

VICTORY! VICTORY!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MEXICO!

The City of Mexico at our Mercy!

The News of Gen. Scott's Advance Confirmed—The Position of El Peñon Turned—Gen. Valencia Defeated—Gen. Santa Anna Defeated—A Suspension of Hostilities Solicited and Granted—Congress Summoned and Negotiations to be Resumed—Safety of Major Lally's Train—Shooting of Lieut. Henderson and Party, &c., &c.

[From the *Pisayune* of the 23d inst.]
The news by this arrival is the most important that we have received in many months from Mexico. Our army has not only advanced to the city of Mexico, but it has had two engagements with the enemy close under the walls of the city and defeated them. The Mexicans have been brought to supplicate a suspension of arms, and Gen. Scott has granted it. The Mexican Congress has been convened to take into consideration Mr. Triest's propositions.

The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 23d ult. by an express courier from Orizaba, who brought down the following letter to Mr. Dimond, the collector at Vera Cruz to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the letter which we proceed to give:

ORIZABA, August 25th, 1847.

My Dear Friend:—The Mexican mail, which has just come in, brings the following intelligence, which I copy from the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*. Being of so great importance, I send you this express courier, which will be with you, to-morrow about 12 o'clock.

On the 20th two brigades commanded by Gen. Valencia and Santa Anna went out to attack the Americans near San Angel. Valencia's division has been completely defeated, and Santa Anna after the first rencontre, fell back also in disorder to the city.

They immediately after this asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offered to hear the propositions of peace from Mr. Triest.

The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited the Congress, through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose.

These are the great facts which no doubt will bring after them peace. Yours, truly,
F. M. DIMOND, Esq.

Another express arrived in Vera Cruz on the 25th, with letters containing the same news in substance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*:

[Translated from the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*.]

On the 20th August, Scott's troops, who intended marching on Peñon, turned it and arrived near Tacubaya. As soon as the news was known at Mexico, Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at Los Llanos de San Angel, and was completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division, which eluded the same fate after some fighting. The Mexicans retreated to the capital in great disorder, and such was the panic created by their defeat, that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convoked the Congress to take into consideration Mr. Triest's propositions. A suspension of arms was demanded by the Mexicans and granted. The Americans are around Mexico, but had not entered the city on the 21st.

Such are the meagre details which we have of those important events. No couriers from General Scott's army direct have been able to get through, so far as we can learn. But from the foregoing statement it is manifest that Gen. Scott holds the city of Mexico at his command. That Gen. Scott did not choose to enter the city is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering it by a desire to save the pride of the Mexicans when upon the eve of important negotiations.

It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 12th ult., a day in advance of the regular English courier, was the bearer of instructions to the British minister to offer again his mediation; and we think we may safely say that he was instructed to do so, if possible, before Gen. Scott entered the capital. We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt they were obeyed.

Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English Government, we think it reasonable to suppose that General Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Triest to negotiate a peace, and so spared the Mexicans the humiliation of the armed occupation of their capital. His characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupation. We may recur to this point and to the prospects of peace which some may now entertain.

We have given none of the rumors current in Vera Cruz as to the fall of Mexico. They are evidently founded on imperfect rumors of the real state of facts. The rumors circulated here that Santa Anna and Valencia were taken prisoners, we believe, are totally unfounded.

In regard to the train under Major Lally, the intelligence is favorable. We are informed, from a very responsible source, that he is known to have passed Perote and been on his way in safety to Puebla. He made some delay in Jalapa. Our readers may be interested in what is said of the movements of the train prior to its leaving Jalapa, in the *Sun* of Anshuse.

The *Boletin* of Jalapa says that the train, after having been attacked at Cerro Gordo, returned to the Plan, at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching for Jalapa, and on Thursday evening had not yet entered that place. On

the 19th it was reported at Jalapa that the guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening the road for near a mile was covered with men, women and children, whom curiosity had attracted thither. This gave rise to firing of cannon and musketry from our troops, and the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any injury.

The guerrillas are said to have numbered 350. The fire commenced at half past 5 o'clock and lasted but a short time. At night tranquility prevailed in the city, and a party of mounted men from the train entered the city and passed through the principal street; at the same time guerrillas were seen near by. The *Boletin* says that the loss on the side of the guerrillas was small.

