monuments—I think it was one of the Duke of Buckingham in Henry VII's Chapel. It struck me so forcibly that I believe I have retained it.

Dubius non impobus vixi.
Incertus mortior non perturbatus;
Dee omnipotenti,
Benevolentissimo, Omnipotenti,
Ens Entium
Miserere mei!

The glory of London are its parks and greens which compare nearly with half this vast city. Too much cannot be said in praise of these. They are beautiful, not like! I have had far more gratification here than from anything I have seen of stone or brick.

This too may be said to the credit of London, that it is the best paved, the best lighted, and probably the best watered and the best drained city in the world.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

New destination of Gen Taylor's force—Advance on San Luis Potosi Countermanded.

By the arrival at New Orleans on the 5th inst. of the steamship Telegraph, from Brazos on the 1st inst, the Commercial Times has received important news from Gen. Taylor's headquarters, and several military posts on the line of the Rio Grande.

It appears that the plan of the campaign has been entirely changed from what was understood to be the arrangement three, some weeks ago, viz: the simultaneous advance of Generals Worth and Taylor on the cities of Mexico and San Luis respectively. No advance is to be made by General Taylor, and the troops under his lieut. are in the valley of the Rio Grande, and thence to Saltillo, than is necessary to keep open the communication.

The editor of the Matamoras Flag, of which we have numbers to the 28th ult., speculates upon the reversal of the plan of the *modus operandi* of our military plan:

"The grand base of all future operations is issued, and published to the world, that Mexico, where Gen. Scott now is, with a force sufficient to make a demonstration in any direction in his immediate vicinity.

"Gen. Scott at the capital, with our troops posted at Quaretaro, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Guadalajara—Gen. Worth, eastern border firmly in our possession—New Mexico and California ours, and all the parts of the country peaceably in our possession—Mexico will be as completely in our possession as it ever can be, unless it be enslaved, and we must begin to consider the results which are to follow, from the occupation of the country by the American arms."

The Commercial Times says:—How far the recent intelligence from the capital, when it arrives at Washington, may operate on the cabinet towards a still further change, may be conjectured. We suppose that the troops now embarking at the Brazos for Vera Cruz, will be ordered to suspend their march forward, to await the issue of the negotiations which may be now pending.

We take the following summary of military news from the Flag of the 28th ult., which we find to agree with an order of Gen. Taylor's, dated camp near Monterey, Aug. 16.

"The Indiana regiment, Col. Gorman, and the Ohio, Col. Mansfield, under Brig. Gen. Lane—the Massachusetts regiment Col. Wright, and the 13th regular infantry, Colonel Echols, together with Ridgely's light battery, under Brig. Gen. Cushing—will proceed immediately to Vera Cruz.

Col. Hays' Texas regiment is also ordered to Vera Cruz. It has not yet made its appearance on the Rio Grande, but it is looked for daily, and will probably arrive at the Brazos before the other troops have embarked.

Gen. Wool's command, to remain at Saltillo, will consist of the Virgin ia, North Carolina, and 2d Mississippi regiments of Volunteers, and Major Chevallie's three companies of Texas Rangers.

A correspondent of the N. O. National, writing from the Brazos, Aug. 29th, makes the whole force now or about to be at Vera Cruz, Of this force, it takes 5,508 for garrisons, escorts, &c., leaving but 3,832 to proceed to Vera Cruz.

Some ten or a dozen cases of yellow fever are reported at Brazos, and several persons have died. The fever is developed on board vessels from New Orleans.

Gen. Taylor will probably leave Monterey on a visit to his family in Louisiana, before the first of October next, unless the War Department should send despatches to the contrary, considering it inexpedient for him to absent himself from the army.

The rainy season has fairly set in, and a plentiful shower drenches the earth every day.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.—The Editor of the Democrat, in arowing himself in favor of conquering and annexing all of Mexico, has merely adopted what is now understood to be the object of this war and the cherished hope of the present administration. After protesting that the war was not waged for conquest, the editor of the Governmental Journal has grown bolder than he formerly was, and declared that if we donot subjugate and annex Mexico the war will prove an "utter failure," and all the victories we have gained will only render us ridiculous in the opinion of the world. Inordinate ambition has driven our neighbor of the Democrat, emboldened by the example of the Government editor, have taken the same ground, until it can scarcely be doubted that it is the intention or a large proportion of the Locofoco party to act Texas, Taylor, Worth, Calhoun, Mexico, with all the vile, ignorant, and lawless population, amounting to seven or eight million of souls! This infamous scheme of conquest and appropriation, of national wrong and robbery—the most magnificent, grand, and Heroic-like robbery scheme that ever disgraced a Government professing to respect the principles of honest and justice—is gaining ground alarmingly in high and low Locofoco quarters, and it cannot longer be doubted that a hot and perilous struggle will be made to accomplish it.

