

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13.

The New Orleans papers of the 6th, have just come to hand, which contain some interesting items of news from the seat of war.

There have been no later arrivals from Mexico, but a careful comparison of the New Orleans papers, with the news published as read by pony express, enables me to furnish the following additional intelligence.

The transactions and official reports connected with the capture of Huamantla are also published.

Gen. Patterson left on the 1st, and a movement of troops followed—Georgia volunteers first, and Gen. Cushing next. Gen. Patterson and staff had advanced as far as Santa Fe and San Juan; would not stop there, but proceeded immediately.

The New Orleans Times has an official letter from Escobedo to Santa Anna, conveying the intelligence of his dismissal as the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and the appointment of Rincon as his successor.

Santa Anna has been ordered away upon the guarantee of his honor to appear before a Court Martial, which has been ordered to try him for the loss of the various battles in which he commanded, and principally for the engagements attending the loss of the Capital.

The North American, published at the capital, says that the prominent Mexicans in the Congress now sitting will obstinately maintain their present opposition to peace. The publishers of the "Republican" have been summoned to appear before Gov. Quitman, to prove alleged outrages by Americans at the capital.

The Pennsylvania volunteers garrisoned at Perote voted for Governor of Pennsylvania on the 12th October, as follows:

- For Governor—Shunk, 66
- Irwin, 20
- Canal Commissioner—Longstreth, 66
- Patton, 19
- Morton, 1

The supreme government ordered Paredes to remain at Teloloapan. In Perote honors were paid to Col. Wm. Roberts, Pennsylvania Regiment, who died at the Capital of typhus fever, on the 3d. The New York Regiment had elected Major Buchanan Colonel, vice Baxter, deceased, and Captain Dykemans Major. Capt. Losser and Lieuts. Frick and Coulter, of Pennsylvania, had swords presented to them by their regiment at the capital.

Gen. Rea was going to Queretaro with one thousand men. It was rumored at the capital that Mazatlan had been taken by the Americans. The Mexican government has decreed a curiously wrought spear to the man who killed Capt. Walker. Gen. Quitman had returned to join General Taylor.

Father Jarauta has abandoned the field of Mars, and resumed his peaceful monastic life.

The private correspondence of La Patria states, that when the British Courier left the Capital, up to 29th, entire tranquility prevailed there. No new American expedition had left there.

Gen. Scott had postponed occupying other points, and nothing was observable indicating further movements.

Pena y Pena continued at Queretaro, where he had assembled 71 deputies, and it was decided that the next Congress should resume its sitting on the 29th.

Pena y Pena had directed a circular to the Governors of six central Mexican states to repair to Queretaro, and hold a special council respecting men, munitions and pecuniary means, to carry on the war, or to determine whether such means were available to carry on the war.

Nothing positive is stated as to the result of the Presidency, and each state has proposed a distinct candidate. The first subject to be attended to by the Congress will be the election of President.

The occupation of the Capital had disappointed many of the most sanguine. The general opinion is that the resistance of the Mexicans will be exceedingly weak, even if a speedy peace be not made.

The Piscoyune is filled with the correspondence of Mr. Kendall, the synopsis of which had already been published.

Paredes writes a long reply to a note from the Secretary of War, ordering him to proceed to Teloloapan and there await further orders. He annexes a certificate of his illness, and promises to obey as soon as he is able. He handles Santa Anna severely.

Valencia has demanded a court martial. From addresses received from various parts of the country, it would appear that the government of Pena y Pena was cheerfully acquiesced in by the people.

The new Secretary, Marina, is believed to be decidedly in favor of peace.

Santa Anna's farewell address to the army is published in the Piscoyune. He complains most bitterly of the course pursued by the government against him.

The Delta publishes Capt. Walker's official despatch to Col. Wynkoop, in relation to the engagement at La Hoyas.

