DEMOCRATIC

TIVLOR MASS MEETING.

At the Democratic Taylor Mass Meeting of the State of Pennsylvania, held in Barrisburg on the 21th of September, A. D. 1847, in parsuance of a call of the Democratic Taylor Central Committee, the convention was called to order by BENJAMIN PARKE, Esq., of Bauphin, on whose motion the following officers were selected:

President, HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, of Berks county.

Vice Presidente. Jacob F. Kautz, of Lancaster county, Thomas A. Billington, of Northumberland, Adam Ebaugh, of York, John B Reck, of Lycoming, Gen. Thomas C. Mitter, of Comberland, James Burnside, of Centre, James Potts, of Cambria, Augustin Holmes, or Schuylkill, Benjamin Tyson, of Berks, Charles Buebler, of Dauphin. George Strobler, of Juniata, Samuel G. Morrison, ot Perry, William F. Murray, of Dauphin. Secretaries,

Henry E. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster county, John B. Packer, of Northumberland, F. B Jackson, of Schuylkill, J J C Cantine, of Dauphin, John Maybugh, of Cumberland, James F. Lee.

On taking his seat, the chairman returne thanks in a few brief remarks.

On motion of John M. Read, Esq. of Philadel phia, a committee of 15 were selected to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Con-

Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen

John M. Rend, of Philadelphia, George Smith of Berks, Paul Hamilton, of Columbia, Charles M. Hall, of Northumberland, Henry H. Church. of Cumberland, J. H. Adam, of Schuylkill, M. Kepner, of Perry, Francis Keenag, of Lancaster, Samuel Black, of Cumberland, George Prince. Benjamin Parke, Dewitt C. Brooks, George V. Ziegler and Daniel Snyder, of Dauphin, and Thomas Coleman, of Cumberland.

The committee reported, through their chair man, J. M. Read, the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted

WHEREAS, The next election for President of the United States is one of great importance to the country at large, and vitally interesting to the bone and sinew of the land, who have voluntarily cast their eyes upon another military chieftain as their condidate-who, to consummate skill as a warrior, adds that thorough and entire honesty of purpose and action which was the marked characteristic of those illustrious patriots and heroes-Washington and Jack-

And whereas, The late Silas Wright in his modest but beautiful letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal, in the following expressive lauguage, portraved what should be the teelings of every civilian of the present day, who has been named for the Presidency .-- "I never," said this pure patriot, "Neve been vain enough to aspire to this high office, and if I had desired it ever so strongly, I am not so blind as not to see that the present period presents to opportu- thing new, relating principally to the operations niw for such a candidate as I should be. acquaintunce with it has long since satisfied me that no mun should aspire to it who has not a stronger hold upon the feelings of the people than I have; and that if obtained, it give to such a man neither pleasure nor honor."

And whereas, Major General Zachary Tay lor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resacca de la Palma Monterey and Buena Vista, has that strong hold upon the feelings of the people which will secure his certain elevation to this distinguished post-which will give to him both pleasure and honor, as coming from the unbought suffrages of the freeman of America; Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting does hereby nominate as its candidate and the candidate of the people for the next Presidency, Major Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and that each individual member of it hereby pledges binnelf to use all honorable means to effect his triumphant election.

Resolved. That as the only constitutional means of preserving to the people their inherent right to vote for the man of their choice is through presidential electors, it is the firm determination of the democratic friends of Gen. Taylor in Pennsylvania, to nominate an electoral ticket, and they recommend the same course to be adopted in every State of the Union.

Resolved, That it is earnestly recommended that Rough and Ready associations be formed in ever county, towaship, ward and district in the State, whose peculiar province it shall be to promote the election of the Nation's favor-

The meeting was ably addressed by John M. Read, Esq. of Philadelphia, Col. Burnsides, and others. We have no room for the full proceedings, this week.

WHEAT CROPS OF MICHIGAN AND WINCONsix -The wheat crop of Michigan for the present year, as estimated by a gentleman now preparing statistics for the Patent Office in Washington, will but fall short of 8,000,000 bu- terms of peace will be submitted. But will not shels, nor exceed 10,000 000 bushels. The quality of the grain this year is superior in every respect to the crop of last year.

