

Our Reduced Terms.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year if paid in Advance—One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents if paid twice at the end of six months—Two Dollars if paid at the end of the year.

The following was the patriotic language of HENRY CLAY in the brief but eloquent speech made during his recent visit to Philadelphia:

"There is," said he, "gentlemen, one thing before us, which I wish you to remember. This glorious and beautiful land is our common country—in Peace or in War—in weal or in woe—under bad administration or good government, REMEMBER TO STAND BY IT."

"We stated in our last that we felt under obligation to publish a reply to Mr. McClintock's address, which lately appeared in our paper. We had not then seen the reply, but made the announcement upon the presumption that the communication would be of the proper character. It has since been handed to us, and as we feel since upon a personal of it that its publication would be unjust and unwarranted, we are constrained to deny it a place in our columns."

"LATER"—The city papers of today give further intelligence from Mexico, which confirms the capture of the City of Mexico by our army. Our loss was 25 officers killed, 47 wounded, and 490 men killed and wounded. Genl. Worth, Pillow and Smith are uninjured.

"The gall of two members in Maryland makes the Whig strength in the next U. S. House of Representatives 113, to two less than a majority. There are three independent members, two of whom are well known anti-slavery men. We shall in all probability secure at least two more Whigs in Louisiana and Mississippi, and thus have the control of the next Congress."

"The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says it is the intention of the administration to continue the war, to subjugate and hold the whole of Mexico. He says, 'this question as to the means will necessarily bring up, in Congress, a question as to the policy of relinquishing and holding Mexico. It is a newly declared policy, and this country is not yet ripe for it. The war bill of May, 1846, was passed with singular unanimity, but with the avowed object of repelling an invasion—of revenging the American blood, shed on American soil.' The administration itself, shortly after the battle of Monterey, entertained the project of adopting a defensive course, and taking, folding and defending a line. How it was influenced to abandon that project is a matter of secret history—secret now—but likely, from what I learn, soon to be made public."

"OUR DEMANDS ON MEXICO.—The Philadelphia American, referring to the demand made by our Government on Mexico for a cession of territory, says: 'But according to the accounts from Mexico of Mr. Trist's propositions, the President has demanded, in addition, all of Upper California, estimated at 376,000 square miles—all of Lower California, reckoned at nearly 60,000—the country beyond the Colorado and Gila rivers, amounting to 10,000 more—or 526,000 square miles in all. Add this to the country claimed to complete the claim of Texas to all the broad expanse east of the Rio Grande, and we have an average grand total of 696,000 square miles, or nearly one half of the entire territory of Mexico!'"

"CAPT. BRAGO.—The Newburyport Herald says—Letters from Monterey state that an attempt has been made to assassinate Capt. Brago. Gen. Taylor's favorite artillery officer. An eight inch bomb-shell was placed under his bed, and fired by a train leading to a one-hundred distance. The bed was torn to pieces, and fragments of the shell scattered 100 yards, but the Captain was unhurt. This is the second attack upon his life, made, it is supposed, by some men who think his discipline too severe."

"LANCASTER COUNTY PRODUCTS.—The Lancaster Republican says, that six acres of the farm of Samuel Royer, in Ephraim township, in that county, yielded 611 bushels of shelled corn, which is nearly 102 bushels the acre. The Republican has also seen two stalks of corn, cut near the city, one of which exhibited eleven and another sixteen distinct ears of corn. Can any of our Cumberland county farmers equal these prodigies?"

"NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—The Governors of four States, viz: Missouri, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York, have designated the 25th of November next as the day of annual Thanksgiving with their respective five jurisdictions. It is to be hoped that the same day will be named by the Governors of the other States."

"CAPT. PROMONT'S TRIAL.—It commences on the 10th of the month at Fort Monroe (Old Point Comfort). Gen. George M. Brooke has been selected as the presiding officer. He is at present in command at New Orleans. Capt. Taylor (brother of Old Zach) now stationed at Louisville, Ky., Col. Craig, Major Graham and Col. Hunt, of the quarter-masters department, are to be members of the Court. Comm. Jackson is expected to arrive by the 10th."

"The Whig State Convention of New York has nominated Hon. Hamilton Fish as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Hon. Edward F. Ripley for Comptroller, and Andrew L. Jordan for Attorney General. The Whig Party in the Albany Convention, the Marry Hunter, Oregon, signified the measure as the Whig nomination."

THE ELECTION.

There is no cause of making ourselves sorry by spinning a long yarn about the election yesterday. The Whigs beat their just as cold as our tobacco antagonists were last year. Their greatest consolation is in the fact that they are to be hard-lucked in Cumberland County the majority for Strick will probably be over 200, and 'Old Mother Cumberland' we fear is only a sad index of the fate we have met throughout the State. We annex all the returns we have procured so far from other places and counties.

