From the Picayune of the 9th. The Late Victories.

We give in our paper to day more full de tails of the battles won by the army of Gen. Scott on the 20th. August.

Gen. Scott's vanguard arrived at the haci-enda of Buena Vista on the 10th of August five or six miles this side of Ayolia, reachng the latter place on the following day, as we infer from a letter of Gen. Valencia.— Gen. Scott does not appear to have advanced any farther than Ayotla on that route—the main one from Puebla to Mexico, which was defended by the formitable works at Penon and Mexicalcingo. He turned abruptly south from the main road and proceeded to Chalco, on the eastern side of the lake of that name, and skilling the lake passed around its southern extremity un-turned and proceeded in a northeasterlydirection towards the city of Mexico by the way of San Gregoria and Santa Cruz till he struck, at Augustin, the great southern road which leads snaight to the city, lying time miles to the north of San Angustin, and a gain by still more formidable works, about rapin by still more formidable wetks, about three miles further north, known as Churuthree miles further north, known as Churuthree miles further north, known as Churuthree pieces, were immediately fit busco or San Pablo. Instead of advancing directly north upon San Antonio, Scott turned that position as well as Churuthusco by a road striking off to the west, which was defended by strong works at Contreras, which is three miles west of San Antonio. From which seement they former-ly the residue of the received the intelligence of this victory, sent Gen. Worth back to make a demonstration on San Antonio, so the contreval the real heads to San Angelt and was pressing the enemy, should get in its is three miles west of San Antonio. From Controras the road leads to San Angel, and thence back into the majigroad again. This operation was executed by Brig. Gen. Smith in the most brilliant manner, Contreras being carried early on the inorning of the 20th. This point gained Worth pushed on against San Antonia, and the main body of the army towards Chambusco, by way of Contreras and San Angel. How San Antonia was carried by Worth, and how the whole army then fell moon Churubusco and drove the enemy from his works, and completely routed him, the letters we give in other columns sufficiently tell. We are in hopes the very rough sketch we give will enable the reader to comprehend the general outline of Scott's route; it is not to be rehed upon for accura-

We would here correct ourselves for the 'expression of the opinion yesterday that the and thorough examination of them and of the Mexican papers, we are satisfied that Santa Anna's defeat was as complete as the earlier accounts represented. It seems to have been entirely optional with Gen. Seem whether to march city of Mexico was not at our merey. We so stated upon the most hurried perusal of a whether to march into the city and occupy it or not. Our letters abound in criticism upon his course in this particular, which tailed, if we judge aught, to command the general approval of the army.

THE KELLED AND WOUNDED.—We copy from the Delta a list of the killed and wounded officers and privates, in the various divisions and brigades of our army, in the late battles before the city of Mexico. The killed, we are gratified to find, are not as numerous as we supposed, and many of them are but slightly hurt. The recapitulation was

	ARS 10110 11 B				
_	Gen. Worth's division, Gen. Twizgs's do, Second Brigade, Engineer Company, Company K 1st Artiflery, Gen. Pillows' Division,	37 19 23 2	Wounded, 286 54 128 4 23 135	Missing 10 12 - 4 1	•
	2d Brigado, Voltigeur-und Howitzer Cos , Palmetto Regiment, Gen. Quitman's Div.,	A 13 _ 16	26 121 58	2	-
ł	•	129	500	33	

From the Washington Union. LETTER FROM A DISTINGUISHED OFFICER DESCRIBING THE BATTLE.

TACUBAYA, (in full view of the City of Mexico.) August 21, 1917.

"The army left Puebla on the 8th of this month, and after a few days' march reached Ayotta, immediately on the margin of the valley of Mexico. Between this place and the city of Mexico, about four miles distant, we knew there was a strongly fortified posi-tion, called St. Pinon; it is a small isolated mountain, surrounded by water, on one side of the principal causeway leading to the city. After spending a day or two in reconnected ing this place; and which it would have cau-sed a great loss of life to have taken, it was ascertained that there was a practicable road south of Lake Chalco. The General determined to take this route, and put the army in motion, leaving our division to watch the enemy in our rear. The march was a dreadful one, being the rainy season. The road was, in many places, where it passes at the foot of the mountains, and on the margin of was, in many post-foot of the mountains, and on the margin of the lake or narrow causeway, nearly covered with water, and excessively muddy; at others it was over rucky spaces of the mountains, and in places entirely obstructed by huge rocks rolled down by the enemy; but nothing seemed to dumpen the ardor of the army— all obstacles yanished before them. In two or three days, when the whole army was in motion, they could be seen from the front stretched out over seven or eight halles.