In regard to the condition of the crop in Wisconsin, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of Monday, says:-The brig Giddings arrived here on Saturday, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of Wieconsip wheat, of this year's crop, which for plumpness of berry and general appearance exceeds any thing ever before received from that quarter .- Boston Atlas, Sept. 21.

1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

It will be remembered that in the newspaper discussion between Gen. Pillowand Col. Hackell. f the Tennessee regiment, some severe reflections were made by the former officer, in relation to the conduct of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, under the command of Col. Wynkoop, at the battle of Cerro Gordo. Mr. William L. Hodge, the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, himself a true-hearted Pennsylvanian, immediately forwarded to Col. Wynkoop some of the publica tions alluded to, with the view of eliciting a reply to the slanderons imputations cast upon the troops of his native State. A reply has been received by Mr. Hodge; but the letter was left at his office during his absence with the sent violated, the letter soiled and the contents partially mutilated. However, the letter appears in the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 18th inst., with the mutilated passages supplied to the best of the editor's judgment. We make the following extract from Col Wynkoop's letter, as it relates exclusively to the part which the 1st Pennsylvania regiment took at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

Upon the field at Cerro Gordo, my men acted in strict and steady obedience to every order given by me-consequently, if their conduct was improper, it was through my imbecility, or cowardice, or the fault of the officer controlling me. My orders were received directly from Gen Pillow, and were given to me in presence of my lieutenant colonel and the general's personal staff. A strict obedience to these orders brought me before the batteries left in front, and when I arrived in position, I was compelled to about face my party, and manœuvre for the charge by the

This, altogether an error, would not have been fatal to the result, because my men had been drilled to the movement, and did not find them selves embarrassed by it.

I was ordered by Gen. Pillow to take a position designated (to me) by his fingers, and was directed to that position by a counter-march from the right flank (which was in rear, (as we) came on the ground left in front | Two hundred vards before (we reached) position the fire opened, and we walked through it (and halted) where directed. Gen Pillow, when I received these in structions, told me to hold the position until he gane orders to (more.) The first signal agreed upon was a bugle, but (as that) instrument could not be found, he promised to send me an officer with the order

The order never came. I sent my adjutant three times to request permission to make the attack, and another officer once, Gen. Pillow could not be found My command was standing in full view and at short bearing distance from these batteries, and was kept there until a pri vale came to me with instructions from Gen. P to withdraw my command. I repused to move unless the order was conveyed by an officer, and remained until an officer carried the instructions.

I had twelve men shot down in attaining the position, and during the whole of the work my men behaved bravely and steadily. They have since that time given me ample evidence of their quality, and I have never doubted them.

FROM THE ARMY -- Official Despatche .- We find in the Charleston papers the official despatches of Lieut. Cot. Dickinson, of the South Car olina regiment, and Brig. General Shields, of the 1st brigade of volunteers, but they contain noof the South Carolina and New York volunteers The South Carolinians lost in killed and wounded 136. They killed and wounded 387 Mexi-

General Shields reports, that of his Brigade, numbering 600, he had 240 killed and wounded. His command captured 380 prisoners, including 60 officers, 42 of whom were American deserters under the notorious Riley.

Affairs to Mexico.

The Mexican accounts of the postures of aftairs in that country, which are to be found in the late flavana papers, give confirmation to the opinion expressed by us a few days ago, that the prospects of peace are by no means encouraging.

The most important facts contained in the Havana journals, which were not referred to by our correspondents, are, that Congress is opposed to peace, and will not convene at any other place than Quereturo, a city in the State of the same name, about one hundred and twenty miles northwest of the Capital-which is said to be the centre of the anti-peace agitation --Gen. Paredes, too, was exerting his powerful influence to keep alive the hostile posions of the multitude at Toluce, about twenty miles south of Mexico. Other Generals were also, in various parts of the country, organizing antipeace anti Santa Anna parties. There is said to be, also a condition of eight States to oppose any treaty of peace with the United States.

In these complex and difficult circumstan ces, Santa Appa must certainly, if he has any idea of making a peace at all, throw himself upon our army for aid and protection. When he does that, Mexico is vertually and really occupied by the United States, and thus we are forced into the very position which we have all along contended, is the only one by which we can ever solve the difficulties of this war.

