FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

The Position of General Scott and Santa Anna—Agreement for the exchange of Midshipman Rogers—The action of the Mexican Congress—Santa Anna's Quandary—Preparations for another Battle—Prospects of Pancedemingo, &c.

In the Washington Union, of Saturday evening, we find the following interesting details of the actual position of affairs in the City of Mexico, as well as the Army of General Scott, up to the latest dates from that quarter, based mainly on letters received in Washington:

Letters have been received in this city by the last arrivals from Vera Cruz. A-dams's thesis is an interesting letter, which we have seen, from Puebla, of the 28th July. General Scott had sent on a flag of truce on the subject of Prisoners. We go forward on the 12th, and with it Lieutenant R. Semmes, of the navy, who had been sent on some time since to General Scott's camp, for the purpose of effecting an exchange for Midshipman Rogers, of the navy, and, if necessary, the raising of a flag to use as the Mexicans should treat him as a spy. The flag, however, was stopped by the Mexican authorities a couple of miles beyond the Rio Frio, and some thirty-five miles from the several advance posts. They refused, the flag on admission into the city, and the despatches were necessarily sent on by the Mexican authorities. A reply had been received from the Mexican government, agreeing to *exchange Mr. Rogers*, with the other prisoners; but the terms of exchange had not yet been settled, but probably would be in a few weeks. In consequence of this uncertainty, Semmes has been ordered to remain in Puebla, and hold Commodore Perry's pureemptory letter.

This letter from Puebla further states that Mr. Trist, who had been endeavoring for a month past to negotiate a peace treaty with the Mexican government, had abandoned all hope of success—at least for the present. He had been ordered to have reached Santa Anna, through the courtesy offices of Mr. Bankhead, and, as we have been informed, a copy of his dispatch was referred by Santa Anna to the Congress—a session of this body being called for that purpose. After such, there is pretty much apparent unwillingness to meet, the Congress assembled with a quorum of 74 members, on the 12th of July, and, it was doubtedly took the subject into consideration, and, as we have seen it stated, adopted a report and resolution to the following effect, viz: that it belonged to the executive, under the constitution, to receive all ministers and other public agents, and to negotiate treaties of peace, alliances, &c.; that the functions of Congress were limited to the approving or disapproving of those treaties when made; and that, consequently, said a treaty should be submitted to it in form, it could take no constitutional action on the subject. Accordingly the Congress returned Mr. Buchanan's letter to Santa Anna, and adjourned on the same day it had met.

The letter states that there had been no meeting since, most of the members having run off. It goes on to state that, upon the receipt of this report and resolutions, Santa Anna issued a proclamation, stating that Congress, on the 20th of April last, had passed a decree declaring that any Mexican in authority, who should listen to any proposition for peace from the enemy, should be deemed a traitor and acted accordingly; and that until the decree was revoked, his hands were tied, and he could do nothing; adding, at the same time, that as Mr. Buchanan's letter was courteous, it was due to the character of the Mexican nation to give it at least a polite reception and consideration. Thus, says the letter, the matter stands—neither Santa Anna nor the Congress daring to take the responsibility of treating with us, and having no alternative but to march to the aspiring sublime and occupy it. It is barely possible, adds the writer, that some light may come and his troops dispersed, that he may be overthrown by a revolution, and that the new party may make peace with us. The writer, however, thinks it quite likely, considering the dogged obstinacy of the race, that they will reject the offer of peace for the present, and compel us to prosecute the war with a great and a more sweeping vigor.

The letter states that General Scott was only waiting the arrival of General Pierce, who was expected in about two days, to move forward. Many were expecting a great battle on the plains of Mexico, as Santa Anna is said to have 25,000 troops, and has fortified the city and its approaches.

Since the date of this letter, it appears from an interesting article in the New Orleans Picayune, that Santa Anna has again appealed to Congress to renew his decree of April last, and pointed out the consequences of its refusal; but that at the last dates, no action had been taken on the subject.

