WAR INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.

GEN. WORTH ABOUT TO ENTER PUEBLA.—POSITION OF SANTA ANNA.

Our unrivalled team of ponies have again brought us our "overland express" package in six days (from New-Orleans, and we have the pleasure of being able to lay before the readers of the «Sun» this morning, important intelligence from the seat of war.

We have received, by our express, copy of the New Orleans Delta, of the 16th instant, and copious slips from the office of the Mobile Herald and Tribune. The latter is of a most interesting character, and will cause further intelligence to be looked for with the greatest anxiety.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 10th instant, of the fine steamer Fashion, Captain Ivy, four and a half days from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, the Delta is in receipt of late and interesting intelligence from Mexico. The accounts are from Jalapa the 14th inst.

The Fashion brought over Gen. Patterson, and several officers who were wounded at Cerro Gordo; also, Captains Moore, Pickens, Jones and Coleman, of the Alabama volunteers; the latter is dead from many of the trophies of Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz, such as cannon, stands of arms, knapsacks, &c.

Several regiments of volunteers whose time of service had expired, were at Vera Cruz on their way home.

We copy below from the Picayune:

General Worth was expected to enter Puebla on the 17th inst. No resistance was anticipated at that place. There was some expectation that the army would march upon the capital, but with diminished numbers. The losses sustained in the battles by the retreat of volunteers, and the necessary detachments to guard the cities of Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla would leave Gen. Scott a force unsuitable to venture on a thousand to advance upon the city of Mexico.

Santa Anna's whereabouts was yet veiled in mystery. The camp was full of rumors, as is always the case, of the purposes of the Mexicans and the movements of political and military parties.

The guerrillas do not give our troops as much trouble as was anticipated. The Indians are probably doing their office of robbery and massacre upon the Mexican themselves.

A letter from Vera Cruz dated May 8th, says: The largest train that has ever traversed the soil of Mexico leaves here this morning. It will take with it specie for two Paymasters—one of them, I learn, has in charge $400,000; how much the other has I am not aware. Santa Anna, I learn, was seen at a place called Orizaba, about 60 or 70 miles from here, five days ago. He is apprized of the intended departure of a train, and has expressed his intention to attack it somewhere on the road with about 3000 troops; and after he succeeds, to make a descent upon this place, with the intention of taking possession of the city, destroying the public stores, and then retreat with Americans in the mercy of the Mexican people. So convinced are the military that some demonstration of this sort will be made, that an escort of 1500 men, supported by an Artillery, will be sent in charge of it. It will be also one of the greatest trains ever seen, extending fully six miles in length, it seems to me to be entirely too large a party, and could probably have been divided into numbers and time to better purpose.

The following from Mr. Kendall's letter to the Picayune, is the latest intelligence received from Jalapa:

JALAPA, Mexico, May 11, 1847.

Intelligent Spaniards here, men who have ample means of information, tell me that matters at the city of Mexico are daily getting worse and worse—all is anarchy and confusion. It cannot well be otherwise. Confidence is all gone, money is all gone, law is vanished, and in their place poverty and despair reigns supreme.

The only chance left of opposing the Americans, is to raise a frenzy or enthusiasm—call it which you will—similar to that planted in the early revolutionary war by Hidalgo, and it is to be doubted whether there is even virtue enough left in the country to bring about such a consummation.

Gen. Worth will probably enter the rich and populous city of Puebla on Friday next; Gen. Quitman accompanying him. No one anticipates opposition, but on the contrary, it is said that the more wealthy and better portion of the inhabitants are growing more and more anxious for the arrival of the Americans, for the protection they will afford them against the hordes of laborers and peons which have always infested this city. We have a thing of the guerillas of late—they are probably confining themselves to robbing their own countrymen.

Gen. Scott will probably leave, with Gen. Twiggs, in the course of a few days, for Puebla. His assumed movement will depend upon circumstances.

Gen. Quitman's appointment as major general meets with the full approval of the army. The wound of Gen. Shields, which every one at first thought would prove mortal beyond doubt, continues to improve, and the hopes of his recovery are stronger than ever.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

From the City of Mexico.

PROSPECT OF MORE FIGHTING.

Our ponies also bring us a printed slip from the office of the Mobile Herald, dated the 8th inst., which we take from it, and lay out again, containing the following summary of news from the city of Mexico:—

The Picayune has papers, (brought by the way of Tampico,) from the city of Mexico to the 28th of April, five days later than the papers previously received. We copy below from it:

We look for news from Santa Anna daily, and we find him engaged, with the utmost diligence, in drilling, raising troops. He shows, as he leaves well say, incredible energy in repairing the losses he has sustained, and seems no doubt of at the head of an army very considerable in numbers, however inferior in discipline. He is, moreover, according to the papers, granting permits to guerilla bands. Being straightened for funds, he is said to have imposed upon Orizaba a loan of $15,000.

