

From the Public Ledger of the 11th inst.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Movement of Troops—Gen. Urrea's Proclamation—The Mexicans Flying to Arms.

[The following despatch, from our correspondent at Petrosburg, was delayed by the telegraph being out of order between this city and Baltimore; but as the New Orleans mail has failed to reach here, it is still the latest intelligence from the South.]

PETERSBURG, Oct. 9, 1847.

An arrival at New Orleans brings Vera Cruz dates to the 21st, and from Brazos to the 23d ult. The Matamoros Flag says that Gen. Cushing's brigade were encamped at Palo Alto, in good health, and would soon embark for Vera Cruz. Gen. Lane's entire brigade had sailed for Vera Cruz. Part of Hays' regiment, under Chevalier, was to remain with Gen. Wool.

Col. Butler's battalion of dragoons had left for Monterey. A north wind was blowing, which had caused a change in the weather and produced some sickness at the Brazos.

Gen. Urrea has issued a proclamation announcing the termination of the peace negotiations, and that the Mexicans on the 8th of September gave severe lessons to their hateful invaders by gallantly repulsing their assaults, and driving them to their positions.

The Matamoros Flag says, that the last rumor is that the Mexicans had been inspired by this announcement of Gen. Scott's repulse at the Capital, and are flying to arms throughout the country, determined to be in at the extermination of the enemy. Three thousand were reported to have already gathered at Victoria.

The inferments at New Orleans from yellow fever, on the 1st inst., were only five.

The Picayune, since received, has Urrea's letter. TULSA, September 14th, 1847.

To his Excellency the Governor of Tamaulipas.

The Supreme National Government having declined the propositions of the American Minister, as being exorbitant, hostilities were renewed, and on the 5th inst., our troops gave a severe lesson to the hateful invaders, heroically repulsing their assaults and driving them to their positions. I enclose for your information a copy of an editorial in the Diario of the same date.

This event has produced an extraordinary enthusiasm in the capital of the Republic, the defence of which, I have no doubt, will be heroic and grand, although the American army may besiege it on all sides.

Providence is satisfied with our sufferings and the days of glory and consolation commence to dawn upon the Republic.

I congratulate this government on so brilliant an event and supplicate you to announce this to the people of Tamaulipas in a proper manner. Accept my attentive consideration.

God and liberty. JOSE URREA.

Later from Vera Cruz.

Capture of the City Confirmed—American Officers Wounded—Mexican Announcement of the Evacuation and Capture of the Capital—Gen. Quitman Marching Towards Vera Cruz to open the Communications—Rumored Fortification of Cerro Gordo by the Enemy—Resignation of Santa Anna.

An Extra Picayune, dated the 4th inst., contains intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult., and from Tampico to the 30th, received at New Orleans by the arrival of the steamship Alabama.

There had been no later news direct from Gen. Scott's army, but the Picayune learns through a source entitled to great respect, that the American loss in officers during the battles of the 8th and 13th ult. was twenty-seven killed and forty-five wounded.

There is no confirmation of the death of any of our Generals.

Letters received by commercial houses at Tampico, from their correspondents in the city of Mexico, confirm entirely the Picayune's former reports of the battles of Mill al Rey and Chapultepec heights, on the 8th and 13th, in which Gen. Scott carried these strong-holds at the point of the bayonet.

A circular published by the Alcalde of Guadalupe, dated on the 14th, addressed to the Commandants General of the departments, declares that Santa Anna had evacuated the Capital, but that other means might be pursued to harass the enemy.

It goes on to say that heroic resistance had been made for the space of six days, but the enemy at length established himself in places and positions from which his missiles could reach the peaceful thousands of the city, and that their Supreme Government seeing the State affairs warranted a departure, changed their abode, and the seat of government would be very soon announced, though the site had not yet been agreed upon.