We have seen, also, other letters, but they have been from Vera Cruz. One is dated on the 1st of August, and states that the British courier had arrived the day before from the city of Mexico, and that the writer had the personal pleasure of more than twenty letters received from the city; that it would appear as if the powers were gaining ground, "although war had been breathed out in terrorem by the government press;" but that on the 28th—the day on which the mail left—it seemed to change its tone, and expressed itself in favor of an immediate meeting of Congress to hear what were the terms of the United States; and, if Congress should approve them, to make the matter.

It further states that old Valencia had reached the city with some 5,000 troops and some artillery, and that these, in conjunction with the troops already with Santa Anna, would amount to 20,000 or more; that some of the regiments had proved mutinous, and that, consequently, Santa Anna would be enabled to form, it could take no constitutional action on the subject. Accordingly the Congress returned Mr. Buchanan's letter to Santa Anna, and adjourned on the same day it had met.

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I am now being a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election, I have no aspirations in that way, and regret the position in which I have been placed in it, and that it had not been deferred until the close of the war, or until the end of the next session of Congress, especially if I am to be mixed up, with it, as it is possible it may be, in the angry feelings and party vice in this quarter by my operations being embarrassed, as well as to produce much excitement in the country about me, and the discussion of the merits and of the different aspirants for that high office, which I would, if I could, prevent, if it can be prevented, had the subject been deferred as suggested. Besides, very many changes might have been very much allayed, if not prevented, had the subject been deferred as suggested. Besides, very many changes may take place between now and 1848, so much so as to make it desirable, for the interest of the country, that no man, even the individual shan myself, better qualified for the situation, should be selected; and could he be, I would not, if I could, be a candidate such an arrangement but rejoice that the Republic had one citizen—and no doubt there are many such—who could be found, more fit and better qualified to discharge the duties of said office.

If I have been named by others, and considered a candidate for the Presidency, I was born by no agency of mine in the matter, and I hope that my friends will use every vice important in that station, and elect me, I will be bound to serve them; and all the pledges and explanations I can enter into and make, as regards this or that object, is, that I will do so honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, I would be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office unfettered, and be the Chief Magistrate of the nation and not of a party. But should they, the people, think I am not the man they want, I will be the time of holding the election, and cast their votes for the President for some one else, I will not complain.

With considerations of respect, I remain your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. Edward Dalcey.

P. S.—I write in great haste and under constant interruption.

The Beaver (Penn.) Argus, noticing the death of Frederick Rapp, who was for so many years the Principal at *Economy*, states that he came to this country in 1804, and first organized an association at *Harmony*, Butler county, where the "community" system, or union of labor and property, was fairly tested. For some ten years the society continued to reside there, in the enjoyment of tranquility and prosperity, but to secure to his people a better earthly inheritance, the venerable Patriarch led them to the rich valley of the Wabash, where they remained until 1824, increasing in numbers and in the world's goods, setting a goodly example of morality, of industry and probity, and accomplishing all that was expected in their association. For the sake of health, however, they returned to Pennsylvania at the last period mentioned, and for twenty-one years have resided at Economy, Beaver county, where they have continued to prosper, with little to disturb the quietude and happiness of their lives.

The power heretofore exercised by Mr. Rapp in his place he now gives up to his valuate, who in all matters of importance will confer with a Council of Seven, composed of the most intelligent members of the society; and among these there exists the most cordial harmony and confidence, giving promise of permanence and continued prosperity to the association.

Executor.—James Riggs, aged 38, was hung at Pottsville, Pa., on Friday week last. After making repeated efforts to poison himself, he finally became submissive and confessed his crime under the gallows.

MR. CLAY AT CAPE MAY.