The locofoco majority in this county is the result of good organization and desperate effort. The locos turned out to a man—and stood by their ticket. Had the Whigs stood by their ticket our defeat would be more striking.

In Harrisburg, Gov. Shunk's home, he has been beaten by 48 majority, where three years ago he had a majority of nearly 200!

Lancaster county gives Irvin a majority of about 3800—the city goes for Shunk by the very reduced majority of 126.

Delaware county gives a majority for Irvin of about 200.

The majority in the city and county of Philadelphia is said to be 1200.

Franklin county, we learn, gives Irvin a majority of about 400.

Dauphin county turns up the round majority, of about 1100 for Irvin.

We learn by telegraph that the Whigs have made a gain of 60 in the Bristol district of Berks county.

In Potsville and Port Carbon, in Schuylkill county, the Whigs have made a gain of 72.

"STILL LATER"—By telegraph at 11 o'clock, we learn that Berks has given 4800, Montgomery 1400, City and County 2500, and Schuylkill 800 for Shunk!

We have a report that Allegheny has given 2100 for Irvin.

Maryland Election.

The State election held in Maryland, on Wednesday last, resulted in the election of Philip P. Thomas, the locofoco candidate for Governor, over Wm. T. Goldsborough, the Whig candidate. The Whigs have however carried four out of the six members of Congress, being again of two, and have carried the Legislature by a decided majority. The following are the members of Congress elected:

- 1. John G. Chapman, Whig.
2. J. W. Dixon, Whig.
3. R. M. McLane, Locofoco.
4. Alexander C. Row, Whig.
5. Criswell, Whig.

The official returns are not yet fully received, but enough to show that Mr. Thomas' majority will not exceed 650.

In the Legislature the Whigs will have a large majority in each House, thus securing the election of a U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Pearce, whose term expires in 1849. This may counterbalance to the Whigs the loss of their candidate for Governor, whose defeat may be ascribed to local causes, and the powerful and desperate interference made by the corrupt administration at Washington.

Georgia Election.

Returns of the election for Governor, have been received from fifty-three counties, showing Gen. Clinch, the Whig candidate, to be ahead of Mr. Towns, his locofoco competitor, about 600 votes. There are ninety-three counties in the State, and the contest is likely to be close.

As far as heard from the Whigs have made a gain of four Senators and two Representatives in the Legislature, thus securing a majority in each branch, and ensuring the election of a Whig U. S. Senator.

CONNECTICUT.—The Town Elections, as far as heard from, show about the same result as last year. A few towns have been gained by each party; say Cheshire and Mansfield by the Whigs, and Middletown and Litchfield by the Democrats.

PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—The Washington Union of Thursday night openly declares the intention of Government as follows:

"We understand it has been determined by the Government to make no further overtures of peace on our part. When Mexico ceases peace to ourselves, let there war for it. We are now in the possession of her capital, principal cities, ports, and possessions. Large reinforcements are daily moving forward from Vera Cruz, sufficient to support the gallant columns in the present occupation of the capital, Puebla, &c., and to open and keep open the line of communication between the sea board and the main army. In addition to—and besides the regiments now organizing and moving forward from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, other reinforcements to the full extent authorized by the law of Congress, will be called out at once, to make certain of the security of the army in its present occupation and operations. As the continuance of the war is joined upon it, it may be waged with vigor. The country conquered must be occupied, and governed by martial law, and its resources and revenues rendered tributary in every practicable manner to the support of our occupation and government."

Great Rain and Destructive Flood.

The great storm of Thursday night last, whose widespread destruction makes the burden of news in our Philadelphia, Baltimore and other exchange papers of yesterday and the day before, visited this section of country with equal violence. The rain commenced early on Wednesday, but the heaviest effects of the storm were experienced on Thursday night, when the rain fell in torrents through the entire night. Every thing was inundated by the flood. The cells of half the dwellings in our borough were filled with water to the depth of several feet and their contents much damaged or destroyed.

The running streams in our vicinity were of course swollen to an alarming extent, and the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breaches Creeks, which skirt the Northern and Southern borders of our county ran mountain high. The oldest inhabitants say that neither of those streams have been as high during the last sixty years. We regret to learn that a very considerable amount of damage and loss has been sustained by farmers, mill owners and manufacturers on the banks of these streams.

Fences have been torn away, grain fields have been swamped, corn fields stripped of their produce, and every article of property even small dwelling houses, have swept off by the terrible rush of the resistless flood. We have not been able, however, to learn the amount of injury with sufficient accuracy to enable us to give details.