The American army charged on the 13th at day-break with all their force upon Chapultepec, which yielded after a spirited defence of six hours. The Americans immediately marched upon another strong fortification, but the first advance was checked by the Mexican troops led by Santa Anna, disputing the ground inch by inch; but the Mexicans were finally routed from the citadel after nine hours' hard fighting.

The capital being in this situation, Santa Anna, anxious to avoid its bombardment, determined to evacuate the capital.

Verbal reports received at Vera Cruz are, that he retired to Guadalupe with ten thousand troops and twenty-five pieces of artillery.

No mention is made of the reported bombardment on the 14th and 15th.

A letter received at Vera Cruz says: After the Americans carried the Citadel, they turned the guns of that fortification on the city, when the Mexican army retreated to Guadalupe.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed the Governor of the Capital, directing him to arrange affairs as well as he could until he received official

information where the seat of Government was established.

There is no confirmation of the report that Santa Anna had been wounded.

It was reported that General Quitman was on his way down to Vera Cruz with despatches and four thousand men.

Col. Wilson was seriously ill.

Gen. Patterson would take command of the forces in the City and State of Vera Cruz, or proceed to join General Scott, as he should think proper on his arrival there.

Gen. Lane had been compelled to send back to Vera Cruz for a supply of ammunition. He had arrived at the National Bridge without serious opposition, though the guerrillas made their appearance on several occasions. His requisition for ten thousand rounds of ball cartridge was complied with.

It is reported that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Gen. Lane's command, and that there was some scarcity of provisions. Another rumor is, that the guerrillas had fortified Cerro Gordo. A letter from Major Lally, dated Jalapa, Sept. 23d, says that all was quiet there.

His wound in the neck came near killing him, but he was then doing well.

A letter from Vera Cruz of 25th ult. says that a proclamation had been issued by Santa Anna, announcing his resignation as President of the Mexican Republic, and that Senor Pena y Pena had been initiated in his place. The Picayune doubts the truth of the statement.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger] FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 7th, 1847.

No further arrival from the South. Mr. Wm. B. Smyth leaves here as bearer of despatches from the President for Mexico. I hope he will take care not to have his throat cut, and either to resort to stratagem or venture about without a proper escort. I believe that the selection of the gentleman is altogether presidential.

I informed you some time ago, that there are various opinions in regard to the manner in which the war ought to be prosecuted against Mexico, how far, and for what ultimate purposes. The result of the election in Maryland may not be without effect on the deliberations of the Cabinet; and as those of Pennsylvania are so near at hand, these also may be suffered to pass before a definite conclusion is come to.

The question on which the greatest diversity of opinion may prevail, is probably the adoption of a line of permanent occupation and where that line is to strike. The most natural supposition would be that it should be the line across the Isthmus of Teanacapan, which would comprise all that we desired of Mexico, and which, in her folly she resolved upon refusing us. The line from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and thence to Acapulco, indicated in one of my late letters comes very near it; but, of course, I would, submit to anything that goes beyond it.

The idea of "conquering a peace," held out from the commencement, is now wholly given up; but the terminus a quo of the war may be made a ministerial question. It is a vital question which cannot be left to historical conclusion, as it will require a unanimous effort of all the branches of the government to bring it to a satisfactory issue. The time is precious; circumstances pressing, events pending: within the next hour the annihilation of Mexico as an independent nation may be resolved upon. The thought expressed cannot be called back, a million of arms will be raised to realize it. De facto we are already masters of this Continent; the question is whether we shall have the courage to assert our sway. If the administration finally resolve upon that, we have at least the consolation to know that there never was a period in the history of Europe and Asia—more favorable to the enterprise. Half way measures, however, will not answer, either in the Cabinet or the field.