At 11 o'clock on the 19th, Major Lally inquired of the alcalde whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered, or not. To which the alcalde answered, that the population was unarmed; but that a number of guerrillas being in the neighborhood he could not take the responsibility of their actions.

On the morning of the 20th the train of wagons and the troops entered the city. The *Boletin* says that the wagons are filled with sick and wounded.

Yesterday (the 24th ult.) it was rumored in Vera Cruz that Father Jaruta had attacked the train a short distance the other side of Jalapa, but that he had been driven back by our troops, with loss on both sides.

EXCITING NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

General Scott in the Capital:—American loss, 1500 Killed!—Six thousand Mexicans Killed and Wounded!—Gen. Taylor's Men Ordered to join Gen. Scott.—Gen. Taylor Returning Home, &c., &c.

The Steamer Telegraph, arrived at New Orleans, brings copies of the Matamoros Flag up to the 28th ult. The Telegraph left Brazos, on the 1st inst.

The most important news published in the Flag is an order from our Government at Washington, to withdraw the four of Gen. Taylor's little Spartan band, with instructions to march forthwith and join Gen. Scott! The order calls for four thousand men, which will leave but a bare two thousand with the old hero—not including those who are on their way to join him—Gen. Taylor is thus deprived of the most reliable portion of his army, with the exception of Bragg's battery and the command under Gen. Wool, but no fear need be entertained on that score, as he will be "ready" to give the Mexicans a "rough" reception, should they attempt to take advantage of his weakened force.

Gen. Lane and staff from Mier, passed down the river on the 27th. They were in excellent spirits. Others will soon follow on their way to join Gen. Scott.

As may be readily anticipated the order from Government, withdrawing Gen. Taylor's troops, has created no little sensation at Monterey, and there is much speculation both in and out of camp as to the cause of it.

There is much sickness at Matamoros. Another statement says that Gen. Taylor intends visiting his family about the first of October. This is indeed gratifying intelligence, and thousands of his admirers will hail it with joy.—The old hero needs a short respite from the cares and toils of the tented field, to partake of that pleasure, which he can alone find in the bosom of his family.

Capt. Baylor is safe at Cerralvo. A second despatch, with news from Vera Cruz, to the 28th, has been received. Intelligence had reached Vera Cruz, from the interior, that Gen. Scott was at the City of Mexico, after having fought a most dreadful battle. His loss is set down at fifteen hundred men! whilst that of the Mexicans is said to be six thousand!

The Mexicans skulked behind the arches of the aqueduct, and after the battle, thousands of the dead and dying were found there. General Scott ordered an immediate surrender of arms, and gave the soldiery permission to retire from the city.

The roads leading from the city to Gaudaloupe, and other towns, were crowded with men, women and children, retiring to the mountains. The greatest confusion and distress prevailed among them.

General Scott is said to have taken possession of the city, and placed guards around the Cathedral and other churches, to protect them from robbery and preserve their valuable plate, furniture, &c.

The Mexicans began robbing and plundering each other—all the dwellings supposed to contain valuable property in the city—as soon as the battle commenced; and although Santa Anna boasted of having ninety thousand armed men to preserve order, yet the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed.

Gen. Scott used every effort to save the public property, and protect the inhabitants from the hordes of robbers and assassins who had gathered in the city.

A remnant of the Mexican army fled to the mountains, which it is said would organize into guerrilla bands, to operate wherever a chance occurs for cutting off supplies or robbing the population.

The Indians are butchering the Mexicans at Yucatan.

ICE TRADE.—During the late month of August 1970 tons of ice were exported from Boston, mostly coastwise.

New England ice is now to be found in every warm clime of the globe. Iced champagne is common in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Manila, and Canton. One house in Boston sent 101 cartons to Asia the past year. A Boston boy has gone to Paris to open a mint-julep saloon. There is said to be none at present either in England or France.

FULL PARTICULARS

Of the Battles at the City of Mexico. BLOODIEST BATTLE YET FOUGHT. The Americans Victorious in Two Engagements at Contreras and Chabasco—28,000 Mexicans, 7,000 Americans Engaged.—Mexican Loss Five Thousand.—American Loss Nearly a Thousand.

