WAR INTELLIGENCE.

From Gen. Scott's Army.

Movement of Santa Anna upon Puebla—Gen. Scott still at Jalapa—Health of Gen. Shields and Gen. P. F. Smith—Arrival of Mr. Trist.

By the arrival of the schooner, Eleanor Stevens, Capt. Hall, at N. Orleans on the 24th inst., from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 18th inst., the Picayune has letters from Jalapa to the 14th instant—three days later than our previous advices.

The movement of Santa Anna upon Puebla is mentioned in Mr. Kendall's letter below. Hopes are entertained that Gen. Worth may be so fortunate as to encounter him. Gen. Worth left Perote for Puebla on the 10th with his own and Gen. Quitman's divisions. He was expected to enter Puebla on Sunday the 16th. It is supposed that the authorities of the town will come out to meet him and escort him in.

All will be glad to learn that General Shields is mending, though slowly, and that Gen. P. F. Smith has reported for duty.

Col. Childs is Governor of Jalapa, and will remain there with 2,000 picked troops when Gen. Scott moves to Puebla. The city of Jalapa is entirely quiet and orderly; no more or disturbances have occurred there.

The Yankee, or "foreign legion," organized by Santa Anna from deserters from our ranks, has been disbanded and ordered out of the city. Their immorality and insubordination is assigned for this proceeding. Their manners the Mexicans say are not at all adapted to their society.

A letter from Tampico, dated the 24th April, states positively that Col. Doniphan's forces had fallen back upon Chihuahua instead of advancing upon Durango. We think that there can be no doubt of this fact, and consequently that Col. Doniphan has not been defeated. The insurrection of New Mexico is assigned as the cause of his return.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

JALAPA, MEXICO, Sat. 16, 1847.

Last night an intelligent Spaniard informed me he saw two letters from Orizaba, one dated the 8th, the other the 7th inst. In the first day the letter stated that the first brigade or division of Santa Anna's army started *en route* for Puebla, and on the 7th the other division marched in the same direction. His entire force was put down at 22,000, the most of them indifferently armed and under little or no discipline.

If Santa Anna has moved towards the capital, and there certainly is good reason to believe he has, his intentions are doubtless to concert with the President, which takes place to-morrow. He cannot certainly think of attacking Gen. Worth, whose division could put to flight 10,000 of the best Mexican troops that ever took arms; so that the conviction is irresistible that he intends having a hand in the coming election.

Gen. Scott's proclamation, which I sent off to you two or three nights since by artillas of Tulancingo, and of the Llanos de Apam.

The Republicans of the 8th inst. says, that by a letter from Orizaba of the 6th, they were informed that General Scott was sick at Jalapa, and would not move towards Puebla until the commissioners from the United States, bearing the propositions of peace, would reach headquarters—that by that time he would have the necessary reinforcement; and that besides two wagon loads of supplies which the "guerrilleras" had captured from the Americans on the road, they had also taken $60,000 in gold. The same letter says that the forces under Santa Anna were rapidly increasing, and that "His Excellency" was only awaiting for money to leave the city, and be able to act in order to begin his operations.

A letter from Durango, dated 26th April, says the "Yankees" (Doniphan's command) had countermarched to Chihuahua, on account of intelligence received by them that the New Mexicans and "Pasanos," (natives of El Paso,) together with the barrenos tribes of Nabajoe Indians, headed by the clergymen, had commenced an Indian extermination slaughter on all Americans in the place. This insurrection is said to have been so general, that even the women were in it, and counted a conspicuous part in cutting the throats of the "Texans." It was also reported that those who were present, feeling elated with the result, were marching towards Durango, in order to avenge the outrage of Chihuahua.

"Gen. Bravo published a decree on the 6th instant, ordering every person having two or more horses in his possession to deliver one of them to the commissary, at or before the expiration of the 6th day.

By another decree of the same date, Gen. Bravo (General-in-Chief of the Central Army,) orders all citizens, from 15 to 60 years of age, to enlist at the shortest notice, and be prepared to present themselves armed and equipped, when they should be called upon.

El Monitor of the 4th, says that the partisans of Santa Anna have sent commissioners to the different States in order to obtain votes for him to be elected president.

Gen. D. Sebastian Guzman had taken charge of the works of fortification near the Capital, and three points had been selected to be fortified between San Cristoval and Tacuba or Berriotes.

The Bishop of Oajaca has sent to the Government $20,000 for the expenses of the war. Several churches had delivered the greater part of their plate to the Government, in order that it should be melted into coin.