We know that the magnitude of this scheme will cause many persons to doubt whether it is seriously entertained by the Administration. We do not pretend to say that Mr. Polk has all along had his eyes fixed on such an enterprise, although there are many circumstances which strongly sustain the supposition, and it has long been secretly entertained by the Administration. Our rulers begin to despair of bringing Mexico to adopt the terms they wish her to accept, and being unwilling to relinquish any portion of the conquests made by our armies, have probably concluded that the best method will be to continue all of the territory and hold military possession of it until the people of the United States can be induced to favor the annexation of the whole of Mexico.

[Louisville Journal.

SHUNK'S PRINCIPLES.

It has been often questioned whether Gov. Shunk has any principles, so cautious is he in expressing any opinion upon a mooted point that invokes the welfare of the community. But if he is unwilling to expose the views entertained by him, we have them shadowed forth by his son-in-law, the Hon. Charles Brown, in his speech at the Reading demonstration—The Journal says:

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Brown took strong grounds against the charter of any bank, no matter how imperatively demanded by the wants of the business community. He also expressed himself opposed to the RENEWAL OF THE CHARTERS OF THE BANKS NOW IN EXISTENCE. In relation to the Tariff, he remarked that he was OPPOSED TO the act of 1842—1846, or ANY OTHER TARIFF—thus taking decided FREE-TRADE GROUND. He was also opposed to corporations for whatever purposes erected! More agrarian doctrines we never heard, proceed from any source.

We presume that Mr. Brown, being so nearly allied to the Executive, was outexpressly to shadow forth the views of Gov. Shunk on the subject. Any thing known to the contrary, he did it faithfully. The people of Pennsylvania, therefore, who are in favor of encouraging manufactures which afford a home market, and give employment to the PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES, can see the views entertained by Gov. Shunk, and the policy that will govern his administration in case of his re-election, and "govern themselves accordingly."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The Locos are attempting to make out that the recent act of the *modus operandi* of our military plan:

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[Louisville Journal.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, Sept. 17, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

CITY AGENCY.—V. B. PALMER, Esq. at the corner of Chestnut & Third street, *Philadelphia*; 160 Nassau street *New York*; and South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, *Baltimore*, and E.W. CARR, Esq. 'on Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock sts. and 84 & 86 Fourth st. Philada are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions at the "Star" and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.
FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM R. SADLER.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM McSHERRY.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JACOB KING.
FOR AUDITOR,
AMOS W. MAGINLY.
FOR DIRECTOR,
THOMAS CHALFANT.
FOR TREASURER,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

Voters of Adams County,

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk recommended the REPEAL OF THE TARIFF of 1842, and approved the British Free-trade Tariff of 1846, by which American industry must be brought into unequal competition with foreign cheap labor.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk, by suppressing the power delegated by the Constitution to Congress alone, has involved the country in an UNNECESSARY WAR, waged for the dismemberment of a sister Republic, and the propagation of Slavery over Freemen.

REMEMBER, that James M. Polk gave orders to the commander of our squadron in the Gulf not to observe the TREATY OF SANTA ANNA INTO MEXICO, by which act he broke and dispirited soldiery of the enemy were furnished with a pretext for their outrages.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk exerted himself to the utmost TO DEGRADE GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR, by repeatedly urging upon Congress the appointment of a Lieutenant General to supersede them both.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk, by withholding the regular supplies of men, has, throughout the entire campaign, embarrassed the operations of these officers, and forced them to engage the enemy under disadvantageous odds.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk's official organ, the Washington Union, recommended that the war be converted INTO A CRUSADE AGAINST THE RELIGION AND RELIGIONISTS OF MEXICO, and that the temples of Religion be desecrated and pillaged, to procure means for carrying on the war.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk, in the true spirit of black-cockade Federalism, CHARGED TREASON upon all who dare to speak of their things, or call in question the merits of his administration.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk warmly urged upon Congress the passage of a revenue act of 30 per cent. on TEA AND COFFEE, and that the Union forcibly denounced those members who "gave" who refused obedience to his Excellency's orders.