"On the 18th, the General reached a small lown, called San Angustin about twenty.

on the 1874, the General reaches a small town, called San Angustin, about I welve miles South of the city, the leading division having arrived there the day before. Gen. Worth had placed his picket in advance for the arrival of the General; he ordered the whole division to advance and take posses-sion of a bacienda within striking distance of a strongly fortified place called San Antonio, and also that reconnoitering parties should be pressed forward still in advance; the party was supported by a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry. In passing to the front, I found that a troop which had been placed as a picket had gone forward; and as I came up with it, it made a turn in the road which brought it in full view of the the road which brought it in tall view of the enemy's battery, which opened upon them. The first fire killed Captain Thornton, mangling his body in the most horrid manner. The ball, a 16-pounder, afterwards struck; the road, and literally covered me with mud and fragments of stone, one of which made a slight bruise on my right thigh. A guide was knocked from his horse within five fiets. was knocked from his horse within five foctof me, with a shocking wound in the head by
a piece of stone. It is thought he will recover, but with the loss of an eye. The reconnoisance was continued right and left
with some hope of storming the battery that
afternoon; but night and rain came on, and
it was given up. Very early the next morning, I discovered from the top of the house
in which was very citartered in San August

in which we were quartered in San Augustine, a large body of the enemy, some 12,000 or 15,000 on our left, about three miles distant. The General had ordered reconnoisant ces in that direction towards San Angel, where I reported to him.

"The General had ordered reconnoisant ces in that direction towards San Angel, where I reported to him.

"The immediately ordered two divisions forward under Pillow and Twiggs, and followed soon after himself. The enemy were found in an entrenched pamp, at a place called Contreres, with twenty pieces of artillery, some of them very heavy seige pieces. The attack commenced at noon, and the firing continued incessantly, until dark, when it consection both sides, our troops maintaining their ground and occupying a village near by. Durning the afternoon we watched the different movements of our troops, with the most fear their and account of the account of the contraction of the most fear of the contraction of the contraction of the firing continued incessing our troops maintaining their ground and occupying a village near by. During the afternoon we watched the different imovements of our Iroops with the most fearful anxiety, and could plainly see one of our columns resist the charge of a large body of eastly, and the chemy falling from their saddles and taking to their heels, or rather to their horses' heels. During the whole of the fight, we could see on the right a body of at least ten thousand infunity and cavalry in reserve, towards the city, but they had not the courage to advance, although, Santa Anna himself was said to be there. The attack was ordered to be renewed at 3 o'clock text morning, and the General returned to San' Augustin. Ho left at an early hour, taking with him General Worth's and one-

half of his division as a reinforcement; but on youte he was met by an officer, who reported that the batteries had been carried by our troops in a most gallant style, Colonel Riley leading the assauft. As he approached, the scene of action; it seemed most incredible how our men got over the ground to the attack. It was over immense misses of lava thrown up in the roughest, sharpest possible shapes, and covered with dense brushwood. Streams had to be crossed and deep ravines and most of them having phased the night in a pelting rain without shelter, it appears almost incredible that they should be able to drive double their numbers from a battery of 23 heavy guns."

"The scene on the arrival of the General was exciting. The cheering of the troops left to protect the property taken, and their delight on seeing him, was very gratifying. Many of the guns taken have been added to our seige train. The amount of annuunition taken exceeded by three times the whole which we brought from Vera Cruz, so that we are well provided. But the greatest cause of exultation was the re-capture of two of our own guns, brought from Buena Vista

we are well provinced. But the greatest of cause of exultation was the re-capture of two of our own guns, brought from Buena Vista the last battle of Gen. Taylor. When I saw the U. S. on them, I felt like dismounting and embracing them. What is remarkable about their re-capture, it was made by the the think the property of the prope whilst he, with the portion of the army which was pressing the endmy, should get in its rear. I will not stop to describe the scene on the field of battle. On leaving it, the road was literally strewed with dead Mexicans, arms, broken carriages, &c. In passing a bridge, I looked over and saw the bodies of at least twenty, piled one on the other, and the hank of the stream was strewed with and the bank of the stream was strewed with them, and it was some distance before we got out of sight. Going on, we came to a church, in which were confined 700 prisoners. The General halted a few minutes, and a The General halted a few minutes, and ondhessed the officers very kindly. Amongst
them were four Generals. He then harried
on to join the pursuing army. We came up
with them at San Angel, where they shadhalted.— As-the-General-passed along the
line it was one continued shout. After a
few minutes, we passed on to a village called
Covoacon, where we heard firing on our
right, about two miles off, in the direction of
San Article.— The General-immediately San Actonio. The General-immediately sent me, with Captain Kearney's troop, to ascertain the state of affairs. We galloped