Mr. Clay's reception at Cape May and the different places through which he passed on his recent trip thither, has been of the most enthusiastic character. Arrived at Cape May, large delegations from Boston, New Haven, New York, and other places, came down in time to urge him to stay a little longer to close cities. On Friday the New York Committee waited on him and through their chairman, Mr. Dean, requested that the citizens of New York might have an opportunity of tendering him an expression of their esteem. Mr. Clay was engaged during this interview, and replied in substance as follows:

Fellow Citizens—The eloquent address which has just been delivered, has had the effect almost to induce me to adopt the language which was used on a more solemn occasion, "Thou almost persuadest me" to go to New York. But in all that sympathetic of my nature which I have ever endeavored to practice, I must tell you the object and motives which have brought me to the shores of the Atlantic. I return home to be present at the meeting of the senator at New Orleans, on the 23d or 24th of March last, and a day or two afterward unexpectedly intelligence reached me. I have been nervous ever since, and was induced to take this journey, for I could not look upon the poetic, and I may perhaps with out experiencing deeper anguish.

[Mr. Clay was here completely overcome by his feelings, and stands his face with his hands and was silent for several minutes. At length with an effort he recovered himself and resumed.]

Every thing about Ashland was associated with the prosperity of the last, and very trees which his hands assisted me to plant, served to remind me of his loss.—I had strong hopes that the Comet—that I had borne it, with his assistance, and sustained by the kindness of my friends and fellow-citizens, would have survived his loss. But of eleven children four only remain. Of his early and affectionate daughters not one is left. Finding myself in a theatre of sadness, I thought I would fly, for a little time, to the open sea, and, beneath the ocean wave, and by meeting with physical pathy of friends, obtain some relief to my overwhelmed and bleeding heart. I came for private purposes, and from private motives alone. I have not desired these public manifestations, but have rather or desired to escape from them. My friend and travelling companion, Dr. Mercer, will tell you, that in Virginia, in every section of the State of my birth, I have been implored to remain, if only for a few hours, to see my fellow-countrymen with my friends, but I invariably refused and only remained in each place sufficiently long to change my horses and refresh myself. You may imagine that I made a visit to Philadelphia, but I was accidentally thrown into Philadelphia. When I reached the Baltimore, I learnt that the most direct route to this place was by the Delaware, and I adopted it. Had I taken the other route, and yet indifferent I am not sure, I cannot be to these manifestations of popular regard, or to avoiding which compelled me with the honor, welfare and glory of my country.

The Chairman of the Committee of New York: I have truly and sincerely disclaimed the purpose of the journey, but I cannot but deeply feel the kind expressions of your respect and regard. It is received with thankfulness, and excites the warmest feelings of my heart, that I, a private and humble citizen, without an army, without a navy, without even a constable's staff, should have been met at every step of my progress with the kindest manifestations of feelings—feelings of which I presidents, a Monarch or an Emperor might well be proud.

No—I am not insensible to these tokens of public affection and regard. I am thankful for them, as, I am sure, gentlemen of the Committee of New York, who, in behalf of the 400,000 individuals whom you represent, I have been so much troubled, I am deeply thankful for this manifestation of your regard, but I must reluctantly decline the honor of a public reception. And you gentlemen of the other committees, to your fellow-citizens, of Trenton, New Haven, and Philadelphia, I pray you to excuse me, and trust to their affection to do so, for if I do not place myself on the affection of my country-men, whither should I go, and where should I be!—on the wide ocean without a compass and without a pilot.

I must beg of you gentlemen of all these committees to retrace your steps, charged and surcharged with my warmest feelings of gratitude—go back charged with warmest thanks from me, and tell my friends that nothing but the necessity of my visit to Mr. Clay, nothing—for we may as well mingle a laugh with our tears, and borrow the words of the Irish embassador, nothing tell I am, and I may say circumstanced as I am"—prevents the honor of meeting you. Tell them—and I hope that general responses will be considered as a specific answer to each of the Committees—that you are charged with the expression of this best feelings of my heart. And you, Gentlemen of New York, be assured that among the recollections of the incidents of this journey, this visit will be paramount, and the circumstances which led to it.