I am glad to be able to inform you, that the King of Prussia, who for a long time obstinately refused to grant the Exequatur to Mr. Charles Graeb, appointed some time ago Consul for the Rhenish provinces of Germany, has, at last, consented to do so; Mr. Buchanan having as obstinately refused to nominate another gentleman for the office. The consequence was that there was no U. S. Consul on the Rhine, and that the merchants and manufactures of those provinces were put to very great inconvenience, which at last induced William IV. to yield. This is the only way in which the Republic of the 19th century will ever make itself respected by monarchy. "A people of twenty-five millions," said Voltaire, "have a right to set their own fashion."

OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Star. CAMP BUENA VISTA, Mexico, Aug. 16th, 1847. Messrs Barrett & Jones.

I take the liberty of informing you of a cold blooded murder, of a young man belonging to the North Carolina Regiment, by their Colonel's own hand, (Col. Payne). He had a wooden horse put up for the purpose of riding all of his men on, who did not obey all of his commands. On the evening of the 14th inst. the men belonging to the Virginia and Mississippi Regiments went en masse and rode his horse to death. He then made application to Col. Hammsenock for satisfaction, who told him that he ought to have kept his horse in the stable. However, on the 15th, he had his horse again made ready for riding, and about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 15th, the men met to take a look at it, when Col. Payne shot among them, killing one of his men, and shooting the hand entirely off of one of our men. I have not ascertained the men's names, but will give them to you in a day or so.

Yours, THOS. T. MAMAM, Citizen of Philadelphia.

His CHARACTER UNCHANGED.—Lieut. Adco, who was charged and tried for cowardice in a late attack just before the battle of Contreras, has been honorably acquitted. The charges of cowardice against him were unfounded, and Lieut. Graham has offered him an apology.



Saturday, October 16, 1847.

V. B. F. J. M. R. R. Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, S. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 West 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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—By divine permission, the Rev. J. V. Allison, agent of the Baptist State Convention, will preach in the Baptist meeting house, next Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.—The Northern Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will meet in St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, on Tuesday Evening the 19th of October. The Convocation Sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. W. Natt, Rector of St. John's Church, Bellefonte. The Corner Stone of St. Mark's Church Northumberland, will be laid on Wednesday afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock.

There will be service in St. Matthew's Church, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Also on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, 3 in the afternoon, and 7 in the evening.

The Election in this county has terminated as usual, in favor of the democratic party. The majority for Governor, though not as large as has been polled heretofore, is still what may be termed a clever majority. Some of the county officers did not run so well owing to local matters, and circumstances that were not unknown previous to the election. The morning of the election gave promise of a fine day, but towards noon the weather became cold, blustering and rainy, and no doubt prevented many coming to the election.

The democratic victory is greater than expected by either party. Shunk's majority will be from 10,000 to 15,000. The Native vote has fallen off.

The late rains have swollen the waters considerably. Up the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the rise of water was very rapid, and we presume considerable damage has been done to the public works as well as to individuals. At Williamsport, we understand, the river was higher than it has been for thirty years past. The town was partly inundated. Large quantities of lumber, timber, &c. came down. Opposite this place a number of stocks of unhusked corn came floating down the stream—excepted, no doubt, from some of the bottom lands of the West Branch. A number of shocks were brought to shore, and yielded about two bushels of corn each, when husked. The rise in the North Branch was not great, and consequently but little damage has been done here, as well as up that branch of the river. Canal navigation has been suddenly checked, and that, too, at a season when merchants are laying in their stock. The Juniata has been very high, and that canal, we presume, has suffered considerably. At Duncan's Island another tremendous break has occurred, near the same place, we believe, that had been torn away in 1846. The rush of water was so sudden, as to carry away a small tavern stand near the break. On Friday afternoon one mile of saw logs, thick as they could run, passed Williamsport.

THE BREAK IN THE CANAL.—We understand that a force of 200 men are at work at the break on the canal on Duncan's Island, and that it will be repaired in two weeks. The damage on the Juniata is immense. Lewisstown was completely inundated, the water being 30 feet above low water mark. Not a bridge is left on the Juniata, and it is doubtful if navigation will be resumed this fall.