I found that he was fiercely engaged with the enemy at another strongly entrenched posi-tion—San Pablo. This action lasted more than two hours, and the firing was more general and more continuous that any I had heard yet. The enemy's grape and canister flew like hail, and the fire of our infantry. was one continued volley. Captain Taylor's battery was obliged to retire, being most ally crippled—lost two officers, a great many men, and left the field with only two he enemy, came up with him at another ortified place in advance of San Pablo, called Churubusco, and after an obstinate resistance, arried-it, made-many-prisoners, and-drove the enemy before him:

'The dragoons pursued and followed him to the very gates of the city. Two officers are said to have been killed inside the enare raid to have been killed inside the en-trenchments of the gateway. Thus ended the day; and I think you will agree with me that it was a tolerably active one—four distinct battles having been fought and won, the enemy outnumbering us in each, at least three to four times. They acknowledge to have had thirly thousand men in the field on that day; and yet we drove them on every occasion, and, in the end, made more than twenty these bunderd beingers, among them twenty-three hundred prisoners, among them seven of their principal Generals, and about forty pieces of cannon. Our loss, I am sorry to say, as may be expected, has been very

reat.
"The next morning, the General, leaving hospital and a garrison in San Augustin, blace before night. Halting at Coyoacan a hort time, to allow time for his various or lers for the movement of the troops to be xecuted, he was met by a flag from the city, asking terms. After making his reply the bearer of the flag, a General of engineers, very civilly proposed to the General, knowing his intention of coming here, that if he would halt a few hours longer he would request his government to send word to the ecessary disposition of pickets, &c., and vait the arrival of General Worth before unwant the arrival of General Worth before un-saddling his horses. We rode into town without molestation, but a troop, which had accompanied Captain Lee, in advance, had receded us. It was lucky for us that Cha-ullepec did not fire, upon us, for the town s in perfect lange of its guns, and might ave knocked us into a cocked hat. Worth's

have knowled us into a cocked hat. Worth's division did not arrive till near dark, and we had none but dragoons with us.

"The same evening another flag was received from the city. I will not pretend to give the objects. Several have been interchanged since; and I am happy, to say, that no arrively was in the balle with Valencia. changed since; and I am happy to say, that an armistice was this day agreed upon, with the object of negotiating for a peace. The terms were dictated by the General, and every thing looks as favorable as may be. The General very magnanimously and very discreetly, no doubt, too, did not ask a surrender of the city, as it is virtually under this control; and, to have taken the army, into the would have been productive of some into it, would have been productive of some garrison stationed at Jalapa. They would control the troops. We are occupying the Bishop's Palace, a huge pile of buildings, with magnificent gardens attached, but as with magnificent gardens attached, but as uncomfortable as can be, there being no farniture. The view from here, though, is beyond description. Chapultenes, a little on
the left, looks frowning down upon us with
its heavy guns, and the city, with its innuor further description.

The following is Gen. Scorr's letter, expressing the willingness of the American army to enter into an armistice;

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S AMERICA, Coyoncan, Aug. 21, 1847.
To His Excellency the President and General-in-Chisf of the Republic of Mexico.

Sin: -Too much blood has already been shed in this unuatural war between the two great republics of this continent. It is time



The One Term and Tariff Candidates.

For Gevernor, GEN. JAMES IRVIN OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner. JOS. W. PATTON. OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Senate.

JAMES KENNEDY, Mifflin." Assembly. JAMES MACKEY, Shippensburg. Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE, Cartisle.

Treasurer. GEGRGE RUPLEY, East Pennsboro' Commissioner. Dr. J. J. MYERS, Carlisle. Director of the Poor.

JAMES WEAKLEY, Dickinson Auditor. JOHN RUPP, Hampden.

Our first page is almost entirely occupied with the most interesting details practical farmer, but, if we are not mistaken, battles in Mexico. The first accounts of the line received a medical education. We think battles were received last week shortly after he is a half brother to Judge Kennedy, dec'd, which have yet been received of the last our paper was put to press. They were however immediately transferred to our columns, and received by the larger portron of tlemanour readers.

