

From the Phila Ledger, 30th ult.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.
The return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico—his successful escape into the interior.
The annexed news is from an "Extra Picayune," issued at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st inst. It is of considerable importance, being three days later from Vera Cruz than that received by the regular mail due last night, and gives additional assurance that the next despatch by our "Express" will be of exciting interest and importance.
The steamship Alabama, Capt. Wiedle, arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 21st inst. from Vera Cruz having sailed thence on the 15th inst.
Quite the most important news by this arrival is the return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico. At last accounts he was in Paris. He reached Vera Cruz on the 14th inst. in the English royal mail steamer Tevot, under an assumed name. The steamer was telegraphed about 6 o'clock in the morning from the castle. From the steamer herself a private signal was thrown out, known only to English merchants, that a distinguished personage was on board. Preparation was made for his immediate reception by his friends, but all was still as midnight. The steamer anchored and Don Martinez, passenger from Havana, leaped into the first boat lying alongside, landed on the mole, and went to his friend, Pope Zmora, borrowed forty ounces, three horses, hat, coat and sword, and was past the gates in less than thirty minutes with a fast horse and a clear track.
The mail from the steamer in the mean while came on shore. Among the letters were some to the Collector and others from Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, disclosing the fact that Gen. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, ex-President of Mexico, had taken passage on the steamer, and directing them to look out for him. The information came an hour too late; the bird had flown. We gather those facts from one of our correspondents, and below we give a letter from another without having time to ponder upon his speculations as to the influence of the return of Paredes upon the war.
We are deeply pained to learn of the death of Col. Wilson, of the 12th infantry. He was represented as by the late arrival to be convalescent, but he died the evening of the 12th inst. He was to have commanded the train which left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. He was buried on the 13th inst.
[Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]
VERA CRUZ, August 14, 1847.
It is with mortification and regret that I have to inform you that Gen. Paredes passed through our city this morning, about 7 o'clock, in disguise, and before it was ascertained that such was the fact, he was far out of our reach on his way to the city of Mexico.
He arrived this morning on the royal mail steamer Tevot, under an assumed name and entirely unknown to the captain of the vessel. As soon as the vessel came to anchor he immediately came to the mole in a pilot-boat, and proceeded through the heart of the city to the residence of a Mexican merchant, to whom he made himself known and obtained from him a round jacket, a sombrero and horses for himself and servant, and "passed from the ranch" without ceremony. One hundred dollars were offered for his arrest as soon as information reached Colonel Wilson that he was or had been in the city, and every effort was made to arrest him, but the "bird had flown" and given us a specimen of assurance and cunning that would do credit to the father of Yankee tricks.
The Mexican merchant who assisted in the escape is Pope Zmora, and during the search for Paredes his house was surrounded. The officer entered and was assured by Zamora that Paredes was not in the house. "Has he been here?" was the question asked, "Yes," replied Zamora, very coolly. "What did he want?" asked the American. "He introduced himself to me as Gen. Paredes and asked me to befriend him, and I told him that I would. He then asked me to let him have a jacket, hat and horses, which I furnished him immediately, and he has been gone from here two hours. You are welcome to search, but I can assure you that you will not find him here, and what I tell you is so. There is his coat and hat, which you can take along if you like."
I forgot to mention that a letter was sent by the American Consul at Havana, informing the authorities here that Gen. Paredes was on board, but it came too late to do any good.
There is hardly an American here but what felt that he could crawl through a gimlet hole when the astounding news that Paredes, the sworn enemy to Santa Anna, to Americans and to peace, and the only man who at the present situation of affairs can partially restore the confidence of the Mexican people and inspire them once more with a hope to conquer their enemies, had passed, unknown and un molested, in an out of the gates of our city. He will no doubt make every effort to reach Mexico before Gen. Scott does.
The consequences will, no doubt, be the overthrow of Santa Anna, and most likely he will be in hand the reins of government, crush all attempts at negotiation, and head the army in person against Gen. Scott, should he think it expedient, but if not, fall back to some place beyond the city and prepare himself for another and perhaps better action. At all events, he is just the man that the Mexicans have been wanting ever since the battle of Cerro Gordo, and now that he is with them once more, there is no telling what mighty events may be the result of his return from exile.