An Armistice Agreed Upon—Meeting of the Commissioners—South Carolina and New York Regiments dreadfully cut up—Thirteen Mexican Generals Killed and Wounded—Capture of Generals Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza and Salas and Fifteen Hundred Prisoners. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Despatches for the government have this moment been received. The intelligence heretofore received is fully confirmed.

On the 20th ult., the American forces, consisting of 7000 men, met the enemy at Chabasco three or four miles from the Capital. The Mexicans were 32,000 strong, and posted behind an immense battery of heavy artillery. After two hours' bloody conflict, our gallant troops swept every thing before them, mainly at the point of the bayonet. The American loss was less than a thousand, while that of the Mexicans is estimated at five thousand, and amongst the killed are many distinguished men, both Generals and civilians.

An armistice was agreed upon, and five commissioners appointed on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Herrera. The commissioners had two meetings, and were to hold a third on Monday, the 30th. Valencia escaped, with two companions, to Taluca and has since pronounced against Santa Anna.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

We learn from the New Orleans *Pisayune* of the 8th inst., that the steamer *Mary Kingsland* arrived on the 7th, with later dates from Vera Cruz. She brings accounts of the two victorious battles of Contreras and Chabasco, so called from the field works of the enemy. The propositions for an armistice was made by Gen. Scott, supposed to have been at the instance of the British embassy.

The report heretofore given that the City of Mexico was at our mercy, seems to have been unfounded, and should peace not follow from the negotiations now pending, another battle must ensue.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Tacubaya, Aug. 22d, says the Archbishop's Palace of this place is now occupied by General Scott and a portion of the army, after defeating the enemy in two of the hardest fought battles of the war.

On the 14th inst., a reconnaissance made by Col. Duncan, having satisfied Gen. Scott that a road for artillery could be cut from Chalco to San Augustine, Gen. Worth's division moved in that direction on the 15th, followed by Generals Quitman, Pillow and Twiggs. By this move a new line of operations was taken on the southern and western side of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of Peñon and Mexicalcingo, on which Santa Anna had bestowed some immense labor, were completely turned.

On the 16th of August Gen. Worth marched as far as the Hacienda of San Gregoria, when a halt was ordered by Gen. Scott, as Gen. Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy at Chalco. Gen. Twiggs promptly ordered the heaviest guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges the enemy were dispersed, with a loss of six killed.

On the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march over a terrible bad road, but by 8 o'clock in the morning he was in sight of the dome and spires of the Capital, without any opposition, except that rocks had been rolled into the road and ditches dug, evidently showing that Gen. Scott had stolen a march on Santa Anna. On reaching this point, however, a scattering fire was opened by a force stationed in an advantageous position, which was soon silenced by Col. Smith's light battalion of 2d Artillery, under Major Galb. Another attack was shortly after made, but again the enemy's pickets were driven in without loss.

At 7 o'clock on the 18th, Gen. Scott arrived at San Augustine, and at 10 o'clock Gen. Worth was in full march for the city of Mexico by the main road. Major Smith and Turnbull, Capt. Mason, and other engineer officers, were sent in advance, supported by Capt. Blake's squadron of dragoons, to reconnoitre, when a masked battery was opened on them, and the first ball from an eighteen pounder killed Capt. Thornton, of the 2d dragoons, besides seriously wounding a guide. Col. Garland's brigade was ordered to occupy a position in plain sight of the enemy's batteries at San Antonio, while Colonel Stark's brigade and Duncan's battery took another station in the rear, close by.

A party was then sent out to reconnoitre, to ascertain the practicability of finding a road by which the village of San Angel could be reached and the strong hold of San Antonio thus turned. This party had a skirmish with the enemy, killing five or six, and taking as many prisoners, without losing a man.

The result of the reconnaissance was favorable, and it was ascertained that a road could be made. The Mexicans were plainly seen in force near Contreras, and at a council held that night it was determined to attack them in the morning. While this reconnaissance was going on, Gen. Worth had established himself at the hacienda of Bureira, from the windows of which countless numbers of the enemy could be seen at work upon the batteries of San Antonio.

