. This change in the color of the flower is supposed to have been effected by sitting out a common daily rose-bush in the spot from which a sunbeam had just been removed, and it is believed that the roots of the two mingled.—*Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.*

**A STARTLING STORY.**—Some time since, a slave named Carter, escaped from Mobile to New York, and disclosed the plot among the slaves which resulted in fatal conflagrations at Mobile. A letter to a Mobile paper, from Abel Brown, Secretary of a New York Abolition Society, gives the plan concocted by the negroes, and states that the whole city of Mobile would have been burnt to ashes but for the interposition of some Christian slaves.  
*Phila. Gaz.*

**Patriotism and Gallantry.**—At the celebration of the 4th inst., at Richmond, Va., the following sentiment was sent by a lady:—"The Union!—The citadel of the universe, to which Freedom has retreated as her last fortress. Let not her walls, cemented by the blood of our fathers, be rent by the intestine broils of their sons:—  
"The glittering flag that o'er us shine,  
"Is lit with stars of kindled light;  
"And blooded, wave in glowing lines  
"Those stripes that speak a nation's might."  
Whereupon, Mr. Ritchie exclaimed:—"Union to the fair authoress of that toast!—Union to the man worthy of her!"

**FOR SALE.**—A fresh supply of printing paper, viz: 100 reams similar in size and quality to the sheet on which this is printed. Also 60 reams of super royal, 21 by 28 inches, all of which will be sold at the mill price.

**V. B. PALMER, Esq.** at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

The oppressive hot weather of last week has given way to cool and delightful breezes, ushered in by a rain that was much wanted, and which will be a great benefit to vegetation.

There appears to be a great dearth of news at present. It is with the utmost difficulty that we can chase up enough to give interest to our paper. Election times, however, are approaching, when hot shot will probably fly thick and fast.

**THE INFLUENZA, or Tyler Grippe,** has visited a goodly number of our citizens, but not to so great an extent as in some of our neighboring towns.

The fare on the Rail Road between Pottsville and Philadelphia has been reduced to \$2.50. The *Miners' Journal* states that this reduction has already increased the travelling.

**THE COMMONWEALTH.**—We have received the first number of a new paper, neatly printed with the above title, just started at Harrisburg, published by W. Lewis. It is a Van Buren paper, the only one at Harrisburg, and warmly advocates his claims to the Presidency. Father an uphill business in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Van Buren never had any popularity; and now, that he comes on the course, broken-winded and distanced, for a third heat, with scarcely a rider, much less any backers, his must indeed be a forlorn hope.

**MONEY MATTERS.**—Money is as abundant as ever in the cities. Trade has already commenced from the West, and the season promises to be a brisk one. Demand notes of country banks have still further improved. Relief notes are now quoted at 3 to 3 1/2.

The Washington Globe contends that Mr. Van Buren has great strength with the party, from the fact that he meets with such universal opposition, and argues if he was less feared, there would be less opposition. It is not Mr. Van Buren's popularity that is feared any where. It is his superior cunning and political maneuvering, in order to trick his rivals out of the nomination, that operates most upon their fears.

Nicholas Biddle has published a letter in the Philadelphia papers, in which he contends that the states can be sued in the Supreme Court of the United States, and if judgment is obtained, the United States must enforce the law, and compel the states to pay. This is a new doctrine, and a singular one also, we presume.

Dickens, in his last number of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, has so grossly libelled the Americans, that his caricatures, if caricatures they can be called where there is not a shadow of resemblance, have lost their edge. He abuses the Americans for their money making propensities, when his whole conduct shows that avarice, or a desire to become rich, has been the ruling passion of his life. That he will write any thing for money, we never had any doubt, and that his caricatures embrace his adulators and worshippers while in this country, we are much pleased to see. Mr. Dickens has evidently become a panderer to the interests of English Tories, and expects by his ridiculous abuse of Americans and their institutions, to win the blue ribbon and become Sir Charles Dickens. An excellent article on this subject, from the North American, will be found on our first page.

An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Wickliffe, the Post Master General, on the 1st inst., on board the steam boat Georgia, while on her trip from Norfolk to Baltimore, by a young man named Gardner, formerly first auditor in the P. O. Department, under Mr. Van Buren's administration. The young man struck Mr. Wickliffe on the breast with a knife while walking with his daughter. The blade struck the breast bone, which probably saved Mr. W's life. Mr. Wickliffe and others, concur in believing that the young man was laboring under insanity.