CAMERON M. CLAY.—Several of Capt. C. M. Clay's Companies of Volunteers; who were prisoners in Mexico, have published a card, in the course of which they say:—When Capt. Henry made his escape, and the Mexican commander, excited by the event, gave orders for the massacre of the Americans, Captain Clay exclaimed:—"Kill the officers—spare the soldiers!" A Mexican Major ran to him, presenting a cocked pistol to his breast. He smiled and said:—"Kill me—kill the officers—but spare the men—they are innocent!" Who but C. M. Clay, with a loaded pistol to his head and in the hands of an enraged enemy, would have shown such magnanimous self-devotion? If any man is entitled to be called the "soldier's friend," he is.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, November 20, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Cassatt Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, N. B. 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.

FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Democratic Central Taylor Committee.

- John C. Bucher, Esq. Dauphin county
- Hon. John M. Read, Philadelphia city
- Hon. Richard Vaux do do
- Robert Allen Esq. do do
- Andrew Miller, Esq. Philadelphia county
- Samuel D. Patterson, Esq. Montgomery county
- Franklin Vanzant, Esq. Bucks county
- Joseph J. Lewis Esq. Chester county
- Dr. William Gray, Delaware county
- Henry W. Smith, Esq. Berks county
- Hon. Elias Lewis, Lancaster county
- Charles W. Higgins, Esq. Northumberland co.
- Hon. John Snyder, Union county
- Col. James Burnside, Centre county
- Robert J. Fisher, Esq. York county
- Oliver Watson, Jr. Esq. Lycoming county
- Gen. J. K. Moreshead, Allegheny county
- Col. Israel Painter, Westmoreland county
- Thomas J. Power, Esq. Beaver county
- Hon. Edward Herrick, Bradford county
- Hendrick B. Wright, Esq. Luzerne county
- Francis W. Hughes, Esq. Schuylkill county
- James L. Gillis, Esq. Elk county
- James Peacock, Esq. of Dauphin county
- Hon. William Dock do do
- Gen. Simon Cameron do do
- Benjamin Park, Esq. do do
- Gen. Christian Seiler do do
- Philip Dougherty, Esq. do do
- O. Barrett, Esq. do do
- Francis C. Carson, Esq. do do
- James Brady, Esq. do do
- Edward A. Lesley, Esq. do do

We announced, two weeks ago, that we were in the midst of Indian Summer. We believe we were too fast. The weather we have been enjoying the past few days, can be "nothing else."

POTATOE ROT.—We saw a lot of fine potatoes in the cellar of Mr. Charles Weaver, of this place, a few days since, the half of which were destroyed by the rot. We have heard of others suffering by this disease.

HENRY CLAY'S SPEECH.—We publish, in another column, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, and which formed the text of his recent speech at Lexington. The idea of abandoning all the territory we have conquered from Mexico, is, we presume, new and unexpected to both his political friends and enemies. There are, we think, but few who would be willing, after all our fighting, to surrender California.

CONGRESS WILL MEET ON Monday, the 6th of December next. The session will be an exciting one. We shall endeavor to keep our readers informed of all the important matters brought before that body. The House will have a whig majority of four, probably five, and one native. The Senate is democratic, by a majority of 8 or 10. We have heard it said that there is a Conservative party organized in the Senate, made up of whigs and Southern democrats, which will hold the balance of power.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The Bloomsburg Democrat and the Wikesbarre Farmer are out for Van Buren; the Berwick Enquirer and Wyoming Patriot for Buchanan.

GEN. SCOTT'S DESPACHES have been at last received. They give a full and graphic account of the great battles at Mexico. Though official, they contain but little that is new. They are decidedly the best despatches, and written in better taste, than any that have emanated from his pen during the war.

JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Georgia Legislature.

SHUNK'S OFFICIAL MAJORITY was reported to be 17,977. Add the majority at Perote, in Mexico, the returns of which have just been received, and it will be 18,023; there is a regiment and a half to hear from.

GEORGE W. HAMMERLY, Esq., intends establishing a Whig paper, in the City of Lancaster, and will advocate the claims of old "Rough and Ready" to the next Presidency.

THE WRITING OF Mifflin county recently assembled at Lewistown, and passed resolutions in favor of Gen. Scott for President.