THE NORTHERN BRIDGE has been passable for foot passengers, or at least such as can walk two planks, for a week past. It will be ready for teams and carriages by the first of November, as we have been informed by the contractor. A large quantity of drift wood had lodged against the false works of the last span, but was removed before it had done any damage.

Hon. DAVID WILSON.—We are indebted to friend Wilnot for his speech, recently delivered before his constituents in Tioga county. We are much pleased with that part of the speech in which he gives the history of the celebrated proviso which bears his name, and which was offered by him in Congress. We are glad to see that Mr. Wilnot firmly adheres to the policy of sustaining that proviso, which we look upon as the only safeguard by which northern freemen can sustain themselves against the encroachments of southern slavery. His arguments are strong and convincing, which we may lay before our readers when we have more room.

BISHOP OBERDONK'S CASE.—The New York Herald of this morning contains a report of yesterday's proceedings of the Episcopal General Convention, now sitting in that city. We notice that the case of the suspended Bishop Oberdonk was taken up, and referred to a joint special committee of seven, to report on the best measures to be adopted to remove the evils under which the diocese of New York is laboring. The friends of the Bishop seemed determined to restore that functionary to office, if possible.

Official Election Returns of Northumberland County, for October, 1847.

Table with columns for Governor, Canal Commissioner, Assembly, Commissioner, Treasurer, Auditor, and various Townships and Boroughs. It lists names like Sunbury, Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta, Northumberland, Point, Shamokin, Rush, Milton, Chillisquisque, Turbut, Lewis, Delaware, Coal, Upper Mahonoy, Lower Mahonoy, Little Mahonoy, and Jackson, along with their respective vote counts.

TOTALS, 1971 1281 41 1980 1225 42 1368 1242 1672 1496 1780 1870 1844 1186

Democrats in roman—Whigs in italics—Natives marked thus (*)

AN OFFICIAL LETTER FROM MAJOR LALLY. The following letter from Major Lally was addressed to Col. Wilson at Vera Cruz, and by him forwarded to Adjutant General R. Jones at Washington: HEADQUARTERS, JALAPA, Aug. 26, 1847.

To Gen. Wilson, Vera Cruz:—My command reached this place on the morning of the 20th inst. We have fought our way triumphantly every inch of the route, but have had severe contests—nay, battles—with the guerrillas; on the 10th at Paso Ovejas, (as before reported), on the 12th August at the National Bridge, on the 15th of August at Cerro Gordo and on the 19th at Las Animas, only a mile and a half from this city.—Not a wagon has fallen into the hands of the enemy. We have been opposed by at least 1,200 or 1,500 guerrillas on these occasions—perhaps less at the last, for they were badly whipped at Cerro Gordo, where their loss was so large that they could not reorganize. Father Jarauta commanded them. Our loss is great. During the entire march—7 officers wounded; 12 of rank and file killed; 5 mortally wounded; 66 wounded.—Of this number, 4 killed and 4 wounded were at places elsewhere than the four actions named above. I regret to say, that at the National Bridge Mr. George D. Twigg (expecting a commission and to be A. D. C. to Gen. T.) was killed while gallantly serving in my staff; Capt. J. H. Caldwell, of volunteers, and Capt. A. C. Cummings, 11th infantry, were wounded on the 10th, (as before reported); but are doing well now. At National Bridge, Lieut. James A. Winner, of volunteers, and Lieut. George A. Adams, of marine corps, were dangerously wounded; also, on the same day, Capt. W. J. Clark, 12th infantry, in the thigh; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Crearor, 12th infantry, not severely, in the leg. At Los Animas, on the 19th, Major F. T. Lally, 9th infantry, commanding officer, was wounded in the neck, not severely, but has, for a few days, been disabled from command.