Don Pedro M. Anaya, President Substitute of the Republic, published a decree on the 24, declaring the whole district in a state of war. In another decree of the same commander of the Federal District, it is prohibited to introduce any goods or merchandise in the towns or cities in possession of the Americans, under a fine of from $100 to $500, which will be appropriated to the expenses of the war. The sale of any provisions, goods, horses or cattle to the Americans, is also prohibited, under a fine of from $100 to $1,000, applicable to the aforesaid purpose.

A recent order from the Government directs that all the forces from the East and South should report to Gen. Santa Anna as the only Commander-in-Chief.

Liberty of the Press.—The military Commandant of Mexico had issued a decree suspending the liberty of the Press so far as the discussion of political and military affairs, and of the acts of the authorities, was concerned, whilst the city should be in a state of siege.

English Mediation.—It was understood at Mexico that the British Minister had offered the mediation of his government to secure a return to peaceful relations between Mexico and the United States. The sieg, however, seems to be but little favored from the papers; but, from the fact that their liberty has since been suspended, there is no certainty that it is equally discountenanced by the government.

The Clergy of San Luis Potosi issued, on the 28th of April, a long and inflammatory Address, to the Mexican people, which is published in El Republicano of May 4. The address breathes a most bitter and implacable spirit against the United States, and denounces our army as a "horde of robbers, destitute of humanity—monsters, who bid defiance to the laws of nature—vandals, vomited from hell to scourge the nations, who worship the God, but gold, and aspire to no happiness but the gratification of their own brutal passions!" The war is denounced as a crusade against the Catholic religion, and the most violent appeals are made to the religious feelings of the people. The following paragraph is a specimen of the whole:

"Fellow citizens of Potosi! Can you behold, with waking eyes, and without the blood freezing in your veins, a condition so humiliating, a fate so disastrous and frightful? Can your bold and valiant character behold without rage that the foot of a heretic adventurer should defile your magnificent temples, or destroy your venerated images, and trample even upon your God, overthrowing your holy sacrifices, and depriving the Christian soul of the sublime virtues and exalted enjoyments of the angels? Will you permit those execrable and barbarous stranger should outrage that God who has visited and consoled you in your infirmities—who accompanies you in the horrible transition from life to the enjoyment of eternal beatitude? Will you permit, brave Potosinos, that the holy rites of your church abolished, and the sign of your redemption exterminated? Finally, fellow citizens, will you be insensible to the loss of your religion, your temples, and even to the sweet name of Christians? Yet all this will happen to you.—Your families will hunger after the bread of the Word, and the eternal consolations which the adorable religion of Jesus can alone dispense, and there will be none, who can furnish them. Your daughters and your wives will be seized in your sight and made victims to lascivious passions, even in the streets and public places. Your tender sons will expire on the points of the swords and bayonets of the barbarous conquerors, directing towards you their last looks of fear and agony; and you yourselves will be seized and bound like brutish beasts for the dungeons of slavery, and savage men, filthy prostitutes, and wild beasts will come and enjoy the delicacies of your homes!"

A PRIVITY INCIDENT.—The Jalapa *Star* of the 9th inst., contains the following:—"As the column of Mexican prisoners were marching by us on the afternoon of the 18th, we observed moving on with the rest *a little boy and a lamb*. Amidst the fire and smoke and the roar of musketry and artillery, which had so lately enveloped the hill, these weak and defenceless creatures had stood unharmed. As they passed along our lines, they were *every* where greeted with kind looks and words. Countenances dark with the fierce passions of the recent conflict, clouded with the remembrance of fallen friends, and of revenge but half satiated, relaxed into a smile of mingled pleasure and pity—pity, that they should have been thus exposed, and pleasure, that He who guards the sparrow, had sheltered them from the ravages of the iron storm."

A SOLDIER'S PAICE.—The average price of a soldier, according to the standard fixed by Gen. Scott, is $300. A letter from Mexico, in the Journal of Commerce, says that Gen. Scott has taken the guerilla business in hand, and by his order, every murder that the Mexicans may commit, takes $300 out of the nearest alcalde's pocket.

The Pennsylvanian says that the Administration, having carried all its measures, the time seems to have arrived for "peace." We have seen many a pig, that had broken into a flower garden, doing the same thing.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞We look in vain over the army list and long array of killed and wounded in various battles fought with the Mexicans, for any one bearing the name of *Polk!*—The family of the President is not represented! Clay, Webster, Crittenden, and other "tory Mexican Whigs" have sent their sons to the war—*Polk has sent* SANTA ANNA!

