

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we have been unable to devote as much attention to our paper this week as common.

What has become of the "Wilmot proviso"? The Commercial has not said a word about it since the Taylor fever broke out.

More Troops Called For.

The President has called for six thousand more volunteers, and we are stated in some of the papers that two companies are to be raised from this State, and some say ten.

Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, has called another session of the Legislature, that authority may be immediately given for the organization of a second State Convention.

The "writing editor of the Observer," begs leave to inform the "writing editor of the Gazette" that when he makes a statement of a fact which he personally cognizes.

Full returns of the election in Virginia for members of Congress have not yet been received. So far as heard from, the returns indicate a whig gain of three or four members.

The Administration, Gen. Taylor and the Gazette. It is amusing to observe the labored attempts of our contemporaries of the Gazette to escape from their position as opponents of the present war with Mexico.

Another Editor to Embarrass Gen. Taylor. In a letter from Gen. Taylor to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated Camargo, August 14, 1846, he says:

My real feelings impel me to say, that I do not desire nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. Your letter finds me no aspirant for that office, and the agitation of such a question, in my present responsible position is yet a more serious cause of regret.

The Commercial Advertiser, together with a number of other whig and Native American papers, since the battle of Buena Vista, have raised his name for the Presidency.

Next come to the time when it was proposed to send a Legation to Mexico, and which our neighbors are of opinion was for the purpose of injuring Gen. Taylor.

We next come to the time when it was proposed to send a Legation to Mexico, and which our neighbors are of opinion was for the purpose of injuring Gen. Taylor.

Now to show how utterly unfounded this allegation is, let us refer back a few months before the breaking out of the war and trace events up to the present time.

As early as October 4th, 1845, we find Col. Taylor, a Brigadier General by brevet, in command of the Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi, writing to the War Department and urging the necessity of his being allowed to take possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande by a forward movement to the bank of said river.

Well, the Administration, confiding in his judgment, acceded to his wish, and the Army was concentrated on the banks of the Rio Grande. This is clear evidence of an "ill-suppressed dislike" on the part of the Administration toward him, truly!

Now to show how utterly unfounded this allegation is, let us refer back a few months before the breaking out of the war and trace events up to the present time.

As early as October 4th, 1845, we find Col. Taylor, a Brigadier General by brevet, in command of the Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi, writing to the War Department and urging the necessity of his being allowed to take possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande by a forward movement to the bank of said river.

Well, the Administration, confiding in his judgment, acceded to his wish, and the Army was concentrated on the banks of the Rio Grande. This is clear evidence of an "ill-suppressed dislike" on the part of the Administration toward him, truly!

Now to show how utterly unfounded this allegation is, let us refer back a few months before the breaking out of the war and trace events up to the present time.

As early as October 4th, 1845, we find Col. Taylor, a Brigadier General by brevet, in command of the Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi, writing to the War Department and urging the necessity of his being allowed to take possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande by a forward movement to the bank of said river.

Well, the Administration, confiding in his judgment, acceded to his wish, and the Army was concentrated on the banks of the Rio Grande. This is clear evidence of an "ill-suppressed dislike" on the part of the Administration toward him, truly!

Now to show how utterly unfounded this allegation is, let us refer back a few months before the breaking out of the war and trace events up to the present time.

As early as October 4th, 1845, we find Col. Taylor, a Brigadier General by brevet, in command of the Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi, writing to the War Department and urging the necessity of his being allowed to take possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande by a forward movement to the bank of said river.

Well, the Administration, confiding in his judgment, acceded to his wish, and the Army was concentrated on the banks of the Rio Grande. This is clear evidence of an "ill-suppressed dislike" on the part of the Administration toward him, truly!

Now to show how utterly unfounded this allegation is, let us refer back a few months before the breaking out of the war and trace events up to the present time.

As early as October 4th, 1845, we find Col. Taylor, a Brigadier General by brevet, in command of the Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi, writing to the War Department and urging the necessity of his being allowed to take possession of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande by a forward movement to the bank of said river.