NEW JERSEY OFFICIAL RETURNS.—The official returns of the New Jersey election for Governor, claimed the vote as follows: Whig 32,251, Democrat 34,764; Democratic majority, 2,513. The vote is 7810 less than in 1844. The Democratic vote is 1700 less, and the Whig 6000.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—As far as heard from, the election in Louisiana leaves the two parties in the same position that they were previous to the election. No change in the Congressional districts, as far as known, and the losses and gains in the Legislature just balance each other.

Letters from the Army.

We have been permitted to copy the following extracts of several letters from our young friend Lieut. Wm. J. Martin, to his parents in this place. These letters were received but a few days since, all communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico having been cut off for several months past by the guerrillas. Lieut. Martin left here in March last, to join Capt. Barnard's company of Voltigeurs, then on their way to Mexico. Lieut. Martin has seen some hard fighting, and made some narrow escapes, and has conducted himself, as we were assured he would, with great gallantry.

CHURCH OF THE CONVENT OF SANTA DOMINGO, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

On the 19th we halted at St. Augustine, about 18 miles from Mexico. On the 20th we made an attack on a strong fort of the enemy, commanding the high road, but could not carry it that day. We made a detour which brought us to the rear of their position, where we lay between a force of 10,000 in front and 7,000 in the rear. In the fort it rained all night. We had no protection, but lay on our arms. We had 3 or 4,000 men in this position, without a single piece of artillery or a dragoon. The Mexicans were drawn up with artillery and lancers, sufficient to cut us all to pieces, if they had had the courage to attack us. The Mexicans in our front, before dark, had a great time in their lines—music playing and great shouting—Santa Anna being there in person. They also, before dark, fired at us with their artillery, and after dark we heard them planting their guns within point blank range of us. We waited until 2 o'clock in the morning, and took a march to this Fort, which we reached at sunrise, and in less than a half hour we had stormed it, and that without the aid of a single piece of artillery. We took 27 pieces of theirs, and killed 500 of them. Among the artillery were two pieces taken from us at Buena Vista.

Glory to God, and thanks to this gallant army, as the complimentary remark of General Scott, as he rode along the line after the storming and capture of the Convent of Churubusco. Such a thing as storming a fort in day light, without artillery, is something new in warfare. I will write this on the altar of a church, in which we are quartered. I sleep before the altar. This is not considered sacrilege in Catholic countries, as they make a practice of quartering in churches.

Mexico Sept. 20, 1847.

On the 8th we fought about 17,000 Mexicans, for the purpose of destroying a foundry of cannon. We drove them from their position, and effected our object. I received a slight wound on the chin, that day, but nothing serious. Their loss was great. We had about 50 men wounded. We then advanced.

On the 13th we made another attack on their principal Fort or Castle. It was very strong, and thought impregnable by our enemies. Our regiment behaved gloriously in this affair. The Captain and 1st Lieut. of our company, were both wounded. I had a shot through my cap, which stunned me considerably. I headed our columns at the time, going to the ditch. I also had a shot on my sword scabbard. I have had some very narrow escapes, and I am pleased to say that I am very honorably mentioned in the Colonel's report. I had the pleasure of killing a number of Mexicans myself.

We are now not more than 6 or 7,000 strong, in a city of 200,000 Mexicans; but we have strong reinforcements coming on and will soon be ready for them at any thing they can do. We had, besides taking this Fort, (Chapultepec,) to fight our way inch by inch into the city, and even after we entered, we had street fights; but we have the city perfectly quiet now. Mexico is a most magnificent city. I enjoy excellent health. There is no telling how long we shall remain here, but I hope soon to see you all.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Arrival of Despatches. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

Lieut. Sears, bearer of despatches, came passenger in the steamer Day. He reached Vera Cruz, assisted by a spy company employed by Gen. Scott.

Gen. Lane was quartered in the heart of Puebla.

The battalion of the first Pennsylvania Regiment at Puebla had been ordered to accompany a garrison of 750 men, destined for the National Bridge, a part of the way.

Gen. Cushing, with 1200 men, were to remain at Jalapa as his garrison, and 2000 under Gen. Lane, to form the garrison of Puebla.

Santa Anna was at Tehuacan on the 26th ult. The report of his escape from that place proved to be untrue.