"The President, it is said, has adopted Col. Yell's son." Who will adopt the thousands of other children made orphans by the President's war? There is no father for them, and little who is in heaven. May the temper the wind to the shorn lamb.—*Washington Whig.*

BUYING A WIFE.—The Sag Harbor Corrector tells a story about a runaway wife, much as follows:—The good woman, it appears, went to Sag Harbor with a man, and passed for his wife, and the mistake was only discovered when the real husband came for his runaway. He at once had the man arrested for running away with his wife, but she got over this by stating that she ran off with the man. A second ineffectual attempt was made to put the man in prison for stealing the clothes the woman had upon her, but the matter was finally settled by the man, who paid ten dollars and gave a double barrelled gun besides. She was rather a cheap wife, but the seller had, no doubt, the best of the bargain.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.—We have taken some care to make inquiries of gentlemen from various parts of this State, and have come to the conclusion that the present appearances give assurance of at least an average wheat crop.—*Detroit Adv.*

THE CROPS IN FLORIDA.—The Jacksonville News of the 14th says: "From all quarters of East Florida we receive the most gratifying accounts of the state of the crops. The copious showers which have recently fallen have been of incalculable advantage to the farmer, and an abundant harvest is counted upon by all.

REMIND AND FALLING.—When the country sinks, Federalism rises," say the Lockofoco papers, quoting from the remarks of one of the warmest hearted and most thoroughgoing Whigs that ever gave a vote for Henry Clay or John Quincy Adams. Well, it may be true. How much did the country sink when Mr. Taney rose to the Supreme Bench of the U. States Court, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Marshall, another Federalist? How much did the country sink when Mr. Buchanan rose to be Secretary of State, with not a "drop of *Democratic* blood in his veins?" [*U. S. Gazette.*

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.—Many German immigrants, who pass through this place for the west, are of a class that will utilize many be of great benefit to the country—One day last week a company of ninety-two arrived here by Railroad, and as the cars were to remain during the evening, they marched in a body to the German Church on Ford street, and held a Prayer meeting. The country has nothing to fear from such immigrants.—*Rech. Dem.*

☞"THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION assembled at the Marlboro' chapel, for its annual meeting, on Tuesday, at ten o'clock, and was organized by the choice of Frederick Douglass, as president, and Samuel May and Eliza Jane Kenney, as secretaries, and by the appointment of vice presidents and finance and business committees.

[We thought that, in Boston, Mr. Garrison and his people would get up something new. "The novelty here is in having a *colored* man for president, and a *white lady* for secretary.]

A few days ago, a man in the city of N. York was taken suddenly with apoplexy. He was relieved by several cups of cold water being poured upon his head, and in a quarter of an hour went home well.

BATTLE SCENES.

A friend has handed to us the graphic account which we publish below of the battle of Cerro Gordo, by a young Lieutenant of the Mounted Rifles, a graduate of West Point, written to a relative. It is just as bright and vivid as any letter the writer of this letter who set the world agog at Eglington:

"I proceed to tell you of the part I played in the battle of Cerro Gordo. God deliver me from ever being in such another fight! In my last letter from Vera Cruz I stated that I had been left behind my division (2d of Gen. Twiggs's) sick, but that I was about to join it at Jalapa. Who can calculate on the future? The next news from the army was that Santa Anna, with an army of sixteen thousand men, was strongly entrenched in a mountain pass between us and Jalapa, at Cerro Gordo, the name of the principal height and key-point of his position—a perfect Mexican Gibraltar, a mountain height of eight hundred feet or more—surrounded by eight pieces of cannon, (eighteen and sixteen pounders,) which completely commanded the neighboring ground and approaches; and, withermore, strengthened by two breastworks of stone, wood, and brush, which completely girt about the summit upon which stood a small town, from which waved proudly the flag of Mexico. By hastening on, and travelling by night as well as day, I arrived just as the ball opened. The peak of Orizaba in the distance looked down upon the battle like some huge presiding and avenging Indian deity. The Mexicans, drawn up in columns, to the amount of six thousand on the summit, with colors displayed, wild and martial music sounding, and Santa Anna, upon a milk-white steed and surrounded by a brilliant staff, riding along the lines encouraging his troops, presented a sight at once imposing and beautiful. On the right of our position (2d division of regulars, to whom the whole honor of this great and glorious victory is due) was a second height, commanded almost entirely by that of CerroGordo, and occupied by a large force of Jexicans. It was necessary that this height should be taken, preparatory to the grand assault. This work was gallantly executed by the 2d Pa. Artillery, and one company of the 7th infantry. Many d one men, carried away by natural impetuosity, and many others misunderstandingorders, after having driven the enemy from the first hill, advanced even to the basoof Cerro Gordo. That night, when we voted upon the first hill, under comparative cover of its crest, surrounded by dead and wounded Mexicans, many a brave comrade was missed who was expiating the sin of having been brave even to rashness.