Well, the Administration, confiding in his judgment, acceded to his wish, and the Army was concentrated on the banks of the Rio Grande. This is clear evidence of an "ill-suppressed dislike" on the part of the Administration toward him, truly!

because the President did not recall Taylor and put Scott in his place. Then they asserted that the Administration was "jealous" of Gen. Scott, as they now affirm it is of Gen. Taylor. Then they hoped to use Gen. Scott as an "available" candidate for the Presidency—now they propose to sacrifice Scott, in the hopes that Taylor will be more "available."

Then followed a series of events on the Rio Grande, and ultimately the march to Monterey, its investment, and surrender to our arms. Now, although the terms of capitulation did not entirely meet the approbation of the Administration, nothing that in the least could be construed into a censure, escaped from that quarter.

On the 11th of October, on the receipt of the news of the fall of Monterey, the Union said, and we may as well remark here that it was responded to by the Democratic press generally, that:

"Our army has again covered itself with glory. It has driven the Mexicans from their strong entrenchments, on very precipitous heights, on both sides of the Rio del Tigre—storming them in the face of the enemy and their guns—beating an army of double their own force, as has been estimated—and after four days' fighting, and driving the enemy from one entrenchment after another, and from street to street, compelling them to surrender Monterey, with all its supplies of ammunition, provisions, &c., and cannon, with a very small exception."

Neither army is to pass a specified line—which is perhaps nearly half way between Monterey and Saltillo—under eight weeks. But this armistice, in the first place, does not embrace other lines of operations, and secondly, it subjects to capture, and to the orders and instructions of the two governments. The army is worthy of all praise for the gallantry and skill which have been displayed by our officers and troops, both volunteers and regulars.

Now see what a contrast there is in the language of the two extracts—the above from the organ of those who, to use the language of the Gazette, had "a secret, ill-suppressed dislike—a privily concealed determination to injure and destroy General Taylor," and the following from a paper that, at late, in concert with its echo here, would make it appear that they, and they alone, are the exclusive friends of the war, and protectors and defenders of Gen. Taylor's reputation and honor at home.

By saying that the U. S. Gazette supposed when the extract quoted was wrote, that the capitulation at Monterey was dictated by the cabinet at Washington. But this makes no difference, as our neighbors of the Gazette will not pretend to say that what would not be right in Gen. Taylor. "The extract is a commentary on the one above quoted, and is as follows:

"The above is from the extra of the Washington Union. The italics in it are not ours. It is singular, that after so triumphant a cause, General Taylor should bring so IMPOTENT AND UNSATISFACTORY A CONCLUSION TO HIS OPERATIONS, and we should be inclined to CENSURE CONDUCT which permitted a large army, with its leader, to depart in safety, well supplied with arms and cannon, without the execution, even of a promise not to fight again, were we not made certain by circumstances, and the above semi-official announcement, that Gen. Taylor acted not according to his own judgment, but in accordance with the orders of the cabinet at Washington; which, being alarmed at the frightful excesses of the war, it deliberately and richly rewarded upon, is now seeking to purchase peace, (if almost ANY) TERMS. It is evident that Gen. Taylor could soon have captured the army of Ampudia, and so deprived it of the opportunity of being arrayed again in opposition to our arms; and it is absurd to suppose he would have made such conditions as have been mentioned, and added the counter armistice of eight weeks in duration, after so much hard fighting, and the loss of so many valuable officers and men.

Amputia himself, proposed capitulation, and the Government in its extreme desire to secure peace, has humpered Gen. Taylor, as to oblige him to leave the advantage with the enemy. Should the ill-judged mercy of the cabinet fall of its intended effect, as it most certainly will, Gen. Taylor will be obliged to encounter the same army at St. Luis Potosi, whether it will go!"

These extracts, we take it, speak the sentiments of the two parties in regard to General Taylor then. The one of warm approval, the other of "censure" and condemnation.

We next come to the time when it was proposed to send a Legation to Mexico, and which our neighbors are of opinion was for the purpose of injuring Gen. Taylor.