AND AS THE REMEMBER THESE THINGS,

REMEMBER ALSO, that the late Locofoco County Convention, which called upon you to support James K. Polk, DENOUNCED AND REPROBATED all these acts of Mr. Polk by adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the course pursued by JAMES K. POLK, during his truly trying administration, MERITS OUR MOST HEARTY APPROBATION; and that the Democracy of Adams will be the manifest in the protection of the present, notwithstanding the unprecedented attacks upon the Federal party, eminently entitle him to the esteem and admiration of the American people."

☞ To convey a false impression which, we understand, exists in some portions of the county it may be proper to state that the law providing that at elections in Adams county, the candidates for every office, shall be voted for on one sheet, dit now pass at the last session of the Legislature. It passed the House near the close of the session, but failed in the Senate in consequence of a want of time to act upon it. The tickets will consequently be cut apart, and deposited, as heretofore, in separate boxes.

Communicated.

☞ Nothing gives surer or more satisfactory evidence of the political prospects than the bitter exceeding bitterness and desperation in which the canvass is conducted by our opponents. Like men conscious of the critical danger in which they stand, they seem to have cast aside every vestige of decency, and forgotten all that is gentlemanly in contention into any thing like a charge against the Whig candidates. Every thing is laid under contribution; all means, fair and foul, it seems are to be resorted to, to wave off, if possible, the impending disaster. The Locofoco State Committee is busily indicting epistles after epistles to the faithful throughout the State—the Locofoco Press is made to teem with the most vindictive assaults upon the character of our candidates—while the mails throughout every portion of the State are crowded with extra, mail circulars, and documents, containing the most bitter invectives against the Whig party, and urgent appeals to the "democracy" to rouse themselves to a sense of the imminent danger that threatens the party in the Old Keystone State." The ghosts of long forgotten and antiquated issues—"Alien and Sedition Laws," "Blue-light Federalism," "New England Treason," "National Bank," "Buckshot War," "Gettysburg Tape-worm," are summoned from their graves to assist in the work of scaring the timid, warm and deterring the audacious. But all, we apprehend, will not do! The people of the country have rallied in great strong bodies to the contest, and have long enough been insulted by the senseless slang with which the Locofoco leaders sought to dupe and deceive them, to be affected by these desperate tricks of desperate gamblers, who seem to regard them as the convulsive efforts that always characterise the last struggles of the downfallen. We think the Locofocos will give evidence of a "Storm" still more disastrous in its effects upon Locofocoism than that which last October made so sensible an impression upon its leaders.

☞ The Locofocos of Franklin county have nominated the Hon. JAMES J. KENNEDY, as the victim to be sacrificed in the Senatorial contest in his district.

☞ A number of Articles, intended for to-day's paper, have been crowded out by the Army news and advertising patronage.

☞ The Warrenites were expressed for the Baltimore Sun 6 days from New Orleans.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The annual exercises, connected with the closing of the Summer Session of Pennsylvania College and the Theological Seminary, came off during the past week. The press upon our columns precludes any extended notice of the several performances.

On Tuesday afternoon, the beautiful address delivered by the Literary Association was dedicated in the presence of a number of spectators, Rev. DR. MORRIS, of Baltimore, delivering an interesting and eloquent address.

On Tuesday night the Alumni of the Theological Seminary were addressed by Messrs. WILLIAM GRAHAM and BRACE MCSHERRY, the latter gentleman selecting as his theme "The Reformation in Italy," and the latter "The Obligations of Science to Religion." Rev. P. W. CONNER, of Hagerstown, delivered the Anniversary Address—his theme, "The duty of Improvement in Preaching the Gospel."

On Wednesday afternoon, ROBERT TYLER, Esq. of Philadelphia, delivered the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the College. For nearly an hour and a half the Speaker enchained the attention of his auditors with an able and eloquent essay upon the influence of "Commerce," as illustrated in the history of Civilization. In the evening the Alumni of the College were addressed by A. R. STEVENSON, of this place, on "The Duties and Responsibilities of Educated Men."—A correspondent has kindly furnished us with a notice of the exercises, which will be found below.