The guerrillas, under Jarauta and Zenobia, had quarrelled, and the result was that a bloody skirmish ensued, in which the Jarauta party proved victorious, leaving thirty of their opponents dead on the field.

The following is extracted from the list of killed and wounded during the siege of Puebla, published in the Piscoyune.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—Killed.—Enrick, John Price, F. H. Jones, John H. Gilchrist, John Herrod, F. B. Johns, H. Krutzelman, James Phillips, Wm. A. Phillips, S. D. Sewell, Wm. Smith, D. S. Bernay, A. Vandeyck, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Teger.

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—Wounded.—Geo. Rusheberger, David Lindsey, Henry Lyoch, James Bowden, John Dowlan, John B. Herron, James Ellis, Luke Floyd.

Capt. John Herron, W. C. Furness, A. F. Marshall, Thos. C. Mimbiddle, R. Reed, Sylvester Lombry, John McClellan, James Lambert.

GENERAL QUITMAN resigned the Governorship of the City of Mexico to return and take his proper command, on the Rio Grande, under General Taylor.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT LEXINGTON KY.

Mr. Clay, according to appointment, delivered his speech on the subject of the present war with Mexico, at Lexington, on Saturday last. A vast concourse of people had assembled—some having travelled a thousand miles to bear him. The reporters of the Press from Philadelphia, New York, &c., were present, but Mr. Clay refused to be reported, stating that he would have his speech printed under his own supervision. It rained all morning, and the weather was gloomy. At 11 o'clock Mr. Clay mounted the stage, and read the following resolutions, upon which he grounded his speech, which occupied two hours and a half in its delivery. Mr. Clay adhered very closely to his resolutions, and they contain his views and embody all the great principles he advocated in his speech.

He protests against the annexation of Mexico—Compares the war of 1812 with the present war—compliments our troops, and protests against the further extension of slave territory.

Resolutions, Submitted by the Honorable Henry Clay, at the Public Meeting held in Lexington, Kentucky, November 13, 1847.

1st Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS to the former, and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics, arose out of the order of the President of the United States, for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi, a point opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress, having by subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2d Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States as Chief Magistrate, and as Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute to such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interests of the nation to require.

3d Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with powers to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest complete war-making power of the United States, and so possessing it has a right to determine upon the motives, causes, and objects of war, when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4th Resolved, As the further opinion of the meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress, and if, after such declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defence of its authority should continue to prosecute the war to the purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico in every contingency, and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purpose and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5th Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexation of Mexico to the United States, in any mode, especially by conquest—that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations—that such a union against the current of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, the constant application of military force, in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend it might in process of time be extended over the whole people of the United States—that we deprecate, therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions, and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own labors, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th Resolved, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfited foe; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but only the just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7th Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into such foreign territory.

8th Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known, who are anxious to avert present and further perils and dangers with which it may be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

The Failures Abroad. We have long been of the opinion that the failures in Great Britain and on the Continent—terrible as they have been—would not seriously affect the business interests of this country. In copying the following paragraph from the New York correspondence of the Washington Union, we are pleased to observe that the predictions so frequently made by the Bulletin, are in a measure verified by the unquestionable authority quoted: "It is understood in Wall street that both Mr. Baring and Mr. Horley Palmer stated it as their opinion to a friend who came a passenger by the Washington, that none of the recent failures, nor indeed any likely to take place, would seriously affect this country."

It was feared by many that our merchants would be heavy losers by the great revolutions in England, in consequence of the unprecedentedly large shipments of breadstuffs to Europe during the past season; but it should be borne in mind that the bulk of those shipments was made and paid for before the 1st of August last. The shipments of breadstuffs since that time, have been, comparatively speaking, very small; and if any loss has been sustained on them, the loss has not been large enough to exercise the slightest influence on the business operations of the country. Phil. Bulletin.

