

**Important from the Gulf Squadron.**

**Arrival of the Steamship Princeton—Mexico Declined Proposals for Peace—Important Dispatch to Government—Tidings from the Crew of the Truxton.**

The editors of the Baltimore Sun have received the following interesting letter from their correspondent on board the U. S. frigate Cumberland, dated at Point Antonio de Lizardo:

On board the U. S. frigate Cumberland, Sept. 6, at Point Antonio de Lizardo. The despatches brought by the Legare were sent up to Vera Cruz with a flag of truce on the 25th August, and were immediately forwarded to the City of Mexico.

On Friday, the 4th of September, about 5 o'clock, P. M., a Mexican boat bearing a flag of truce, visited the Commodore, and the bearer of despatches presented the answer of his government; the contents of which are not known positively, but it is rumored that the Mexican government have declined receiving or sending a minister until the United States withdraw all their force from the country, both by sea and by land. The bearer of the Mexican despatches was a young naval lieutenant, accompanied by an English gentleman as interpreter. The Princeton immediately received orders, and she would have sailed yesterday, but she was detained by a court martial pending on board, the steamship and her officers forming part of the court. However, it was fortunate, for about 6 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, another despatch arrived from the City of Mexico, and the Princeton will no doubt sail to-day.

Lieut. H. G. Purviance goes in the Princeton as bearer of despatches to Washington, and she will probably await his return at Pensacola.

I have no doubt the despatches are of the utmost importance, and will either put a stop to the war or call for active measures on the part of the naval force at all events.

The Potomac sailed last Monday for Pensacola, her crew being very bad with the scurvy.

A prize brought in from Hamburg, sailed at the same time for New Orleans.

The Commodore received a letter a few days ago from Capt. Carpenter, late of the Truxton, who writes from Tuspan. He states that the health of his officers and crew is excellent; that they are well treated by the Mexicans, and their private property respected. His letter is written subsequent to the destruction of the brig; so that the officers of the Princeton were deceived by the soldiers of the mouth of the river, who informed them that the prisoners had been sent to Tampico.

I perceive that the New Orleans papers have not spared the squadron, for our abortion, as they call it, at Alvarado; but the Commodore, I have no doubt, has fully justified his conduct to the department. Failures, in times of war, are productive of many little soupirs; but as he is warmly and indelibly placed upon our list of post captains as if he was thus baptized in all the churches of Christendom. However, should the war be prosecuted, I have no doubt he will give us all plenty to do, but nothing will be done until the return of the Princeton. I think the despatches will be published in a few days after the receipt of this, so you must be on the qui vive. No more of importance.

Yours, etc.  
P. S.—The court martial on board the St. Mary's, convened for the purpose of trying a seaman by the name of Johnson, for striking the first lieutenant, Mr. Taylor, has not made any public decision yet.

**MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.—Mediation of England.**—The Cambria brings the important intelligence that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to offer the mediation of his Government, with a view to the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico. This fact was disclosed in Parliament by Lord Palmerston on the 24th ult., in response to inquiries from Lord Bantock. The remarks upon the subject will be found in the Ledger this morning. Entertaining the views our government does of foreign interference in the affairs of this continent, we scarcely expect that it will favorably entertain the proposition. It has already expressed its desire for peace, and taken every step it consistently can to do in the way of peaceful advances. No foreign power could obtain for Mexico more favorable consideration than it has already received from the United States Government. This is a quarrel which we did not seek, and as unwillingly continue. It remains with the government of Mexico to say, whether there shall be peace or war. Foreign interference in the matter we suspect will not be tolerated.—Phil. Ledger.

**GEN. KEARNEY'S COMMAND.**—The St. Louis Republican expresses great solicitude in reference to the scarcity of provisions for the command of Gen. Kearney. The Republican says: "In the course of the present month, another Regiment of infantry will be organized, and on their way, numbering at least one thousand men. And to these are to be added a thousand men, at least, connected with the train of the army. Should they ever reach Santa Fe, the command will consist, in round numbers, of forty-eight hundred men; and with the train and attendants of the camp, it will be swelled to six thousand. At least this number will, at all events, have to be subsisted, and that subsistence must beyond question, be derived from the United States."

The supply on the road for this immense army is said to be entirely too small, whilst the Indians are commencing to deplete on the trains of wagons, which have been despatched without a military escort.

