

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MEXICO!

Battles of Penen and San Augel DÉFEAT OF SANTA ANNA!

THE CITY OF MEXICO AT OUR MERCY!

GEN. VALENCIA ROUTED!

SUSPENSION OF ARMS!

Probability of a speedy Peace! Major Lally at Jalapa.

Defeat of Guerrillas!

From the Ledger of the 12th inst.

The News of Gen. Scott's Advance Confirmed—The Position of El Penon Turned-Gen. Valencia Defeated-Gen. Santslities Solicited and Granted—Congress near by. The Boletin says that the loss or Summoned and Negotiations to be Resumed-Safety of Major Lally's Train-Shooting of Lieut. Henderson and Party. Sec. Sec.

By the Ledger's Special Express, from New Orleans, we have received the Picayune of the 3d inst., containing the following very important news from Gen. Scott's Army in Mexico, brought by the steamship Fashion, Capt. O'Brady, just arrived from Vera Cruz via Tampico. She left Vera Cruz on the 27th August, and Tampico on

From the Picayune of the 3d inst. The news by this arrival is the most important that we have received in many months from Mexico. Our army is not only advanced to the city of Mexico, but it has had two sides. engagements with the enemy close under the walls of the city and defeated them .-The Mexicans have been brought to supplicate a suspension of arms, and Gen. Scott. has granted it. The Mexican Congress has been convoked to take into consideration Mr. Trist's propositions.

The news was received in Vera Cruz on the evening of the 26th ult. by an express courier from Orizaba, who brought down the following letter to Mr. Diamond, the collector at Vera Cruz; to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the letter which we proceed to give :

ORIZABA, Aug. 25th, 1847. which has just come in, brings the following by any resistance on the part of the enemy. intelligence, which I copy from the Diario At El Penon—a position fortified by Santa Official del Gobierno. Being of so great Anna—the two hostile forces first came inimportance, I send you this express courier, to collision, where, according to El Sol de which will be with you, to-morrow about 12 Anahuac, a division of the American army o'clock.

On the 20th two brigades commanded by passing through Gaudaloupe, and the Gens. Valencia and Santa Anna went out to attack the Americans near San Angel. Valencia's division has been appearing sudden-On the 20th two brigades commanded by lencia's division has been completely defeated, and Santa Anna, after the first rencontre; called San Augel, situated at about six or fell back in disorder to the city.

the propositions of peace from Mr. Trist.

lations invited the Congress, through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose. These are the great facts which no doubt

will bring after them peace. Yours,

F. M. DIMOND, Esq.

* Another letter says Los Llanos de san Angel.

Another express arrived in Vera Cruz on news in substance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the Official del Gobierno: Translated from the Official Del Gobierno.

arrived near Tacubaya. As soon as the friend of humanity. news was known at Mexico, Valencia's division went out to meet the Americans at Los Llanos de San Angel, and was com- government, and a truce was declared. The pletely routed. Next came Santa Anna, city of Mexico, we learn, is absolutely at with another division, which shared the same our mercy, being surrounded by our army. fate after some fighting. The Mexicans reGen. Worth, at the head of his division, is dent of the meeting, you have made known treated to the capital in great disorder, and in the rear of the capital, having it in his their proceedings to me. such was the panic created by their defeat, power to cut off all supplies from that quarthat the Minister of Foreign Relations im- ter. The decisive action of San Angel, mediately convoked Congress to take into where Valencin's troops' were put to flight consideration Mr. Trist's propositions. A took place on the 20th ult. Of course, we suspension of hostilities was demanded by know nothing of the details, nor of the loss the Mexicans and granted. The Americans sustained in the two conflicts by the two arare around Mexico, but had not entered the mies. The express which brought the incity on the 21st.

have of these important events. No couriers from Gen. Scott's army direct have been litively be the result!" iers from Gen. Scott's army direct have been able to get through, so far as we can learn. But from the foregoing statement it is manifest that Gen. Scott holds the city of Mexico at his command.