I wish you an agreeable voyage on your return, and pray make my apologies for being constrained to decline your kind invitation.

Mr. Clay arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday night, and took lodgings at Barnum's Hotel. He was met at the wharf by an immense concourse of citizens, who, as the boat neared the landing, rent the air with long, loud and repeated shouts. He was to leave the next day.

James C. Bruce, of Halifax, Va., recently delivered an address before the Agricultural Club of the counties of Mecklenburg, Va., and Granville, N. C., in which he openly declares his conviction of the unprofitableness of slave labor, as a process employed in Virginia and North Carolina, and earnestly advises that the policy should be speedily adopted of using the slaves in large numbers to the more Southern States.

The Emperor of Russia.—The rumors of the abdication of Emperor Nicholas are regarded as certainly correct. The Havre Journal of the 2d inst., connects the abdication with recent financial transactions on the part of the Emperor. It is asserted that he will remove to Italy and be succeeded by his regular heir. The cause assigned for the act is domestic suffering and unhappiness.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following relation of a visit to J. Q. Adams appears in the Asthabula (Ohio) Sentinel of Aug. 2. We think we cannot be mistaken in attributing the description to the pen of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio:

"Descending from the beautiful eminence on which Mr. J. Q. Adams resides, by a very gentle slope in a road but little travelled, you see in front of you a large dwelling of somewhat antique shape and appearance, with a small but neat yard in front of it, a large "Buckeye" tree near the gate, and fence of granite posts. The aged Sage may be in his chamber, near a window, engaged in reading, descendeded or on approach. His son let the way, and I once more had the pleasure of pressing the hand of the most venerable statesman and the purest patriot of which the world can boast. I have seen himself the counsels of the nation, when assailed by vituperation and calumny, when the waves of denunciation rolled in fearful in wild confusion around him, standing unmoved amid the rage and sustie which assailed others to turn pale and shrink tremulously into their seats. I have seen him meet his misdeemers foes to tears by the magic power of his eloquent lips, I have listened to his terrible invective, striking terror and dismay to the hearts of those who had assailed him. Again, I have seen his venerable form prostrate and feeble upon what he regarded at the time as his death bed, when the voice of the public press his undying attachment to our institutions and form of government, in low and gentle whispers. But never did I gaze upon his venerable countenance lighted up by a smile of intelligence with such feelings of awe as on the present occasion.—His health has greatly improved since the adjournment of Congress. He appears now in as good health as he did two years since. His voice has grown feeble, and he seems to be sensible of the failing of his powers had failed. He converses freely, appears cheerful as ever, and talks of the present situation of the country and government with unusual interest.

He thinks that our Government will patch up a peace with Mexico, and yet not yet day. He is also of opinion that Gen. Scott will form a government there and place himself at the head of it, and thus secure a peace in that way. I think his confidence in the perpetuity of our Government is much shaken. He regards as ending toward a "military despotism."—The attempt to make Gen. Taylor President upon the popularity which he has gained in a few battles, he regards as omens of the downfall of our institutions.—He apprehends that we shall follow in the footsteps of those Republics that have gone before us. The usurpations of Mr. Polk in ordering our army into Mexico, and the insignation of his own will, the extension of the power by the annexation of Texas and by conquest, appear to be evidences to his mind that the end of our government is near at hand. He regards them as portending no good to the American people.

I listened to him the great satisfaction which the people of the United States (including all parties) would derive from a perusal of his views, if he were able to express his constituents at this period of political confusion and profligacy. He said, he should be greatly pleased, and that he now does upon the verge of life, to address those whose interest he has so long maintained; but declared himself physically disqualified. My brief hour soon passed, the evening train of cars was expected, and I was compelled to tear myself away from the enchantment of his conversation. As I drew the last farewell, I felt as I have pressed his feeble hand; trembling and palsied with age, and took a last look at the countenance upon which I had so long gazed with delight, my emotions were such I cannot readily express.