**OLD FELLOWS.**—The number of Old Fellows in the British Empire is said to be 300,000.



**THE AMERICAN.**

Saturday, September, 25, 1846.

**Democratic Nominations.**

CONGRESS.  
ALLISON WHITE  
ASSEMBLY.  
SAMUEL T. BROWN  
COMMISSIONER.  
WILLIAM FOLLMER  
AUDITOR.  
EMANUEL ZIMMERMAN

**V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.**

**And S. F. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.**

¶ We owe our readers an apology for lack of editorial this week. Illness has prevented us devoting much attention to our columns.

¶ By an unavoidable accident, we are obliged to use paper which is too small, for the greater part of this week's edition.

¶ Lost.—A Cameo Breastpin, white figure of Minerva on dark ground. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

¶ We ask the attention of our readers to the communication in another column, signed by W. L. Dewart, one of the delegates of the late convention, in answer to an article which appeared in the last Sunbury Gazette, by Mr. Stephen Wilson, of Milton. Mr. Wilson, it must be remembered, was not a delegate, nor was he present at the convention, and personally, actually knew nothing or had anything to do with the proceedings, and yet he undertakes to charge the officers of the convention, and others of the delegates, with fraud and collusion. Such an impudent piece of assurance we hardly looked for, even from Stephen Wilson, although we were willing to give him credit for as much as any other man living. But what is tenfold worse than all this, that the editor of the Gazette, after permitting Mr. Wilson to make this foul charge against the delegates through his paper, refuses to publish the reply of one of the delegates implicated. This refusal of the Gazette, exhibits a degree of servility and subserviency to the powers that be, that we have seldom seen equalled. But the editor of the Gazette, who published the resolutions without one word of comment, is now "of the opinion that they were not passed." Now we were present during the whole period, and know that they most positively did pass by a large vote, a fact that can be attested by more than twenty disinterested witnesses of both parties. The one term resolution, we admit, was withdrawn to prevent confusion or ill feeling.

¶ We refer our readers to the letter of Allison White, Esq., the democratic nominee for Congress, in relation to his views on the tariff. Until we heard from Mr. White himself upon this all important subject, we could not consistently express our opinion of his nomination. His letter is however perfectly satisfactory. He is opposed to the unequal and unjust tariff of 1816, and in favor of home industry and American Manufacturers. Mr. White is said to be a man of talent and unexceptionable character, and as he has been fairly nominated, is entitled to the support of the Democracy of this county. The democrats of this district have a majority of four or five hundred, and if they turn out, can easily elect their member.

¶ ALLISON WHITE.—The Lyncing Gazette speaks in flattering terms of this gentleman, and says that he will receive the undivided democratic vote in that county. The division in that county was the most we had in fear, in the result. The Gazette says they can give Mr. White from 500 to 600; and if Clinton, as it is said, will give him 250, there can be no doubt of his election, if the other counties will but turn out and poll the usual democratic vote.

¶ We are frequently asked what Mr. Brown's opinions are on the Tariff. We understand that a letter has been sent to him, requesting his opinion upon the subject, and we expect to lay his reply before our readers next week.

¶ ANOTHER EDITOR IN LUCK.—Our friend S. P. Collins, Esq., of the Wilkesbarre Farmer, has received the almost unanimous nomination for Prothonotary, in Luzerne county. We are glad to hear it. That Mr. Collins will make an able and efficient officer, no one who is acquainted with his character and abilities will pretend to question.

¶ JUDGE GRIER, of the U. S. Supreme Court, holding court this week at Williamsport, was escorted to the Court by the members of the Bar. E. Greenough, Esq., of this place, delivered a congratulatory address, which was well received, and feelingly responded to by Judge Grier.

¶ PRICE OF GRAIN.—We are pleased to see the price of Grain slowly advancing in market. The failure of the potato crop in Europe has no doubt improved the grain market. In Philadelphia, Red Wheat is quoted at 163, White Wheat at 108, Corn at 70. In Baltimore, prime White Wheat has been selling at from 110 to 120. We trust these prices may increase, until wheat is worth 125 in these cities.

**Mr. Foster's Qualifications—His Waste of the Public Money.**

The peculiar friends of Mr. Foster, knowing the difficulty of defending the corrupt manner in which he procured his nomination, and his free trade principles, now advocate his election on the ground of his qualifications as an Engineer, and the economy of his management of the public works. This we find in the last Sunbury Gazette the following extract:

"This cry of free trade against Mr. Foster, is an evidence that his enemies can not make charges against him of a serious character. They do not say that he has been a poor Canal Commissioner—that he has squandered the money of the State—that our public improvements have been less productive since he is in the Canal Board. With these things they do not charge him, and it is for the very good reason that they can not do it."