Congress, having conferred very ample powers upon the President Substitute to provide for the existing emergency in the affairs of the country, was occupying itself with the discussion of the constitutional questions. The President shows a good deal more activity than is acceptable to the editors of *El Republicano*. They appeal to him in secret, *Quousque tandem* and call both the energies of the nation to meet the crisis, they denounce as cowardly and infamous

any course other than war and *a long war*. Those who are suspected of more peaceable views are denounced in no measured terms.

Letters had been received in the capital from San Luis Potosi, announcing that the Governor of the State had promulgated a decree that every citizen should take up arms, and that the enthusiasm to defend themselves was very great. There were about four thousand men of the army of the North then in the city. Gen. Taylor, they supposed, was to move upon them from Monterey, about the 1st of May.

Mexican martial law—no quarters to be given.—The Picayune of the 14th inst. publishes an order issued by Canales in reference to the last prisoners of American near Monterey. He directs retaliation whenever occasion offers; and declares the valley of the Rio Grande to be under martial law, and that every individual not taking up arms shall be considered traitors and immediately shot.

No quarter is to be given to Americans even though unarmed, and without regard to age or condition.

The order is addressed to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guard, and a copy is sent to each chief. The decree effect will be con-idered a crime of the greatest magnitude.

Not even the clergy are to be allowed to remain at home, but are to be compelled to take up arms against the Americans and every one that resists.

A RUMOR FROM MEXICO.—A letter from Captain Blonding, of the South Carolina volunteers, mentions a rumor that the Mexican government Congress had adopted a secret decree permitting a negotiation for peace with the United States. It is supposed that the Congress of Queretaro, the capital he will be in the way to obtain better information of the actual disposition of the various classes and parties in Mexico, in respect to peace. It may ascertain the policy of the clergy, and the hope of proper explanation in this interest as to the views and intentions of the United States, be may do much to counteract the influence in behalf of peace. The movements of Scott are therefore invested with a degree of importance which will excite the interest to the next news from that quarter.

THE SECOND INDIANA REGIMENT.—An inquiry into the conduct of the second Indiana Regiment, at the battle of Cerro Gordo, has resulted in establishing the fact that the regiment stood its ground and fought manfully, until ordered to retreat by its commanding officer, Col Bowles. The whole camaure of the movement is said to be deserved by the regiment, how much the fault was complimented in the official despatches, Gen. Lane, who commanded the brigade, has now made it a matter of inquiry, instant that his own conduct should be investigated, when the above fact was brought out.

THE WAR AND ITS VICTIMS.

Since the commencement of the war with Mexico, we have killed and wounded at least 10,000 of the Mexicans, by the possession of immense tracts of her territory. It is estimated moreover by a Washington Inter-ver, that our loss in killed and wounded is 2,010; and that there have died of the climate 25,000—making, altogether, 5,510 men who have died or been wounded or lost to the country in battle or by sickness. Among those who have been killed and wounded are some of the noblest spirits of the land—men who were distinguished for the ardent and generous patriotic spirit of the land—men who were solicited to be ornaments to the country. The writer above referred to, thus sums up our losses:

In the operations around Matamoros, in killed and wounded	500 men.
At Monterey,	500 "
At Buena Vista,	700 "
In incessant skirmishing within the line of Taylor's operations,	200 "
In operations in New Mexico, killed and wounded,	200 "
In California,	250 "
At Vera Cruz and neighborhood,	50 "
At Alvarado in the state of Tamaulipas,	10 "
At the attack of Capt. Hunter,	20 "
At Cerro Gordo, including the march thither,	500 "
Total killed and wounded,	2,010
Died of the climate,	3,500
Total,	5,510 "

To add "a feather to the cap" of a weak and imbecile Administration is its grandeur, and to gratify its ambitious designs, nearly six thousand of American citizens, and ten thousand Mexicans, have been butchered and maimed, and twenty thousand families widowed! What an awful responsibility rests upon the originators of this unnecessary war!