The Scotsman and Biographer, when past prejudices and feelings shall be forgotten, will do him justice, and the people will then cherish his memory with an undying love."

ANOTHER DOG STORY.

Animal Affection.—The Boston Traveller, who has a true Byron affection for the dog, tells the following story:

Animal Affection.—Messrs. Gondier & Co., Commission Merchants on Hanover Works, had a valuable cart horse severely injured a few days since, near Cochituate village. The animal was left in charge of a stable, where about fifty horses are generally kept. The hostler owns a water spaniel, which he had accustomed to go regularly about among horses in the stable, living on terms of great friendship with them. Immediately after the injury, the horse was led in by his down and began to exhibit signs of great distress. The spaniel ran to the horse and evidently mentioned fawning around him, licking the poor animal's face, and in divers other ways manifesting his sympathy with the suffering.

The struggles and groans of the horse became continued, the dog sought his master, and drew his attention to the wounded horse, still manifested great satisfaction when he found his master employed in bathing the wounded animal, and administering to his wants. The hostler continued his care of the horse until a late hour in the night, and then called the dog to go home; but the affectionate animal would not leave his suffering friend, and continued by him all night. Led up to the little we last heard from the dog early eight hours after the horse was injured—this faithful spaniel had not left the suffering horse day or night, for a minute, not even to eat; and from his appearance, life believed that his sagacity slept at all.

He is constantly on the alert, not suffering any one to come near the horse except those attached to the stable and the owner of the animal; and his whole appearance is one of extreme distress and anxiety. Hoften lays his head on the horse's neck, caresses him and licks around his eyes; which kindness the poor horse acknowledges by a grateful look and other signs of recognition.

The above statements, which may be relied on for their accuracy, furnish one of the most remarkable and affecting illustrations of animal kindness that we have ever met with; and should cover with shame the unfeeling brute, who could, can, and has, and abuse thousands and most useful of animals, without stint or remorse, and are utterly destitute of sympathy for the whole brute creation.

The poor wounded horse, whose case is mentioned above, died. The faithful and affectionate spaniel remained by the horse to the last, and then in company with another dog followed the corpse half a rode to the place of burial, and was seen to return to the stable.

POLK'S NEW NATIONAL DEBT.

From the New York Tribune.

Estimating the White population of the United States at the date at 18,000,000, and Mr. Polk's War on Mexico, to last January, 1849, will cost $80,000,000, and be represented by Treasury Notes and Certificates of Loan, which Mr. Polk has authorized, to wit:

	Years.	Per Cent.	Dollars.
New York,	12	16.	$12,800,000
Pennsylvania,	12	8	6,600,000
New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri,	23	20,000,000	
	2	1,000,000	
Total		100	$80,333,332

Free States pay sixty-five per cent, $52,000,000. Slave States thirty-five per cent—$28,000,000.

The use of this table is to show that those States which comparatively enjoy the benefit of Mr. Polk's legacy of this National Debt, should in the United States Senate exercise their gigantic power of voting to continue his Mexican War, and thereby increase his National Debt legacy upon the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. General Jackson thought immense honor for paying of the balance of the War Debt of 1812, of about $15,000,000, celebrating this event with a Jubilee!

Coal Mines in France.—According to an official return there are 407 coal mines in the country of the last year. The quantity of coal and lignite raised by the drawing of water is performed by 51 steam engines, of which 30 are worked by the combined power of 10,600 horses. During the last year, this branch of industry gave employment to 22,000 men, and 5,000 women and children. During the same period, was 37,827,395 metrical quintals, (the met. quint. 2211 lbs.,) of which 1,000,000 were for the preceding year. The consumption of coal in France is known to have increased more rapidly than that of the population for many years; for during this period, manufactories, private houses, and naval arrests, have, in fact, multiplied to an incredible extent. Belgium, G. Britain and certain Rhenish provinces, have furnished 17,558,870 metrical quintals of France during the year exported to her colonies, and to the various States of Europe, 617,752 quintals. The total consumption in France during the last year, was 54,808,501 met. quint.

