WAR AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Battles of Contreras & Churubusco.

The Washington Union of the 15th instant contains the following interesting letter in relation to these battles:

WASHINGTON, CITY, AUGUST 24, 1847.

"The army left Puebla on the 8th of this month, and, after a few days' march, reached Ayotla, immediately on the mountains of the valley of Mexico. Between this place and the city, about four miles distant, we have seen all the ground, a singularly defiled position, called St. Pinon; it is a small pedestal inclosing, surrounded by water, near one of the principal causeways leading to the city. After spending a day or two in reconnoitering this place, and which it would have caused a good deal of life to have taken, it was ascertained that there was a practicable road south of Lake Chalco. The General determined to take this route, and put the army in motion, leaving our division to watch the enemy in our rear. The march was a dreadful one, being the rainy season. The road was in many places, where it passes at the foot of the mountains, and on the margin of the lakes or narrow causeway, nearly covered with water, and extremely muddy; in others it was over rocky spaces of the mountains, and in places entirely obstructed by huge rocks rolled down by the enemy; but nothing seemed to damp the ardor of the army—all obstacles vanished before them. In two or three days, when the whole army was in motion, they could be seen from the front stretched out over a distance of seven or eight miles. On the 18th, the General reached a small town called San Augustin, about twelve miles south of the city, the leading division having arrived there the day before. General Worth had placed his pickets in advance for the arrival of the General; in the mean time, the whole division is advance and take possession of a hacienda within striking distance of a strongly fortified place called San Antonio, and also that reconnoitering parties should be pressed forward still; whereupon the party was surprised by a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry. In passing to the front, I found that a troop, which had been placed as a picket, had gone forward; and as I came up with it, intends to make a reconnoitre, brought in its field view of the enemy's picket, which opened upon them. The first fire killed Captain Thornton, sweeping his body in the most horrid manner. The ball, a 16-pounder, afterwards struck the road, and literally ploughed up with mud and fragments of stone, one of which made a slight bruise on my right thigh. A gunde Wheelock killed his man with a few feet of me, with a shocking wound in the head by a piece of stone. It is thought he will die. I regret exceedingly the loss of the gallant Thornton; the reconnoitre was continued right and left with some hopes of storming the battery that afternoon, but it was put off for the morrow on, and it was given up. Very early in the next morning, I discovered from the top of the house in which we were quartered in San Augustin, a large body of the enemy, some 12,000 or 15,000 on our left about two miles distant. The General had ordered reconnoissances in that direction towards San Angel, where I proposed to join. The whole division forward under Pillow and Twiggs, and follow down on their left. The enemy were found in an entrenched camp, at a place called Contreras, with from six pieces of artillery, some of them very heavy siege pieces. The attack commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until dark, when it ceased, under cover of which the enemy withdrew their ordnance, and retreated towards the city, although the whole of the right wing, consisting of the four divisions of our army, in the late battles before the city of Mexico. The killed, we are gratified to find, are not as numerous as we supposed at first, and many of the wounded are but slightly hurt. The recapitulation is as follows:

Gen. Worth's Division,	37	286	10
Gen. Twiggs' do,	19	54	13
General Pillow's do,	4	66	2
Engineer Company,	1	2	1
Company K, artillery,	3	23	4
Gen. Pillow's Division,	12	135	4
Riflemen, Volunteers, & c.			
Howitzer Co.,	8	56	2
Palmetto Regiment,	12	154	
Gen. Quitman's Div.,	13	80	
	138	856	33

THE ARMISTICE.

To the proper elucidation of the spirit in which the recent armistice was entered into before General Scott and Santa Anna, we must go somewhat beyond the mere facts. The following was the letter addressed by General Scott to Santa Anna, on the morning of the 14th, the day after the battle of Contreras:

GREETING OF GEN. SCOTT BY THE ARMY—*Their confidence in his Military Skill.*—The Washington Union of Monday, contains two letters from distinguished officers in General Scott's army, relative to the recent battles, from one of which we make the following extract:

"The greeting of General Scott by the troops after the action, on seeing the success of his plan, was most enthusiastic. It must have shaken the "Halls of the Montezumas." Their enthusiasm second to cheer the Mexican officers in their captivity. The army has implicit confidence in him, and apprehend nothing but victory when he leads. He does everything, and calculates the cost of every measure; and they know and feel that every life lost, or drop of blood, is needlessly expended. During the day, we took 2,700 prisoners, 8 generals, 27 pieces of artillery, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign. Their defence were completely turned, and their plans frustrated. We hold have entered Mexico that evening or the next morning, at our pleasure, as complete was the disorganization of their army, of 32,000 men. We learn that 27,000 men were opposed to us at all points on the battle field, but they acknowledge to killed and wounded 5,000.