That Gen. Scott did not choose to enter the city is manifest. He was doubtless deterred from entering it by a desire to save the pride of the Mexicans when upon the eve of important negotiations.

It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 18th ult., a day in advance of the Regular English courier, was the bearer of instructions to the English minister to offer again his mediation; and we think we may Fremont left this city a short time since for safely say he was instructed to do so, if possible, before Gen. Scott entered the capital. We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt they were obeyed.

Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the English government, we think it reasonable to suppose that Gen. Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation to trust again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a peace, and so spared the Mexicans the humiliation of an armed occupation of their capital. His Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupa-

rent in Vera Cruz as to the fall of Mexico. They are evidently founded on impersect rumors of the real state of facts. The ru-mors circulated here that Santa Anna and Gen Kearney doubted his own authority, as Valencia were taken prisoners, we believe, exercised on the shores of the Pacific. are totally unfounded.

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

The Boletin of Jalapa says that the train, after having been attacked at Cerro Gordo, retired to the Plain, at the same time the guerrillas also retired. On the following day the train commenced marching to Jalapa, and on Tuesday evening had not yet entered that place. On the 19th it was reported at Jalapa that the guerrillas would attack our troops near that place, and all the evening the road for near a mile was covered with men, women and children, whom curiosity had attracted there. This gave rise to the firing of cannon and musketry among our troops, and the citizens succeeded in reaching their homes without receiving any

The guerrillas are said to have numbered 350. The fire commenced at half past 5 party of mounted men from the train, entered city and passed through the principal street; at the same time guerrillas was seen

the side of the guerrillas was small. At 11 o'clock on the 19th, Major Lally inquired of the Alcalde whether the citizens of Jalapa would commit hostilities against the Americans if they entered, or not. To which the Alcalde answered, that the popu lation were unarmed; but that a number of guerrillas being in the neighborhood he could

not take the responsibility of their actions. the sick and wounded.

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

We received yesterday afternoon the following additional particulars of this interesting news :-

From the N. O. Times. THE CITY OF MEXICO IN OUR POWER-Battle of San Angel.-The sum of the intelligence brought by the Fashion, is, of the most pleasing, as it is of the most important nature, since it announces another victory that has crowned the American armsvictory that will, in all probability, be most blessed in its results, bringing about a peace between the two hostile republics. It appears that the march of our army under Gen. Scott from Puebla, to within eight or My Dear friend :- The Mexican mail, nine miles of the capital, was uninterrupted made an onset on the enemy, the main body

A regular fight then ensued at a place Il back in disorder to the city.

They immediately after this asked for a sult of which was that Gen. Valencia's divissuspension of hostilities, and offered to hear ion of the army was totally routed, when Santa Anna fell back with the remainder of The next day the Minister of Foreign Re- his troops on the city. Here the greatest consternation prevailed, and, as the only means to stop the victorious career of the American arms, it was decided to solicit from Gen. Scott a suspension of arms. A flag of truce was dispatched to the American headquarters, for this purpose, with a view of giving time for the opening of negotiations for the renewal of pacific relations. The Mexican government intimated to General the 20th, with letters containg the same Scott that it was ready to receive the propositions brought by Mr. Trist. Thus, at the eleventh hour, has the stubbornness of our hitherto intractable neighbor given way, and the best hopes may be entertained that we On the 20th August, Scott's Troops, who are on the eve of sheathing the sword, a conintended marching on Penon, turned it and summation heartily to be desired by every

The American Commander-in-Chief at once acceeded to the request of the Mexican telligence to Vera Cruz, came by the way Such are the meagre details which we of Orazaba; the despatch concludes with

> Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. ST. Louis, August 27, 1847. Arrival of Col. Fremont-The Difficulty

between him and Gen. Kearney, &c. I advised you a few days since of the arrival of Gen. Kearney and suite from California, and also stated that Col. Fremont was left at Fort Leavenworth. The latter gentleman arrived last evening, on the steamer Martha, accompanied by his young and amiable spouse-a daughter, as you may recoilect, of Senator Benton-and twenty-three members of the topographical corps. Mrs. Fort Leavenworth, intending there to await al application. Although you have only to the arrival of her soul's lord; but, most a put seed into the ground to have it produce greeably, the boat on which the lady was a passenger, touched at Kenzas Landing, just as the Colonel and his friends arrived there on their way by land to St. Louis. The meeting, after a separation of more than two years, was of course a joyous one.

I am informed by a gentleman who ac-Gen. Kearney, that the two rival heroes, the general and the colonel, had no intercourse,

though the same thing had been done before

It has not yet transpired, what the specifications against Col. Fremont are to be, but I learn from a gentleman familliar with the history of the difficulties, that cowardice, as well as disobedience of orders, is among the general charges. It is exceedingly doubt-ful, however, whether the first could be sus-ful, however, whether the first could be susinterested in what is said to be the more tained, though, as I learn, Capt. Fallon, one San Barbara; but two of the three with of the subordinates of the Colonel, openly the Lt. Col. will be sent immediately to charged him with it in California. The some point of Lower California to take pos-Colonel is certainly impetuous and overbearing in his deportment, but there is enough panies, among them the Chenango compacharge of cowardice.

the Missouri Senator, that the whole affair ed and stationed on the Indian frontier, to our inimitable constitution, but must recogis to be "sifted to the bottom." This move check the Indian depredations on the propment, in calling for a court martial in ad- erty of frontier settlers. vance, was certainly a prudent one, as it Col. Stevenson is at Pueblo des los Anwas calculated to forestall public opinion. gelos, (or city of Angels,) the ancient capi-Col, Benton well knew, from information tal of California, which is the headquarters derived from Col. Russel, that charges of the regiment, as well as the headquarters would be preferred against his protege.-Many simple minded people wondered on the arrival of Col. Russel, some weeks since, the most important post in California, as it what the Colonel and the Senator meant by is the point through which all the passes defending so strenuously the character of and roads into New Mexico and still lower, Col. Fremont before it was attacked. The pass; and it is besides the principle place obe. The mis commences at his past of the mission of Col. Russel was in where all rebellions, and outbreaks against gency of the times. A Washington, in night tranquility prevailed in the city, and a view of charges that it was well known the old government were commenced, and whom all confidence to settle and arrange our rendered himself rather ridiculous here and elsewhere by his championship.

The California Star of the 5th June has a long article on the subject of these diffi-

culties, which it concludes thus:-" We are far from ascribing to Col. Fredifference as to the result which marked them, that we would complain. The position which he was pleased to take, was a responsible one, and one for which he must answer On the morning of the 26th the train of satisfactorily on his return to the States. His wagons and the troops entered the city. The friends and advisers are many, however, and

one, to reinstate his lost fame in California. friends at the Ladies' Saloon of the Planter's His fine band has been placed at their ser-House, his family, some members of which ure sick, being at Jefferson Barracks, below the city. The General looks rather warworn, but is in good health. Of course he and he has done much to reconcile the peo- our political horizon, which, although yet did not advert to the main cause of his return, at this time, to the States.

Gen. Taylor's Letter.

We have the pleasure, says the Harrisbug Argus, of laying before our readers today the letter of Gen. TAYLOR, in reply to a communication from Judge Dock enclosing the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting in Harrisburg which nominated the veteran patriot for the Presidency. It will be observed that this letter is characterised by that simplicity, terseness, modesty and candor, which mark the General's official despatches and form the distinguishing feature of all the published papers which have emanated from his pen. He makes no flourish avoids all ostentations display-marches directly to his subject—delivers his thoughts and views in a sincere intelligible style, wintout any of the efforts to mystify and use language, that will bear construction to suit all parties, that commonly signalize the avowal of principles by professed politicians. General Taylor understands none other than honest straight forward dealing, and would not stoop to the practice of duplicity to obtain the highest human prize.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, Ang. 2, 1847.