Now we regret that we shall be compelled to deprive him of this last prop, in his fond aspirations for office.

It is well known that the raising and the repair of the Shamokin dam, near this place, has been in contemplation for several years past. Mr. Foster commenced this work about two months ago, and has had some fifty or sixty hands engaged on it ever since. The dam is raised by heavy square timber. When the work was commenced, scarcely a foot of timber was contracted for. The consequence is, (for the work is still progressing) Mr. Foster has been compelled to induce farmers and others in the neighborhood to leave their work by giving an extravagant price for timber. At first we understand the price paid was eight cents per cubic foot, since that it has increased to eleven cents. Now it is well known to any one acquainted with the price of lumber, that this timber could have been delivered here, in the spring, at about four cents per cubic foot, or for about one half to one third what it will cost the State. It is not often that our farmers and others of this neighborhood get a share of the spoils, and therefore we congratulate them upon their good luck. But what will the farmers and tax payers of Pennsylvania say to this? Will they think such economy and management a sufficient passport to office? This work, it is said, will cost ten thousand dollars by the time it is completed. If this is not "squandering the money of the State" with a vengeance, we should like to know how it can be done better. This is but one item. At the Nanticoke dam we hear of similar complaints of extravagance, as will be seen by another letter of Mr. Smith, the late supervisor, and we presume it is the same throughout the State.

¶ A writer in the last Sunbury Gazette, who signs himself "Northumberland," is singing the praises of Mr. Foster censures us for our opposition, and says: "They charge him with being a free trader man, when, if they know anything about his sentiments on the tariff, they know him to be a warm advocate of the protective tariff system, and misrepresents him wilfully." The writer must be a greenhorn, or he would not suppose the simple assertion of an individual under an assumed name would induce people of common sense to believe Mr. Foster in favor of a protective tariff system. The evidences of his free trade principles has so thickened around him, that the charge will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. No honorable man, who has any knowledge of Mr. Foster's tariff opinions, will dare to say that he is in favor of a protective tariff. He has expressed his opinions too freely, to have them smothered for the present.

¶ We have already shown that Mr. Foster, on account of the corrupt bargain and sale by which he secured his nomination—by keeping back his appointments, as well as by his oft repeated declarations in favor of free trade, (which we are ready to establish by proof, whenever Mr. Foster shall authorize any one to deny the charge,) is not worthy of the suffrage of the democracy of Pennsylvania. All these sins of omission and commission his peculiar friends think are insufficient, and vainly imagine that his qualifications as an Engineer should cover all their defects. Because Mr. Foster is a good Engineer, though not better than many others, it does not follow that he is a good Canal Commissioner.

¶ THE QUESTION.—Shall a Canal Commissioner be permitted to nominate himself by official patronage, and re-elect himself by squandering the public money? Let every Tax-payer ponder the question, and decide for himself at the Polls!

¶ THE LAW.—The law for the election of Canal Commissioner never contemplated the reelection of that officer. This was understood to be his spirit and intention, and James Clark and Jesse Miller, who, with Wm. B. Foster, were first elected under the law, never, therefore, thought of a reelection. For what sinister purpose does Mr. Foster desire to force his continuance in office? Is it to waste the people's money on political friends, or use it in securing his own election? These are the evils which the law was intended to prevent.

¶ BERKS COUNTY CONVENTION.—Two ballots were had for a candidate for Congress. On the first ballot, the vote stood as follows:  
For William Strong, . . . . . 56  
Henry W. Smith, . . . . . 55  
Hon. John Ritter, . . . . . 29

After the first ballot, Mr. Ritter's name was withdrawn, and on second ballot Mr. Strong received the nomination, the vote being—  
For William Strong, . . . . . 65  
H. W. Smith, . . . . . 61

ORDERS OF SUSPENSION have been received at Newark relative to the further building of government wagons. About 150 have been sent from that place.

**For the American.**

Mr. Editor—I was present a few days since, at a conversation between a farmer of Augusta and a sub-officer on the canal. As there was a great deal of truth spoken in a homely way, I have written down the conversation, and hope you will publish it. Of course I have not given the real names of the parties.