"On the 21st, as the army was in motion towards the city, Gen. Scott was met by a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of taking care of the killed and wounded. This he refused; but in the evening agreed to an armistice to enable commissioners to meet Gen. Taylor and to sue for peace. This armistice has been officially ratified. It is difficult to foresee the result, though I cannot say that I see that it is for Santa Anna's advantage to make peace. So far I can trust him."

The letter of another letter from Tacubaya, dated August 22d, we take the following closing extract:

"We took altogether 2,500 prisoners, 8 generals, 27 pieces of cannon, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign, and completely disorganized their army. Twenty-five miles of ditches, taking our position nearer the city, we were met by some propositions from Santa Anna, which, in the excitement of victory, I thought it advisable to enter into negotiations, and an armistice entered into for the purpose of allowing commissioners to meet Mr. Trist, the bearer of terms of treaty of peace. What the result will be I do not know. I have but little confidence in them. It is not probable we can take Santa Anna without peace, but whether he will be able to accomplish it I know not. We have been ordered to concentrate our reconnoissance was continued right and left with some hopes of storming the battery that afternoon, but it was put off for the morrow on, and it was given up. Very early in the next morning, I discovered from the top of the house in which we were quartered in San Augustin, a large body of the enemy, some 12,000 or 15,000 on our left about two miles distant. The General had ordered reconnoissances in that direction towards San Angel, where I proposed to join. The whole division forward under Pillow and Twiggs, right, about two miles off, in the direction of San Antonio. The General immediately sent me, with Captain Kearny's troop, to accompany the state of affairs. We galloped out and on approaching the place, I found that Worth had turned the place by a flank, and driven the enemy from it, and was in hot pursuit of them. I returned to the General as quickly as I had gone, and in a gallopped along I heard a brisk firing in front. When I reached him I found that he was fiercely engaged with the enemy in another strongly entrenched position—San Pablo. This action lasted more than two hours, and the firing was more general and more continuous than any I had heard yet. The enemy's grape and canister flew like hail, and the fire of our infantry was one continuous volley;—Captain Taylor's battery was obliged to retire—lose most sadly crippled—lost two officers, a great many men, and left the field with only two horses to a gun; the enemy, although behind strong entrenchments, with heavy guns, could not withstand the impetuosity and valor of our troops. The place was carried by assault, and the whole armament and a great number of prisoners were taken. In the mean time, Worth having turned the enemy, came up with him at another fortified place in advance of San Pablo, called Churubusco, and after an obstinate resistance, carried it, made many prisoners, and drove the enemy before him. The drubbed pursued and followed him to the gates of the city. Two officers are said to have been killed inside of the entrenchments of the gateway. The sight of the day; and I think you will agree with me that it was a tolerably active one—four distinct battles having been fought, and the enemy outnumbering us in each at least three or four times. They schoolgirls have had fairly the mastery of them in the field on that day; and yet we drove them on every occasion, and kept them in the whole campaign. Twenty-three hundred prisoners, among them 2 of their principal Generals, and about 40 pieces of cannon.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—We copy from the New Orleans Delta a list of killed and wounded officers and men in the various divisions and brigades of our army, in the late battles before the city of Mexico. The killed, we are gratified to find, are not as numerous as we supposed at first, and many of the wounded are but slightly hurt. The recapitulation is as follows:

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Headquarters of the Army of U. S. America,
CONTRERAS, AUGUST 21, 1847.

To His Excellency the Mexican General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico.

SIR—Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent. It is time that the difference between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a commissioner on the part of the United States, clothed with full powers to that end, is with this army. To enable the two Republics to enter on negotiation, I am willing to agree, on reasonable terms, a short armistice.

I shall wait with patience until to-morrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall in the meantime continue my outpost positions outside of the capital as I now occupy them, for the shelter and comfort of this army.

I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this letter a reply was returned by the Mexican Secretary of War, of which the following is a happy version:

Ministry of War and Marine,
MEXICO, AUGUST 21, 1847.

To His Excellency, Brevet Major General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. of America.

SIR—The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, is instructed by His Excellency the President, Commander-in-Chief, to reply to your communication, in which you propose to enter into negotiations, with a view to avoid the further shedding of blood between the two great Republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the proposition which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of His Excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the headquarters of the American Army.

It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the two republics of the American continent, and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the relations of the two people identified by their relations and their interests. The proposition of an armistice to terminate this scandal has been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, as it will enable the government of the nation, to consider the proposition of the vice President of the United States may make for the honorable termination of the war.

Accordingly, the President, Commander-in-chief, directs me to say to your Excellency that he accepts the proposition to enter into an armistice, and that the Republic has appointed Generals Don Ignacio Mora y Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be present at the time and place which may be designated.