About noon they opened upon the hacienda with round shot and shell. Nearly every shot took effect, but did no damage except to the buildings. Late in the evening they were again opened, but were silent during the night. Had the fire been kept up, the hacienda might have been torn to pieces, and the entire command compelled to retire.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the batteries again opened on Gen. Worth's position. So hot was the fire, that the troops were compelled to gain shelter behind the buildings, but did not give up their position.

About nine o'clock, the division of Twiggs and Pillow were ordered to march in the direction of Contreras, and by ten o'clock in the afternoon were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries and within range of the heavier guns. The brigade of Col. P. T. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, whilst that of Col. Riley moved towards a small village at the right, and thus cut off reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant fire was opened on Colonel Smith's command, and soon the Rifles were engaged with the pickets of the enemy, driving them on.

The twelve pounder batteries of Capt. Magruder, and the Mountain Howitzer batteries now commanded by Lieut. Callender, of the ordnance department, was pressed forward and opened on the enemy, but were so much exposed to a fire from heavier guns that they were soon silenced. Lieuts. Johnson and Callender were seriously wounded.

At 3 o'clock Gen. Cadwalader was ordered out to support Col. Riley, heavy reinforcements having been sent on their way out from the city, whilst Gen. Pierce was sent to sustain Gen. Smith. The firing from the enemy's batteries was incessant.

About 4 o'clock Gen. Scott arrived, and seeing the immense strength of the Mexicans, at once ordered Gen. Shields' brigade to support Riley and Cadwalader, and prevent, if possible, a junction of the forces coming out of the city with those of Valencia. But few of the movements of our own troops could be seen, though every motion of the enemy was visible. The order of battle of Valencia was most imposing. His infantry was seen drawn up to support the batteries, whilst long lines of the enemy's cavalry were stationed in the rear as if awaiting the shock of the battle. Two separate charges of the latter were distinctly seen to be repulsed by Col. Riley, until night had fairly closed in. The firing from the enemy's batteries had not slackened; it had been a continuous roar for nearly six hours.

Gen. Scott retired to San Augustine about 5 o'clock, in the midst of a hard rain, and Generals Twiggs and Pillow came in about 11 o'clock, completely exhausted, not anticipating the great strength of the works of the enemy. It was thought that the batteries could be taken at a dash, and that the troops would be comfortably quartered at San Angel for the night. Instead of this, a large portion of them were compelled to bivouac without blankets in the midst of a pitiless storm.

On the morning of the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered to move a part of his division, Garland's brigade, to aid in the attack on Valencia, for to force this position was deemed indispensable.

At 8 o'clock a few discharges of cannon were heard, and the rattling of musketry—and some even said that in the distance horses of the enemy could be seen flying towards the city, yet few deemed that the batteries had been stormed and carried. Yet it was so.

Gen. Scott, accompanied by Gen. Worth, started for the scene of action, when they were met by Capt. Mason with the joyful intelligence that Valencia had been completely routed after a terrible struggle. The attack upon his works was planned by Gen. Smith, and resulted in the capture of fifteen pieces of artillery, and some fifteen hundred prisoners, among them Gens. Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas. He also captured all the ammunition and camp equipage, whilst the road over those who fell, was strewn with muskets. No less than 700 of the enemy, among them many officers, were left dead on the field, whilst the number wounded was far greater.

The works of Contreras was completely in the power of the American army. Gen. Scott at once ordered Gen. Worth to fall back on San Antonio, to turn and capture that work, and then push on towards the capital by the main road, whilst the main body of the army moved on towards San Angel and Cobayrac. Gen. Twiggs had scarcely moved half a mile beyond the latter village when a rattling fire of musketry announced that it was actively engaged with the outposts of the enemy, and the heavy booming of cannon now gave token that the noted second division had fallen on another strong work.

A few minutes more and a tremendous firing from the right made it evident that Gen. Worth's division was also actively engaged. He had completely turned the strong works of San Antonio, but while doing so, the enemy had abandoned the place, with a loss of three heavy guns, and had fallen back on a second stronger line of works. It was now 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and about the commencement of the battle, such a rattling of fire arms had seldom or never been heard on the continent of America, accompanied with such booming of artillery, and this was continued over two hours, when the enemy was completely routed from every point, and until those who were not killed or taken prisoners were in full flight for the city.