"I was too late to join my regiment on the first day, but succeeded in myself in the company of the 7th infantry, which held an exposed situation, and had the extreme felicity of being fired at all day without the pleasure of returning it. That night I rejoined my company, under Capt. Mason, and next morning the ball opened with great eclat,the enemy having wakened us during the night *only twice* by pleasant messengers in the shape of cannon balls. In the morning we (the rifles) were ordered to move round to the support of artillery fire of sall, grape, and canister, under very imperfect shelter, before the command formed to storm the height was given. It was fine that poor Mason, so fine a fellow as ever lived, was shot (by the by, is doing well,) lost his leg. Lieut. Davis was killed in the very spot where I had been lying afew minutes before; and afterwards, when I arose to obey the order forward, a soldier at my elbow received six feet above me, on the side of the hill, who had been killed so dead by a grapeshot that had passed through his stomach that he had not apparently moved from his recumbent position. I had died so suddenly that those around were ignorant of the fact of his having been struck. The rifles were ordered to take up a position in the ravine, andto hold in check a body of Mexicans advancing to reinforce Cerro Gordo, and the other three regiments of the brigade to stormthe height. I myself heard only the order forward, consequently went ahead with the main column, and was fortunate enough to be among the first over the breastworks of the enemy, whom I revenged myse upon by turning upon him a six-pounder, one of his own guns, and paying him back with interest in his own leaden and iron coin.

"The storming of Cero Gordo was a magnificent spectacle, as well as one of the most brilliant, if not most brilliant feat ever accomplished by american arms.—The mountain was so steep, and the men so exhausted by previous efforts, that it became a cool deliberate thing. There was no rush; our gallant officers advanced calmly and slowly, and at leaden intervals, cause which occasioned the fire from their batteries in the rear played upon them; but there was no pause, no hesitation—no they went. Their mines were made up to conquer or die. On they went gradually converging to the summit, which blazed forth like a volcano, it finally our deadly fire opened upon the fe, his breastwork became *ours* also, and most simultaneously the different regiments engaged in the storm entered, and after a hand to hand unphanty waved in the place of La Bandera de Mexico.' What a glorious feeling of elation took possession of my soul at that moment. I cannot describe it. Of the wounded, dead, and dying we will not speak. I have seen Death robed in all his ghastly terrors, and feel that I am becoming indifferent to the sufferings of my fellows; my profession demands it. The dry grass upon the hill took fire at one time, and many dead and some wounded were burnt up, or rather roasted. Our regiment suffered terribly; the proportion of killed and wounded among the officers was more than one out of three. eight officers being killed and wounded where fourteen were shiavamed; among the men the proportion was one out of five. Pretty hot work; such as I do not care about being engaged in again in a hurry. At one time, I assure you, such was the noise of balls passing over my head that I was unconscious of any other sound, though regiments at the time were rolling forth their fire. What a magnificent and terrible tune was played in those mountains, which acted like some huge soundingboard, and prolonged and rolled away into the distance the noise of the battle!

"I have only pretended to give you an account of that portion of the battle I was engaged. *He*, however, was the day."

THE LATE VICTORY.—Gen. Scott has certainly exhibited in the present campaign, (says the Raleigh Register,) all that his numerous and admiring friends have claimed for him. His military attainments are of the highest order, and his gallantry is only equalled by his generosity, humanity and chivalry. The following paragraph from the "Savannah Republican" so much the better expresses our thoughts than we can express, that we right willingly adopt them:

"The Siege and Battle.—General Scott's great administrative powers have been much commented on by his friends, and scouted at by his enemies and other *impartial* judges. The people of the U. States have now had a chance of seeing his generalship. From the time that he landed near Vera Cruz (in itself a strategical operation, for his demonstration was so well timed, and so well kept, that he has exhibited a rare combination of military attainments, reducing the art of war, even with his most worthy means of transportation, to an almost exact science.—This matching of our troops through the entrenchments of Cerro Gordo, and not stopping to survey the defences so gallantly won, is prompt manouvring. We succeed, though, in getting our men with him, have taken their *soup* in double quick time."