We truly regret to learn the severe losses sustained by our friend W. M. WATTS, Esq., the enterprising and gentlemanly proprietor of the "Great Forge," in Dickinson township. The capacious dam at his works, which has been eroded at great cost, was thought to be impregnable in its strength, gave way under the weight of the flood on Friday morning, and the overwhelming mass of water rushing upon the works below carried off every vestige of the Forge, and its machinery, together with the office and one or two small dwelling houses. The destruction was complete and terrible. The precise amount of his loss we have not ascertained, but presume it will be several thousand dollars. The flood thus fearfully increased by breaking of Laurel dam, carried destruction in its rush through the valley for miles below. At Papertown we are informed, the injury done to property was very considerable. Many dwellings on the banks of the stream there were much injured, and grain fields partially destroyed by the inundation. Not the least item in these losses comes from the stripping of corn fields by the flood. From all parts of the county, indeed, we have accounts of damage and loss of property as the effects of this unprecedented and terrible storm.

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.—This institution, it will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, commences a new session on Monday, the 1st of November next. We are glad to learn that it enjoys a high degree of prosperity, which is increasing with every session, and that Mr. Burns, the Principal, has won from his present patrons that warm confidence which only follows judicious and successful efforts on the part of those engaged in the mental training of youth. The institution is pleasantly located in a neat and healthy village, a few miles from the borough and we have great pleasure in calling the attention of parents to its many advantages.—See his advertisement.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Knickerbocker, on High street, for three elegant volumes comprising Mackenzie's 'Man of Feeling,' and other works of that old and popular novelist. Although got up in the cheap style, (25 cents a number) these volumes display all the taste of typographical execution for which the Harpers' publications are distinguished. It is just such an edition as the admirers of Mackenzie will be delighted with.

KNICKERBOCKER HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF CHAMP WORKS, from the Harpers and other publishing houses, besides a variety of new music to which he invites the attention of the public.

A LARGE CRANE.—On Thursday last week, says the Shippensburg 'News,' Col. H. B. Rebock, of Southampton township killed a large Crane, which measured 5 feet and 1 inch in height, and 6 feet 11 inch from the tip of one wing to the other. His bill was 7 1/2 inches long and his legs 20 inches.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of this Borough for the ensuing quarter.

- WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 6.
W. P.—Thomas P. Hackett.
M. A.—Samuel M. Hoover.
R. S.—David Smith.
R. S.—William H. Harris.
R. S.—Dr. William L. Creigh.
A. R. S.—J. F. Hoover.

- CANTON DIVISION, No. 67.
W. P.—Martin Cornman.
W. A.—G. D. Brooke.
R. S.—John Holsinger.
A. R. S.—Samuel S. Snider.
R. S.—Joseph S. Gill.
T.—Samuel Goff.
C.—James D. Rhinehart.
A. C.—Henry Hughes.
O. S.—Stewart Moore, Jr.
O. S.—George Taylor.

Rolla Sutherland, a respectable man when sober, of Winchester county, Ky., became a maniac, while attempting to shoot his wife last Saturday week. His son James who was furiously approaching with a knife, shot him dead. A coroner's jury pronounced it self-defense.

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It is to be regretted that those who go forth from her, freedside shall be imbued with sentiments of virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benevolence and morality, or those of a contrary character—vice, fraud, drunkenness, idleness, covetousness. These will be found to be of the most natural kind, and will be the result of the daily habit of working in the garden, of cultivating those useful productions, and planting the human heart with the lily, the rose, and the amaranth, that leafless flower, emblem of truth.

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Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

The National Intelligencer publishes the following letter from General Taylor to Dr. Bronson of Charleston, S. C.

HARRISBURG, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near MONROE, Aug. 10, 47.

Sir—Your letter of the 17th ult., requesting of me an exposition of my views on the questions of internal policy now at issue between the political parties of the U. S. States has duly reached me. I must find occasion to say that many of my letters, addressed to gentlemen in the United States in answer to similar inquiries, have already been made public, and I had greatly hoped that all persons interested had by this time, obtained from them a sufficient acquaintance with my views and desires in relation to this subject. As it appears, however, that such is not the case, I deem it proper in reply to your letter, distinctly to repeat that I am not before the People of the United States as a candidate for the Presidency. It is my great desire to return at the close of this war to the discharge of those professional duties, and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits from which I was called into the service, and for which my talents and education best fit me. I deem it but due to tender to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the Presidential Chair by the general voice of the people without regard to political difference, I should deem it my duty to accept the office. But while I feel myself warmly attached to the independent policy of our early Presidents, I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in this accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledge as to the course I should pursue in the discharge of its duties, than that of the best of my ability and strict conformity with the requirements of the Constitution.