**A Talk for the People, Or Who Pays for the Whistle.**

William.—Well, George, how is Wm. B. Foster going to run about here, for Canal Commissioner?

George.—He will get very few votes here. I have made up my mind to vote for Power.

W.—Why, I thought you were a democrat.

G.—So I am, and was while Foster was acting with the Federal party, and throwing up his cap and rejecting at Whig triumphs, and I never turned democrat for the sake of office.

W.—But Mr. Foster was fairly nominated, and every democrat is bound to vote for him.

G.—No, he was not fairly nominated; but he got the nomination by bribing the delegates or their friends with offices on the canal. Why did he not make the appointments at the usual time, in January, and not hold them back until after he was nominated, and when the canals should have been in order! The only delegate from old Berks that voted for him, was promised the office of collector at Middletown, and he got it; and I could mention twenty other instances where either the delegates or their friends were appointed to offices on the canal, for their votes on the 4th of March Convention.

W.—Well, this has always been done, and there is no harm in a man getting himself re-elected if he can.

G.—It has not always been done, and if it has, that don't make it right. The law to elect the Canal Commissioner was passed to prevent this very thing. It was said, that the Canal Commissioners used their patronage and the people's money to re-elect the Governor, and then the Governor in return kept them in office, and this law was to prevent this from being done.

W.—Oh! but Mr. Foster is an honest man.

G.—I don't know much about his honesty, but I have not a very high opinion of a man who buys a nomination with offices on the canal. He will very likely use the people's money to elect him. And I know that Foster is getting every man he can get to work on the canal, because he thinks to get his vote. There are ten times as many at work now as there was last fall, and there was just as much to do then. But we tax-payers have to stand it, and so it will always be, as long as a Canal Commissioner wants to be re-elected.

W.—If many democrats talked like you, George, Power would be elected.

G.—You will find a great many of my democratic neighbors talk just as I do. Our opinion is that if there was one Whig in the Board of Canal Commissioners, there would not be so many profitable jobs and high prices given to influential democrats; for the Whig would publish it, and it would injure the party. Therefore the people would save money by it, and it is time the people should take care of themselves, for they are ground to the dust with taxation. We have one Whig inspector at our election, and every thing is done fairly; and so it would be if we had a Whig in the Canal Board. I am as good a democrat as there is in the county, but I think it my interest, and the interest of every democrat, to prevent a Canal Commissioner from trying to elect himself with our money. "It is paying too much for the whistle," to blow in honor of democratic victories; and if in my power, it shouldn't be paid for out of my pocket again. If Foster is beaten this time, no one will try it hereafter; and it is time it should be stopped.

**[COMMUNICATED.]**

Mr. Editor—I requested Mr. Youngman to publish the following notice of Mr. Wilson's communication which appeared in the last Sunbury Gazette, and he has declined to do it. Will you do me the favor to insert it in your columns, and by that means allow the truth to appear before the public.

Yours,  
W. L. DEWART.

Mr. Youngman—Stephen Wilson, in his communication published in your paper of last week, and dated Milton, Sept. 19th, 1846, has uttered a most unmitigated falsehood. The resolution nominating the Hon. Simon Cameron as the next Democratic candidate for Governor, was passed by the late Democratic County Convention with but few dissenting voices. This fact has already been publicly attested by the President and Secretaries of the convention, whose characters for veracity are certainly quite as good as Mr. Wilson's; and if it were necessary it would be affirmed by many respectable citizens who were present during the proceedings of the convention. Stephen Wilson was not a delegate, nor was he in Sunbury on the day the convention met. Why then has he thus volunteered publicly to utter a falsehood? If there was any thing wrong, why not let the delegates themselves correct it? Who has hired him to accuse respectable men of fraud and falsehood? Is he to be rewarded by an office—a thing he never could obtain by the free suffrages of the people of this county? Or is he ambitious of gaining a little notoriety by a kind of petty larceny, by filching from one of nature's noblemen the honors accorded to him by a grateful democracy? Or perhaps he thinks that the mantle of a certain General has fallen upon him, and he has chosen to exercise through your columns, the ideal office of Commander in Chief of the Democracy of this county. Whether he was prompted by all or either of these considerations, his conduct will excite only ridicule and contempt here, where he is known and justly appreciated.

ciated. But abroad his officious and prevaricating communication may lead to a wrong impression of the views of the Democracy of this county. And this is the only reason that has induced me to notice it. Every one at all conversant with their sentiments, knows very well that no public man stands higher in the estimation of the Democracy of the county than Gen. Cameron; and the convention, in nominating him as the candidate of the party, for the office of Governor, truly represented their wishes. And if they have the opportunity of expressing their opinion at the ballot box, they will prove that they intended no empty compliment, but were in earnest.