The Union has retracted, with laughable eagerness, its proposition for the sequestration of the church property in Mexico, and the application of it to the support of the war. There are a great many Catholic voters in the country: yet, as few of them are found in Virginia, and nothing is said of them in "the resolutions of '98," the Editor of the Union could not be supposed to know any thing about them.—Mexico," and would do her more harm than good, if she attempted to take your advice, and now *let all hands the Result!* From taking the money out of the church treasuries, thus taken on account of the country of children that loved, and had blessed her, and for which she could spit up with but little difficulty; the fellows who, in the Union, it according to the directions, and that time, for the last two or three two weeks, she enjoyed a good night's rest and by the time she had finished the first bottle, she was entirely cured. What use of this you think proper, for such an invaluable medicine should be made known to the afflicted every where. With best wishes for your success,

I remain yours &c.,

CHARLES PASSWAY

CAUTION!!! Beware of Counterfeits and Spurious Imitations. See that the initials "J. F. R." are on the wrapper of each bottle, and the signature of Jesse Roberts, jun., on the outside wrapper of each bottle, without which none is genuine.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Dr. Roberts, Druggist, Baltimore Md. 4,; For sale in Gettysburg by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, and in *Hollinsburg* by E. W. ALLEN.

May 25, 1847.—1y

ISABELLA NURSERY,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, (grafted on 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.

RISLEY'S celebrated FLOWER SEEDS, in 3 & 5 cts. 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 for CASH, at the Gettysburg street, immediately opposite Hengy's Cabinet Ware House.

May 7. R. 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.

M. P. SIMONS,

DAGUERREOTYPIST.

SILVER MEDAL awarded for best 25 pictures exhibited. Strangers visiting the city should call and examine the various specimens of colored Daguerreotypes, at M. P. Simons' Gallery; and those wishing likenesses, may rely upon receiving perfect satisfaction in every respect. Wealthy familiar can be grouped together, which forms a most invaluable keepsake. Miniatures set in bracelets, Medallions, Breastpins, &c. An assortment of the above Jewelry, selected for the purpose, always on hand. Examine specimens. Rooms in Masonic Hall, Market St. Art for sale, at the lowest rates. Instructions given by letter or personally. All communications must be post paid.

M. E. SIMONS,

No. 179 Chestnut Street,

Opposite the State House, Phila.

April 30, 1847.—3m

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH RIFE, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to call and settle the same without delay, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

PETER MICKLEY Jr.,

Adm'r.

May 21.—6t.

HAND BILLS,

AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Neatly & expeditiously executed AT THE "STAR" OFFICE.

THE STAR & BANNER,

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, June 4, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSEPH W. PATTON.

CITY AGENCY.—F. B. PARKER, Esq. at the corner of Chestnut & Third street, *Philadelphia*; 160 Nassau street *New York*; and South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert street, *Baltimore*, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "Star" and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞For Delinquent Patrons ☜

IMPORTANT.

☞The enlargement of our paper has drawn more heavily on our purse than we anticipated, and we are compelled to call upon our friends to relieve us from the difficulty. There is a large amount on our books due us for Job Work and Subscription which it would give us much pleasure to see "squared off." The amount against each subscriber may seem trifling, and for that reason much unpaid; but it is of drops that the ocean is made, and a few dollars from each of our patrons will be in the aggregate produce an amount of some importance to us. Those of our patrons who have already paid, will see from our thanks, while those who have not, we feel assured will excuse the present "hint," as it is the first they have had on the subject with since our connection with the "Star."

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

The "Star" for the Campaign.

☞The Gubernatorial campaign is about opening, and as it promises to be one of more than ordinary interest, we have determined to publish the "STAR AND BANNER," until after the Election for FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE! Twelve copies will be forwarded for $5, or twenty-five copies for $10. Now friends, exert yourselves for the cause, and we will give you more than an equivalent in Sun-light. Will our Whig friends mention this to their neighbors, and thus assist in doing service for the good cause.

☞For an Interesting article on the renovation of worn-out land, see Mapes' Agricultural department on the fourth page.

☞Dr. GILBERT announces that he has connected with him in the practice of Medicine, as a partner, his brother, Dr. CORWALL, late of Ohio, but late of Philadelphia. Dr. CORWALL is a young man of fine attainments, skillful in his profession, and will do credit to his profession and contribute to the distinguished medical ability of which our place can already boast.

The Administration suing for Peace.

☞The Administration is evidently sick of the War with Mexico, already protracted far beyond their anticipations, when commencing it, and the end which seems to be in view for some time only "a little more so." But a few months since the now-hopeless of the President at Washington was daily indulging in readers with glowing calculations upon the irresistible prowess of our arms which were ere long to find their way to the city of Mexico and force the enemy to sue for terms of peace from under the walls of their own renounced capital, and scarcely a number of the Union was permitted to leave the press without being burdened with the result of their sanguine expectations. Scott and the Administration.