A large number of sick have accumulated, besides our wounded; and we shall be compelled to remain here many days to recruit. I cannot too much praise the gallantry of the officers—the men, raw and untrained, have gradually acquired confidence. Col. Wynkoop arrived from Perote on the 24th having heard we were in danger at Cerro Gordo. We waited three days for your reinforcement, and hearing of it at Plan del Rio, sent back a body of dragoons to National Bridge, who, finding it in possession of the enemy, we concluded that it was repulsed. I am pained at the rumor we heard of the loss of some of its wagons. Dr. Cooper and 13 wagons reached us. I cannot too earnestly recommend that you assume the authority to order the re-occupation of this city. Even if Gen. Scott was not before the city of Mexico, and beyond the reach of reinforcements, you perceive that trains are constantly endangered by guerrillas, and I am satisfied that this city has been their head quarters, and that their chief supplies have been forwarded from here. Their spirits have been raised by absence of the troops. I am certain that Gen. Scott, on the spot, would order its re-occupation. Col. Wynkoop concurs in its importance. Very truly yours, F. T. LALLY, Major 9th Infantry, commanding.

[We understand that Major Lally's suggestion has been anticipated, and that orders were issued on the 12th of August, from the office of the Adjutant General, directing the re-occupation of Jalapa. We presume that before this time a military post has been established in that city. We cannot doubt that Maj. Lally's force, joined with Colonel Wynkoop's and General Lane's force, at 2,000, has advanced to form a junction with Gen. Scott.]—Union.

GEN. STERLING PRICE.—This officer, who has recently returned from Santa Fe, has, like some other gallant soldiers, been the subject of much newspaper comment, and his character as an officer being violently assailed in certain journals. A letter from Santa Fe, published in the St. Louis Reveille, speaks of him as follows: "Col. Price leaves behind him a host of warm friends and admirers. In fact, it has never been my lot to meet a man who has filled a public situation without receiving censure from some assailant I met with Col. Price, and I can safely assert that there is not a private in his regiment who would not boldly defend his reputation at the point of the sword. By his straightforward, honest and impartial course, while colonel of the second regiment, he has become the idol of his men."

Col. Price, before he left Santa Fe, had been promoted a Brigadier General, and will soon return to that place to take that rank in the army.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENTS.—Two new regiments of volunteers, the 3d and 4th, numbering 2,000 men, were encamped within seven miles of Louisville on the 4th inst.

REPORTED ELECTION RETURNS. COUNTIES. Shunk, Irwin, Philadelphia city, 5475 2441 Allegheny 200 1400 Berks 4900 Beaver 200 Bedford 500 Bucks 305 Carbon 600 Centre, Chester, Clinton, 200 Columbia, 1500 Cumberland, Franklin, 398 450 Dauphin, 953 Delaware, 225 Lancaster, 3800 Lebanon, Lehigh, 342 Luzerne, 400 Lycoming, 1284 Montgomery, 500 Northampton, 240 Northumberland, 1000 Perry, Schuylkill, 1050 Union, 950 Westmoreland, 2200 Washington, 201 York, 920

TAKING OF THE CITY OF MEXICO. American loss Killed and Wounded, Officers and Men, in the Late Battle, 502—Generals Worth, Pillow and Smith safe—Worth Governor of the City of Mexico.

The New Orleans papers of the 5th, due here to-day, have not been received, having failed south of Charleston, S. C. I am, however, indebted to G. W. Vanstovener, Esq., who came passenger in the steamer Alabama, from Tampico, for the following additional particulars of Mexican intelligence brought by that arrival.

Mr. Vanstovener came in company with Maj. Capera, Government sutler at Tampico, the bearer of despatches to the United States from Col. Gates. Major Capera has copies of letters to merchants at Tampico, received by British express, giving semi-official accounts of the taking of the Capital.

Santa Anna marched out on the 13th with 10,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon, and proceeded to Guadalupe. It was expected he would soon retreat to Oajaca, and no further immediate molestation from him was anticipated.

The entire American loss from the 8th to the 13th September, amounts to 25 officers killed and 47 wounded, and 490 men killed and wounded.