Frightful Loss of Life in a Belgian Coal Mine.—Brussels, July 19.—A terrible fire has broken out in the extensive fire-brick and other works connected with the Marihaye Coal Works, near Serraing. It originated in an explosion of fire-damp in one of the pit, and rapidly spread, catching in its progress, and burning, the ladders and timbers which served for the descent of the pit, and thus cutting off for the time all hope of escape for the 161 work-men who were at work therein. The extent of the danger was the appearance of dense collumns of black smoke, which came down the mouth of the pit. The workmen immediately rushed to the ladders, but the foremost, after ascending a few steps, found themselves suffocated and fell dead to the ground, or killed by the falling of burning timbers and fragments of the roof. The fire was, after great efforts, mastered, and a descent was made into the pit, when a most frightful sight presented itself. The dead, the dying, and the wounded, lay all scattered about the place. Forty-nine dead bodies were taken out of the pit, and thirty-one alive, but most of them badly wounded. Research was being made for the remainder.

We learn from the Medical Journal that a physician in Georgia, in recently attempting to cure a negro woman of a tumor, present him by a brother physician, was unsuccessful, and found to his astonishment that his patient was dead before he could extinguish, being anti-inflammable. On investigating, to find out the cause, he found that the tumor, not used to light, salt, muriatic acid was suppose. He repeated the process and the result was the same; so that he has discovered a method of rendering cotton incombustible. He says that this cotton can be prepared with little expense, as he has tested the experiment sufficiently to know that it can be manufactured into cloth, and that the cost of the cotton being not in the least injured, but capable of being made into clothing with as much ease as from the common material.

Cowards Meeting.—A public meeting was called in Philadelphia, on the 20th instant, and a resolution warmly applauding the course of Senator Cowins, and nominating him for the Presidency, was unanimously adopted. The meeting also expressed their preference for Governor Seward, of New York, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Rev. Professor McClintock, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, has been elected Principal of the Academy of Newburgh, Seminary, Lima, New York. This flourishing institution' numbers according to the last catalogue, 447 students.

Sewing at Discretion.—By an article in the Lyconing Gazette, it appears that Wm. L. Packer, Esq., was elected as a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, last fall, but that B. F. Parkinson, Esq., was returned and served the entire session. "This seems to have been the result of the most reprehensible carelessness on the part of the return judges."

Fire.—A destructive fire occurred in Boston on Sunday night, which consumed the extensive Sugar Refinery of Mr. Brown, on Broad St. Trace during the last year, to be estimated at $200,000.

Escape of Slaves.—The Winchester Virginian states that thirteen slaves of Mr. Newton Rowsey, of that place, escaped from his premises on Saturday night last, and although prompt measures were taken for their recovery, not a single one has been re-captured. On the same night, the Jonesville Washington lost two slaves and seven horses.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, Nov. 25th, as a day of annual thanksgiving in that State.

The Washington Union says "that democrats, and yet they are children of the same parent." Prentice says if these children have the same father, their mothers must be about as much alike as the mother of pearl and the mother of vinegar.

COMMUNICATED.

HARVEST HOME TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

In pursuance of the call of the Committee of Arrangements, a delegation from the several Temperance Associations of Adams county assembled at the "Hunterstown Church," on Saturday the 21st inst., and organized by the appointment of

President—James Moore;

Vice Presidents—Thos. Warren, Hugh King, George Wentz, Jacob Hoke, Jacob H. Wolf, Samuel Durborow, Jeremiah Diehl, William Jones, col. John Wolford, A. W. McGinley, and John Brenizer.

Secretaries—A. K. Myers, King McIlhenny, E. W. Stahley, and D. A. Buehler.