One of our contemporaries suggests that, in the absence of Congres, Santa Anna will convene an assembly of "notables," to whem the this be a violent and revolutionary measure -- an overthrow of their Constitution-and, to all in-tents and purposes, as painable an invision as will give no pledge in favor of the extension of any act which has characterised this war !--Will a peace, ratified by such a body, have the sanction of a government de jure and de facto ! N. O. Delta 19th. | cutta.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, October 2, 1947.

V. R. P.FL.WEH, Roo., at his Heat Es. ste and Coal Office, corner Procts, Philadelphia, at his Wife a . 15, 160 Street, Mer Pork, S. E. Corner Bal timore and Caivert sta., Baltimore, and No 16 State Street, Boston, to authorized to act as Agent, and recript for all montes due office, for subacription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Doc Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorised to act as our Agent.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

Of Montgomery County. Dem. Nominations for Northumberland County

For Assembly, GEORGE A. FRICK For Commissioner, JACOB HOFFA. For Treasurer, JESSE M. SIMPSON For Auditor,

OF Hoven's INE .- A fresh supply of Hover's celebrated ink, in bottles of all sizes, has been received and can be had at H. Masser's store.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

We are indebted to our friends of the Har isburg Argus, for an early copy of the proceedings of the Taylor meeting, which will be found n another column.

OF The sun, after having vieled his face from he inhabitants of this sublugary world for the last five days, made his appearance again on Tuesday last, in all the gargeousness of his summer livery. The late rains caused a considera ble freshet, but not as much as might have been expected had it fallen more heavily and the earth seen less in want of it. These long rains of the quinox will have the effect of prolonging vege tation, and, we trust, we shall yet have six or eight weeks delightful autumn weather.

The election will commence on Tuesday week, the 12th. There is less excitement than we have ever known at a period so near the election The candidates for county officers are now busily engaged in urging their claims, and York and Pennsylvania. are probably the only persons that take much interest in the election.

The Cary Iren - We have received the first number of a new paper, entitled "the City Item." published in Philadelphia every Saturday, per is beantifully got up with new type, and is

BRIGADIER GENERAL -The following is the official vote for Brigadier General of this Brigade, at the election held on the 11th ult. Watson, Slenker,

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let	do	34	do		42	00
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24	do		do		2	0
Union Independent Battalion,					7	20
Union and North'd Ind. Bat.					12	12
Washington Rife Battalion,				19	12	
Columbia Battalion,					61	9
				100	446	212
J. H.	Zimm	erman	bad			86
Jacob Hummel						53
Ames E. Kapp						43
Samuel Hunter						36
	Meyer	17000				36
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talion						
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CF THE WILMOT PROVISO. - Mr. Buchanan, in his Berks county letter, takes ground against the sent war. It is from the eloquent pen of the Wilmot Proviso, and thinks the Missouri com- Rev. Leander Ker, a Chaplain in the United promise line should be adopted as the limit of States army. The gallant Lieutenant Ham slavery in all newly acquired territory. Mr. Dallas, not to be behind, in a speech recently at fornia, is thus noticed : Pittsburg, also takes Southern grounds, and thinks, in the acquisition of new territory, nothing should be said about slavery, but to let the inhabitants of such territory consult their own tastes and interests in the matter. Now both Mr. Buchanan and Dallas are candidates for the

Presidency, and find it necessary to remove this stumbling block, which interposes such an insuperable barrier between Northern democracy and Southern slavery. The late Silas Wright was an open advocate of the Wilmot proviso, as are almost all of the independent democracy of the free will give no pledge in favor of the extension of those two gallant officers, most amiable in life, the limits of slavery.

Consuls or THE UNITED STATES -- The Presi. ties, 'in death were not divided.' dent has appointed the following persons as Con-

Muhicuberg and his Revilers.