On Thursday the Annual Commencement exercises took place, Orations being delivered in the following Latin and English languages, viz: Jos. H. Witherow, Gettysburg, Pa.; "Providence in the History of Nations," by J. K. Pitt, of Harrisburg, Pa.; "Quinque Bellum Sacra," by J. A. Bradshaw, of Lexington, N. C.; "The Burning of Moscow," by Wm. H. Morris, of Baltimore, Md.; "Greek Oration," by F. W. Brune, of Baltimore, Md.; "The Shadows of Life," by Robert Lee Albert, of Hanover, Pa.; "Ancient Oracles," by David J. Eyler, of Waynesboro', Pa.; "The Dignity of Science," by Jos. H. Bucher, of Chambersburg, Pa.; "Geology," by Reuben A. Fink, of Middletown, Md.; "Benefact Amoit," by Edward S. Pohanka, of Gettysburg, Pa.; "Agency of Man," by Philip Sheeder, of Chester county, Pa.; "The Sesquitentia," by M. Bartolet, of Smithburg, Md.; "The Fall of Palmyra," by M. W. Merryman, of Baltimore county, Md.; "Thomas Chalmers," by Peter Raby, of Marion, Pa.; "The Mariner's Compass," by Henry Jacobs, of Hanover, Pa.; "Retrospect of Ancient History," by Mark Posey, of Juniata county, Pa.; "Valedictory," by Abraham Essick, of Franklin county, Pa.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on the members of the graduating class, and that of A. M. on Rev. Peter Anstatt, Oscar P. Baugher, Esq., Joseph B. Bittinger, Joseph P. Chalmers, Rev. Thomas W. Corbet, Rev. Michael Diehl, Henry J. Fahnestock, John M. Mackeland, John T. Morris, Rev. George A. Nuhoff, and Hugh M. Schwartzwelder, members of the Class of 1844.

The exercises during the week were accomplished with unusual eclat, the Society of Inquiry, the Brace Band of Getty Lodge, and the Harmonia Brass Band.

DAUGERROTYPES.—In another column will be found a card by Messrs. MCEURY and TYSON, who have opened rooms in this place for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype Likenesses. The following paragraph in regard to the skill of the proprietors appears in the last Shippensburg "Valley Spirit":

"We think it due to Messrs. M'Elroy & Tyson to say, that they left this place on Saturday, after operating here for about two months, to say that no one could have given more satisfaction than they did in the matter of the art, or left behind him better pictures. They were overrun with customers during their stay, and many persons, who gave their "luck" bears any proportion to their skill, they will have "enough to spare" wherever they go. They allow no picture to go out of their hands that is not perfect in every particular. Their business have a lively, life-like appearance, seldom to be met with elsewhere, and so commonly seen in Daguerreotype pictures. We recommend them to the patronage of the public, wherever they may chance to go, and bespeak for them the kind and favorable consideration of our brethren of the press throughout the length and breadth of our republic."

☞ ANOTHER.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. FINTRICK has also opened rooms for the above purpose at Mrs. SCOTT's Hotel, in this place, and we have no doubt good picture of themselves or friends, it will not be for want of an opportunity.

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—The character of the Literary Institutions of the country, with the deep interest in our Literary Institutions evidenced by the presence of the unusually large audience that have been in attendance throughout the exercises, cannot but be most gratifying to the friends of Education. It has been my privilege to witness the performances connected with similar occasions for nearly half the Commencements of the country, and I have never seen any thing like a change against the Whig candidates. Every thing is laid under contribution; all means, fair and foul, it seems are to be resorted to, to wave off, if possible, the impending disaster. The Locofoco State Committee is busily indicting epistles after epistles to the faithful throughout the State—the Locofoco Press is made to teem with the most vindictive assaults upon the character of our candidates—while the mails throughout every portion of the State are crowded with extra, mail circulars, and documents, containing the most bitter invectives against the Whig party, and urgent appeals to the "democracy" to rouse themselves to a sense of the imminent danger that threatens the party in the Old Keystone State." The ghosts of long forgotten and antiquated issues—"Alien and Sedition Laws," "Blue-light Federalism," "New England Treason," "National Bank," "Buckshot War," "Gettysburg Tape-worm," are summoned from their graves to assist in the work of scaring the timid, warm and deterring the audacious. But all, we apprehend, will not do! The people of the country have rallied in great strong bodies to the contest, and have long enough been insulted by the senseless slang with which the Locofoco leaders sought to dupe and deceive them, to be affected by these desperate tricks of desperate gamblers, who seem to regard them as the convulsive efforts that always characterise the last struggles of the downfallen. We think the Locofocos will give evidence of a "Storm" still more disastrous in its effects upon Locofocoism than that which last October made so sensible an impression upon its leaders.