THE VICTORY !- The victorious career o our heroic army is crowned with new and sonally. imperishable lustre !- The sunlight of Victo ry again flashes in glory upon the starry flag of the free!"-The fame of the proudbefores to a gun; but the enemy although behind entrenchments, with heavy guns, could not withstand the impetuosity and valor of our troops. The place was carried by assault, and the whole armament and a great number of prisoners were taken. In the meantime, Worth having—botty—pursued to expense years, with him at matter. est conquerors has been wor, by the illustriemains of one thousand Americans and five thousand Mexicans, and the shout of exultation is lost in the deep wail of the wounded the dying and the bereaved. When will the sanguinary strife be ended?

> FROM EUROPE.-The Brittannia arrived a Boston on Sunday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The news is interest ing. The Royal family of England still re mained in Scotland. The Great Britain steamer has finally been got affoat again .-A fearful pressure of the money market was felt in London, owing to the heavy grain speculations-many heavy failures had oc

> Italy still remains in a state of ferment .-The town of Terrara has been invested by the Austrian troops, and a declaration of war seems unavoidable on the part of the Pope. The Pope has declared that he will lead the Italian army in person, if war ensues. The French Government has formed an alliance

quest his government to send word to the castle of Chapultepec not to fire on us as we approached. But the General replied that it was his intention to come here, and he would take the risk, and on he went. On approaching the town the General sent me forward with an order to Col. Harney, of the dragoous, to take possession of it, and make the general sent me forward with an order to Col. Harney, of the dragoous, to take possession of it, and make the general replied to the freight. American Flour tanged from 23s to 24s 6d. Corn Meal 14s and 15s per barrel. ising, and breadstuffs were still declining in

> RUMORS OF PEACE.—The N. Oileans Delta of the 9th instant, states that the Spanish paper, La Patria, has received later news from Mexico, stating that the articles of a freaty had been signed by Mr. Trist and the Mex-

MARYLAND.—The Bultimore Patriol speaks cheeringly of the Whig prospects in Mary land. It says, the result of our information is, that-Mr. Goldsboroug will be elected Gov. nerable spires, nearly surrounded by water. Is, that Mir, Goldsburgg will be elected Gov. The author of the most prominent Locofcon. The following named Conferees Weles directly in front. But I have not space Britor by a well-will be a number of the most prominent Locofcon. White will daily five, certainly, if not the whole, six, members of Congress; and, that two thirds of the members of the House of Delegates will be Whigs.

he "Carlisle Democratic Association" that Mr. Buchanan's servile Anti-Wilmot proviso letter was read at the last meeting and ordered to be published as "the sentitients of the democrats of Carlisle.". Thus does slavepy triumph over Northern freedom ! A year

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

WHIG SENATORIAL NOMINATION. It will be seen by the proceedings of fite Whig Conferees, published in lo-day's paper, that they have placed in nomination for the Senate, in the district of Perry and Cum berland, JAMES KENNEDY, Esq., of Mil flin township, in this county. Although this nomination is not in strict accordance with the recommendation made by the county convention, our confidence in the character of the conferees is such as to convince us that they were solely prompted in the nomination of Mr. Keilnedy, by considerations having in view the highest good and prosperity of the Whig party. They were governed by no preferences of individuals. All who know Messrs. Henderson, M'Clure and Cathern, the Conferees from this county, know them to be honorable men and Whigs of the genuine stamp. They are known in the councils of our party, not less for their tried fidelity to Whig principles than their constant devotion to Whig men. They have presented Mr. Kennedy to the Whigs of this district as a candidate, after the most mature rying out their vile schemes, pretend great deliberation, and in clear view of the peculiar position of parties in the district, and if presented Mr. Kennedy to the Whigs of this his nomination is received in the good faith in which it is presented, our friends may look forward with a flattering prospect to the gain of a Whig Senator in this hitherto

hopeless district. Perry, we take the following notice from the last Freeman:

JAMES KENNEDY, ESQ. By the proceedings of the Senatorial Conference, published in another column it will be perceived that JAMES KENNEDY, Esq. of Cumberland county, is the Whig candidate for Senator in the district composed of Cumberland and Perry. Mr. Kennedy is a popular man in his own county, and possess ability of no common order. He repre sented Cumberland in the House of Representation sentatives a few years ago, with great credit to himself and his constituents. He is a late one of the Associate Justices of the Su-preme Court of this State. He is a good nan, an honest citizen, an intelligent gen-eman—and will, if elected, make a most excellent Senator. We must here add that we have been somewhat acquainted with Mr. Kennedy for the last seven years, and therefore know something about him per-

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

for the office of Director of the Poor. As the party last laid on by the hands of a hire-ling, we never will. Tell your employer, Mr. Bratton, that these restless spirits' are reemen and democrats; that they spurm a new nomination made without delay. It was believed by our friends that the Standing Committee, appointed at our County Convention, possessed full authority to make this nomination, and they have accordingly done so. That committee has therefore instructed us to fill up the ticket by substituting the name of JAMES WEAKLEY, of Dickinson, in room of James Kennedy, for the office of Director of the Poor.