**TAR AND FEATHERS.**—The Phila. Ledger gives an account of a negro who attempted to commit an outrage on a girl on board of a boat, at Columbia. He was taken out of the hands of the authority at night, taken to the river by the mob, who gave him 39 lashes, then a coat of tar and feathers, then 39 more lashes; after which they removed the tar and feathers, then pinioned his arms and led him to the door of a leading abolitionist of Columbia, and tied him to the knocker.

**NEW COUNTEREITS.—Miners' Bank, Pottsville, Pa.**—2's altered from Relief's. Vignette, three men, and, &c. On right end, a female figure, and on left end, a malleion head of Washington. The plate of the genuine twos is altogether different.

**Union Bank, D-ver, N. J.**—3's spurious, vign. indian and dog. On left end three small figures. Durand and Co. engr'rs. Signatures miserable.

**NORTHAMPTON BANK.**—The directors of this Bank have by a unanimous vote, expelled John Rice, the President, and formerly the Cashier, who has earned the title of being one of the most villainous financiers of the age. The circulation of the Bank is \$108,217. The money found in the vault, one dollar in relief and sixty-nine cents in silver. The deficit for the payment of debts amounts to \$263,059. In this is included unavailable assets, which will probably swell the amount to about \$400,000. The prostration of the Bank is wholly imputed to the mal-practices of Mr. Rice, first Cashier and then President, and they embrace numerous charges—such as allowing particular favorites largely to overdraw their account—discounting the paper of irresponsible persons—suffering unpaid notes to run over unprotested, the President himself being the endorser—investing large sums in unprofitable stocks—paying heavy "attorney's fees" in seeking an increase of capital—and other similar frauds. The President refuses to make any disclosure or explanation whatever.

**AN INDIAN BATTLE** was recently fought between the Sioux and Pawnees. It is said 300 horses were taken by the Sioux, and about 40 shot down. The Pawnees had 46 men killed and represented that they had killed "plenty" of the Sioux.

**FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
Mr. Editor:—This is a strange world we live in, and we hear of a great many strange things; but the strangest thing I have heard of for some time, is, that SAMUEL T. BROWN, of the borough of Milton, expects the Democracy of Northumberland county to place him on the ticket at the approaching election for the Legislature. A very modest expectation, truly; and one, I have no doubt, the gentleman thinks will be realized. But Mr. Brown must not flatter himself, that the Democrats of this county have lost their senses, or that they would be foolish enough to jeopardize the interest of the county, and of the party, by placing one so totally unqualified in every respect, on the ticket for that responsible office; nor must he think he can succeed in getting the nomination by telling the honest and hardy farmers of the Mahanoy, that he will succeed in having their taxes reduced. Oh no, Mr. Brown, the Democrats of the Mahanoy are too cunning to be caught with that bait—they have heard of such promises before, and have been deceived, but it is not easy to deceive them twice. And I would ask what are Mr. Brown's claims upon the Democratic party, that he should expect to receive the nomination; has he ever been a firm supporter of that party? Can he point out any time that he took any part in favor of the party? And did he not, last fall, do all he could to break down the regularly formed ticket? Or has he any talents that qualify him for the office? On the contrary, has he not always been wavering in his political creed? Or if he has not been wavering, has not he been afraid to come out boldly and take a stand in favor of a particular party? Are there any of his particular friends (if he has any) who know whether he is a Democrat or a Whig? And if elected would he not be as likely to vote for Whig, as for Democratic measures? I would advise the Democrats of Northumberland county to beware of such a man; we have too many interests at stake at the present time to entrust an office of so much importance to a man who has not any political creed, or if he has, is afraid to avow it openly. Why Mr. Brown should be so anxious to be elected to the Legislature, I am at a loss to understand; he can have opportunities enough at home to exhibit his folly, without going to Harrisburg.  
A DEMOCRAT OF THE FORKS.

**THE COAL TRADE.**  
The Pottsville Emporium gives the following as the amount of coal shipped from that region to Thursday last:

By Schuylkill Canal.	205,196 tons.
By P. R. and P. Railroad.	80,002 "
By Little Schuylkill Railroad.	11,978 "
Total.	297,176 "

**LEHIGH COAL TRADE.**—We learn from the Carbon County Transit, that the amount of coal shipped from that region, including the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, and Sugar Loaf, up to the 22d inst., is 92,835 tons.

Less than 4000 tons have reached the market from Mauch Chunk, in the last five weeks. The boatmen refused to move until something better than the depreciated scrip of the company is paid them for their labor. Some of the Lehigh people have been making efforts to induce the authorities to aid in compelling the boatmen to clear the channel. Most of the men are at home harvesting, leaving a committee of fifty on guard, so that their ability to hold out is greater than has been supposed.