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VERMONT.—The Election in Vermont has resulted, as usual, in the return of a Whig majority to both branches of the Legislature. There is no election of Governor by the people, in consequence of the large number of scattering votes.—The vote is unusu ally small, but little interest having been manifested in the election.

The Election in Maine for Governor, on last Monday, instead of Monday week, as announced in our last. The election is for Governor, Legislature, and two members of Congress.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The Columbia Spy says that Mr. SWEDON has launched a handsome boat on the Pennsylvania Canal, which, with true Pennsylvania pride, he has christened after our late distinguished fellow citizen, THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. "Impumonstration of the prominent part played by the gentleman to whom it owes its presence, upon the occasion and in question, *the Thaddeus Stevens* is decorated with a landscape sketch, by Hunt, representing a pleasantly situated country school house, with a troop of incipient citizens playing about it—apparently obvious of the birch and the foolscap, which doubtless reign within. A merry group are they, and we hope they will ever be, as they now are, strangers to care and sorrow.

On the 10th of August, General Worth marched as far as the hacienda of San Gregorio, beyond which it was found that the enemy had cut up and ditched the Acapulco road along which the artillery and wagons were ordered to pass. The ditches have, went to Santa Cruz, another hacienda a league further on, had not an order from Gen. Scott for a halt, been received. It seemed that General Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy drawn up in front of the town of Santa Cruz, and, in the intention of disputing his advance, cutting him off from the main body of the army, and capturing his wagons and artillery. General Twiggs promptly ordered some of the heavier guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges the enemy fled, dispersed, with the loss of five or six killed, but the demonstration made by the Mexicans, in the opinion of the officers, was one of General Worth's division before half a day's march was made.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th General Worth resumed his march, his route running through corn fields and meadows, and through a country which, it seemed had never passed before. The filling up of the ditches caused some little delay, but by 8 o'clock his division was in the rear of Santa Cruz, and the spires and domes of the noted capital of Mexico could be distinctly descried from the elevated position in the road, of which I have spoken, were obviously of reconnoissance—evidence of the energy of the enemy, in making our approach, and that Gen. Scott had completely stolen a march upon Santa Anna.

Other than the ditches, and rocks which have been rolled down from the precipitous hill-side, no opposition was offered to our advance, and by 10 o'clock Gen. Worth was in full march upon the Pedregal, a point in the road not far from Santa Cruz—and on the extreme right fire was opened upon the head of his column, which was immediately in the rear of the main road from San Augustine to the capital, made it necessary that the whole division was actively engaged. He had completely turned the strong works of San Antonio, but while doing so the enemy had concentrated in the place with the Pedregal, and had fallen back upon his second line of defence, which, at the time, was the commencement of the battle, about one o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had rallied and turns has seldom or never been heard on the comment of America, accompanied with such bounding joy. Many of the men had marched over two hours and, until the enemy was fully routed from every position, not a man was seen killed or taken prisoners were in full flight for the capital.

The divisions of Gens Twiggs and Worth were the only ones engaged. The loss of Twiggs division was one man, a soldier of Smith's light battalion, who was wounded from a cross fire, and died the next day.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, Gen Scott arrived at San Augustin, and at 10 o'clock Gen. Worth was in full march Callender was severely wounded in both legs.

At 3 o'clock the brigade of Gen. Cadwallader was ordered out to support Col. Riley, heavy reinforcements being seen on their way out from the city, while Gen. Pierce's brigade was sent to sustain Gen. Smith. The firing from the batteries of the enemy continued incessant, while from a hill outside of the range of their guns, the spectacle was most grand and imposing.

At about 4 o'clock, Gen. Scott arrived, and according to the strong desire of the Mexicans, at once ordered Gen. Shield's brigade to the support of Gen. Quitman's command—to the right to support Riley and Cadwallader, and prevent, if possible, a junction of the forces coming out from the city of Valencia. Until night had fairly closed in the fire from the enemy's battery did not slacken, it was then continuing a roar for nearly six hours. Gen Scott retired to Augustin about eight o'clock, and in the midst of a hard rain which had just commenced, Generals Twiggs and Pillow came in about 11 o'clock, bringing with them 2,000 prisoners, the 2,000 prisoners.