Well, if such is evidence that the Administration was inimical to Gen. Taylor, then we have double evidence that the whig party ought to be classed in the same category. It cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers how clamorous the whigs were because Gen. Scott was not sent to succeed him in command of the Army immediately after the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Then the Administration was denounced without stint or mercy for not doing—superceding him in command—what they are now so loud in accusing it of attempting to do. Verily is that here consistency, with a vengeance! That many as wise and experienced men as the country has ever produced, believed the project of a Lieutenant General well worthy of consideration is true. Many more dissented from it entirely. We confess we coincided with those who opposed the measure, not because, however, we thought it aimed a blow at any of the commanding officers, but because we thought it was designed to be more of an advisory, more of a diplomatic, than a military measure. We thought diplomacy ought to have ceased long ago, and powder and ball take its place. And we have no doubt it was a measure of the character we surmised—at any rate we could never construe it into evidence of hostility on the part of the Administration toward Gen. Taylor. That the whigs could do easily, is not surprising, especially now that they wish to use him as a hobby-horse to ride into power!

There are some other points in the Gazette's article we intended to notice, but our article is already too long, and we will therefore pass over them, not doubting but we will have a dozen chances to retort them hereafter.

As we expected.

The Commercial Advertiser has raised the name of Gen. Taylor at its editorial head "for President in 1848," "subject to the decision of a National Convention"—what kind of a National Convention! however the editor does not see fit to tell us. Probably it is as well that he does not, as it might involve the General in a snarl! It would be hard to unravel. For just as sure as Gen. Taylor comes before the people harnessed with the odious doctrines of whigery, by a whig national convention, just so sure he will be defeated. The day has gone by when such humbuggery will go down with the people—the scenes of 1840 and the false cry of "ruin" with which this country resounded on the repeal of the tariff of '43, the condemnation and abuse of the war in which that party has indulged, has sickened and disgusted the people so that if the whig candidate were as pure as an angel of light he could not receive the support of the masses. But the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Commercial Advertiser is the most bare-faced piece of impudence we have seen lately. No paper on our exchange list has been more violent in denouncing the war and all engaged in it, than it. None has been so loud in advocating the "Wilmot Proviso," and condemning all who differed with it on the question, and now in the face of all this, the editor boldly raises to his editorial head the name of a man who advised and importuned the War Department to let him march the Army of Occupation from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande—which we have been told by the whigs over and over again, was the immediate cause of hostilities—who is a slaveholder, a resident of a Slave State, and who from education and the force of circumstances, was in all probability in favor of the extension of slavery over any territory hereafter to be acquired from Mexico. At any rate the editors of the Commercial know nothing of Gen. Taylor's sentiments on this question, and nothing, except by hearsay, in regard to any of the leading political questions of the day. More, however, of this anon.

Mexican Tariff and the Gazette. Our federal friends up street feel a little irritated at the close corner their condemnation of the plan of the President to make the citizens of Mexico pay some of the expenses of the war, and Gen. Scott's adoption of the same plan of collecting duties in the captured port of Vera Cruz for other purposes to which we alluded to last week has placed them. We do not wonder—it is certainly a bad corner to be caught in, but then caught they are, and there they must stay. They attempt to get out, however, by asking us certain questions, to which, in the same spirit of gentlemanly courtesy they have heretofore exercised towards us when we propounded questions to them, we will answer as follows: What part of the Constitution makes "Congress a necessary party in the consummation of acts of international policy? Who shot that dog on the night of the illumination? What is meant by the cant phrase "over to Bigelow's?" Has not the "writing editor of the Gazette" in conversation in a public bar-room approved of the plan of collecting revenue from the ports of Mexico, as proposed by the President? If so, "who struck Bigelow's?" Has not the "writing editor of the Gazette" in conversation in a public bar-room approved of the plan of collecting revenue from the ports of Mexico, as proposed by the President? If so, "who struck Bigelow's?" Has not the "writing editor of the Gazette" in conversation in a public bar-room approved of the plan of collecting revenue from the ports of Mexico, as proposed by the President? If so, "who struck Bigelow's?"