Under this bead, the North American of last week contained a long acticle from Col. Salisbuey, the editor of the Harrisburg Arges, in really to certain questions of the editor of the North American, in regard to a number of articles that appeared in a scarrillous sheet, published in Harrisburg from September, 1843 to the fall of 1844 catted the "Democratic Champion." The Champion was one of those temporary political papers. and advocated the nomination of Gov Shunk. After a severe contest, the lamented Henry A Muhlenberg was, bowever, nominated. After the nomination this scurrillous sheet still continued to beap the vilest calumnies upon the character ofMr. Muhlenberg, as we ourselves well remember. Col. Salisbury sharges Jesse Miller, the present Secretary of State, Henry Petriken, his deputy, Jacob Seiler, one of the clerks, and others connected with Gov. Sbunk's administration, with having written these articles, which he says he can prove by the original manuscripts handed in for publication. Mr. Miller, Mr. Petriken, and Mr. Seiler have published a statement, in which they deny most emphatically that they ever had anything to do with the vile paper. and that the articles are not in their hand writing. To this denial Col. Salisbury makes a long reply in the North American of Monday last, in which he brings forward as proof a statement under oath of G H. Morgan and Augustus Sprigman, who were the publishers of the Democratic Champion, and who say that Miller, Petriken and Seiler brought the original articles to their office for publication. James B. Crangle, who also had been one of the publishers, confirms the statement of Col Salisbury, and states that the Champion was started at the urgent request of Jesse Miller, H. Petriken, Jacob Seiler and others. Henry Sprigman, a brother, says he saw the articles in the office, and read them, and they were in the hand writing of Miller, Petriken and Seiler. The whole transaction certainly presents a carious history in the political annals of Pennsylvania. We heard the whole history of these papers at Harrisburg last winter, and have always had our own opinion concerning them Mr. Miller and Mr. Petriken were both bitter and uncompromising opponents of Mr Muhlenberg's nomination; but they have both positively and most emphatically denied that they ever wrote an article in that or any other paper, against Mr. Muhlenborg. The parties are, therefore, at issue, and the public will have to draw their own conclusions from the evidence before

THE TRIRTIETH CONGRESS -- Of the twenty six States which have already chosen their delegations, twelve have chosen a majority of Democrats, eleven a majority of Whige, and three are tied, the delegations being equal. Two of the three remaining States will most propably elect a majority of Democrats, while the third (Mary land) may be a tie, or possibly may elect a majority of Whigs. When the election of President devolves upon the House, the votes are given by States; Arkansas and Delaware, with their one member each, having the same voice as New

THE MEXICAN WAR - Our future course. The Washington Union of Saturday night, in an editorial in relation to our recent triumphs in Mexico, thus foreshadows the course our government will probably pursue, should peace not take placy from present negotiations:

"We believe that our government and our people are unanimous in the opinion, that, if our propositions for peace be now rejected, there is no longer room nor encouragement on our part for the policy of conciliation. We must offer the olive branch no longer. The war must be resumed at once, and with new vigor. Its burdens must be thrown at once upon the conquired. We must levy severer contributions. Its pressure must be severely felt; and while we conduct our military operations with that strict and scrupulous regard to the laws of war which becomes a free and Christian people, and which an American army can never forget, our encmy must yet be made to know that to him the continuance of the war, which he elects, is only the continuance of calamity, and loss, and humiliation By such a course alone can we hope to secure a peace, if Mexico shall prove, by the detest of the present negotiations, that her agreement to negotiate is only a treacherous pretence to gain time for new measures of hostility.

Lieutenant Hammond.

A late number of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times published a beautiful tribute to the memory of those gellant officers of the 1st Dragoons who fell in defence of their country in the premond, of this State, who fell fighting in Cali

The last on this list is Lieut. Thomas C. Hammond, who was also a graduate of Wes Point, and had been a little more than three years in the service. But he gave early promise of becoming a valuable officer. Generous, no ble, and high minded, he was proud of his pro fession, and panted for distinction on the battle field, but his first battle was also his last. He tell beside Capt. Moore whom he endeavored to save. They were brothers in law-both having married daughters of Judge Hughes, a worthy citizen of Platt county, Mo. And thus and united together by life's holicst and dearest

Lieut. Hammond leaves a young and amiable Besides, what gos rantee have we that the suls for the United States: John McPherson, of wife and one child, to weep their loss; and his terms of peace will be more satisfactory to an Virginia for the port of Genoa; Hugh Keepan, of mother, now also a widow, (for his father is The heart rend and asset and

THE PRESIDENCE - A writer in the Boston Courier, who is not in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, comes, nevertheless, to the following conclusion, in reference to him, in that connection :-

"From a pretty extended observation, I am infored to believe that the chances in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor are greater than those of the Democritic candidate, whoever he may be. and that the Democratic candidate has a much greater chance than the Whig. And my reasons for this belief are these: The people in the North and West, of both the great parties, are tired and sick of the party warfare of the last sixteen years. They want change, and the old issues being worn out, they wish for new ones. Gen Taylor, retuning to be a party candidate, is their

by the force of circumstances and his military by the prolongation of the war, and will be con firmed if the war should now crase, His popularity is great, not only in the whole West, but in New England-even in Massachusetts, after you travel fifty miles from Boston.