We are rejoiced at the praise recently bestowed by the administration presses upon Gen. Scott, for his achievements in Mexico. It might be thought that these praises were sincere, for such doubt challenge the gratitude of every patriot, were they not generally expressed in terms of studied contempt. Accepted as we are, to doubt the sincerity of itself, even in the absence of an obvious mendiancy for a candidate willing to encounter defeat to the name of Lochiel, would explain the doubt, by the assertion that it is a fact, that against Taylor. The effort is absurd as it is treacherous. Have they seen any characteristic of Scott in Taylor, that will allow of such an attempt to excite an invidious jealousy?

The Whig party of Pennsylvania has no conjured part in which such deceit would serve our end. There is not a bolder, manlier, nor more high-minded Whig living than Winfield Scott. The heart of the Whig party is great enough to hold both Scott and Taylor; and from the relations, intimate and friendly, between them, it is probable that such is more earnest for the other than for himself. The Whig National Convention will select the candidate of the party; and whoever he may be, whether it be either, or another, neither Scott nor Taylor can lose a ray of the lustre that surrounds them.

It is, however, pleasant to see the *Loco Focos* come to their senses in relation to the Mexican war. Democrats will be pleased to see the Whig Gen. Scott was made the subject of universal ridicule by the Administration press. We heard of nothing but his plate of soup, a joke so silly that it was unworthy; and our earnest rebuke of which found no one willing or prepared to answer it. We rejoice that the Union, at last, has shown the courage to utter a storm of that which no worth, no wisdom can resist, ridicule—we were among the most ardent in this champion. We know the man, and knew that scorn, opportunity and a fair field, were all that could be desired to prove that the hero of Lundy's Lane would again shine forth a hero, and that at which the Administration would have the peculiar power of a truly great general could effect, would—whatever the odds or the difficulties—be effected.

He has won laurels, which even the poisonous distillment of Administration press cannot wither, and he will add to them, if he is put in a fair and worthy the admiration of his country. We cannot forget the malediction of the Administration, and its press against him; but we are grateful for the change. The Union has recently published the proceedings of a recent Loco Foco meeting in Centre county, in which every general officer of the army, Gen. Scott excepted, was thanked, and Gen. Scott was wholly omitted. But what's that, after the course of the Administration and the party—after the denunciations and taunts which, for months, Scott was unsparingly covered?

The war of the Administration against Scott has no parallel in bitterness and injustice in the history of the age. It was commenced in the injustice and cruelty. He has surmounted it; and, now, we rejoice to find the Loco-foco prints contend to do justice to the merits of the man whose thoroughgoing and determined Whigs in the country. Every word of external praise dropped from the Loco-foco press, is a tribute to the merits which must tend to convince the Administration party of this State that they have been deceived and wrongly led in their opposition to Scott. Democrats will not be deceived, and will not be misled by the Administration party, which has ever sought to excite the envy and jealousies of Taylor and Scott, that they will endorse the censures and persecutions of the Administrations of the General and State government; and have those heroes, by their votes, to the tender mercies of a party which has sought at all times, and by all efforts of official power, to ridicule, and to crush them.

Gen. Scott is a patriot worthy the confidence with which he has implored the Whig party, worthy of the trust which, if he wrong is done to the American prisoners now in the City of Mexico, or elsewhere, the Mexican prisoners in our hands shall be held responsible.

Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.

The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the following extract from a letter written by Gen. TAYLOR under date of May 15, bearing upon the movement that has given a new impetus to his Presidency. It will be seen that the Old Hero expresses a willingness to accept a nomination if tendered him:

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I will not serve, if the good people of the country were require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes—for I am free to say that I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps only, wish has been to bring, or aid in bringing, this war to a speedy and honorable close. It has not yet, though, and still is, my anxious wish that some one of the most experienced, talented and virtuous of the people should be selected for the purpose of that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that, if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say, that I have not the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and responsible a station; and, whilst we have far more eminent and deserving names before the country, I should prefer to stand aside if one of them could be raised to the first office in the gift of a free people.

"I am, however, in the whole country, and it is my ardent and sincere wish, to see the ablest and best placed at the head of the nation, who, by a fair election, under our Constitution, (be he who he may,) can make us happy, prosperous at home, as well as respected abroad."

Gen. Taylor's Politics.