THE CAPT OF GLOST.—From an account of the Battle of Cerro Gordo in the Jalapa Star, we extract the following:

Capt. Hobert's company [A] went into action with 41 officers and men. His position was most exposed, being within the range of grape, canister and round shot of all the works, and the musketry of the principal height; of the 41, 24 were left dead and wounded on the field. Every officer except himself was struck, and First Lieut. Ewell was killed. Notan instance, however, of scattering or hesitation was known among his men, and through showers of every kind of shot they moved on and kept position with the coolness and precision of men on drill. Probably in the history of American arms not one instance is recorded where men were kept in order under destruction and carnage so terrible. Those left unhurt were unable to carry off the wounded.

From the National Intelligencer.

HOW WE GOT INTO THE PRESENT WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald—decidedly friendly to the Administration—gives, in the latest of his letters, the following account of the probable objects of the Administration in bringing on this war with Mexico:

«In this view the war may be assumed to have been *commenced for the acquisition of California* and the march of Gen. Taylor to the Bravo, *ostensibly* for the protection of the frontier, *may have looked to results far more comprehensive and magnificent.*

The fact is incontrovertible, at all events, that the Administration from the start claimed the ownership of the country of California. The march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande was designed to act as a menace against the occupation of Stickell. It was thought his presence in front of Matamoras might be an *inducement* to the Mexicans to negotiate, as the only medium of escaping a positive war with the United States, so powerful in all the elements of war. It was *expected* that a negociations thus brought about, the cession of California in quit-claim for indemnities would be easily attainable. In December, 1845, the Administration did not dream of over-running Mexico; but it was *hopeful of intimidating the Mexicans into a treaty, and the acquisition of California*, without war, and without manufacturing Whig generals to perplex Father Ritchie with regard to the succession."

We are not aware that gov Whig press has ever expressed quite as severe judgments as this upon the motives of the Administration in forcing the war upon the United States into the territories of Mexico. According to the exposition, what the Administration really proposed to itself by that movement was to bully the Government of Mexico into a cession of California to the United States.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, of New York, a paper generally well informed by correspondence with its relations in Mexican affairs, treats very lightly the idea that Mexico will prosecute a guerilla warfare now that she has been so defeated in regular engagements. On the faith of a private letter from Mexico, it makes some very confidential suggestions:

The latter is dated April 20, & the writer states on the authority of a gentleman the first at Cerro Gordo he was received by the partizans of war with stupefaction. They have hitherto had the most confident assurance that his position at Cerro Gordo could not be forced, and the practical proof of his error was astounding. Still they hoped that Gen. Scott would pause at Jalapa, and give the wrecks of the Mexican army time to recover from the soon they learned that the Americans had advanced beyond Perote, and they began to think of modifying the ardor of their first suggestion, however, of the civic authorities, that to fortify was useless, when they had no means of defence. Still the news spread, and the formation of guerillas were next resolved on.

But the writer says no success has attended the proposals to this end of General Salas and of another partizan who had undertaken to raise a band. Under the banner of the first only ten men had enrolled themselves, and not one under that of the second. The guerilla chiefs are regarded as a test of public sentiment. The effort to stimulate the Mexicans to hatred and vengeance has discovered, by the positive advantages attendant upon the introduction of the Mexicans—the influx and circulation of money, the sale of goods, &c.

The clergy do not furnish money freely. Cannon are wanting, and attempts to cast some have been frustrated by want of means to provide the necessary apparatus. An effort to bore by hand has proved hopelessly unsuccessful. The writer adds that Santa Anna's endeavors raise and equip a new army, but expresses his confidence, that Gen. Scott will reach the capital without opposition.

The journals are furious against a Mr. Drusina, who had cashed a draught of Gen. Scott's upon his government for $200,000, after refusing to accommodate Santa Anna with $10,000.

The pacific offer of mediation was referred by the Government to the Congress and Congress sent it back to the Government—which the writer considers equivalent to a rejection.

Some of the paroled officers from Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo were at the Capital, and the Government, it is said, threatened to easier them because they would not fight against the Americans.

The journals were discussing the propriety of their reinstatement.

The editor of the Courier des Etats Unis arrives at the opinion, from the revelations of this letter, that the end of the war is near at hand; that the Mexicans will soon yield to the inevitable necessities of their position.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH AT ST. LOUIS.

The court house at St. Louis, Mo., was crowded to the utmost capacity on the evening of the 13th instant, by the thousands anxious to hear the promised speech from Col. Benton. The Union of that city states that men of all political parties were present to learn the views of our distinguished Senator on the great topics of the day, topics of general interest to the country, which are now occupying the whole Union, and which may continue to agitate it for a long time to come.