Another Editor to Embarrass Gen. Taylor. In a letter from Gen. Taylor to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated Camargo, August 14, 1846, he says:

My real feelings impel me to say, that I do not desire nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. Your letter finds me no aspirant for that office, and the agitation of such a question, in my present responsible position is yet a more serious cause of regret, as TENDING TO EMBARRASS ME IN THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE EXISTING WAR."

The Commercial Advertiser, together with a number of other whig and Native American papers, since the battle of Buena Vista, have raised his name for the Presidency.

Next come to the time when it was proposed to send a Legation to Mexico, and which our neighbors are of opinion was for the purpose of injuring Gen. Taylor.

Well, if such is evidence that the Administration was inimical to Gen. Taylor, then we have double evidence that the whig party ought to be classed in the same category. It cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers how clamorous the whigs were because Gen. Scott was not sent to succeed him in command of the Army immediately after the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Then the Administration was denounced without stint or mercy for not doing—superceding him in command—what they are now so loud in accusing it of attempting to do. Verily is that here consistency, with a vengeance! That many as wise and experienced men as the country has ever produced, believed the project of a Lieutenant General well worthy of consideration is true. Many more dissented from it entirely. We confess we coincided with those who opposed the measure, not because, however, we thought it aimed a blow at any of the commanding officers, but because we thought it was designed to be more of an advisory, more of a diplomatic, than a military measure. We thought diplomacy ought to have ceased long ago, and powder and ball take its place. And we have no doubt it was a measure of the character we surmised—at any rate we could never construe it into evidence of hostility on the part of the Administration toward Gen. Taylor. That the whigs could do easily, is not surprising, especially now that they wish to use him as a hobby-horse to ride into power!

There are some other points in the Gazette's article we intended to notice, but our article is already too long, and we will therefore pass over them, not doubting but we will have a dozen chances to retort them hereafter.

As we expected.

The Commercial Advertiser has raised the name of Gen. Taylor at its editorial head "for President in 1848," "subject to the decision of a National Convention"—what kind of a National Convention! however the editor does not see fit to tell us. Probably it is as well that he does not, as it might involve the General in a snarl! It would be hard to unravel. For just as sure as Gen. Taylor comes before the people harnessed with the odious doctrines of whigery, by a whig national convention, just so sure he will be defeated. The day has gone by when such humbuggery will go down with the people—the scenes of 1840 and the false cry of "ruin" with which this country resounded on the repeal of the tariff of '43, the condemnation and abuse of the war in which that party has indulged, has sickened and disgusted the people so that if the whig candidate were as pure as an angel of light he could not receive the support of the masses. But the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Commercial Advertiser is the most bare-faced piece of impudence we have seen lately. No paper on our exchange list has been more violent in denouncing the war and all engaged in it, than it. None has been so loud in advocating the "Wilmot Proviso," and condemning all who differed with it on the question, and now in the face of all this, the editor boldly raises to his editorial head the name of a man who advised and importuned the War Department to let him march the Army of Occupation from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande—which we have been told by the whigs over and over again, was the immediate cause of hostilities—who is a slaveholder, a resident of a Slave State, and who from education and the force of circumstances, was in all probability in favor of the extension of slavery over any territory hereafter to be acquired from Mexico. At any rate the editors of the Commercial know nothing of Gen. Taylor's sentiments on this question, and nothing, except by hearsay, in regard to any of the leading political questions of the day. More, however, of this anon.