The connection of Gen. Taylor's name with the Presidency by a number of Whig presses, is little relished by Loco Foco papers, by whom affect to deprecate, out of "pure love" for the old Hero, such an "unauthorized" use of his name, as necessarily "embarrasses the poor old man, mortifying to his feelings; while others go the whole figure and claim him as a Democrat of the true Loco Foco school, and argue that, if he succeeds of the movement made with a view to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, as the President, he will be but little doubtful he is a Whig. And a Whig of the Clay school, too, if we read a paragraph from the "Democratic Advocate," a Loco-foco paper printed at Baton Rouge, the place of Gen. Taylor's residence, should settle the question:

"Our contemporaries are disputing about Gen. Taylor's politics. We can settle the matter for them pro tem. Gen. Taylor gave his last vote for Gen. Jackson, and he was elected for Henry Clay. In the late election, because he personally esteemed and admired him as a statesman, and because he was a Whig, he voted against Polk, and on constitutional grounds. Gen. Taylor says he belongs to no party, but is a Whig. Gen. Taylor thought the war with Mexico could and ought to have been avoided. He considered Polk as moving to the old General to bear of his nomination, and, if elected, he, Polk, was the man to *create our democratic friends*, Gen. T. is no democrat; and we will say further—we believe he would, if elected, give a democratic cabinet to office, as to their politics, but his measures would be conservative and Whig, and would prevent democratic administrations—save on the tariff."

Later from Europe.

☞The Steamship Caledonia arrived at New York on Tuesday with a few days later advices from Europe. But little news of interest. The Irish famine fever was raging and greedy on the increase. The cholera was not mitigated in Paris. Father Mathew's Cemetery in one week. In the last four weeks 754 persons have died in the Killarney Poor-house. The commercial news by the Hibernia has again unsettled the markets, and caused an advance in flour to 59. It had fallen to 58 75.

From the Army.

☞Last night's southern mail brought but little additional intelligence from the Army. Active preparations were being made in Mexico to defend the capital against the Mexicans, whose force is wagons which left Vera Cruz with heavy supplies and a large amount of specie, had arrived at Jalapa.

☞The influence of the Press over the unholy designs of unhallowed rulers (says the Philadelphia Sun) has been most signally manifested by the recent recantations of the Government of its intention to conquer, dismember, and partition the Mexican Republic. The Administration and its organs of the power exercised over Governments by the liberty of the press, equal to this revocation of the Mexican project, and of the national subjugation of the domain of our sister Republic.

☞The venerable ex-President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS passed through Baltimore on Tuesday last from Washington on his way home. His health is quite feeble.

☞Mr. WEBSTER arrived at New York on Tuesday morning on his return home.

☞President POLK and suite are on a visit to Philadelphia.

☞Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, a Senator of the U. States during the unexpired terms of the late Hon. JESSE SPERGER. Col DAVIS commanded the Mississippi Rifles with Scott and Taylor, as well at Buena Vista, and is a son-in-law of Gen. Taylor.

DISTRESS IN MARYLAND.—The long drought which was hardly interrupted by the rains of this week, has caused so great a scarcity of vegetables in the lower sections of this State, both on the Eastern and Western Shore, that there are now many persons left without food to eat. An endorsement on the letter bag, from Mr. John Spalding, Postmaster at Easton, Talbot county, dated May 26, states that on that day six persons called on him begging for meal or corn, and that in the emmigrating country many are begging from door to door, and that no corn is to be had at any price. We hear that similar destitution prevails in other counties.

☞Mr. WISE, the avowant, intends to make his 50th aerial voyage from Lancaster to-morrow afternoon.

☞The FLOUR MARKET is quiet. Holders are unwilling to take less than $6 00, at which prices some few transactions have taken place. But little doing. Good to prime red Wheat $1.05 a $1.07; white and yellow Corn at $1.00 a $1.06; Oats 59 a 60; Rye $1.20; Cloverseed $4 50; Flaxseed $1 40; Beef Cattle $6 50 to $6 75. Hogs $6 25 to $6 75.

MARRIED,

On the 25th of May, at Conococheague Chapel, Mr. CHARLES TEMBLER, of New Oxford, and Miss ELIZA BECKER, of Mt. Pleasant.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. C. P. Hoffmeyer, Mr. JAMES KEIM, of Hamilton township, and Miss ELIZA BECKER, of Berwick township.

On the last inst. by the Rev. D. Smith, Rev. W. C. HAYES, Pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Zanesville, Ohio, (lately of the Seminary at this place,) and Miss HANNAH M'CURDY, of Chambersburg, Pa.

DIED,

On the 26th ult. JOHN A. son of Mr. Abraham Trostle, Jr., aged 5 years and 4 months.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. GILBERT informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has formed a permanent partnership with *CLAYTON J. COFFOLL, M. D.*, late of the resident Physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital at Blockley.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1847.