Col. Benton came forward amid great applause, and was listened to with intense interest for more than an hour. He set out by referring to the settlement of the Oregon question, which had been happily decided by the adjustment of the 49th parallel, which he had favored since 1818—referred to the fact that amid the calamities of a foreign war, threatening the mother Great Britain; and passed to the subject of Texas, on which he remarked that he pursued but one course from first to last. He had denounced the treaty which ceded Texas, immediately after its conclusion, and had been rewarded for his opposition by the hatred of the Texans, who had expected that it would lead to another civil war.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY.—Letters for the volunteers in the army are sent free postage, if not exceeding two ounces, the words written on the back, "belonging to the army."

SHOCKING CALAMITY.—The house of Mr. F. X. Gerstner, of St. Louis, Lower Canada, was burned to the ground on Thursday, the 9th inst. Madame Quevillon, with her children, four in number, were burned to death.—The Quebec *Mercure* has the unfortunate mother had thrown the children from the window of the flames, to save her children, and lost her life through her maternal devotion.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit notes in the denomination of $20, purporting to be of the Merchant's Bank of Boston, N. J., are in circulation in Lancaster co.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—Health is the greatest blessing heaven can confer on man, in comparison to which all worldly treasures sink into nothing and insignificance. Loyal citizens of this country can compare with the ruddy hue of health.—Thousands suffering from diseases that have baffled the skill of the physician, by proper treatment and the use of the right medicine, entirely regain their health. Persons having their origin in the secretion or inflammation of the mucous tissues, chronic rheumatism, scirrhus or lumbago, scrofula, ulcers, old sores, scaldheads, barber's itch, and similar diseases, will be safely and effectually cured by the use of Sand's Sarsaparilla, which has been used in many thousands of cases with complete success.

☞ For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, 76 Fulton street New York. Sold also by appointment of the Proprietor, by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5. (April 30, 1847.

Locofoco "Aid and Comfort."

POLK'S PASS TO SANTA ANNA.—The Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf has received NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and Suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither.

Washington, May 15, 1846.

Polk's Admission of having granted the Pass.

«When Santa Anna was landed in the Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf on the 16th day of May last, only two days after the existatte of the War had been recognized by Congress, he plied the Quest of Mexico unles blockade, he was informed and so informed by gentlemen of Texas, that he intended to return to Mexico, should he desire to return. * * * * * Instructions had to be sent, whether his return may not yet prove favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties.»—Extract from Polk's Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 7, 1846.

NOW, FOR WHAT IT HAS DONE!

☞ Look, for instance, at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista:

Battle of Monterey, April 21, 22, and 23, 1846.
Three days hard fighting. American loss in killed and wounded, 549!

Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22 and 23, 1847.—SANTA ANNA COMMANDING IN PERSON A MEXICAN FORCE OF 20,000! *American loss in killed and wounded, 700!*

Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17 and 18, 1847.—Santa Anna Commanding in person 15,000 Mexicans! American loss in killed and wounded 500!

ILLNESS OF MR. WEBSTER.—We learn from the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, that Mr. Webster, on Friday last, was still detained in that city by rather a severe attack of remittent fever. He had scarcely been able to leave his bed for two days. His physicians have advised him to return to the North, and he authorizes the Chronicle to say that as soon as recovered, he hopes then to get to Savannah by the way of Charleston, and then by the coast road, and from Savannah to Charleston, thence to New York by the Southerner.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The young men of Sarah, Tennessee, went to bathe in the night of the 10th inst., to fire a salute for Gen. Scott's late victory. A letter from Sarah says: "The gun was fired by the young Mr. Meter, in his own right against James Simpson, of Indiana county, for his unfortunate and exceeding two other slaves belonging to Van Meter.

A MOTHER, at Greenupsburg, Kentucky, was murdered, a few days ago, by her husband and her eldest son. The latter was intoxicated; and the son shot his mother through the head while she was asleep! Rum and war make demons of men.

Distress.—There is a great deal of destitution among the poorer classes of persons in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, at the present time. The Centreville Times says: "A number are said to be suffering for the necessaries of life. Can not public meetings be held to raise subscriptions and assist them—or will private charity extend itself to the largest limits of relief?"

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—The Constitutionalist of the 14th instant says: "The wheat has suffered much in the middle and upper portions of Georgia from rust, but the stand is still a good one, and an average yield cannot be expected. The corn in the same region is not looking well. The spring has been cold and backward and unseasonable, and in the Cherokee region there are complaints of the grasshopper being quite destructive. The cotton is also very back ward and the stands are not good, and, in still wide, many of those that planted late have not yet got their cotton fully out of the ground.