I have, this evening, your circumstances under which you can be induced to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add that I should be glad to see you in my country, and to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.

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War Intelligence.

New Orleans papers received on the 7th, state that private letters had been received, confirming the safety of Beaumont, Fonderson and Cooper. Town meetings had been proposed.

The New Orleans papers of the 20th ult. contain no later news from the army. The lever is not abating, on the 29th there were eight hundred men moved into the city. It seems from the despatches of Gen. Reagon that the masterly movement entrusted by Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor Smith on Churubusco was a complete success. Valencia, the detour was effected so skillfully that he was untraced in rear when entirely unprepared.

Riley's brigade suffered severely in this fight, having lost 50 officers and men killed, to say nothing of the wounded. The detachment of Reagon is better written than the majority of Mexican documents.

A report from Gen. Santa-Anne appears in the Picayune, which does not, however, develop any new facts relative to the battles. The prowess of our army is acknowledged, and it is attributed to a short supply of powder and a too heavy supply of very bad artillery.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The steamer McKim from Vera Cruz, 10th ult. has arrived at New Orleans with the Beaumont prisoners aboard.

Gen. Taylor's company, with the exception of Lieut. Hawkins and 18 men who were left as guards at Vera Cruz, are all reported to have been killed. Near the National Bridge 2000 guerrillas are reported to have been seen and fought on the 29th. The safety of the guard of Lieut. Henderson, which had not joined Major Lilly, Lieut. Antonio Pineda, Aid to Gen. La Vega, had made his escape from New Orleans to Havana.

The Picayune says that the Vice-Admiral Blandin was sent to examine the 1000 men of Captain Beaumont's men, which confirms the account first given by a Spanish, passing from the Capital. Lieut. John Riley died on board of the Ann McKim on his passage to New Orleans.

The Picayune expressed the belief that the statement of the disastrous defeat of General Worth is Mexican bombast. Parades is stated to be in the State of Puebla with 6000 men, prepared to prevent reinforcements reaching Gen. Scott's Government has been made an attempt to arrest his proceedings. He has been appointed Inspector General of the Puebla National Guards.

The State of Zacaates, taking advantage of the distracted condition of Mexico, has sent a force against the State of Yucatan, which has some time since been an independent State, to reduce it to submission. The Delta publishes a report from Sergeant Lorraine, reciting certain facts of the detachment under Henderson and also that Henderson was at San Juan on the 31st September.

The Delta discredits altogether the death of Generals Worth, Pillow and Smith, and the blowing up of the three powder magazines.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

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

The following despatch, from our correspondent at Puebla, 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.

PRESTRESSON, Oct. 9, 1847. An arrival at New Orleans brings Vera Cruz dates to the 21st, and from Brazos to the 23rd ult.

The Matamoros Flag says that Gen. Chas. Taylor's brigade was encamped at Palo Alto, in good health and would soon embark for Vera Cruz. Gen. Egan's entire brigade had sailed for Vera Cruz. Part of Hay's 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 has done much damage to the weather and produced some sickness at the Brazos and the Gulf of Mexico.

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

The Matamoros Flag says, that the best 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 merchants at New Orleans with yellow fever, on the first inst., were only five.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Capture of the City Confirmed—American Officers Wounded—Mexican Announcements of the Evacuation and Capture of the Capital—Gen. Quitman Making Terms for Vera Cruz to open the Communications—Removal of Fortification of Cerro Gordo by the Enemy—Resignation of Gen. Taylor.

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 the Capital, but Gen. Taylor's letters through a courier omitted to give respect to 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 Gen. Taylor's officers. 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 Palo Alto and the 13th, when Gen. Scott's army, three times his own, was repulsed by the bayonet.

A circular published by the Alcalde of Guadalupe, dated on the 14th, addressed to the Commandant-General of the department, declares Santa Anna had evacuated the Capital, but that other means might be used 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 the Mexican Government seeing the hourly task of wading through the blood of its citizens, and the destruction of its property, had decided to evacuate the Capital.

The American army charged on the 14th and broke 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, also with the ground in front of the fort. The Mexicans were finally routed from the Citadel after nine hours' hard fighting.

The capital being in this situation Santa Anna's intention to avoid its bombardment, determined to evacuate the capital. The Mexican Government seeing the hourly task of wading through the blood of its citizens, and the destruction of its property, had decided to evacuate the Capital.

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MARRIED.

In St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th of Sept. 1847, by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, Mr. James H. Miles and Miss Susan Buckmaster, formerly of South Middleton township, in this county.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. E. Prender