The meeting was then opened in prayer by Rev. Dr. Schmucker, the Convention was addressed for some time by Rev. Mr. Clabaugh upon the nature and aims of the Temperance work. The thanks of the Convention were, on motion of Dr. Schmucker, returned to the speaker, with a request that a copy of the address be furnished for publication in the county papers.

Reports from the different Societies represented in the county, having been received and read, Dr. Schmucker was, on motion of Mr. Neely, requested to address the Convention. In responding to the invitation, Dr. S. offered the following Resolution, which were received with a few appropriate remarks. After some discussion, the Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we regard the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as one of the most prolific sources of crime and misery that has ever cursed the human family; and the Temperance Reformation as one of the noblest enterprises of the age, whose successful prosecution is most intimately connected with our individual, social and political prosperity.

Resolved, 2. That the signal success, which has crowned the efforts of the friends of this cause, wherever properly made, demonstrates its practicability and importance, and justifies the belief, that through the struggle may be a protracted one, and the success of our cause may at times seem to fluctuate, yet that ultimate triumph will reward the labors expended in this cause.

Resolved, 3. That the triumphs of temperance can never be either complete or permanent, unless the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited by law; since experience has amply established the fact that wherever the temptation to indulge in the use of ardent spirits is within the grog-shops, the taverns, or in the social circle, there will always be found some victims to the fatal delusion, to swell the ranks of drunkards will be filled.

Resolved, 4. That we hold it to be the indisputable right of the community, when payers to suppress by law the traffic in intoxicating liquors for any other than medicinal and mechanical purposes, since that traffic causes at least four fifths of our annual criminal and nine tenths of our poor tax; and we believe it our duty not only as christians but even as members of the community, to labor by every and every lawful means, for the removal of an evil, which has involved hundreds of thousands of our countrymen in poverty and degradation and wretchedness, which it has entailed an untold train of miseries on the innocent wives and helpless children, and consigned the guilty victims themselves to the regions of endless despair.

Resolved, 5. That we regard temperate habits as indispensable, and temperance principles as a strong recommendation, in those who solicit our suffrages for any public office.

On motion of Mr. Prof. Barnard, it was *Resolved*, That we will ourselves petition the Legislature, and use our influence with our friends, to do the same at the next session, to enact such laws as will effectually abolish the traffick in intoxicating drinks.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. SHULTZ respectfully informs her friends that she is again prepared to receive

BOARDERS,

and will be pleased to furnish every requisite accommodation at her residence on the South West Corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, Aug. 20, 1847.—3t

STOVES! STOVES!!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the Ware-House of the subscriber, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 17th day of September next*, the

100 STOVES,

ALL SIZES.

A long credit of 12 months will be given. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

August 20, 1847.

GUARDIANS' SALE.

BY virtue of an order, *at alias order*, of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, the subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Bender, late of Mountjoy township, deceased, will expose to public sale, on

Saturday, the 25th day of September,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the interest of said Minor in the valuable

FARM

of said deceased, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., about 2 miles from the 'Two Taverns, and adjoining lands of M. Horner, Peter Lizard and others, containing

100 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two story, weatherboard

HOUSE,

a one-story Log Back Building, a log Barn, &c. There is a well of water convenient to the door—also a thriving Apple Orchard, and a good Spring. The Farm is well timbered, has a sufficiency of good Meadow, and is under excellent cultivation.

—ALSO—

AT THE SAME TIME,

will be offered for sale on the premises the interest of the said minor in a Tract of

Wood-land,

containing 3 Acres more or less, situate in said township, and adjoining lands of Silas M. Horner, George Flegle, and others.

N. B. If the property be not sold as above it will be RENTED. Attendance will be given and the Terms made known on the day of sale, by

SAMUEL DURBOROW,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
Guardians.