Crops in Ohio.—The Columbus State Journal learns from a gentleman who has recently travelled over much of the State, and particularly among the counties between the Scioto and Miami, that the wheat crops looks fine, and promises a full average yield, with an ordinary season from now until harvest. There can be no cause to apprehendthat Ohio will not have abundance for her own use, and something to spare for the relief of Ireland. The rye crop—should her necessities require it—will be in abundance. Corn is backward, there was promising prospects, and rain had recently fallen in abundance.

An Indian Battle.—A gentleman from Council Bluffs, says the St. Louis Republican, reports a fight between the Otoes and Sioux Indians. Five of the Otoes had been on a hunt, and were attacked by a small party of the Sioux, and four of them scalped. One of the party (a squaw) escaped, and was the first to give warning in making her escape to the Otoes' encampment. A party of the Otoes—a small party of the warriors—pursued the enemy, immediately went in pursuit of the Sioux; and soon got on their trail, and pursued them to a grassy meadow, where they had taken refuge. They immediately fired it, and as it was made their appearance, shot down one after another. Thirteen, in all, scalped eight of the Sioux, a small party having left before the Otoes and Omahaws had joined them.

INDIANS WORSHIPPING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—A delegation of Sack and Fox Indians, headed by Prophet Keokuk, and the young Chief, Black Hawk, recently descended the Missouri River in a steamboat. As they approached the mouth of the the river they dressed, painted themselves. On arriving at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, they paddled into the waters, went through various ceremonies and gesticulations, and manifested a religious reverence for the Father of Waters. A child was then made to throw a string of wampum into the stream, and for some time they continued to pay their devotions to other Yankee enterprise.—Hardly was the siege over at Vera Cruz, before the «American Eagle" appeared there.—In that paper a Yankee variety store offers a most tempting assortment of goods to the ladies of Vera Cruz. In it, also, is an advertisement of a daguerreotype establishment: the owner states that he is now ready to take faithful likenesses of the gentlemen and ladies of Vera Cruz, and that, by particular request, he is prepared to call upon public meetings to hold to raise subscriptions and assist them—or will private charity extend itself to the largest limits of relief?"

COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by the suggestions of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. Should my political friends deem me worthy of their confidence, and elect me to the office; its duties will be promptly and faithfully discharged.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1847.—tf

IN accordance with the wishes of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, and respectfully ask the nomination for that Office at the next regular Whig County Convention.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1847.—tf

IN compliance with the request of a number of friends, I respectfully present myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER and solicit the nomination at the next Whig County Convention.

GEORGE LITTLE.

May 7.

AT the suggestion of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, and respectfully ask from my brother Whigs a nomination for the office at their regular Convention.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

Gettysburg, April 16, 1847.—tf

HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.

From Dr. Hare, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1843.

"Dear Sir—Having tried your ink, I will thank you to send me another bottle, as I find it to be excellent.

I am yours, truly,

ROBT. HARE."

From Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, distinguished for his numerous scientific researches:

"Med. Col. of Ohio, Cincinnati, Jan. 17, 1844.

"Having used Mr. Hover's Writing Ink, I am satisfied that it is the best which has ever come to my knowledge, and especially for those who from the use of the Steel Pens, and will not corrode them, even in long use.

JOHN LOCKE,

Prof. of Chemistry."

Hover's Adamantine Cement.

From a well known scientific gentleman.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1846.

"Mr. Joseph E. Hover—Sir: A use of your Cement, and some practical tests of its superiority, has induced me to recommend it to others as an invaluable article for mending Glass, China, Ivory, &c.

CAMPBELL MORFIT,

Analytic Chemist."

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Manufactory, No. 87 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER,

Manufacturer.

☞ For sale in Gettysburg at the store of S. H. BUEHLER.

May 14, 1847.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg hereby give notice, in accordance with a resolution passed at a Public Meeting on Tuesday last, that an Election will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 26th of June next*, for the purpose of electing one School Director to be authorized to purchase the "Old Academy" for the purpose of converting it into Public Schools.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, and the Ballots will be the printed and tickets prepared for that purpose.

By order of the Board,

H. J. McCREINER, *Sec'y.*

Gettysburg, April 7, 1847.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of NANCY REAS, late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, in the county, he hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to call and pay the same without delay, and those having claims are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB COVER, *Ex'r.*

April 7.—6t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed under a Deed of Voluntary Assignment for the use of JOHN CRISSEL, of Tyrone Township, Adams County; Notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to the said John Musser, to call and to make payment to the Subscriber, residing in Straban Township, and those having claims against him to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

ABEL DEARDORFF.