In making this nomination the committee did not feel authorized to look beyond the list of general nominations made in the County Convention. Mr. Weakley's name was before the Convention in connexion with this office, and received a large and respectable vote. The committee have been chiefly governed by this fact in making a new nomination. Apart from this, howeverno man has a clearer title to the favor of the Whige of Cumberland county than JAMES WEAKLEY. He is an old and respected citizen of the county, and a veteran Whig. man is better qualified by practical experience and general intelligence to discharge the duties of the station. His nomination an army of more than twenty thousand men we are confident will prove in the highest I have provided a vast material for this are degree satisfactory to the Whigs of the my; I have fortified various lines in order county, and will be cordially ratified by the I have created resources in spite of the isopeople at the ballot box.

est to the lowest-office. A better ticket we in order to make my country appear with believe was never presented to the people of Cumberland country, and we trust our dignity and firmness in the contest to which it was so unjustly provoked. *** The enemy advanced and cut off part of the friends will now rally with energy and actiriends will now raily with energy and activity to its support. The election is close at front of our farest defences. There again hand, and it behooves every Whig who has the success of our great principles at heart, of blied —Sunta Anna's manifesto to the Mexto be UP AND DOING without delay. Let icans after the late battles, the great effort be to get out every Whig vote. make our triumph certain. AROUSE! Wings! Victory will follow activity-apathy will as ceitainly bring deteat!

We hear it asserted that Messrs. Noble and Mackey, who mis-represented this country in the last Legislature, both voted for the abolition law. By reference to the journals of the House, we see that the yeas and nays and nays on its passage are not given; Will our neighbor of the Herald inform us whether it is true that the Representatives from this county voted for that law Volunteer

Mackey and Noble voted for the law or not; State Senate, met at the public house of Mr. but we do know that the passage of the law Kutz, Steriet's Gap on the 14th September, was advocated with great warmth and zeal 1847. in the House-particularly by the members presentfrom Tioga, &c. the Wilmot proviso district. We also know that any voter who hunts for

Shunk's sanction.

We learn from several sources that some ceedings were had more more many locologos of this borough are

Mr. McClure nominated William B. Mulof the leading locolocos of this borough are busily but secrelly engaged in circulating the lin, Esq. Mr. Etter, nominaled James Kennedy, charge that Messes Mackey and Noble, our Esq. shed in this ungutural war between the two great republic of this continent. This time that the differences between them should be amically and honorably, estiled, and it is a time to the course and are likely and honorably, estiled, and it is a summary of the same locolocoism sacrificed the Tark anically and honorably, estiled, and it is a summary of the same locolocoism in the same locolocoism in a sum in every respect. These gentlemen proper in every respect, the same locolocoism is read that same locolocoism is read to the same locolocoism in read in every respect. These gentlemen proper in every respect. These gentlemen proper in every respect. These gentlemen proper is read to the same locolocoism in read in every respect. The same locolocoism is read to the same locolocoism in read in every respect. The same locolocoism is read to the same locolocoism in read in the little with the gentlemen proper by the same locolocoism in read in the little with the gentlemen proper by the same locolocoism in read in the little with the gentlemen proper by the same locolocoism in read in the little with the gentlemen proper by the same locolocoism is read to the same locolocoism in read in the little with the gentlemen proper by the same locolocoism in read in the locolocoism is read to the same locolocoism in read in the locolocoism is read to the same locolocoism

Things in Perry

We learn from the 'Freeman,' that Mr John Charters, of Penn township, has an-nounced himself a Whig Volunteer Canti-

date for Assembly.

The Freeman says "We hope our Whig friends in Cumberland will give James Kennedy a handsome majority. They need not be afraid of "daughter Perry" who sometinies gets into an "interesting situation," nd can't go abroad on "juicy days." It night rain."
Watking into a 'Pensioned' press!—The

Perry Standard, which we believe is the organ of the Crilly party, talks in an exceedingly plain manner to our neighbor, of the Volunteer. Week before last the Voluntee took upon itself the task of whipping in certain 'restless spir'ts" in Perry. What effect the lash produced may be seen by the tollowing reply of the Standard to a quotation from the

spirits in Perry county—men who call them-selves Democrats—are again at work trying to disorganize the Democratic party, in that To this the Standard rejoins in the follow

ing manly and independent language:

"What insolence! What presumptuous slang! Surely; the above is not the language of Old Mother Cumberland' to her Daugh-As an evidence of the tavor with which ter Perry'—but the simple, silly vituperation of the salaried editor of the Volunteer, who has long since earned for himself the unenviable title of slang wanger, and who has ever-been in the murket, ready to the hand of the highest bidder as a political automaton. We know who you are, and whose you are. We understand something, too, about the investment of 1600 dollars by a certain high functionary of the commonwealth, &c.