THE LICENSE LAW.—The Pittsburg Gazette contains the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the late law authorizing certain counties to decide by ballot whether vicious spirits shall be sold in said counties. The majority—Gibson, C. J., Rodgers, J., and Bell—decide it to be unconstitutional. Burnside, J., and Coulter, J. dissent. The Court ground their decision upon the position that the Legislature cannot delegate legislative powers to the people; that a minority of the people have not agreed to be governed by the majority in any other manner than that pointed out by the constitution of the State of which they are members; and that the law is unequal and not universal over the Commonwealth. Thus one county may totally restrain the sale of liquors by vote, whilst in an adjoining county the old license law is the only restriction. The majority opinion was delivered by Judge Bell—the minority by Judge Coulter. The report occupies nine columns of the Gazette.

THE LICENSE QUESTION MEETING.—A public meeting has been held in Pittsburg since the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the late anti-license law to be unconstitutional. Rev. Dr. Campbell urged an appeal to the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in Allegheny county. It was argued by him and Mr. Karns that the county had expressed an opinion favorable to the proposed temperance reform and that the public sentiment of the county was against the granting of licenses, or in favor of prohibitory law, or even a law applicable to the county of Allegheny. Mr. Elder, of the Temperance Banner, argued against the decision of the Supreme Court, and against reliance upon moral suasion alone. A committee of four gentlemen was appointed to report at a future meeting as to the best method of meeting "the crisis."

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO THE DEAD SEA.—It is stated in the N. Y. Herald, that a party of Naval officers, under Lieut. Wm. F. Lynch, will sail from New York in a few days, in the United States store-ship Supply, to the Mediterranean, for the purpose of making an exploration and survey of the Dead Sea. The order, it is said, emanates from the Navy Department; but what object is intended, other than scientific research, is not said. As soon as the ship shall have arrived off the coast of Syria, the party will land, and Lieut. Penneck will succeed to the command of the Supply.

ANOTHER MISTAKE IN MEDICINE.—Dr. John Patton, of Conneville, Ohio, died last week by the accidental use of strychnia instead of morphine. He had procured two vials from a drug store, one containing strychnia and the other morphine, but both supposed to contain the latter. He took, in the evening a small quantity of strychnia, measured on the point of a penknife, and the color very nearly resembling that of morphine, he never discovered his mistake until he felt the effect of the poison.

THE BATTALION FOR THE PLAINS.—The West (Missouri) Expositor says that the Battalion of the Plains, called for by the President's requisition of July 24th, has departed for the "plains of the upper Arkansas," by the Santa Fe trail. It is under the command of Lieut. Col. Gilpie.

A TRIBUTE TO MERIT.—Gen. Worth is a letter to the Governor of Louisiana, says that no man in modern days, has shed more lustre upon the arms of his country, from Palo Alto down to the glorious field of Buena Vista, than Gen. Zachary Taylor.

HONORS OF WAR.—The Charleston Mercury states that of the gallant South Carolina regiment which left the United States nine months ago, numbering nearly eleven hundred men, but between eighty and ninety were left to enter the city of Mexico.

THE PROPOSITION OF dividing Texas into two States, is already entertained.

TO THOSE WHOSE OCCUPATIONS TEND TO PRODUCE OR AGGRAVATE DYSPEPSIA.—This class of individuals is very numerous. They are those who work in an unhealthy atmosphere. Printers, workmen in feather stores, scone cutters, bakers, white lead manufacturers, are all more or less subject to disease according to their strength of constitution. The only method to prevent, is the occasional use of a medicine which abstracts from the circulation all deleterious humors, and expel them by the bowels. Tonics in any form are injurious, as they only put off the evil day to make it more fatal. The use of Brandreth's Pills will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the blood, and the body is not weakened but strengthened by their operation, for these valuable Pills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed, but harmonize with her.

Purchase of H. M. Maser, Sunbury, or of the agents published in another part of this paper.

DECEASED. On the 15th inst., by the Rev. James J. Hamilton, Mr. WILLIAM T. WAYNE, of Pottsville, to Miss HENRIETTA McCALLISTER, of Strawsburg.

DIED. In Turbot township on the 10th inst., Mr. JACOB FUNK, aged 84 years.