DEAR SIR :- Your letter, enclosing to me a copy of the proceedings of the democratic meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., in which I find myself nominated, with so much honor, for the Presidency, has been received. This evidence of the high and flattering regard of so many of my friends of the Keystone State is, I assure you, most feelingly appreciated. I beg you, as President of that meeting, to convey to the people of Harrisburg, as opoportunity may offer, my sense of their kindness, and the assurance, that though sincerely distrustful of my ability to fill with efficiency so exalted and important an office. it will be my strong and zealous endeavor, should the people decide to bestow it upon me, to serve them for the good of the country and as shall be required by a strict respect for the Constitution and the manifest

wishes of the whole nation. I return you my thanks for the handsome and acceptable manner in which, as Presi-

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, I remain, with high respect, Your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army. WM. Dock, Esq., President of a late meeting at Hurrisburg, Pa.

The New York Regiment.

From an officer in the California New York Reg't, to the editors of the Albany Argus. Puencos des los Angelos,

nature-the vine, olive, fig, peach and other fruits in abundance; and flowers of every species known to this and our own country. The glad earth is truly in its most beautiful sire, if properly tilled. But the population are indolent, and by no means disposed to labor, unless it can be performed on horseback, or by some easier process than manuabundantly, yet I have not seen a potato, salled, or any other vegetable grown in the country. They are raised by some persons in other parts of the country, but not in the neighborhood of the sea coast.

The native population are kind hearted, ffectionate people, and would have remained passive under the change of government, if they had not been most outrageously treated at the commencement of hostilities,

his sanction.

The Albany company of the New York regiment, Captain Frisby, are stationed at San Francisco, and are all in good health, Many that were boys in appearance when they left home, are now stout, hearty looking men, able and willing to do service in any capacity.

The New York regiment is divided among session of it. Major Hardie and three comin his brief history to shield him from the ny, Capt. Dimock, are at San Francisco. One company, Capt. Shannon's, is at Mon-It would seem from the course pursued by terey, and another, Capt. Nagler's, is mount-

of the Southern Military District of California, of which he is in command. It is now this post, in a position to command the town and the surrounding country.

Col. Stevenson has commanded three the comfort of his corps. He has mingled bank? Yesterday, General Kearney received his with the people and gained their good will. vice as well for church music as the fandan- the friends of freedom can lay aside their go. This courtesy, added to his conciliatory manners, has made him a great favorite, ple to the change of government. All the small, betoken to the observing patriot a men of the regiment have behaved well since storm which will not only require wisdom they came to the country. The fighting is no and strength, but courage and unshrinking appears to be tranquil, except the horsestealing indians.

CIRCULAR Committee.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of democratic citizens, held at Harrisburg, on the 26th June, 1847, the following, among other resolutions, were ununimously adopted: "Resolved, That this meeting of democratic citizens, recognizing the omnibutence of the will of the people on such a subject, and deeply impressed with the qualifications of ZACHARY TAYLOR for the Presidency, do hereby present him to the democraty, and people of this State and the Historical democratic candidate, and the real candidate of the people for the office of President trymen." of the United States at the ensuing presidential election.

"Resolved, That in the attachment of Gen. TAVIOR to THOMAS JEFFERSON-in his warm friendship for Andrew Jackson, and in his determined opposition to a Bank of the United States, his known patriotism, and the whole course of his life, we have the best warrant for our firm belief that he will administer the government upon those principles which have formed the policy of every democratic administration, and whose object is the greatest good of the greatest number.

"Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be and are hereby appointed, for the purpose of interchanging sentiment with their fellow-citizens throughout the State, moring the nomination and election of Gen. Zachary Taylor for the presidency; and that the committee are clothed with full power, and are instructed to use all proper exertions to effect such political organization in Pennsylvania as may be calculated to vindicate and carry out the public will in regard to the next presidency; and that the officers of the meeting appoint said committee." The following named persons were ap-

pointed the committee:

Col. Seth Salisbury, D. W. C. Brooks, Esq., Hon. N. B. Eldred, Hon. Geo. Kremer, Hon. J. M. Read, Hon. Wm. Dock, Hon. Richard Vaux, Samuel Pool, Esc., Col. Israel Painter. Gen. S. Cameron, F. W. Hughes, Esq. R. F. Black, Esq., James Brady, Esq. Col. H. B. Wright, Maj. Wm. Dewart, J. A. Bishop, Esq., Gen. C. Seiler. Maj. Geo. V. Ziegler, Hon. J. C. Bucher, Hon. John Snyder, Joseph Black, Esq., Benj. Parke, Esq., Gen. William Clark, Geo. Prince, Esq., John P. Brun, Esq., Hon. Ellis Lewis, California, 19th May, 1847. O. Bartlet, Esq., H. A. Mulenburg, Esc. My Dear C.—I am here in the midst of F. C. Carson, Esq., H. C. Overton, Esq., H. A. Mulenburg, Esq. California, surrounded by all the beauties of Jas. Peacock, Esq., J. Murray Rush, Esq., P. Dougherty, Esq., Andrew Miller Esq. Joseph L. Lewis, Esq.

Instructed by the foregoing resolutions. the committee beg leave to address you, and array. The climate is really delightful, and the soil will produce anything man can de-objects therein set forth. objects therein set forth. Satisfactory information from all parts of

the Union, seve us no room to doubt that Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Okee-Chobee, Palo Alto, Resuca de la Palma. Monterey and Buena Vista, is the spontageous favorite of the "toiling millions" of America, for the office of President of these United States; and it is a just cause of congratulation that the PEOPLE, they who pay our taxes, fight our battles, and make our Presidents by their votes, have taken the matter of the selection of a candidate into their own hands, and are calmly, but resolutely, moving forward in the exercise of one of their dearest rights, guaranteed to them by the blood of their revolutionary characteristic humanity may also be presum whatever, during their long overland travel, or rather by men enrolled in the country by fathers. This right should never be delegated to have strongly influenced him to save in fact, each had his distinct retinue, and Lieut. Col. Fremont. I do not mention this ted away or entrusted to the management though the parties travelled in something as a matter of censure, so far as that officer of others, except when necessary to procure tion. We may recur to this point and to the proximity, they never encamped to the prospects of peace which some may now entertain.

Spurious Quarter Engles, admirably be could not command and essential principles, by the selection of the two parties at Fort the whole in person, he could not prevent or one from among a number of talented and on the arrival of the two parties at Fort the whole in person, he could not prevent or one from among a number of talented and on the arrival of the two parties at Fort them. We have given none of the remote cur. Leavenworth, the colonel was formally ar. arrest the outrages at once that were perpe-equally patrictic and worthy men, presented New-York, Look out for them.

rested, and ordered to Washington for trial, trated certainly none were committed by and urged from different sections of our common country, as an appropriate standard-bearer thus avoiding division and conequent defeat.

No such necessity exists at the present time. Achievements the most brilliant, talents the most undeniable and exalted, and patriotism the most devoted, superadded to a life and character entirely spotless, have marked out one of our citizens, raising him far above the level of even the great men of our country, producing a concentration of the public gaze, and an unanimity of the public voice, which places the matter beyond all reasonable doubt, and thus dispenses with the ordinary machinery of party politicians.