Could we persuade ourselves that Mr. Brat-ton is unacquainted with the history of ourdifficulties, or misinformed as to the person and positions of the two sections of our party in this county, we might be induced in some measure to excuse him, and attribute his unkind remarks to intemperate zeal for the general cause; but we know better—we know who secured him his situation—the laves, and independent, honest and intelligent men for ignorant, servile partizans, who ike the negroes of the South, require a driver, and who spring at the snap of the 'soullriver's tash.'

We might listen to counsel from the wise

honest man, or be entreated in brotherly The nomination of Mr. Kennedy to the kindness-but to brook dictation from a for-Senate, made a vacancy in the Whig ticket ward, imperious demagague, or submit to dictation from any quarter, but more larly from him who disorganization since the year 1835. Tell him that these "men calling themselves democrats" are the very men who have been battling for democratic principles and usages in this county for the last five years, agains hum and his hirelings, that they are the men-who stood by the party in the support of the Hon. James Black, Hon. Samuel Hepburn, Mai, Henry C. Hickok, Capt. Hugh Campbell, and George W. Crane, Esq.—while he headed the level discontents and his own claim and by an intamous coalition with the Whig party, defented three out of these five nominees. And you, Mr. Bratton, had better, "pluck the mote out of thine own eye"—you had better "sweep clean your own door," or keep on your own side of the Blue mountain, if you lon't wish to be handled in a "Rough Ready" style."

Polk and Santa Anna.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

The nation has witnessed the many extraas on the point of heing surrendered to the enemy tance. I have formed armed and equipped ocople at the ballot box.

I alted position to which the government was reduced; and I have spared no toil no labor troops that were retreating, and appeared in front of our nearest defences. There again

THEN ON THIS!

Come storm or sunshine, EVERY MAN "When Orders were issued to the Com-must be out! This is all that is wanted to mander of our Naval forces in the Golf, on the 15th day of May last, (two days after he existence of the war had been recogni

Comment is undecessary.

CONFEREE MEETING.

The Conferees appointed by the Whig Conventions of the Counties of Cumberland We certainly do not know whether Messrs and Perry to nominate a candidate for the

> From Cumberland, Messrs. William M. Henderson, Alex. Catheart, and R. P. Mc-Clure.

We also know that any voter who hunts for Clure.

Clur

Great Whig Meeting in Union Co.

SPEECHES OF GEN. IRVIN AND HON.
JAMES COOPER
We learn from the "Union Star," that the Whig meeting in that edunty on the 14th met was one of those enthusiastic and old fashjoned out pourings of the People, such as distinguished the memorable campaigns of 1840 and 1844. During the morning the people poured in from all parts of that staunch old Whig county, and so vast was the assemblage that it was found impossible to hold the meeting in the Court-Floure,-The meeting therefore took place in the oper air. Gen. James lavin, the Whig candidate

resent and both delivered addresses. The Star says, Gen. Invin arrived in town ne evening before and had an opportunity ot becoming acquainted with a great many of our citizens and by his kind and friendly anner won the hearts of all. Both Whigs and Democrats were delighted with his bland and courteous demeanour, and he has left among us a most tavorable impression

for Governor, and Hon. Tanks Coorer were

The Meeting was opened by a speech from the Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, the well known Whig Congressman from the redeemed 13th district, in a strain of stirring elcqueece. Gen. IRVIN, next addressed the meeting, and the Star gives a brief sketch of a portion of his speech. His illustration of the practical effect of the change in our Tarill system, will strike our Fataler readers we are sure as exceedingly happy and welltimed.