Mexican Tariff and the Gazette. Our federal friends up street feel a little irritated at the close corner their condemnation of the plan of the President to make the citizens of Mexico pay some of the expenses of the war, and Gen. Scott's adoption of the same plan of collecting duties in the captured port of Vera Cruz for other purposes to which we alluded to last week has placed them. We do not wonder—it is certainly a bad corner to be caught in, but then caught they are, and there they must stay. They attempt to get out, however, by asking us certain questions, to which, in the same spirit of gentlemanly courtesy they have heretofore exercised towards us when we propounded questions to them, we will answer as follows: What part of the Constitution makes "Congress a necessary party in the consummation of acts of international policy? Who shot that dog on the night of the illumination? What is meant by the cant phrase "over to Bigelow's?" Has not the "writing editor of the Gazette" in conversation in a public bar-room approved of the plan of collecting revenue from the ports of Mexico, as proposed by the President? If so, "who struck Bigelow's?" Has not the "writing editor of the Gazette" in conversation in a public bar-room approved of the plan of collecting revenue from the ports of Mexico, as proposed by the President? If so, "who struck Bigelow's?" Has not the "writing editor of the Gazette" in conversation in a public bar-room approved of the plan of collecting revenue from the ports of Mexico, as proposed by the President? If so, "who struck Bigelow's?"

Another Editor to Embarrass Gen. Taylor. In a letter from Gen. Taylor to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated Camargo, August 14, 1846, he says:

My real feelings impel me to say, that I do not desire nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. Your letter finds me no aspirant for that office, and the agitation of such a question, in my present responsible position is yet a more serious cause of regret, as TENDING TO EMBARRASS ME IN THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE EXISTING WAR."

Soon after the nomination of Gen. Irwin by the whigs, we made a statement on the authority of several Democratic papers that he voted while a member of Congress for a tax on tea and coffee, the country being at peace. The Gazette denied it, and called upon us to retract. We responded that, not having the documents ourselves, if they would furnish them, we would examine, and if we found we were misled by our contemporaries, we would cheerfully make the amende honorable. They have neither furnished the proof or alluded to the matter since. We now copy the following for the purpose of again calling their attention to it, as well as several other matters. It is from the Doylestown Democrat:

James Irwin—His Vote in Congress. A reference to the journals of Congress, will show that James Irwin, the Federal nominee for Governor, voted, while a member of Congress, for a batch of measures of the most dangerous and anti-republican character—measures which would cause the honest friends of the Commonwealth to shun him as they would the pestilence. We will now more fully give the facts—hereafter we will comment upon them as their enormity demands—and we call upon our brethren of the press throughout the State to do likewise:

On the 6th day of August, 1841, James Irwin voted for the bill incorporating that great BARRISTOR MONSTRUM, "The Fiscal Bank of the United States."—[See Journal H. R. 1st session, 27th Congress, page 325.

After the veto of that bill, James Irwin again voted for its passage, on the 10th September, 1841.—[See same Journal, same session, page 512.

On the 18th of August, 1841, James Irwin voted for the passage of that infamous of all infamous laws ever enacted in this country, THE BANKRUPT LAW.—[See same Journal, same session, 378.

Same volume, page 380, exhibits the vote of James Irwin against reconsidering the vote by which the Bankrupt law was passed.

On the 17th of January, 1842, James Irwin voted against the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.—[See Journal H. R. 2d session, 27th Congress, page 214.

On the 8th September, 1841, James Irwin voted against exempting SALT from duty.—[See Journal, 1st session, 27th Congress page 471.

On the same day James Irwin opposed the vote on making sugar rases of duty, although his votes before and after said vote indicate his presence.

On the proposition reported by the Committee of the whole to strike out the section of the tariff which taxed tea and coffee 20 per cent., a vote was taken on the 15th July, 1842, and although James Irwin's name is recorded on the list of yeas and nays immediately before and immediately after said vote, it is missing on the vote to strike out the tax on tea and coffee.—[See Journal H. R. 2d session, 27th Congress, page 1099.]

The proposition to strike out the tax on tea and coffee, was DEFEATED, and it accordingly remained in the bill as it went over to the Senate. For that bill, thus containing a section to TAX TEA AND COFFEE, James Irwin voted.—[See Journal H. R. 2d session, 27th Congress, page 1108.