Mr. Wilson has asserted several other things, altogether untrue. The resolutions which he has embodied in his communication were presented to the convention in his own hand writing, and I suppose he is the author of them. The delegates, however, were not in the least dismayed at these very clever productions of Stephen's brain, but promptly disposed of them as they had annually disposed of many others from the same source, by laying them on the table. After this unceremonious treatment, his vanity in parading them in the public print ought to be pardoned, and if this was the only offense he had committed, he should have "gallows tread by my consent;" but I could not permit his outrage upon truth to go before the public abroad without contradiction.

In conclusion, I have only to state that my colleague, S. D. Jordan, Esq., is absent, or he would, without doubt, have concurred in the above.

WILLIAM L. DEWART,  
One of the Delegates from Sunbury  
Sunbury, Sept. 23d, 1846.

**IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.**

**Mr. White's views on the Tariff question.**

Muncy Sept 10, 1846.

ALLISON WHITE, Esq.: Sir—The undersigned have the pleasure to inform you, that the Democratic Conference of the 13th Congressional District, who met at Muncy, Lycoming county, have placed you in nomination as the Democratic candidate of said district for a seat in the National House of Representatives. In tendering you the nomination, the undersigned have been instructed to communicate to you the accompanying resolution, which was unanimously passed by the Conference.

Respectfully,  
Your fellow-citizens,  
C. W. HEGGINS,  
H. L. DIEFFENBACH,  
Secretaries of the Conference.

**RESOLUTION:**

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1846 does not meet with the approbation of the Democracy of the 13th Congressional District, and that the candidate this day nominated be pledged to vote for such a modification of the same as will afford adequate protection to home industry and domestic manufactures.

LOCK HAVEN, Sept. 12, 1846.

Gentlemen:—I this day received your note informing me that the Democratic Congressional Conference, which assembled at Muncy on the 9th instant, had so far confided in me as to give me the nomination of the 13th District, accompanied with a resolution passed by that body upon the subject of the Tariff.

Their silence upon all other subjects, I regard as evidence of their confidence in my Democratic creed, and will therefore say nothing upon the other great leading doctrines of the Democratic party. Permit me to say, although Clinton county had solicited my nomination, its communication was somewhat unexpected to me; and having thus been placed before the people, I conceived it a privilege due myself to publish, and a right due the public to know, my views upon that all-important question, which has agitated the public mind and the national councils, since the formation of our government down to the present time, and has been set forth in your resolution as embodying the sentiments of the party in this district.

In consenting to become the candidate of the party, I of course endorse the resolution passed by your body, and would feel myself bound, if elected, to do all in my power to carry it into effect. I do it the more willingly, because it is in unison with my own private views on that question. The interests of the nation have heretofore been overlooked, in overlooking the interests of Pennsylvania, in the passage of the Tariff act of 1816; and it is the duty of every Pennsylvanian who has pride in her prosperity, to use every honorable effort in his power to procure a modification of the same. Pennsylvania, and especially this district, is directly interested in the manufacturing of iron and mining of coal—her mountains abounding in mineral of the richest quality, sending forth untiring streams affording the best power and means for converting the same into wealth, yielding a handsome revenue to our internal improvements, furnishing a home market for our coarse grains, giving employment to the laborer, and securing all the other blessings attending a prosperous community. Unless encouragement is given by the government this wealth will necessarily be imbedded in the mountains—a loss to the community in which it is located—a loss to the Commonwealth, and a loss to the nation.

The doctrine of incidental protection was early recognized and practised by the veterans and fathers in democracy, and certain no change, so great, in "political economy" has, as yet, taken place, as to justify a departure from, or abandonment of that wholesome policy. The propriety of protecting Coal and Iron, was especially recommended by President Jackson, because they were necessary as a means of national defence. His views, upon all other sub-

jects, are regarded by the Democracy of the Union as orthodox, and I can conceive no good reason why they should not be received as such on this question and be incorporated into a law, affording adequate protection. The manufacturer or miner should not expect to amass large fortunes suddenly at the expense of other interests, but should have such reasonable encouragement as would enable him to realize, by ordinary care and management, a fair percentage on his business and capital;—if he obtain more, his business will be unstable and fluctuating. Permanency, as a living profit, is more desirable, than a high tariff with all the uncertainty of a change attending it.