Zibella, a Mexican, whom it will be remembered, stabbed three Americans about two weeks

ago, has been tried and condemned to twenty years' military confinement. This grand scoundrel has committed no less than four murders, besides dangerously wounding others; and when the city was surrendered he was turned over to the new authorities, as a notorious scoundrel, and Mr. Holzinger was particularly charged to see that by no means this man should be permitted to escape; but still Mr. H. let him loose, with a pack of other cut throats, to try their hands upon the Americans, and many of them have gone and joined the guerrillas.
Last evening the remains of Col. L. D. Wilson were escorted to the grave by the 1st infantry, and a large concourse of American and Mexican citizens. The coffin was placed in a vault in the cemetery, where it can be conveniently obtained by his friends.
The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga is anchored off the city, where she will remain for some time.
P. S. Aug. 15th. Not even a rumor from above. I enclose a slip from the Sun of Anahuac office, published yesterday.
The Escape of Rogers and Gaines.
The correspondent of the Picayune, under date of Puebla, 5th inst., gives the following account of the escape of Major Rogers and Midshipman Rogers:
Midshipman Rogers, about whose imprisonment so much has been said, has taken the liberty of releasing himself—in plain English, he has escaped from the city of Mexico, and has arrived here in safety. He was not on parole at the time, but at large in the capital under a bond with a money penalty not to break his bounds.
Learning that the American officers were to be removed to Toluca, and that there was no probability of his being exchanged, he started off in the night towards Chalco lake in a boat. Arriving there, he started on horseback through the mountains with a guide, and, as above stated, got through in safety.
He reports that Santa Anna has not so many men as has been stated—that he has not more than 15,000 who are well armed and well organized. Perhaps he did not know that Valencia had arrived with reinforcements from San Luis. Both Rogers and Lieut. Semmes, who was sent on by Com. Perry to attend to his case, will go on to the capital whenever the army moves, and take a part in any game that may be there played.
Last night about ten o'clock, Major Gaines came in, passing safely through the entire Mexican lines. It seems that on Monday last all the American officers were ordered to the headquarters of Gen. Lombardini, and were there told that they must prepare in twelve hours to move to Toluca. All of them, save Major Gaines and Boreland, and Capt. Danley, gave their paroles that they would proceed to that place, but Maj. G. distinctly told Lombardini that his parole was at an end—that he did not ask for its renewal, nor should he accept it.
On Tuesday morning the officers, with three exceptions above named, started in the stage for Toluca, and on the same night Maj. Gaines, accompanied by a trusty Mexican guide, set out for this place, and after being once in the hands of the guerrillas, and running many narrow risks besides, succeeded in coming through in safety. He informed Lombardini distinctly, through the interpreter, a brother of Almonte, that he should not give his parole for Toluca, and anticipated being arrested and put under guard at once; but not thinking probably he would attempt to escape, he was allowed to depart. The sequel is known.
CAPT. RUFF'S ENGAGEMENT WITH GUERRILLAS.
—Intelligence has just been received that Capt. Ruff, with a squadron of cavalry, has given the guerrillas a severe drubbing at San Juan de los Rios. General P. F. Smith, learning on his arrival at Ojo de Agua that a party of these gentlemen of the road had a rendezvous at the former place, despatched Capt. R. with orders to surprise them if possible.
The expedition was successful in every way—the guerrillas were surprised before they had time to reach their horses, and at once took refuge in a church and in two or three stone houses adjoining. Into these our men at once charged, the Mexicans recoiled in dismay, and after a short struggle were entirely defeated, with a loss of between thirty and forty killed and some fifty wounded. A priest and cure, said to have been in some way connected with the guerrillas, were taken prisoners.
From the Indian Country
Mexico Inciting Indian Murders—Paying for American Scalps.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.
A correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille, writing from the Osage nation, states that the Camanche Indians, now in Council with the Osage, told the latter that the Spaniards, (meaning the Mexicans, we presume), had advanced them large sums of money, and made many presents of mules, as payment for murdering the Americans who travelled along the road, and destroying their property.
In order to stimulate them to this work, large rewards were liberally paid for every scalp and oxtail which the Camanches brought in. It was therefore their intention to take their old stands on both sides of the Arkansas river early in the spring.