The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been, at least fifteen, and may say twenty thousand, all fresh troops, and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6,000 Americans, jaded and broken down by marches and countermarches and incessant toil at Chabasco. The Mexicans say that Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he retired early. The young men of the Capital, from whom so much was expected, nearly all fled without firing a gun.

The loss of our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York volunteers, the 6th infantry and Smith's battalion, and the batteries of Capt. Magruder and Taylor. The South Carolina regiment was nearly cut to pieces.

Thirteen Mexican Generals were killed and wounded. More ammunition has been captured than Gen. Scott has used since he has been in the country.



Saturday, September 18, 1847.

V. B. FLETCHER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, N. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, 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.

Dem. Nominations for Northumberland County.

For Assembly,
GEORGE A. FRICK.
For Commissioner,
JACOB HOFFA.
For Treasurer,
JESSE M. SIMPSON.
For Auditor,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

HOVER'S INK.—A fresh supply of Hover's celebrated ink, in bottles of all sizes, has been received and can be had at H. Masser's store.

The highly important news of the two battles fought almost under the walls of the city of Mexico, has crowded out nearly all the editorial matter intended for this week's paper. The news will be found in another column, and is highly interesting.

We received further details of the victory, on going to press. The American loss is 1100. The army is dissatisfied with the armistice. The deserters and their flag, 73 in number, under the renegade Riley, were captured and will be court martialled. Gen. Scott was slightly wounded in the leg by a grape shot. The prospects of peace are considered favorable.

The Whig County Convention met at this place on Monday last, and put in nomination Daniel Brantigan, of Northumberland, for Assembly; Wm. Deppen, of Jackson, for Commissioner; Henry Weise, of Sunbury, for Treasurer, and Robert M. Frick, of Milton, for Auditor.

There was quite a gathering of the Whigs at New Berlin, on Tuesday last. A staging was erected in front of Mr. Kleckner's hotel, from which the meeting was addressed in the afternoon by Gen. Irwin, the Hon. James Cooper, from Adams, and the Hon. James Pollock. Mr. Pollock spoke first, principally on the tariff question. Mr. Irwin spoke nearly an hour upon the principles of the Whig party in general, and in refuting the charges brought against him that he had voted to tax tea and coffee, and that he had voted against the bill to refund the fine to Gen. Jackson, both of which charges he denied, and referred to the journals of Congress for the truth of his statement. He admitted that he voted for the bankrupt law, as it was one of the whig measures, which he thought would be a sufficient answer to his whig friends. His locofoco friends he said he would answer by referring them to the vote of the present Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. Walker, who also voted for it. Mr. Cooper's speech was mild and conciliatory, interspersed with several well told anecdotes.

PEACHES.—The Delaware Republican says that John C. Clark, of Red Lion Hundred, a son-in-law of Major Reybold, has sent 7000 baskets of peaches to Philadelphia the present season.—It is estimated, but we cannot say how correctly, that one of the Reybolds will have near 30,000 baskets. As peaches bring a pretty good price they will realize very handsome returns from their orchards. Indeed, we learn that the Reybold family will net fully \$10,000 clear, this season, from their peaches sent to Philadelphia.

STATE ELECTIONS are yet to take place in South Carolina, Oct. 1; Pennsylvania, Oct. 12; Ohio, Oct. 12; Michigan, Nov. 1; Mississippi do.; Louisiana, do.; Texas, do. 2; New York, do. 2; New Jersey, do. 2; Massachusetts, do. 5; Delaware, do. 9.

POST OFFICE REFORMS.—The Washington National Whig announces that it will advocate the following among other reforms:

1. The reduction of letter postage to two cents for every half ounce weight and under to any part of the United States.
2. The transportation of newspapers, free of postage to any part of the United States.
3. The transportation of parcels by the United States, at the uniform two cents per half ounce rate along all the mail routes.
4. The pre-payment in all cases of the postage upon letters and parcels.
5. The purchase by the government of the Magnetic Telegraph wires already up, and the extension by the government of wires between all the principal points in the Union.
6. The establishment of a uniform system of Telegraphage to any part of the United States, the rate to be five cents for every hundred words, and pre-payment in every instance.
7. The Post Office and Telegraph Departments to be sustained out of the general treasury, and their receipts to go into the same.