**Another Collision on a Railroad.**  
**TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—TWO LIVES LOST.**—A most terrible accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad, about two miles above Reading, this morning (August 1.) at 4 o'clock. It appears that one of the coal trains of yesterday afternoon was delayed in consequence of the engine giving out, and an extra locomotive was detached to bring the train down. The engineer of the "wood train," not being aware of this, started at the usual hour with some eight empty cars—the locomotive pushing them in advance. A heavy fog prevailing, the engineers were not aware of their proximity until within about 100 yards of each other. The locomotive coming down, with the coal train, struck the empty cars in advance of the locomotive coming up. Eight or ten cars were broken to pieces and the locomotive thrown entirely off the track. But, most unfortunately, the disaster did not stop here. Two young men in the front car, and it is understood were asleep, were instantly killed—all others jumped from the trains—three severely wounded. The men killed were George Heckman and David Farnwall. Both have left families to lament their decease.—*Phila. Ledger.*

**MISCELLANY.**  
Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

The quantity of flour which arrived at Tide Water by the Erie Canal, to the 1st inst., was 438,598 barrels.

The gold and silver plate belonging to the late Duke of Sussex, recently sold in London, exceeded in weight 40,000 ounces.

The influenza is now spreading among the horses and cattle. A number are sick with it, and some have died.

A tract of land of eighty acres, located in the vicinity of Alton, Illinois, recently sold for \$10,000, or \$125 per acre.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, at the latest sittings was lecturing in Nashville, Tenn., upon the subject of Temperance.

General Victoria, of Mexico, in his revolutionary campaign, trained himself to go without food for five days at a time.

Mr. Phineas Camp, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Whitesboro, N. Y., a few days since, in the 100th year of his age.

Six at a Birth.—A woman in Pekin, Ill., recently had six fine children at a birth!

It is apprehended that serious difficulties will yet occur between the Mormons and the authorities of Illinois and Missouri.

One county in Wisconsin Territory, (Walworth) has 20,000 acres in wheat, which will yield at least 20 bushels to the acre, or \$400,000.

**Wheat Crops.**—Our exchange papers almost universally speak encouragingly of the prospect for a large and good wheat crop.

**Gullibility.**—A fortune-teller lately died in France, leaving a fortune of £20,000, amassed in the practice of the art.

**Enemies to Free Trade.**—The street commissioners of New York are upsetting the apple stands of all the old women and youngsters of that city, with a perfect ferocity. Cakes, root-beet, and peanuts are kicked into the middle of next week.

The heat was so great in Georgia on the 12th July, that on the great mail line between Madison and Montgomery, seven of the horses gave out entirely—two of them died before they could be taken from the harness.

Deacon Nathan Beers, of New Haven, Conn., has just been allowed arrears of pension, as a soldier of the Revolution, amounting to \$3,360. He is 90 years old, and his first wife lives to share his good fortune.

A chemist has published a statement that washing in rain water, which runs over the roofs of houses, is highly injurious to the complexion, burning it sallow and brown.

The principal prize at a late target match of the New York Light Guard, was a lock of General Washington's hair, enclosed in a locket of gold.

400,000 pounds of wool were purchased at Norwich, N. Y., during the present season, at prices varying from 25 to 33 cents.

The Odd Fellows of Great Britain and other places, are said to number between 300,000 and 400,000.

**"Wages" in England.**—The daily pay of the Duke of Wellington, for doing "nothing hardy," is £118 14s. 6d.; and a woman receives, for manufacturing twelve hundred round headed hob-nails, five pence and three farthings! Something of a contrast!

One Mr. Brown, at Boston, has engaged to walk with Ellsworth, the pedestrian, one thousand miles in as many hours. He is to receive \$5.50 per day, if unsuccessful, nothing.

A five guinea gold piece of the reign of William and Mary, a guinea of 1775, and several old Spanish dollars, have been ploughed up within a few days on the battle field of Saratoga. As these coins were found near a thigh bone, the inference is that they were in the breeches pocket of the unfortunate owner.

**Important from the Western Borders.**  
**FIGHT BETWEEN THE TEXAN MARAUDERS AND THE MEXICANS.**—By a letter from Independence, Missouri, to the 17th July, received at St. Louis, it seems that the Texan marauders, under Warfield and Snively, or at least a portion of that renowned band, have had a fight with the Mexicans sent from Santa Fe to protect the traders from that city, and that twenty or thirty of the latter were killed, according to the report of some of the Texans who arrived at Independence. These men left the Big Arkansas on the 5th July; they state that the Texans numbered about one hundred, and the Mexicans had the same number. After a fight of twenty minutes, in which about thirty were killed and a number wounded, the rest attempted to escape but were all captured, none of the Texans being hurt. The prisoners were shortly after released and sent back to the Governor's camp, (a little distance off) when he and his army of 600 men became afflicted and fled precipitately back towards Santa Fe. It is understood though since, that they were returning again to meet the company.