It is a fact well known to the people of this county, that during the campaign of 1844, I was the warm advocate of the tariff of '42, sustained it not only by my acts but by my voice, and did so because I honestly believed the interests of the Commonwealth required its continuance. This was the view generally taken by the Democracy of Pennsylvania upon that question, and hence, when the delegation from this State in the late session of Congress came to act and vote upon the repeal of the act of '42, they were found sustaining the views of their constituents and the interests of the State they represent. Against the united effort (both Whig and Democrat) of the Pennsylvania delegation, that act was repealed, and the act of '42 substituted in its place.

I have no hesitancy in saying, that the latter tariff will be withering to the interests of Pennsylvania. The act of '42 is objectionable in some of its details, but as a whole was much better for the interests of Pennsylvania than the act of '46. I therefore pledge myself, if elected, to vote for such a modification of the act of '46 as will afford adequate protection to home industry and domestic manufactures.

Respectfully Yours,  
ALLISON WHITE,  
Messrs. Heggins and Dieffenbach, Secretaries, &c.

From the Wilkesbarre Farmer.  
The following letter has been handed us for publication by Mr. T. Smith, in reply to a communication from the Clerk of the Canal Board (Mr. Mitchell) in our last issue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER.  
Dear Sir—I notice in your paper a communication from D. Mitchell, Esq., Secretary to the Canal Commissioners, in which he attempts to reply to my letter to them. I am not desirous to find any fault with Mr. Mitchell. It is natural enough that he should endeavor to vindicate the Commissioners from any reproach that I might make, being in their pay and for anything I know doing them good service. His knowledge of the Canal Commissioners, and their history, comes down agreeably to his statement to the 5th of August. This I suppose is a mistake of a month. On the 11th of July the Commissioners were at Wilkesbarre, and on the 12th and 13th I was with them along the line of the canal, and after making particular inquiry of Mr. Foster, and informed by him what he then said would be Mr. Maffet's only business at the Nanticoke dam, which was, that he would have charge (in capacity of engineer) of putting in the work, that I would be obliged to enter into all contracts for materials, and receive and disburse all monies. If Mr. Foster had then told me what he undoubtedly knew, viz: that Maffet was or would be authorized to make contracts and receive and disburse all monies for the work at the dam, I was then prepared to say to him that I could not and would not hold the place of Supervisor one moment. That he anticipated that fact I have no doubt. A little ingenuous frankness on his part would have saved considerable trouble. Mr. Mitchell says the Canal Commissioners are still absent at the date of his communication, 31st August. In his closing remarks he says, that in pursuance of a recommendation of the Canal Commissioners in their annual report "the legislature make a specific appropriation for this work." This is true enough, and it is just as true that Mr. Maffet was considered, by those acquainted with him and the facts, as very closely identified with that appropriation and ultimate expenditure. Indeed I have his own statement verbally, that he tried to make it larger but could not succeed. To that part of his letter which refers to repairs formerly made at the Nanticoke dam, that it took the joint efforts of contractors, engineers, and a mechanical superintendent, I must say that the work presents no very strong evidence of the ability of those employed, and that such evidence of the wasteful expenditure of money upon this dam and other similar work in this neighborhood, is certainly no argument in favor of its continuance, and has somehow induced the legislature to direct a different method of proceeding; and it does seem to me that our immense public debt and almost insolvency as a Commonwealth, with the fact that our taxes are nearly or quite beyond endurance, has proved to the people the necessity of economy in the expenditure of their money. But to close, I have only to say that those persons who asked for a change of the supervision of the N. B. Division, expected the Commissioners either would or would not remove Mr. Maffet. It seems they were mistaken.

THO. SMITH,  
WILKESBARRE, 25th Sept. 1846.

**HEAR THE BIRD.**

I heard a little pretty bird,  
Pour from its tuneful throat  
Such rich, sweet strains, all nature hushed,  
To catch that gleesome note—  
And still carolling as he flew,  
Far o'er the distant hills,  
I caught the burden of his song—  
"Twas 'PAY YOUR PRINTER'S BILLS."

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The whole amount of stock has been taken—2,000,000—by the purchasers of the road.