Gen. IRVIN (says the 'Star,') spoke about an hour in a most effective manner. He drew a comparison between the Tariff's of the tormer, the industry of the country revi-ved and prosperty abounded; under the lat-ter ruin and destruction to the business and

labor of our country must sooner or later fol-low. He said it might take a year or more to produce this result, but come at last it must. He said if a man had a farm in fine order, the fences good, the ground well-lim-ed and manured and in a high state of cultivation, and placed upon it a bad farmer, i would wear out the tences become b means by which it was secored, and the object, too. And now, once to all, we advermanagement, but that such would eventual the free and unbought Democracy of Perry county, that they have missisken freemen for the industry of the case no one can doubt. So it was county, that they have missisken freemen for the industry of the country revived, about with the Tariff. Under the Tariff of 4842 the industry of the country revived, abundance and plenty were everywhere visible and the condition of the country was most prospercus. And, (as in the case of the farm) it would take some time before the Tariti of 1846 would destroy the industry We might listen to counsel from the wise and prosperity which had been produced by the Tariff of 1842. Gen-fryin also spoke o

> Bankrupt Law the Hon. John Snyder interranted him with a question which Gen. Ir. vin answered and with such effect that poor John walked off with a "flea in his ear." Hon. JAMES COOPER was next walled for and was listened to with earnest attention for upwards of an hour. He speke most elequently of the Great Western Statesman TENRY CLAY, and rebuked the administration for their feeble and inefficient prosecution of the war and their hostility to Gens Scott and l'Aylon. He urged (in order to ensure a thorough reform in our public works,) the necessity of electing Joseph W. Patton Canal Commissioner, who was both honest and capable. That with one Whig is the board. our public works had yielded thousands of dollars more than they had done before; and that with a full Whig board, a sinking lund would be created, which would soon pay off the entire State debt and relieve us from taxation. Mr. Cooper concluded by urging upon the Whigs the necessity of UNION and sure our success was, that we should be up and doing. ACTIVITY, as all that was neces

The meeting was of the most spirited kind ordinary efforts with which in the space of three months, I prepared for the defence of old Union will do their whole duty on the of old Union will do their whole duty on the second Tuesday of October next.

Gen. Irvin and the Bankrupt Law.

A LOCÓFOCO FLOORED! The Union Star gives the following ketch of an amusing incident which occurred at the great Whig meeting in Union co., on the 13th inst. while Gen, lavin was speak. ing in reference to his vote-on the Bankrupt Law. We quote Gen. Irvin's remarks: I have been charged by the opposition and their presses, with having voted for the Bankrupt Law I never denied it, and never wished my friends to deny it. That law ver wished my friends to deny it. That law was up in the senate before the election of 1840, and was passed in that body; but not acted on forwant of time. The most of the Whig Senators, and some of the Demo-

crats voted for it. Among them Mr. Robert J. Walker. At the extra session of 1841. it was brought up in the senate again and possed, nearly all the Whig Senators voted TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF SAN-TA ANNA TO MEXICO, should be attempt to it in the senate; it would never have to return?—Polk's last annual Message to been brought to the house beauty. ers, had voted for it, it would have been killed there and I dever would have voted for it. But if it was an infamous Act for Names Irvin, a young and inexperienced member of Congress to vote for this bill, was it not equally so, for the great Sir Robert J. Walker, one of the very pillars of Democracy? Now what must be thought of Democracy? And what must be thought of your President, Mr. Polk, in selecting a man for one of the most responsible stations in his Cabinet, who has been guilty of such disgraceful and infamous conduct? Do they not by this very course make Mr. Polk, a

party to this conduct, a sharer of this infamy and disgrace?

This may be so, I do not know that it is the fact. I know Mr. Walker made two speeches in the senate in favor of the meacandidates for Assembly, are Abalilousis, and After a full interchange of opinion and sure; in which I believe he says nothing of

Coral Allanters

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

This institution commenced a new session n Wednesday last, and, as we are gratified o learn under the thost encouraging prosects. The accession of new students is quite large, and added to the number of forner students, who have with few exceptions eturned, makes the whole number greater than that of the last or any preceding year. Since the above was written we have reeived the following official notice:

RÉ-ORGANIZATION OF THE FACULTY. Owing to the absence of President EMORY, on account of ill health, a new organization of the Faculty has become necessary. Valuable additions have been made to the corps of instructors which is now full and efficient, as follows, viz :

Rev. Robert Estory, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, A. M., Acting President, and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

MERRITT CALDWELL, A.M., Professor of Metaphysics and Political Economy.

Rev. John McCrinторк, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature. Thiomas E. Sudler, A. M., Prolessor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering. Hon. John Reed, L. L. D., Prolessor of

Rev. George R. Chooks, A. M., Assistant Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages. Spences F. Barno, A. M. Professor of Natural History and Curator of the Museum CHARLES E. BLUMENTHAL, Professor of He-

brew and Modern Languages. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, A. M., Tator. Rev. B. H. Nadal, Chaplain to the College. EDWARD L. WALKER, Professor of Music, O'T Letters on business to the College should be addressed to Prof. W. H. ALLEN, President Pro. Tem.