DEATH OF HON. SILAS WRIGHT.—The New York papers of Saturday bring us the painful intelligence of the sudden decease of the Hon. Silas Wright, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the present day, and one who enjoyed the confidence of his friends in an eminent degree, and the respect of all parties. He expired in a apoplectic fit, in the 53rd year of his age, at his residence in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, on Friday morning. Few men have closed a long and active political life with so enviable a reputation. He received the gubernatorial honor of his native State, and was for many years its representative in the U. S. Senate. In every public situation he discharged his duties with honor and ability.

From California.
Arrival of General Kearney.—Col. Fremont's Return under Arms—Oregon Emigrants—The Indians all Quiet—Col. Mason Left in Command—Out Pacific Squadron.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.
By the Western Mail we learn that Gen. Kearney and suite arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday last, the 25th inst. Col. Fremont and his party were left at the Kansas, and will arrive in the next boat that comes down.
Gen. Kearney left California on his homeward route on the 18th June. He was accompanied by his personal staff and several discharged volunteers, formerly belonging to the Mormon Battalion, and his whole party numbered from fifty to sixty persons.
Col. Fremont, being under arrest, and ordered home for charges of disobedience of orders, left California with his party about the same time that Gen. Kearney did, and was but a short distance in his rear during the entire journey, and reached Fort Leavenworth before the General's departure for St. Louis. Gen. K. arrived at the fort on Sunday week, the 22d inst., having made the entire trip in the very short space of sixty-five days. He chose the South Pass for his route, and had many obstacles to encounter, as the snow on the mountains was very deep, and the track in many places almost impossible.
Neither party experienced any difficulty from the Indians—on the contrary, they were very quiet, and evinced no hostile disposition whatever.
Major Cook and Judge Bryant, who were of the returned party, state that all the trains of emigrants now on the way to Oregon, were severely met. They were progressing fluently—stood the fatigues of the journey well, and had abundance of provisions.
When Gen. Kearney and his party left California every thing was in a peaceful and prosperous condition.
Col. Mason was left in command, as military Governor of the Territory.
There was quite a fleet of the coast of California, consisting of the seventy four gun ship Columbus, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Bidlee; the frigate Congress 44; the three sloops of war, Portsmouth 26, the Warren 20 and Dale 16, and the storeships Lexington 8 and Erie 8. The latter was to leave in a few days with about 500 men.
The rest of the troops were divided into parties under separate commands, and stationed at different posts throughout the country, where it was deemed most advisable, either from precautionary or defensive views.
Nothing has yet transpired as to the specific nature of the charges against Lieut. Col. Fremont; but as both the commanding officer and the arrested subordinate have now returned, we shall soon have our curiosities satisfied on this head.
There seems at least for the present, to be no further feeling of resistance towards our authority in California. The civil officers elected under the provisional government are executing their duties with Anglo-Saxon honesty and directness, and present so new a phrase of justice to the native inhabitants that they are delighted.
From the N. O. Bulletin, 23d ult.
From Brazos, Monterey and Rio Grande.
By the arrival here yesterday of the schooner Visiter, Capt. Wilson, from Brazos, the 17th inst., we have received the Matamoros Flag of the 14th inst., from which we derive the following information regarding things in that part of Mexico and its vicinity.
It appears that the roads between Monterey and Camargo are becoming more and more infested with irregular cavalry and guerrilla bands.
On the 20th July an express mail wagon for Monterey, with an escort of seven men, under Lieut. Reynolds, was attacked ten miles from Marin by about sixty Mexicans. The mail driver succeeded in passing the ambush, and putting his horses to their speed reached in safety the encampment of a train which was coming down from Monterey. The escort was scattered by the assault, and two of the number are missing, supposed to have been killed. The horse of a third was shot under him, but he effected his escape on foot. The mail proceeded on to its destination.
The next day after the attack, a merchant's train, composed of sixty mules and several wagons, freighted with merchandise, belonging to Col. Lewis, P. Cook, Geo. N. Downes and Mr. Gleason, under a small escort of citizens, was attacked at Punta Aguda, by a large force of Mexicans, and the entire train captured. The assault was so sudden and overpowering that no resistance could be offered. The first intimation of an attack was given by a discharge of fire-arms from the thickets on each side of the road, and an immediate charge of cavalry upon the train. The train had been stopped to water and feed the animals, and to rest and refresh the escort. At the report of fire-arms, Mr. Gleason, who commanded the party, and was just mounting his horse to put the train again in motion, turned and found his train completely encompassed by Mexican cavalry, and himself and escort, only six in number, entirely cut off from it.