In the last battle, that at Chapultepec, which occurred on the 13th, Gen. Scott brought 700 pieces of cannon to bear on the heights, and soon rendering them untenable. On the afternoon of the 14th, Gen. Scott sent 1,500 men into the city, who took possession of the citadel, after some serious opposition from the rabble, who attacked their rear and wounded a number.

On the 13th, the women of the city had demanded muskets from Santa Anna, but he was unable to furnish them.

The letters referred to make no mention of Santa Anna's resignation, and Mr. Vanstovener discredits the statement entirely.

Generals Worth, Pillow and Smith were uninjured in the battles, and General Scott had appointed Gen. Worth the Governor of the City of Mexico.

The steamship Fashion was entering the harbor of Tampico as the Alabama came out.

A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Cincinnati Gazette understands that F. O. J. Smith, formed a new Telegraph Company while in that city lately, to construct a line of Telegraph from thence to Lexington, Ky., thence to New Orleans, and from Lexington, by Maysville, Portsmouth, Pomeroy, Marietta and Wheeling, to Baltimore, with a side line from Washington, Pa., to Pittsburg; and that contracts have already been entered into to go on with the work immediately.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENTS.—Two new regiments of volunteers, the 3d and 4th, numbering 2,000 men, were encamped within seven miles of Louisville on the 4th inst.

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, MUNY & CO., Publishers, 128 Fulton St., New York.

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PURIFIER.

WHAT IS THAT PRINCIPLE WHICH WE CALL THE BLOOD?

THE BLOOD IS THAT PRINCIPLE BY WHICH THE WHOLE SYSTEM IS REGULATED. Therefore if the blood becomes impure, a general derangement of the system must ensue; and give rise to

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Dropsy, Headache, Pallor of Blood, Biliousness, Scarcity, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers of all kinds, Indigestion, Weakness of Stomach, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affection, Nervous Affections, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Low Spirit, Fits, Measles, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Eyes, Inward Weakness, Worms, Quincy, Bronchitis, Cholera, Dysentery, Gravel, Salt Rheum, Deafness and other affections of the Ear, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, White Swellings, Tumors, Biles, Suppressed Monthly Discharges and Female Complaints in general, Eruptions of the Skin, Habitual Constipation, and all diseases depending on a disordered and diseased state of the blood, or a suspension of the healthy secretions.

Therefore, on the first appearance of any of these Symptoms, HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD PILLS! should be procured, and used according to the directions. PRICE 25 CENTS per Box of FIFTY PILLS, or FIVE BOXES for ONE DOLLAR.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, corner of Charles and Pratt sts., and 108 Baltimore street, and by GEORGE BRIGHT, Sunbury, D. BRAUTIGAM, Northumberland.

Oct. 16, 1847. FURTHER PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND IN RELIEVING AFFLICTED MANKIND.

Ms. GEORGE T. WARRINGTON, residing in York street, Federal Hill Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound, and before using one bottle, was entirely cured.

ANOTHER, YET MORE ASTONISHING! Mrs. HENRIETTA MERRICK, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe cough and pain in the breast, which was so intense, that it extended to the shoulders. She was afflicted also with a pain in the side.

After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use HANCE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND, and after using three doses she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle, was entirely cured. Price 50 Cents per bottle or six bottles for \$2.50. Prepared and sold by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles & Pratt sts., and by GEORGE BRIGHT, Sunbury, D. BRAUTIGAM, Northumberland.

Oct. 16, 1847.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber over six months, either by note or book account, will do well to call and settle soon. Immediate attention to this notice will save costs. Sunbury, Oct. 16, 1847. JOHN BOGAR.

For Sale.

THE BRICK HOUSE in Sunbury, of the subscriber, now occupied by Miss Morris. For terms apply to W. L. Dewart, Esq., or to myself. W. R. SMITH, Northumberland, October 9 1847.—4