April 23, 1847.—6t

WM. & C. RUTHRAUFF

WOULD call the attention of persons to the stock of GROCERIES, which are now opened at their Cheap Cash Establishment opposite David Hagey's Cabinet Ware House. Call and examine for yourselves.

May 7, 1847.

WOOD WANTED.

THOSE persons who have engaged *WOOD*, on account, are requested to deliver it *immediately* at his Pump, otherwise they will receive no money. Those interested will please attend to the above promptly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 23.—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated with him in the Mercantile Business his brother, would respectfully ask all persons indebted to him to call and make *immediate payment.*

WM. RUTHRAUFF.

CORNER STOVE.

THE Corner-stone of Saint John's Church, in Franklin tp., York co., being erected by the German Reformed and Lutheran Congregations, will be laid on *Sunday the 20th of June next.* English and German preaching may be expected. Services to commence at 10 o'clock.

COMMITTEE.

April 21, 1847.—td

THE STAR & BANNER.
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, May 28, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR
GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.

CITY AGENCY.—Y. B. PALMER, Esq. at the corner of Chestnut & Third street, *Philadelphia*, 160 Nassau street, *New York*, and Sentinel office and E.W. Case, Esq. Sun Building, *Baltimore*, Third & Dock sts. and 440 N. Fourth st. Philadelphia are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "Star" and collecting and receipting for the same.

TO PRINTERS.

☞ The PRESS on which the "*Star*" has been printed is offered for sale. It is a good Ramage, with iron bed and platen, is in good order, and will be sold low. Those desiring to see the editor, *post-paid*, will attended to.

AN APPRENTICE

Will be taken at this Office if *immediate* application be made. One from 14 to 16 years of age would be preferred.

To those interested.

☞ Will persons who have subscribed for the printing extended by the New York Ledger, or any other "Star" package to the following places outside of the mail:—Fountaindale, Cashtown, New Chester, Two Taverns, Littlestown, New Oxford, Abbottstown, Heidlersburg, Hunterstown, Petersburg, Millerstown, Wilsonville, and Arendtsville, will please inform the Subscriber, when their papers *through the mail* will please inform us.

APPOINTMENT.—ABEL T. WRIGHT to be Postmaster at Wilsonville, Adams county, in place of George Wilson, resigned.

Enlargement.

☞ We have today the pleasure of presenting our readers with a Business Card, which is as large and somewhat improved form. The change has been in contemplation for some time, but postponed from week to week in the expectation of wishing being carried into effect. At some expense and trouble, we have succeeded in accomplishing our purposes, and trust that our friends will recognize in the improved sheet which they receive today a determination on our part to leave nothing undone to merit their patronage and support. The increase of patronage received during the past year had so limited the space usually allotted to news and miscellaneous matter, as necessarily very frequently to exclude from the columns of the "Star" articles which would have been of interest to its readers, and which we felt it our duty to furnish to them. This difficulty will hereafter be in a great measure removed, as that is the course our patrons may anticipate a more varied and, we trust, a more interesting and valuable sheet.

While we are thus enlarging our sphere of operations for the support extended us, those friends who have manifested a more particular interest in behalf of our paper, will, we hope, continue their acknowledgements for their good will and efficient agency, which, it may be hoped, will not now be withdrawn. The enlargement of the "Star" has involved us in a very considerable outlay, and it may be reasonable to expect, will in part, at least, be made up by an increased patronage. Our subscription terms, we have stated, are very moderate, terms which we should be pleased to see filled up with the names of our 1 and substantial subscribers.

The "STAR AND BANNER" will continue to be Whig in its political tone, and, as heretofore, sustain the principles of the Whig party, believing those principles to be in harmony with the greatest of our civil institutions, and conducive to the development of the greatest whole. We should be loose in our political faith. But while Whig views and Whig measures shall find us ever ready to enlist in their support, nothing shall be permitted to enter our sanctum which shall tend to lower the dignity and propriety which should characterize every press, but which, unfortunately, are too frequently lost sight of in political strife. It will be our aim to present a paper which shall command the confidence of the public as a safe and judicious FAMILY JOURNAL—which shall interest and improve all. While political matters shall receive due attention, the general news of the day, local items of interest, agricultural and literary matter, will not be forgotten or neglected.