General Taylor never Surrenders!

New Books, Novels, &c.

JUST received at Keller Kurtz's Cheap Book-store, opposite the Bank:—Hill Sides, by Maxwell, 25 cts.; Tancred, or the New Crusade, 25 cts.; History of St. Giles and St. James, by Jerold, 37 cts.; The Prisoner of Percenteria, or Captives Captive, by Santine, 50 cts.; The Count of Monte Cristo, with elegant illustrations, by Dumas, $1 00.

June 4, 1847.

NOTICE.

MY Son, CHARLES NEWMAN, having abandoned his home, notice is hereby given to all persons interested not to trust him on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts of his contracting.

JESSE NEWMAN.

Mountjoy township, June 4.—3t.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The great panmouth Double Pictorial Brother Jonathan will be Sold at Keller's Cheap Book Store. Price 12.1-2 cts.

ROUSELL'S Pomade Philicome, the purest and most perfect article for the growth and preservation of the Hair, for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book Store—price, 18 cts.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK SHULL, DEC'D.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of FREDERICK SHULL, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, that DANIEL SHULL and Jacob Shull, (Petitioners,) Peter Shull, Jacob Shull, and Catharine Shull, intermarried with John Fidler, also of the aforesaid State of Ohio, Elizabeth Shull, intermarried with John Fidler, also of the aforesaid State of Ohio, Rachael Shull, and who is now deceased, leaving issue the following, to wit: George, Elizabeth, Catharine, Margaret, Lydia Ann, Rachael, Jesse, and Sophia Fidler, (who are minors and have for their guardian Henry Myers, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania,) Shull, intermarried with Jacob Slagle, also of said county of Richland, Ohio, Susanna Shull, intermarried with Casper Fought, also of Richland county aforesaid, also Polly Shull and David Shull, of the county of Adams, and Hannah Shull, intermarried with John Stouffer, of the county of Frederick, in the State of Virginia, who are the surviving children and representatives of the said deceased—that

AN INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 26th day of June next*, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the late residence of said deceased, in the house now occupied by Jesse Sipes, for the purpose of making a partition of the Estate of said deceased to and among the parties entitled thereto, if it can be done without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole thereof, or if it cannot be so divided, then to value and divide the same among the parties entitled, and if such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate, but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same, whole and undivided; and further to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate will conveniently accommodate more than one of the heirs of said intestate, and if so, how many of said heirs it will conveniently accommodate.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 4, 1847. 3t

HATS, Moleskin and Silk, a superior article—only $3 12½ for Moleskin, and $4 75 for Silk. For sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book store.

SCHOOL ACCOUNT OF THE Borough for 1846-7.

JAMES MAJORS, Esq. Treasurer of the School Funde of the Borough of Gettysburg for the School year, ending June, 1847.

DR.	
To amount of State appropriation for 1847.	$233 50
Tax assessed for do.	1327 56
Received from Balance in hands of John Slentz for 1846.	137 49
Do. in hands of John Jenkins for 1845.	120 00
Do. in hands of James Majors, for 1845.	120 00
Do. in hands of Q. Armstrong for 1846.	753 33
To Cash received from J. Bloch-ing Commissioner.	80
To Cash received from Samuel Culean, for tuition,	23 00
	$2641 90
CR.	
By amount due Treasurer at last Settlement,	$96 72
Amount paid L. Houpt, teaching,	112 68
" J. A. Houck, "	100 00
" J. S. Hauke, "	160 00
" J. Bittinger, "	140 00
" T. Butterline, "	180 00
" R. S. Paxton, "	40 00
" Miss M'Curdy, "	126 00
" Mrs. Keech, "	150 00
" Miss Scabian, "	96 00
" Jesse Sibb, "	60 00
" Peter Weikert, for rent to April 1, 1847,	24 00
" Colored Congregation, rent,	7 50
" Sundry persons for Wood and sawing,	70 88½
Sundry incidental expenses and repairs,	58 96½
Additional release to John Jenkins,	2 50
Printing and Blanks,	19 37½
	$1414 65
By Fees and releases to James Majors, Collector for 1845,	109 86
Outstanding tax in hands of J. Slentz, 1846,	137 49
Do. J. Jenkins, 1844,	17 87
Do. Q. Armstrong, 1846,	553 94
Do. Henry Welty, 1847,	347 56
Balance in hands of Treasurer	60 73
	$2641 90

We hereby certify that the foregoing account of James Majors, Esq., Treasurer, has been examined and found correct.

D. M'CONAUGHY, *Pres't.*

H. J. S