No man holding the principles which perade our Declaration of Independence which animated and sustained our fathers in the conflict which terminated in the adoption of epoch, the same guiding Hand and overruling Power upon which they relied leading us onward and upward, as we are rapidly advancing toward destinies far beyond the reach of mortal eye. Twice, at least, in our political history, when dangers, at the time, both seen and unseen, threatened our domestic peace and welfare, have the affections of the people at large been so drawn towards an individual, as to give unerring indications of his being the man for the exiwould be preferred, and that gentleman the first point where any force was collected federal government, and a Jackson, with into oppose the taking possession of California stinctive foresight to apprehend dauger, and by the American forces. The Colonel's common framess to meet and dismand consists of one company of U. S. dra- pel it. Who but Gen. Washington, who goons, four companies of the Mormon bat- had led our armies to victory over the proudtalion, and two companies of the New York est of earth's nations, could have reconciled volunteers; Captains Stevenson and Taylor, the conflicting interests of the States, built mont intentional motives for his many un- in all a force of about 500 men. They are up from general bankruptcy a national credwise acts, but it is to the carelessness or in- said to be in a fine state of discipline. A it, and cemented such seemingly discordant very strong fortification is being erected at elements into a perfect Union ! And who but Gen. Jackson, who had closed the second war of independence in a blaze of glory, could have, without a war, compelled France posts since the regiment landed, and at all to do us long delayed justice, or with a purof them has made many friends among the pose as unbending as fate, have delivered our Boletin says that the wagons are filled with his conduct may not affect his popularity, natives and foreign population, while he has country from that most powerful, dangerous but it will require an effort, and an immense preserved the discipline and contributed to and corrupting institution, the United States

The price of liberty is unceasing vigilance. and we fear the day is yet far distunt when armor and fold their arms in security. Are there not some clouds now hanging about doubt at an end here, as the entire country firmness in him who is safely to hold the helm of State? Statesmen in every section of our country are looking with intense, interest upon the settlement of the questions which must grow out of the war in which Of the Democratic Taylor Central Corresponding we are now engaged. Who is the man for the occasion, is no sooner asked, than the public voice, from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande answers, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR!

The people believe that the man who can lead armies, advise cabinets, and win the whole affections of our citizen soldiers, by his energy, moral courage, wisdom and humunity, is hest fitted to fill the office which the Futher of his country and the hero of New Orleans have shown, by their successful and glorious civil administrations, can be most safely intrested to about safety in the peace, and first in the hearts of their coun-

ten in letters of living light not only in the pages of history, but in the hearts of our fellow-citizens. They are seen and rend by eyes cannot bear the sight.

He is descended from a democratic stock, and his associations, sympatics and sentiments, as well as his acts, show that he is a and unflinching supporter of Jefferson, the father of domocracy: and he as unwaveringly supported Gen. Jackson, who, more than any other man of his age, walked in death, Gen. Jackson pointed our Gen. Tuy- that it will be favorable to peace. lor, then, like Cincinnatus, on his farm, as a man for the times, whom he whould endorse to the country.

Gen. Taylor is not merely a warrior, a military chieftain," (an objection which Mr. Clay urged against Gen. Jackson, and holds against Gen. Taylor,) but the acts of his life, the records of the war department and an accomplished writer. His well known views in opposition to a Bank of the United States, and in favor of a strict construction of the constitution, with the whole course of his life, are sufficient to satisfy any honest and reasonable mind as to the principles that will guide him in the administration of the government. The people, the honest yeomanry of the country, who ask no office, but desire "the greatest good of the greatest number," are satisfied, and with singular unanimity are presenting him as their candidate for the highest and most responsible office in the world; and at the o his support.

After a consultation among ourselves, we have concluded to invite our fellow-citizens to assemble in State meeting, at Harrisburg, on the glorious 24th September next, the anniversary of the battle and victory of Monterey, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient und proper to promote the election of General Taylor to the presidency of these United States.

Come then, fellow-citizens, and let us consult together to carry out the undoubted will of a large majority of the people of this Union. In the meantime let us hear from you, and have your views upon the common object we have in view, and the best means to be adopted. We would also suggest the holding of meetings in your towns and districts, for the purpose of carrying out public will in regard to the presidency.