The division under Santa Anna, consisting of between 8 and 10,000 men, of his own troops and the levy *en masse* of the city of Mexico, was engaged by 5,000 men of the city of Mexico, and, who, after an obstinate battle of long duration, a large part of it bayonet to bayonet, finally achieved a complete victory, and the enemy fled from the ground where they could not even stretch their wounded. In the morning of the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered to move with a part of his division—Cadwallader's brigade—towards the city of Mexico, and, in the hope that he attack upon Valencia, for to force this position was considered impossible. A few discharges of cannon were heard about 7 o'clock, and a heavy rain commenced falling, which, at the time, at a distance they had seen large masses of Mexicans in full flight towards the city; but few dreamed that the batteries of Valencia had been taken and carried. Yet so it was. Gen. Scott himself, accompanied by Gen. Pillow, had led the column of the brave and veteran Scott, whose name is associated with so many well-fought fields, and the result was a complete victory.

The rumors as to the probable success of negotiations are very conflicting, some affirming that the proposition will probably, while others expected little from it. Messrs. Atocha, Couto, Bravo Basilio, and Ponce, were appointed Commissioners to meet the Mexican commission, among which is Ex-President Herrera.

Gen. Scott's whole loss was occasioned by a grape shot, which struck him on the outside of his ankle, and, it is hoped, will not gain so little pain at the time that he said nothing about it; but it has since caused him much uneasiness.

NEW MODE OF CANCELLING A DEBT.—An illiterate Irishman, who had employed Lord Palmerston's speech on repudiation, says, the people of that State are prepared to liquidate their liabilities by falling down and the whole fourteen millions at six cents a day. The wrath of Suckerdom is rising.

A MAN'S HOUSE IS HIS CASTLE.—A gang of villains attacked the house of Mr. M. Mann, in Ann st. New York, on Friday night. They met with a warm reception, and one of their number, named Jack Bourke, was shot by Col. P. Ryder, of the Bowery. The gang did not wait for a second round.

Sudden changes from very hot to chilly weather, are unfavorable to health, and it is an universally admitted fact that moisture are powerful agents in producing disease, and that constant dry and constant wet weather are both healthy in the generation; it does not signify what we call it, it may be sugar, it may be billious fever, it may be Rheumatism, it may be bronchitis, it may be cholic, it may be consumption, it may be inflammation of the bowels, it may be inflammation of the stomach, it may be a nervous affliction, but still they may be, and generally are caused by the Health Pills, because they remove all impurities from the body, all the

By Last Night's Mail.

Negotiations Commenced—The News confirmed.

The Washington Union states that the Government has received letters from Mr. Trist conformatory of the important intelligence from Mexico. The victory of Gen. Scott was decisive, and the city of Mexico at his mercy, when, in compliance with suggestions from the British Minister and prominent Mexican officers, a suspension of hostilities was proposed by Gen. Scott. The terms of capitulation, had the battle (indecedfin only one consequence after Gen. Scott left Puebla) was the hardest fought and the bloodiest which has tak en place in all this sanguinary war.—It commenced on the 19th; continued till night, and was resumed early the morning. Valencia's division was finally vanquished in the morning, with the loss of all his artillery, seven hundred killed and wounded, and three thousand prisoners.

The division under Santa Anna, consisting of between 8 and 10,000 men, of his own troops and the levy *en masse* of the city of Mexico, was engaged by 5,000 men of the city of Mexico, and, who, after an obstinate battle of long duration, a large part of it bayonet to bayonet, finally achieved a complete victory, and the enemy fled from the ground where they could not even stretch their wounded. In the morning of the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered to move with a part of his division—Cadwallader's brigade—towards the city of Mexico, in the hope that he attack upon Valencia, for to force this position was considered impossible. A few discharges of cannon were heard about 7 o'clock, and a heavy rain commenced falling, which, at the time, at a distance they had seen large masses of Mexicans in full flight towards the city; but few dreamed that the batteries of Valencia had been taken and carried. Yet so it was. Gen. Scott himself, accompanied by Gen. Pillow, had led the column of the brave and veteran Scott, whose name is associated with so many well-fought fields and the result was a complete victory.

The stack upon his works was planned by Gen. Smith, and resulted in the capture of 15 pieces of artillery, and the dispersion of the enemy. Gen. Shields, Cadwallader, Quitman, Pierce, Smith, Gen. Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the Mexican Minister of War, were conspicuous in conspicuous, while the most shining which those who escaped the, were conspicuous. No less than 700 of the enemy, among them many officers, were left dead on the field—the number of wounded is unknown. Our loss is 1,000 killed and wounded, among the latter, Gen. Pillow, who left dead on the field—the number of wounded is unknown. Our loss is 1,000 killed and wounded, among them many officers, were