The clause in the bill taxing tea and coffee which John Tyler vetoed, and for which James Irwin voted, as referred to by page 1108 was in the following words:

"SECTION 10. And be it further enacted, that on all articles not heretofore enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Among the articles "not heretofore enumerated or provided for," were TEA and COFFEE.

The people may rely upon the truth of the statement contained in the above record.—THE FEDERALISTS DARE NOT DENY THEIR TRUTH!! We dare them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is an important class of diseases in which, Mercurial and Coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is in these organs that the mercurial and coleridge's Serpentina Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful and salutary influence.

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead!!! Just received at the New Jew Store, No. 1, Flamingo Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which, having been bought at extremely low prices and the subscribers having encountered neither perils by sea or land, in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, can and will be sold at cheap—no to say a little cheaper—than any other Jew or Granite Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of:

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Flamingo Block, State Street.

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD. JUST received at the cash and ready pay store two cases of the latest styles Muslin Prints and a Scotch Gingham, Print, s, Kentucky Jeans, Summer Suit, Ribbons, etc., for sale cheap as the cheapest, by P. ARBUCKLE, No. 3, Perry Block, Erie, May 1, 1847.

THE SNAITHS, on commission and for sale by P. ARBUCKLE, No. 3, Perry Block, Erie, May 1, 1847.

GROCERIES.—A good assortment of Dry Goods, on commission and for sale at the cash and ready pay store, No. 3, Perry Block, Erie, May 1, 1847.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! EARLY AS THE EARLIEST! and CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! For further particulars enquire at MEYER'S, No. 1, Reed House, April 28, 1847.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT are this day in the receipt of 10 packages of Fancy Dress Goods, together with Dress Silks, some of which are rich, Burgundy Plaids, the set flowered Lawns, Mull and Mourning do., with a lot of almost every kind, in advance of a very large quantity to be here in a few days.

SHAWLS.—The China Cape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bohaz and Zephus, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S. GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in the market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.

DOZ. Parasols, Parasolists and Shades, of various different manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by the Eagle.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT. HATS.—A good assortment of Hats, of all kinds, including the latest styles, just opened by the Eagle.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT. DRESS SILKS.—A fine selection of Ribbons, just opened at the corner opposite the Eagle.

AGAIN HERE WE COME, WITH A LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE LADIES' DRESS GOODS, ever offered in this market, consisting in part 50 patterns Dress Silks of all colors, embracing Colored and Plaid and Striped Pough do, Silk, Brocade, Gros de Swiss, Satins of all colors, SHAWLS of all kinds, such as Silk, Crap, Barrage, Tibbet, Mous de Laine, Brocade, &c.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT. GLOVES AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS, No. 1, 1847.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS. THE 1st Battalion 10th Regiment P. M. will meet for review and inspection, in Erie, on Monday the 10th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Regimental Barracks in North East.

MILITARY NOTICE. NINTH Company, First Battalion, 10th Regiment P. M. is ordered to meet for review and inspection, in Erie, on Monday the 10th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Regimental Barracks in North East.

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AND Dealers in Ledge and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandise.

A Card to the Ladies. MRS. WARD respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity that she has just received from the SPRING FASHIONS OF MILLINERY, &c., a very beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of French Artificial Flowers, all of which she is pleased to show to her customers and friends at her residence on Sixth Street, a few doors East of Messrs. Gowdy & Vincent's Store.

WESTERN HOTEL. JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious house, situated at the Eight Street Canal Basin. This location renders it a desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal.

ROCKET BOOK LOST. WAS LOST on Monday, the 26th inst., between Erie and the Tavern of James Brawley, in Harborcock, a Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing one hundred and thirty five dollars in bills—one \$20 bill, three or four \$10 bills, and the balance in \$5's—names of banks not recollectable. Said book also contained a note drawn by A. Soule, for \$10, payable in lumber deliverable to W. W. Loomis, Erie; together with other papers of no value except to the owner. Any person who has found the book, or the contents in the North East, or to this office, will be liberally rewarded.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK.—Sight Drafts from New York for western funds for sale