A party of Texans, on a hunting excursion, as they averred, came over into the American Territory near the Arkansas river. Captain Cook, with the U. S. troops, came upon them and took the whole number (100 men) prisoners—he deprived them of their arms, and then released them, with the privilege of returning under an escort to Independence, or taking any route across the prairie as they thought best to Texas. The most of them preferred the latter course, and have no doubt joined Warfield, who was to assume the command of the remaining forces, and went in pursuit of the Spanish company, as they had determined to cross the Arkansas on the 31st of July, on their way to Santa Fe. Should they be able to cast themselves in between the company and the Governor's forces, on or near the Semirone, it is expected they will cut them off entirely. A good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the Texan troops. There are reported to be a great many intelligent men among the number, but a majority of rogues. Their object is booty, which they will obtain from the Spaniards alone—the Americans they will not disturb, unless associated and taking part with the other. The U. S. troops, or a portion of them, are expected to return to Independence in a few days.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

**THE GREAT WALKING MATCH.**—The second twenty-four miles were performed by Ellsworth in 5h. 14m. 5s., by Fogg in 5h. 16m. 16s. Ellsworth's shortest time was 9m. 57s., his longest 17m. 47s. The best time made by Fogg was 11m. 40s; the longest 17m.

**BALTIMORE MARKET.**  
*Office of the Baltimore American, July 31.*  
**GRAIN.**—There is a fair supply of Wheat in Market to-day and the quantity sold has been large. The sales of Md. red Wheat have generally ranged at 95 a 100 cts. for good prime parcels, and at 85 a 95 for ordinary to good. We note a sale on Saturday of a cargo of North Carolina red, part very prime at 97 a 102 cts; and of another cargo to-day at 92 a 101 cents. A sale of a large part of good Md. white at 105 a 107 cents. Family Flour white Wheat is worth 105 a 112 cts. Sale of Md. white Corn to-day at 52 a 53 cents. We quote yellow flax at 53 a 54 cts. Sales of new Oats at 23 a 24 cts.

**WHISKEY.**—Hhds. are scarce. We quote them at 24 cts. Sales of bbls. at 25 cts. Some holders now ask higher.

**FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
**County Commissioner.**

Mr. Editor:—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to recommend to the Democracy of this county, Mr. JAMES S. BUOY, of Milton borough, as a gentleman well qualified to fill the office of County Commissioner. The folks, no doubt, are entitled to the man, and we know not any gentleman more eminently qualified to fulfill the duties of said office than Mr. Buoy. He has ever been a consistent and active democrat, and has done much to promote the interest of the party. Milton, we think, is now entitled to the man, and we hope the county convention will award to Mr. Buoy the nomination.

**DEMOCRATS OF THE FORKS.**  
**Assembly.**

Mr. MASSER.—The Democracy of Northumberland county will soon be called upon to make choice of a candidate for the next Legislature, and as there have been several worthy men presented for their consideration, permit us through the medium of your valuable paper, to offer EDWARD Y. BROWN, of the Borough of Sunbury, as a candidate for that important situation. In presenting Mr. Bright to the Democracy of Northumberland county, we have no hesitation in saying, that among the best of candidates that will be brought into the field, one to whom the interests of the people could more safely be confided, cannot be found. Mr. Bright has resided for a long time among us, and is well acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people. He is a man of excellent business habits, industrious and capable—possessing a sound knowledge of the Internal Improvement System, and if elected will fearlessly and faithfully perform his duty.  
MANY.

**FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
**Assembly.**

Mr. Editor:—Seeing that candidates for the different offices are being brought forward, we would offer Mr. PETER PURSEL, of Sunbury, for the Legislature. Mr. Purse is favorably known to the citizens of this county. He has long battled in the ranks of Democracy, never failing to render every assistance to further the interests and welfare of our party. Should our fellow citizens think proper to elect him to be their representative, we are certain he will not give them cause to regret their choice.

**DEMOCRATS OF AUGUSTA.**  
**FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
**Assembly.**

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to recommend to the voters of Northumberland county, HUGH H. TEATS, Esq., of Shamokin, as a candidate for Assembly. Mr. Teats is an industrious and intelligent farmer, and would, if elected, give very general satisfaction.  
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**FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
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**Money Thrown Away.**—About \$100,000 have been thrown away in trying to improve the steamship Missouri. The experiments upon her all failed.