By the Court—Wm. S. Hamilton, *Clerk.*

Aug. 20, 1847.—td

N. B. The undersigned Guardians of Henry Salizigver in the above estate will also be sold.

A VALUABLE FARM

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, on *Saturday the 25th day of September, next*, at the house of ANDREW Bowman, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, the following valuable Real Estate of the Heirs of said deceased—viz:

A PLANTATION,

or Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, adjoining lands of the Mansion Tract, containing about

100 ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a two story

HOUSE,

with excellent Well of Water at the Door; also, a Stone Bank Barn. There are on the premises a good Weaver Shop, and about a fourth of a choice Fruit.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the property will positively be sold, and the conditions and terms will be made known by

CHARLES SMITH, Adm'r.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

August 20.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

A VALUABLE FARM

AT PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Bender, late of Mountjoy township, deceased, will expose to public Sale, on

Saturday the 3d day of October,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the valuable

FARM

of said deceased, situate in said township, adjoining lands of George Deardorff, William Wright, Isaac Grieat, and George Harman, and containing

155 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land. The improvements are a

Two-and-a-half story Log House,

Threshing Floor attached, together with the usual necessary outbuildings; there are two springs of good water, one convenient to the House, the other to the Barn. A large proportion of the land is covered with good timber.

GOOD TIMBER.

There is also a sufficiency of good Meadow. A part of the land is limed; and all is under good cultivation. There are on the premises a number of never failing Springs of water.

The above Property will be sold entire, or in two separate tracts, as may be deemed most advantageous. Terms made known on the day of sale will be liberal.

JACOB S. HOLLINGER,
DAVID E. HOLLINGER,
Administrators.

By the Court—Wm. S. Hamilton, *Clerk.*

Aug. 20, 1847.—td

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.

LITERATURE & GALLERY.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, August 27, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

CITY AGENCY.—V. B. Palmer, Esq. at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, New York; 160 Nassau street, New York; and South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, and E. W. Case, Esq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "Star" and Gettysburg advertiser, at the prices.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.
FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM R. SADLER.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM McSHERRY.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JACOB KING.
FOR AUDITOR,
AMOS W. McGINLEY.
FOR DIRECTOR,
THOMAS McCLEARY.
FOR TREASURER,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

Voters of Adams County,

REMEMBER, That James K. Polk recommended the REPEAL OF THE TARIFF OF 1842, and approved the British Free-trade Tariff of 1846, by which American Industry must be placed in unfortunate competition with foreign pauper Labor.

REMEMBER, That James K. Polk, by usurping powers delegated by the Constitution to Congress, has involved the country in an UNNECESSARY WAR, waged for the dismemberment of a sister Republic, and the propagation and extension of Slavery.

REMEMBER, That James K. Polk gave orders to the commander of our squadron in the Gulf not to molest Santa Anna, when he left MEXICO, by which act the broken and dispirited soldiery of the enemy were formed into a favorite and popular leader.

REMEMBER, That James K. Polk vetoed himself to the utmost TO DEGRADE GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR, by repeatedly urging upon Congress the appointment of a Lieutenant General to supersede them both.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk, by withholding the requisite number of Officers, from our entire campaign, embarrassed the operations of these officers, and forced them to engage the enemy under disparate odds.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk, in his spirit of black cockade Federalism, CHARGED TREASON upon all who dare to speak of Peace, Territory, or call in question the merits of his administration.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk vetoed Rivers and Harbors, Internal Improvements, and Tariff Bills, thinking it a sin and treason to be guilty of a patriotic act, or to be in favor of any measure of public utility, or of any measure of benefit to the people, unless he, the President, could claim the credit of it.

REMEMBER, that James K. Polk wanted to veto the Oregon Bill, because it was a measure in opposition to the wishes of the Southern Democracy, and yet he, the President, signed the Bill, when he found that the Democracy of the North, who had voted for it, were determined to make him, the President, responsible for the failure of the Oregon Bill, if he should veto it.

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