"It is useless to attempt to reason as to the why and wherefore with any body, or to ask what particular principles are expected to be promoted by his election. The answer would generally he, from one of his partizans, that he cares little for any pledge, as he believes the General to be an honest man, and he is willing to trust to him to do right."

It seems to be here assumed that Gen. Taylor a not to be the nominee of either of the party conventions. This may be a hasty assumption. But, at any rate, as Lord Nelson once said, when overlooked in the official bulletin, being a young officer, "Never mind, I shall soon bave a bulletin of my own." So it may happen that if Gen. Taylor should be unnoticed by official conventions, be may have in due time a convention of his own. He has one already, in every gathering of the masses of the people, on any of the ordinary occasions of life .- Balt. American.

THE ELECTION -In two weeks from yester

day the voters of Pennsylvania will be called upon to elect their State and county officers --It is singular that so important an election has as yet awakened so little of political enthusiasm. The present year will contrast singularly with the last in this respect. Then, for weeks preceding the election, nothing was heard but the note of preparation for the contest. The noisy drum and the ear piercing fife made the air resound with their daily and nightly masic, flags fluttered at all the political rendezvoue, lanterns and fireworks illuminated the night, orators rivalled the rockets in the brilliancy of their flights, and the public generally was fully aroused to the importance of the great questions that were to be decided by its ballots. Now, within two short weeks of the day when the Governor of the State is to be elected, with the Legislature and county officers, not a single mass meeting has yet been held, not a solitary cheer awakened the echoes of old Independence Hall, not a lying placard disfigured the walls at the corners, fireworks are unexploded, and orators are dumb. Whence all this spathy, and what are the agitators about that they are not stirring up the people! Have the latter grown tired of the eternal din and resolved to stay quietly at deposited. We hope so, for we believe that our elections would be all the better conducted if they were free from the excitement and passion. which usually attend them. When men are left to their own cool judgement, they generally act rightly - Public Ledger.

How like Gen. Washington is Gen. Taylor. When Gen. Washington was written to relative to the presidency, his answer was as follows :

"Should it become absolutely necessary for me to occupy the station in which your letter presupposes me, I have determined to go into it perfectly free from all engagements of every nafure whalsoever. A conduct in conformity with this resolution would enable me to act with a sole reference to justice and the public good."

When Gen Taylor was written to on the sam

subject, his answer was as follows : "If elected to that office, it must be by the pontaneous will of the people at large, and without agency or pledge on my part in any particular. If I ever fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand."

PUBLIC PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON .- A report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, presented to Congress some two sessions ago, makes the following exhibit of United States property in the city of Washington :-

ď	Prevident's house and public offices	\$500,00
	Stables and work-shops	6.0
•	Capitol and enclosures	2,283.6
7	Engine house	6.00
in	Observatory	20.00
•	Arsenal, &c. penitentiary and enclosur	e 263,00
t	General Post Office and City Post Office	
	Patent Office	300,00
e	Jail and enclosures	30 0
e	East balf City Hall	60.0
	Navy Magazine, &c.	5,0
	Navy Yard buildings, enclosures, &c.	516.0
٠	Barracks	50.0
	Hasslor's workshops	8
e	Engine house, 14th and E streets,	3,0
31	Treasury building	645,0
d	a reasony burnaing	
	THE SHEEKING AND YOUR PARTY.	5.408.8
	Add value of ground	2.214.0

Private property to the extent of twelve millions of dollars, is taxed 75 cents per one hundred dollars, the most burdensome taxation, perhaps, in all the Union, while the government property pays not one cent. Such was the contract in the city charter. If taxed at the ratio of the assembly of notables than to Congress-which, Pennsylvania, for the port of Dublin; Charles dead, Gen. Hammond, late paymenter in the U. private property, the public property in Wash-label, is composed of the most elaborate and charter we take it, is also an assembly of notables! Huffnagle, of Pennsylvania, for the port of Cal- S. Army.) resides in Milton, Pa., to mourn her ington would yield at addition of some \$70,000 to the city treasury .- N. Y. Herald.