Late and Important from New Mexico.

The following information was received at St. Louis, through Mr. Antry, who, with Mr. Barnum of Baltimore city, left Santa Fe, on the 23d of July, being nearly a month later than before received. Letters have been received from Capt. McKenney's company and train of wagons, as well as from Chihuahua, dated the 3d of July. These letters give the details of several murders committed by the Mexicans, on our citizens in that quarter.

The Americans and their property were respected at Chihuahua, but none were permitted to leave the city, except those who were neutral, and they compelled to pay a duty of six per cent. on all of their property for the privilege.

No merchandise was allowed to come into New Mexico by the Southern route.

Seven men accused of murdering Mr. Brown, were convicted.

Col. Price and command are represented to have conducted themselves in a very disgraceful manner, at Santa Fe. There is said to be no discipline among the troops, and vice, in its worst shape, is practiced by both officers and men, unrestrained by their commander. Col. Price is said to have lowered his character, as an officer, by declaring that he would haul down the American flag and evacuate the town, if not reinforced by the 10th of August.

This threat by the commander of the American troops, has caused many of the traders at Santa Fe to pack up their goods, and they are making preparations to leave the country, should the Col. persist, as they well know that all the Americans as well as the friendly Mexicans, would certainly be murdered, if they remain after the withdrawal of our soldiers.

The enlistment of Col. Wilcox's men having expired, they were ordered to leave Texas. About twenty of the citizens, however, had determined to remain and fortify the place.

An insurrection had broke out a short time previous to the last advices, but was immediately checked, and the leader was compelled to fly to the mountains of San Clou.

Gen. Morales was at Santa Fe.

ONE TON OF SILVER COMING.—One ton of silver bullion was stored in at St. Louis warehouse recently. It belongs to Santa Fe traders, and is on its way to Philadelphia to be converted into legal currency.

STATISTICS OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The baptists have, according to their statistics of 1846, 14,261 churches, ministered by 8,902 preachers. Number of baptized in one year, 64,090. Grand total communicants 1,047,535.

PILES.—This distressing complaint in all cases proceeds from a want of proper evacuation of the bowels. The foul humors, instead of being thoroughly expelled from body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold, is the cause of that vexatious complaint called Piles; and is frequently neglected until it ripens into a more horrid form of disease called Fistula.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the "North American College of Health," are a true and natural remedy for the above complaint, and will in all cases make a perfect cure; because they effectually cleanse the body from those morbid humors which are not only the cause of Piles, but of every other malady incident to man.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

Agent for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in Sunbury, HENRY MASSER. For other agencies see advertisement in another column.

THE NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THIRD YEAR.

This popular Scientific and Mechanical Journal, (which has already attained the largest circulation of any weekly paper of the kind in the world,) will commence its THIRD VOLUME on Saturday, Sept. 25th.

Each number of The Scientific American contains from FIVE to SEVEN ORIGINAL MECHANICAL ENGRAVINGS; a catalogue of AMERICAN PATENTS, as issued from the Patent Office each week; notices of the progress of all new MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC inventions; instructions in the various ARTS and TRADES, with ENGRAVINGS; curious PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL experiments; the latest RAIL ROAD INTELLIGENCE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA; all the different MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS published in a series, and illustrated with more than a HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, &c. &c.

It is in fact a paper that merits the patronage of all MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the UNITED STATES, and should be in the hands of EVERY ONE that feels an interest in the advancement of Mechanical and Scientific improvements in this Country.

It is published in QUARTO FORM, conveniently adapted to BINDING, and furnished to Country Subscribers at the LOW PRICE of TWO DOLLARS A YEAR—ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE, and the remainder in Six Months. Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, 128 Fulton St., New York.

POST PAID.

WANTED.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. L. W. Chapman, Mr. ISAAC FRASER to Miss CHARLITY SHRYMAN, both of Lower Augusta township. On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. JOHN CLARK to Miss CATHERINE YORKSHIRE, both of Lower Augusta township.

DIED.

In Lewis township, on the 22d ult., Mr. WM. GRANGE, aged 93 years. In Delaware township, on the 20th ult., Mr. ROBERT M'KEE, sen., aged 84 years.