MILITARY. Capt. Todd's company of Light Artillery paraded on Saturday, and elicited general admiration by its fine appear-

ance and good marching.

We were shown on Monday a beautiful Daguerreotype picture of the company, taken while they were on parade on Saturday; by the Buckeye artist, Mr. BEAR. The picture is made with such distinctness that the likeness of almost every man in the company can be readily recognized. Mr. Bear stands "A. No. 1" ha an artist.

larm) it would take some time before the Tariff of 1846 would destroy the industry and prosperity which had been produced by the Tariff of 1842. Gen. It win also spoke of the charge made by the opposition that he had voted to tax tea and coffee and showed conclusively by the Journals of the House that it was FALSE.

While General Irvin was speaking of the FREE TRADE. Who doubts the result.

DIED:

On Thursday, Sept. 9th, Mr. Andrew Or-LER, of Franklord township Cumberland cos in the 80th year of his age.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Union Philosophical Bodies, to Dickinson College, a committee appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions in relation to the death of one of its members, Thomas H. Greathead, reported the following, which were unanimously as

reported the following, which were unanimously adopted—
Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in his all, wide Providence, to remove from us our highly-asteimed Brother, Thomas III. Greathead, and whereas, we think it due both to the homorable character of the decensed and to outselves, to give some public expression of our unifering sorrow—therefore Resolved. That in the death of our late fellow-Union, the society has lest one of its most promising members,—one, the recollection of whose virtues and consistent christian department will be cherislied by us all.

us all.

Resolved, That we deoply sympathize with his disfiles of family and friends, and with them feel that we
too have sustained an Irreparable loss.

Resolved, That this society wear the usual badge of
mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent
to the family of the deceased and also be published in
the maners of the town.

HENRY M. WILSON, FRANCIS A. MACARTNEY,

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on SATUDAY the 2d of October next comberland county, immediately opposite the Lutheran Church, a Lot of Ground 30 feet in front by 80 in depth, on which is erected a one story and a half DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen &c., with a cellar, and also a name of water nearthe door. The lot birders pump of water near the door. The lot, borders on an alley end, has a stable on the rear. Sald to-commonce at 2 o'clock, P. M. when the will be made known by CHRISTIANA M. SEIDEL.

September 15, 1847;
CAMP MEETING.

THE members of the Bethel Religious Association. (colored) God willing, will hold a Camp Meeting near the Spring Forge, 45 miles east of Carlide, on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday the 24'h 25th 26th and 27th daps of September ensuing; where all friendly to the promoember ensuing; where all friendly to the promo-lob of Religious principles are respectfully invi-ted to attend. September 15 1847.

Tannery for Sale. HE undereigned will sell at Public Sale on Friday the, 1st day of October next, at 1 clock, P. M., at the Auction Room of Sould, in the Market House square, his Tan ard, embracing

THEEE LOTS OF GROUND. situated on the corner of East and Pomfret streets, in the horough of Carlisle. The Tan-

28 Large Layaway Vats. Handles, 2 Letches, 9 Bates, & Limes AND ONE LARGE POOL, which is constantly supplied with fresh water from the never falling Letert spring, which

runs on the East side of the Tannery. The buildings are stone and frame, large and extonetye. There are

attached to said premises, together with Stables, Smoke House, Oven, Sec.

This is one of the most desirable tangeries in Cumberland county. Its location is good, convenient and healthy, and could, if wanted, be collarged by any extent.

The best Chesnut Oak Bark was purchased the last three Bark seasons at from \$ 5.50 to

86,00 per cord.

Every vat in the yard is now full of Hides and skins. With a large lot of Chestral Oak.

Bark, which will be sold with the yard if the sired. Also, a large

sired. Also, a large Stone Table, Stone Hide Breaker, A Patent Bark Will.

with all necessary tools and apparatus will be

I will also, at the same time, well that valuable Property situated East Liberty Alley, containing 00 feet front and 150 feet in depth, with a Large Two story

STONE HOUSE.

30 by 40 feet, finished and now
 accupied as two separate dwellings with stable, oven, &c. This property being only sifew yards from the Market House square with the adventige of an alley through to Pounfret street, would be suitable for a Butcher, a Lupher or a Livery yard.

Terms much easy, A SNODGRASS.

Carlisic, Soptember 16, 1847.