Respectfully yours, dec. SETH SALISBUY, Chairman. JAMES PEACOCK, BENT, PARKE, Secretaries. Harrisburg, , 1847.

The People's Advocate

JOS. BOYD, PUBLISHER.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights mainta Unswed by influence, and unbribed by gain."

MONTBOSE, SEPT. 16, 1847.

E. W. CARR, Sun Ballding, N. E. corner of Third and Dock Streets, Phila. is authorized to act as Agent for the " People's Advocate," and receive and receipt any monies due the same for advertising, &c.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, of Allegheny co.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER MORRIS LONGSTRETH. of Montgomery co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SAMUEL TAGGART, of Suig. co. ROBERT R. LITTLE,

> FOR COMMISSIONER E. P. FARNHAM, , of Lenox.

of Wyoming co.

FOR AUDITOR JOHN SMILEY, of Gibson.

FOR TREASURER, HARVEY TYLER, of Bridgewater.

WHIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES IRVIN, of Centre co.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH W. PATTON. of Cumberland'co.

REPRESENTATIVES, ABEL CASSEDY, of Susqa. co. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, of Wyoming co.

COMMISSIONER PENUEL CARPENTER, of Harford. AMOS B. MOTT,

TREASURER. PHILANDER LINES, of Montrosc.

ELECTION-TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1847.

Gen. Scott at the Capital.

At last we have authentic intelligence that Gen. Scott has reached the capital of Mexico, after having defcated Valencia and the renowned "hero of Angostura," the immor-tar bulles Anna himself. The accounts of the battle are meagre as yet, but enough is expressed in the remark that one had been We shall not in this circular write the completely defeated and the other driven eulogy of Gen. Taylor, nor attempt to enu- back in disorder, to show that Gen. Scott has merate his brilliant services. They are writ- done his work handsomely, and left the Mexicans in no doubt as to his ability to take their city by force, if they will not yield all men, except by those whose joundiced it by capitulation. The effect appears to have been wonderful in opening the eyes of Gen. Taylor is not a professed politician, the Mexican leaders to the importance of Mr. Trist's mission, for the Mexican Congress has been immediately convoked to condemocrat at heart. His father was a warm sider the proposition that he had previously made them, and which they had rejected. With a victorious army at their very gajes, ready to open them at the least hesitation with a view and for the high purpose of pro- the paths which Jefferson had marked out, or unwillingness to agree to terms, the con-The affection and confidence between them clusion which they may come to will no was so strong, that a short time before his doubt be the more speedy. We anticipate

> Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. With pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of the 16th number of "Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature," which completes the second volume. We have heretofore frequently called the attention of our readers to this work as the successive.

> numbers were received, and we can dollittle more than reiterate what we have already said of its intrinsic merits. From the well known reputation of the Messrs. Chambers as men of letters, and the facilities they possessed for collecting and

arranging the vast range of material necessary for the compilation of this Cyclopædia. the public might reasonably have expected a highly interesting work; but we believe that the expectations of every one who has election in 1848, they will as one man rally had the pleasure of perusing the work. have been more than realized. Commencing with the earliest, English writers, the editors. have given us, in the small compass of two volumes, a complete history of English Literature, und biographies of all the authors of any eminence, down to the present time.

The mechanical execution of the work in truly beautiful, while the illustrations, manyof them superb mezzotints by Sartain, riveit an additional interest, and reflect much credit on the enterprising American publishers, Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln 59 Washington street, Boston, We are informed by the publishers, that they can furnish back numbers, to complete sets, at 25 cts. each, or the two volumes, bound in cloth, for \$5 00. If any of our readers are desirous of adding this valuable work to their libraries, they can see all the numbers by calling at our office.

The trial of Bell, for murder in Wayne county, has been put over until hext term of Court her send of the house