LIST OF RETAILERS

- Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, of the County of Northumberland, who have, and who have not paid their Licenses.
- Who have Paid, I. Brown, Amos T. Beisel, Ireland & Hays, Kehler & Hille, Deuter & Montague, Yoder & Camp, George B. Gaus, William Reiz, Forsythe Wilson & Co, West & Nave, George Apley, Benjamin Heffner, John Wolf, William Kores, John H. V. neent, William Dippin, Adam Conrad, John Kist, James Reid, J. G. Rann, George Curry, Peter Board, Mackey & Haug, Ben. nville, Holboes, Sweeney & Son, Gideon Shadel, S. B. Caldwell, W. & D. Rothert, S. muel Reel, Kase & Bogert, Bennet & Fick, Broad & Farow, Heinin & Br ther, Joee H. nvel, W. H. Fyrmire, John C. Reun, I. Brown.

Who have not Paid.

- Clement & Haas, P. McDowell, Ira T. Clement, Fletcher Mathews, John Boger, S. I. Conly & Co, George P. Boyers, John H. Raser, Wm. H. Taompson, Masteller & Swenk, Wm. H. Waipies, Blair & Reed, Henry Wenk, Joseph Sharpless, Thomas J. Shannon, E. L. P. p r, S. B. De Normandie, Spotts & Ditty, John L. Leaning, Daniel Schwartz, Samuel H. Wood, Wm. & R. Faely, Wm. F. Nagle, Anthony Deugler, John Murray, Taylor & McCluhan.

\* A Notice is hereby given, that the Treasurer is compelled, by law, to commence suits against all those who do not come forward and pay their licenses on or before the 11th day of December next.

WILLIAM GULLICK, Treasurer. Sunbury, Nov. 20 1847.

Notice in Partition.

NOTICE is hereby given to Stephen J. Jolly, Nancy E. Jolly, Charles Rex and Lydia P. his wife in right of said Lydia, John Thompson, ex'r of Rebecca Jolly dec'd, and Rebecca La Due, ad'x, with the will annexed of Mary Rex, dec'd, heirs of Thomas Maybury, dec'd, Daniel Schwartz, Warner Jones and Elizabeth his wife in right of said Elizabeth, William Harrison and Anna his wife in right of said Anna, William Harris and Susan his wife in right of said Susan John Boyd and Jane his wife in right of said Jane, and Sarah Ann Maybury, which said Rebecca, Elizabeth, Anna, Susan, Jane, and Sarah Ann are heirs of said William Maybury, dec'd, who was one of the heirs of Thomas Maybury, dec'd, that a will to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, Penn'a., to the term of January, A. D. 1848, whereby I am commanded to summon there the above named parties as defendants, to be and appear before our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Sunbury, in said county, on the 1st day of January next, to answer Wm. I. Green-ugh, plaintiff, of a plea whereof the said plaintiff and the said defendants together and undivided do hold a certain tract of land, surveyed on warrant dated the 23d day of June, A. D. 1773 to James Potts, situate in Rush township, P. county aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Horsh, Lewis Vest, Benjamin Vastine and others, and containing three hundred and twenty acres more or less, partition thereof between them the said defendants do not terminate; of all which the said parties are hereby required to take notice.

THOMAS A. BILLINGTON, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Pa. Nov. 20. A. D. 1847. 5-6

Merchant Tailoring.

GEORGE C. WELKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a general assortment of goods, suitable for men and children's wear, which will be made up to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms, consisting, in part, of English, French, and American Cloths, do do do Cassimers, Beaver Cloth, Downin Cassimers, Fancy Cassimers, Suits, Cashmere, Silk Vests, Scarfs and Valencis Vestings, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Cloaking, Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Clock Trunks, Fringe for Ladies' Cloaks, A general assortment of Trimmings, &c., &c.

Cutting will be done free of charge, for persons purchasing goods of him which they wish to make up themselves, and persons finding their own goods will be accommodated as heretofore. He tenders his acknowledgements to his friends for former patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He also informs the public, that he has taken Mr. JOHN G. BRIGHT into co-partnership, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of WELKER & BRIGHT.

All kinds of Country Produce taken, at the highest market prices. Sunbury, November 13th, 1847.—

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 3d day of November, 1847, my wife SARAH left my bed and board, without the least cause or provocation. All persons are therefore warned against treating her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. SOLOMON DERK. Shamokin, Nov. 13, 1847.—