The price of the "STAR" will, as heretofore, be $1.00; and it will give us much pleasure to receive a number of subscribers to our books. Give a call; the "latch-string" of our sanctum will always be found the outside.

Important.

The enlargement of our paper has taken more heavily on our means than we anticipated, and we are compelled to call upon our patrons to relieve us from the difficulty. There is a large amount due on our books due us for the Star and Subscription, which it would give much pleasure to see squared off. The amount against each subscriber may seem trifling, and for that reason remain unpaid, but if each one would pay what is due, and a few dollars from each of our subscribers will in the aggregate produce an amount of some importance to us. Those of our patrons who have already paid up, will accept our thanks, while those who have not, we feel assured will excuse the present "ado," as it is the first they have been troubled with since we commenced publishing.

☞ Money may be remitted to us per mail, *at our risk.*

☞ The United States Gazette acknowledges receipt of $27 from the citizens of Fairfield, Adams county, through James Wilson, Esq., for the sufferers in Ireland.

Taylor and his Generals.

☞ GEORGE KUNTZ has held on our table an interesting "Biography of Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor, and sketches of the lives of Generals Worth, Wool, and Twiggs." The volume is neatly gotten up, is illustrated with portraits of Generals Taylor, Scott & Worth, together with several other engravings illustrating interesting scenes in the late battles in Mexico. We have read the excellent biographies of Gens. Taylor, Wool, Worth, and Twiggs, it contains a history of the Bombardment of Vera Cruz, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Scott. The work, together with a variety of other popular publications, can be had at Mr. KUNTZ'S Book store, opposite the Bank.

☞ The York Republican states that a child of Mr. KRAUT, of that place, about one year old, was scalded to death on Monday evening last. The mother was preparing supper, and set the coffee-boiler on the hearth of the stove, when the child, who was playing about the floor, got up to the stove-hearth and drank from the spout a quantity of the boiling coffee. The child lingered until Tuesday morning, and died in great agony.

The War as it stands.

"It is a question still debated among those best acquainted with the subject, whether Gen. Scott will be enabled to reach the capital of Mexico without further and terrible sacrifice. It might be thought that a victory so decisive as that of Cerro Gordo ought to be sufficient to discourage the Mexicans from further resistance; but the celerity and apparent ease with which Santa Anna, after the shock of a defeat, has assembled fresh thousands to encounter Gen. Scott, indicates a degree of desperate resolution which will probably induce a renewal of the effort to stop the career of our troops. There are still indications of the strength interposed between our army and the city of Mexico; and if the Spanish obstinacy displays a bold and desperate defence, thousands of wives and mothers in both countries may have occasion to mourn over the result. Gen. Scott may be checked, he may be constrained to march his path with grave, and struggle at every step, but it is our belief that he cannot be prevented from reaching Mexico. And when then? It has always been doubted whether the capture of the capital would secure submission. The latest advices inform us of the probable intention of the Mexicans to transfer the seat of government; it is also proposed to abandon open country in the field and adopt the guerrilla mode of warfare; and every report that reaches us speaks of implacably hostility and unrelenting resistance. If these statements be confirmed by future results, we are but at the threshold of this sanguinary war. We have turned but the first page of the volume of home of horrors. Lives innumerable, American and Mexican, are yet to answer for the insanity of this Administration; and we may look forward to a future crowded with calamities and sufferings.

Since this contest commenced there has been everything in it to excite and gratify the warlike propensities of our people. The victories have transcend the wonders of romance; and national pride and national vanity are appealed to with so powerful effect, that it requires an extraordinary self-control to resist. In one, and with the exception required, having made Mexico a wide sepulchre, we may conquer it. Although the effort be one that must make every heart bleed, yet, if done with the best blood of our country, we may effect it. We may call a dozen States to our Union, and extend our dominion over a country of such extent, and so gauge, complexion and character. And, although these barren, or ruinous triumphs be won at the price of bankruptcy or dissolution, still we may, and will exult, with the pride and vanity of all conquerors of our arms, for they are the triumphs of our brethren—the glories of our flag; and the pulse of every true patriot heart will have time to think at what price all this glory has been won. Yet we are constrained, in the midst of these triumphant rejoicings, whisper, with a sad emphasis, the expression of our disapprobation of this war.