Mr. Coolidge informs us that Gen. Taylor was prepared for an onward march, and the general impression was, that unless peace propositions were made by Mexico, he would be on the road to San Luis by the 1st of September.
The troops at Monterey and Saltillo were in excellent health. Likewise those at the Mier encampment.
POTATO ROT.—The New York Courier says that this disease has made its appearance in Westchester county, in that State; it is said also to be somewhat prevalent on Long Island.
The Dayton (Ohio) Journal, of Aug. 27, says: A gentleman from Salem, in this county, informs us that three-fourths of the potato crop in that neighborhood has been destroyed by rot.

THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, September 4, 1847.
V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office, No. 150 N. 5th Street, New York, N. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and accept for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising.
E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, San Philadelphia, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.
FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
WRIG Nominations.
For Governor,
Gen. JAMES IRVIN.
For Canal Commissioner,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.
HOVER'S LEX.—A fresh supply of Hover's celebrated ink, in bottles of all sizes, has been received and can be had at H. Messer's store.
FRUIT.—Peaches and other fruit, though abundant in this place, have not done so well on hills and high ground generally. Last year peaches in this place ripened about ten days earlier, and were not only larger, but of much better flavor.
The late arrivals show a still further decline in the price of breadstuffs. The harvests throughout Europe are abundant.
THE PROCESSION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The procession of the Sons of Temperance, at Sellersburg, came off on Thursday last. A large number of the order, and others, from this place, were in attendance, accompanied with the Sunbury Band, which, together with the Band from Millinburg, discoursed sweet music. The procession assembled in the new church, when the ladies of Sellersburg, through the Rev. Mr. Weiser, presented the order of that place with a handsome Bible, accompanied with a neat address, which was accepted on their behalf by the Rev. Mr. Crever, who also eloquently addressed the audience, on the subject of Temperance. The Sons of Temperance will have a procession at Danville, on the 10th inst. A large number are expected to attend.
DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT.—The death of this eminent statesman, in the vigor of his life and intellect, has every where been received with the most profound regret. There are few men who have taken a more active part in political life, and who had fewer personal enemies than Silas Wright. He possessed a mind of uncommon vigor, and an intellect that shone forth on all occasions, and equal to every emergency. His amiable disposition and unassuming manners made him many warm personal friends, even among his political opponents. The Baltimore convention, it will be recollected, tendered him the nomination of Vice President, which he immediately declined by telegraph, when Mr. Dallas was nominated in his stead. He was afterwards nominated for Governor of New York, which he only accepted after repeated refusals, to gratify his friends.
GEN. PAREDES.—The landing of Gen. Paredes at Vera Cruz, and his escape through that city on his way to Mexico, created no little excitement and mortification among our military in that city.
Gen. Paredes, it will be recollected, about two years since, at the head of the Mexican Army at San Luis Potosi, revolted and marched against Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, and drove him into exile. Santa Anna, about a year since, returned to Mexico, overthrew Paredes who had been elected President, and exiled him in return. Paredes is most probably on his way now to take his turn at the game of revolution and Presidential making. Mexico is undoubtedly the greatest country for revolutions of government, that ever existed. They think no more of getting up a revolution for the purpose of deposing one President and setting up another, than we do of getting up a political meeting to nominate a candidate. What effect the presence of Gen. Paredes will have in Mexico, is a matter of speculation. Some say it will prolong the war, others, that it will be favorable to its conclusion. We are inclined to the latter opinion. Paredes is something of a monarchist, and has but a poor opinion of his countrymen for self-government, and expressed himself to that effect on his return passage to the captain of the vessel. The foreign governments, whose commerce is severely suffering on account of the war, are anxious for its conclusion. Paredes, who has but little to hope for in a fight with Scott or Taylor, or a revolution in Mexico, will throw his influence in that way, especially as he has no love for Santa Anna, who is at the head of the war party.
THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.—The President has called for five new regiments of troops: Two regiments from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana. These troops are to be raised and put into service as soon as possible.

RHODE ISLAND, on Tuesday, elected a democratic member of Congress. This is a Democratic gain. The district was represented in the last Congress by Lemuel H. Arnold, whig. Rhode Island is thus thrown out of the account—the delegation being equally divided—in case the election of President should go into the House.
REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—Santa Anna was landed at Vera Cruz by a British steamer, on the 14th of August, 1846, and Gen. Paredes on the 14th of August, 1847.
SEÑOR ANTOCHA, who was in the Custom House, and Mr. Clark, the officer of the port at Vera Cruz, have been dismissed on account of the admission of Paredes.
THE TRIAL OF PROFESSOR MCLINTOCK and others, for riot, closed on Saturday last, at Carlisle. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty in the case of the Professor, but twelve of the negroes named in the indictment were convicted. Professor McClintock, it is said, is an abolitionist. Some of the testimony was certainly very strong against him.
COL. MAY.—This gallant officer passed through Harrisburg last week, on his way to Carlisle, where he is to establish a school for Cavalry.
MORE TROOPS TO BE RAISED.—At the request of Jefferson Davis, the President has authorized the raising of five companies of Riflemen in Mississippi, to serve during the war.
MISSOURI SENATORS.—During the twenty-seven years that Missouri has had an existence as a State, she has been represented in the United States Senate by but five individuals. Of these Col. Benton has been Senator for the whole time. The others are David Barton, Alexander Buckner, Louis F. Linn and David R. Atchinson—Col. Benton's term will expire in 1851, and Judge Atchinson's in 1849. A Senator is to be elected at the next session of the Legislature.
TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of the Guadalupe.
Flour and Grain Markets. Prices still down—Harvests good—Cotton Market Firm—Very Important Intelligence to the Commercial Community—Another Money Crisis in England.
NEW YORK, August 29, 10 o'clock, A. M.
The new steamship Guadalupe, Capt. Hoeken, arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing dates to the afternoon of the 14th.
FOUR AND GRAIN.—Liverpool, Aug. 14th.—The weather has been unfavorable, and a slight reaction has taken place in the corn market, but prices again gave way.
For the last three days the weather has been very fine and the harvesting, which has been partially suspended, has been recommenced with activity, with every prospect of abundant crops. The large amount of foreign grain received since Monday, has also affected the market, and with a great pressure in the money market, speculation has almost ceased.
BY THE PILOT LINE.—By the Pilot Line last night we received English papers, from which we make the following Summary:
The news is of the greatest importance to the commercial community. There is another financial crisis in England, and several very extensive failures have taken place. Prices of course are down.
The total amount of the liabilities of the various firms whose failures have been reported on the Corn Exchange, London, during the last pressure, was estimated at £1,300,000, or about \$6,500,000.
Throughout the history of Europe there never existed similar examples of so many sovereigns threatening to resign their thrones as at the present moment. No fewer than three or four potentates are declared to entertain serious intentions of abdicating their power and authority. The autocrat of Russia intends to return to Italy. The Prince of Orange talks of resigning the crown of Holland. The King of the Belgians was affected in the same way; and the Queen of Spain has expressed her resolute determination to abdicate her throne.
The elections for the English, Irish and Scotch boroughs are now concluded. There are yet a few of the counties undecided. The Liberal party has gained 49 votes, which gives Lord Russell 98 votes on a division.
Great mortality prevails this year in Galicia among the peasants and the lower classes. In the district of Wadowitz, about 40,000 persons have died within a short time.
PAREDES' LANDING.—If it be true, as stated, that the captain of the British steamship was acquainted with the true name and character of Paredes, it will remain for him to explain how and why he, as a neutral, introduced so decided an enemy into a country with which we are at war. The Union says that while on board the ship—
"He spoke freely of Santa Anna's want of energy, ability, and principles, and declared that unfortunate Mexico would have to throw herself into the arms of America, or of some European power. This last allusion is suspicious. Paredes is a monarchist—a friend of a foreign monarch, there is some reason to believe; and his presence in Mexico, if it looks to any change, looks rather abroad than to America, for the change of her rulers."
It appears from the Vera Cruz letter, that when Paredes entered that city, he was recognized by two or three persons—an inspector at the gate, and by Señor Antocha, who attempted justification for his silence upon the same excuse, that though he was an American citizen, yet he was no spy! The fact is, that Paredes scarcely remained ten minutes in the city, and went off without the knowledge of Colonel Wilson, or any of the military officers. He returns to Mexico under the general amnesty recently granted to political offenders.
BRIGADIER GENERAL.