\$7,622,879

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger 1 FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27th, 1847. Another day has passed without bringing any intelligence from the South, and the hones of the friends of neace begin to be at a small discount. But the probabilities are still in favor of peace. Were there anything decidedly opposed to it, the news would certainly have reached here; for bad news, "you know," atways travels fast. As I before informed you, Government keeps

the first tidings one way or another. Had anything decided occurred -- anything that would warrant the termination of the armistice and the renewal of hostilities we should certainly know it. The difficulty consists, probably, with the man. He has acquitred a fascinating popularity Congress : hence the necessity of granting them time; beyond this I apprehend nothing serious. success, which increases rather then diminishes I have heard an opinion expressed that Santa Anna is sgain playing us foul; but that I can hardly believe. This however, I think may be

a steamer waiting at Vera Come to communicate

put down as certain, that if Santa Anna do not succeed in obtaining a majority for a treaty of peace with the United States, he will try to take the popular side of the question, and avail himself of the first favorable opportunity to put himself in a condition to oppose us again. The life of that man exhibits so many instan-

ces of low cunning, base treachery and cruelty, that nothing ought to surprise us coming from him, while we ought always to be prepared for the worst. Let us only remember how he treated his benefactor, Iturbide, who had first raised him from a Captain to a Colonel, and whom, on his return to Tuspan from Italy, he cruelly butchered in presence of his wife, without even so much as a court martial. We ought never to lose sight of the degraded and demoralized race we have to deal with, and put twice the caution in our diplomacy that we use in strategy or on the field of battle. The presence of General Armstrong leads to various conjectures. All I can say on the subject is, that it is not connected with the postal arrangement contemplated to be formed with England, and that it may possibly refer to the Mexican war, should it go on.

I do not believe that General Taylor will ask leave to come home; but should he do so, (which is most impropable.) the man that fought under Gen, Jackson at the battle of New Orleans would, perhaps, not be an unworthy successor of the old hero. The probabilities, however, are that "Old Rough and Ready" will serve as long as the war lasts, and that Gen. Armstrong will return to Liverpool, where he is so deservedly popular with all clases of society. Ousenven

A MAN SHOT-GROSS CARELESSNESS -Mr. MILTON BOONE, of Foundryville, Columbia county, was severely wounded by a rifle shot, on Tuesday evening last. The circumstances, we are credibly informed, were as follows. Some persons belonging to the furnace in Poundryville, were employed in shooting at a candle which was placed in the road some distance from the furnace. About 9 o'clock, Mr. Boone closed the store in which he is engaged, and while crossing the road between the furnace and the candle just mentioned, a rifle was discharged, the ball striking him and passing through both thighs, inflicting a very severe wound. The name of the person who discharged the rifle, is Bartus Johnson. The ground over which they were shooting is generally frequented by per effects of this instance of carelessness and stupi-

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Danville Democrat.

dity, may prove a timely warning to others.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28. GRAIN -Southern Wheat is worth \$1 15 a \$1 16; Western \$1 18 a \$1 20, and Penna. \$1 20 a \$1 22. Corn is selling at 68c for Southern, and 69 for Penns, yellow. Oats, Southern are selling at 42c, and Penna. 44 a 45c.

WHISKEY -Sales at 25 a 254c.

Dyspersia .- This distressing complaint is a weakness of the digestive organs, and like every other disease, is caused by impurity of the blood The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach when secreted from bad blood, is deficient in those wonderful solvent properties which are of such vital importance to digestion. Consequently, the food instead of being speedily dissolved, often becomes absolutely spoiled or putrified in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belching, costiveness, pains in the stomach, colic, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other dreadful com-

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for Dyspensia, because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Four or five of said Pills, taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give some relief, and if continued for a short time, will not only make perfect cure of Dyspep. sia, but will assuredly drive pain or distress of every description from the body.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The eafest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in crery village and town in the State,

a Agent for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pille in Sunbury, HEWRY MASSER. For other agencies see advertisement in another column.

SECCRUTY TO THE PATRONS OF BRANDRETR'S PILLS.—In consequence of the great variety of counterfeit labels of pretended Brandreth's Pills, Dr. Brandreth, scung under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins and Durand, who have succeeded in producing three new labels, of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation. The border of the top and also of the under patterns of lace-work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they