Congress, however strong the majority in favor of the Administration, would not have declared this war. It was commenced by the President's usurpation of the war power. It was commenced, whatever may be the motives, in fact, in the guilty purpose of conquest.—That object is now avowed and gloried in by the Administration and its friends. Now, we do not impute to them, nor do we otherwise think guilty, whatever guilt may be crown it, or than unfortunate whatever hope's may accomplish. In reacting curses must result from the prosecution of a measure, in the practice of successful crime, and in the wide-spread and reckless demoralization of the people. Were there no other reason than the fearful one, we should those induced by military demoralization, and the excitement of a natural love of conquest, the reaction of such a course would be found to avenge sufficiently the wrong we are doing. Mexico, in the end, may be conquered, but the cost of the conquest will be a fearful one.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette announces the death of Mrs. Harrison, of that city. Her first husband was Wm. H. Harrison, jr. son of the lamented ex-President. She was an accomplished lady, and presided at the White House during the administration of her father-in-law.

☞ Last night's mails bring a few days later intelligence from Gen. Scott's Army and the Gulf. The intelligence is not of a character to be regretted hostility by the Mexicans now, entitle Hodgson, Prof. Frost, Mr. Ingersoll, Dunlop's Laws of Pennsylvania. Every magistrate in this county should possess one, 12-1-2 to 18-3-4, white muslin, bishop lawns, tarlatans, jaconetts, striped and plaid muslin from 12-1-2 to 25, rich and elegant dress goods from 37 to 87, ginghams, plaids, dispers, &c. Shawls of every style from $1 to $12. Calicoes from 5 to 12-1-2 c. of a superior style, hosiery and gloves, men's and boy's linen, cotton and woolen stripes and plaids, from 10 to 20c. Tweed, Cassimere, all wool, only 25 and 81 cts. Black, Long, and French Cloths from $2 to $5 per yard. My assortment of muslins and linens are so large that they had to go to bed, and my friends advised me to call in a Physician. I thought I would call in a physician, but I was afraid he would bill me. I could not get something that would relieve her, when I gave up, and called in my neighbors, assuring me that it would cure her, she continued to cry, I thought I would try Brandreth, the great opposition on the part of some of her friends, I had heard of Brandreth's Vegetable Medicine," and would do her more harm than good. But I determined to take your advice, and give her a trial of Dr. Brandreth's Pills, first dose she felt easier, though unable to sleep on account of the pain in her side, I continued and wishful almost choke her, but which she swallowed, and in a few days, she could spin from daylight to dark, and continue at it the following day she continued it according to the directions, and she was in the first time for years, two weeks, she enjoyed a good night's rest and by the time she had finished the first bottle, she was entirely cured. Now, sir, if this you think proper, for such an invaluable medicine should be made known to the world, you have my leave. With best wishes for your success.

Yours, &c.

CHARLES PASSWAY.

CAUTION!!! Beware of Counterfeits and Spurious Imitations. Ask for "BRANDRETH'S PILLS" are on the seal: also on every *Written Signature* on the wrapper of each box, without which none is genuine. Prepared only by James F. Rose, Druggist, Baltimore, Md. to whom all orders should be addressed. SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, and in *Mifflinstown* by G. W. HEALY.

May 23, 1847.—1y

ISABELLA NURSERY.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, (grafted & in the root,) can be had of the subscriber, on reasonable terms. Please call and judge for yourselves.

C. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, May 20, 1846.

Flower Seeds.

BISEY'S celebrated FLOWER SEEDS, a large variety and best quality, received and for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 5, 1847.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

DRY GOODS of every description can be had cheap at the Cash Store in Gettysburg street, immediately opposite Hagy's Cabinet Ware House.

May 7. W. & C. RUTHRAUFF.

WE have just received a handsome assortment of plain and fringed PARASOLS, which we will be pleased to show to all who favor us with a call.

May 7. W. & C. RUTHRAUFF.

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, FOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

LIGHT FOR ALL.

JUST received at KELLER KURTZ'S Literary Emporium:

Turnbull's fan edition.

Dunlop's Laws of Pennsylvania. Every magistrate in this county should possess one, 12-1-2 to 18-3-4, white muslin, bishop lawns, tarlatans, jaconetts, striped and plaid muslin from 12-1-2 to 25, rich and elegant dress goods from 37 to 87, ginghams, plaids, dispers, &c. Shawls of every style from $1 to $12. Calicoes from 5 to 12-1-2 c. of a superior style, hosiery and gloves, men's and boy's linen, cotton and woolen stripes and plaids, from 10 to 20c. Tweed, Cassimere, all wool, only 25 and 81 cts. Black, Long, and French Cloths from $2 to $5 per yard. My assortment of muslins and linens are so large that they had to go to bed, and my friends advised me to call in a Physician. I thought I would call in a physician, but I was afraid he would bill me. I could