Ms. Editor.—As a number of persons I been named as candidates for Brigadier General permit me to recommend Capt. JACOB H. MELI, of Union county, for that office. Was a man for that office should have seen some vice, and as the Captain served three years in last war, as a captain of a company at Mt. Hook and other places, and will tree an enemy's least with the same fearless intrepidity, we think he is just the man for a Brigadier General.
MANY OF PERS.
Assembly.
FOR THE AMERICA.
Ms. Editor.—In looking over the paper, I seem a number of communications, recommending various persons as candidates for the Legislature. My object is not to say anything against them, permit me to recommend to the democratic vote of this county, Mr. W. M. L. DEWART, candidate for Assembly. Major Dewart is a citizen of popular manners, and has the way to make an able and efficient member, and no doubt discharge the duties of that station credit to himself, and entire satisfaction to his constituents.
JACKSON

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
TUESDAY, Aug. 31.
GRAIN.—Small parcels of Southern red Wheat have been made at \$1 25 a \$1 24. Penna. yellow Corn 75c; Oats, Penna. old 50c; and new 44 a 45c; Southern new 39 a 43c.
WHISKEY is dull at 28c in bbls.
BALTIMORE MARKET.
Office of the Baltimore American, Aug. 30.
GRAIN.—There was a fair supply of Wheat at market to-day, and prices declined. On Saturday there were sales of good to prime reds at 110a116 cts., and to day the same descriptions sold at 109a119 cts. We quote white Wheat at 104a105 cts., and family flour white at 150a 125 cts.
Sales of white Corn at 70a72 cts. No sales of yellow.
We quote Oats at 33a35 cts. for Md., and 35a 27 cts. for Virginia.
WHISKEY.—There is a very limited demand. Holders ask 27 cts. for hhds. and 27a28 cts. for bbls.
FOR THE AMERICAN.
Ms. Editor.—I believe it is pretty well settled that our next Commissioner is to be from the Mahonys, and we have therefore the names of several candidates, who are all good men. Upper Mahony has named Mr. Hoffa, Lower, Mr. Albert, and Little Mahony Jacob Baker. Now we think no part of the county has stronger claims than Little Mahony. This township has never had but one officer, and that was a commissioner, some ten or twelve years ago. Mr. Baker, who is the candidate, is well known to the democracy of the county. He has always been a firm, unswerving democrat. He is also a farmer, and besides, a mechanic, acquainted with business, and well knows how to discharge the duties of the office. Tax payers are interested in having business men as commissioners, and we trust the delegates will not fail to put him in nomination.
NORTHUMBERLAND.
FOR THE AMERICAN.
Ms. Editor.—As I was much pleased with a communication in the Sunbury Gazette, recommending Mr. Christian Albert, of Lower Mahony for County Commissioner. I have been long an intimate acquainted with Mr. Albert, and take much pleasure in subscribing to the sentiments of that communication. The commission era office is one of great importance, in which every taxpayer in the county is interested, and those who are entrusted by the people to select candidates for their support, should, in discharging the important trust committed to them, a ways be particularly cautious to select such candidates for commissioner, as are well qualified to discharge the duties of that office; and as Lower Mahony is clearly entitled to the commission this time, I hope the delegation will select M. Albert. He possesses all the qualifications required to make a good commissioner, having been considerable experience in the business affairs of the county; and if he is intrusted with that office the people will find him to be an honorable and faithful officer.
BRIGADIER GENERAL.
Ms. Editor.—As there will be an election here on the 14th day of September, to elect a Brigadier General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Robert H. Hammond, permit me to recommend Maj. WILLIAM L. DEWART, Sunbury, for that office. Major Dewart has considerable experience in military matters, as if elected, would make an excellent officer.
BRIGADIER GENERAL.
Ms. Editor.—Permit us, through your paper to say something in reference to the military election to be held in September. It is important that the vacant Brigadier Generalship should be filled by a man of energy and military spirit. It is evident, that the lack of discipline, and the inordinance manifested by the militia of our Brig (or at least of our Battalion), require a determined mind to improve and quell. Therefore, we pleasure in recommending Col. AMOS E. KA as a man in every respect qualified for the responsible station to which his claims and merits unquestionably entitle him. If elected, there is one would be more active or would take a deep interest in improving the discipline of the Brig and under his supervision the militia system of our section of country would soon show equal the dignity that belongs to the name.
A GOODLY PORTION OF THE 1st BATTALION
BRIGADIER GENERAL.
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