His Excellency also instructed me to communicate his satisfaction that the army of the United States should continue quietness and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MANUEL DE LA PEÑA Y PEÑA.

During the year ending 1st August, 1847, the number of steerage passengers arrived at the port of New York was 152,000, an increase of 50,000 over the number was 91,280.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britania arrived at Boston on Monday morning, at about 5 o'clock.—She left Liverpool on the 4th, with dates from that city with that day. She brings 110 passengers, among whom is General Armstrong, the U. S. Consul at Liverpool.

The steamer Great Britain was successfully floated off on the night of the 27th ultimo, and moored in deep water.

The British Islands have, within the last week or ten days, been visited by a succession of disastrous hurricanes, which have caused incalculable damage to the shipping.

The Cotton trade has experienced another decline in prices, since the falling of the last packet. A fearful pressure has been felt in the money market, deeply affecting, if not entirely paralyzing every branch of industry. A number of heavy failures have already occurred, in the liabilities of the declaiming houses exceeding two millions sterling.

The bills of Prime, Ward & Co., of N. York have been honored in England, and it is thought the firm will be able to resume payments.

The most interesting intelligence by the Britania is that which relates to events in Italy, where the liberal policy of the new Pope had occasioned considerable ferment. His measures of political reform have rendered him very popular with the masses, but have received the open and bitter hostility of the Austrian Government, which has manifested a determination to interfere by the agencies of its armies, in case disorder falls. The troops of Tuscany have been invested by the Austrian troops, and a declaration of war on the part of the Pope seems unavoidable. In the meantime, Pius IX. is proceeding steadily in his measures of reform, and preparing for the worst, by organizing Papal troops in lieu of troops. It is said he will lead his armies in person, in case of hostilities breaking out.

It is said that the Pope will be recognized by England and the leading Italian States, whilst Austria is supported Parma, Lucca, and Modena, possibly secretly by France.

The difficulties in Spain still continue. Gen. Narvaez had been called on by the Queen to organize a cabinet, in opposition to the wishes of her mother and the French Government. The Queen has applied to the Pope for a divorce from her husband.

BULWER, the novelist, has been defeated for Parliament.

WARREN, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," was also defeated for a seat in Parliament.

From the Union Star of Sept. 15.

GEN. IRVIN AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.—A happy incident occurred at our meeting yesterday, while Gen. IRVIN was speaking.—He said,

"I have been charged by the opposition and their presses, with having voted for the Bankrupt Law. I never denied it, and never intend to deny it. I voted for it. That law was up in the Senate before the election of 1840, and was passed in that body, but not acted on for want of time.—The most of the Whig Senators, and some of the Democrats voted for it. Among them Mr. Robert J. Walker. In the session of 1841, it was brought up in the Senate again and passed, nearly all the Whig Senators voting for it, and many Democrats come to the rescue; and unless I mistake, some of them had voted for it in the Senate, and, among them, Mr. Walker. At the extra session of 1841, it was brought up in the Senate again and passed, nearly all the Whig Senators voting for it, and again the Democrats came to the rescue; and unless I mistake, some of them had voted for it in the Senate, and, among them, Mr. Walker. At the extra session of 1841, it was brought up in the House, passed by three votes, and if it would never have been brought to the House, because unless three Democrats, Mr. Walker and three others, had voted for it, it would have been killed there, and I never would have voted for it. But it was an infamous act for Jesse Irvin, a young and inexperienced member of Congress, to vote for it, and to attempt to excuse it for the great Sir Robert J. Walker, one of the very pillars of Democracy! And what is the reason why the Democrats protected Mr. Polk, in selecting a man for one of the most responsible stations in his Cabinet, who has been guilty of such infamous and infamous conduct? Do they not by this very course make Mr. Polk a party to this conduct, and a sharer in this infamy and disgrace?"

The Hon. John Snyder here interposed, and said he hoped that Gen. Irvin would have the candor to acknowledge that Mr. Walker voted for the bill under instructions from the Legislature of Mississippi. Gen. Irvin replied:

"This may be so. I do not know that it is the fact. I know Mr. Walker made speeches in the Senate in favor of the measure, in which, I believe, he says he voted for it under instructions, and he cited them to speak as well as vote in favor of the bill. But don't the gentleman see, that if this is true, it makes it so much stronger for me; *I had not only the personal example of the great Sir Robert J. Walker, but that also of the Democratic Legislature of Mississippi to back me.*"

This turn of the subject fell like a thunderbolt upon poor John, and put him completely *hors de combat*. He looked, among things, but was completely confounded, and John found, but when it was too late, what he had wakened up the *wrong passenger.*" And John, like Polk's friend, Santa Anna, at Buena Vista, or Cerro Gordo, beat a hasty retreat, amid the shouts of the multitude.

Lord Erskine, when a barrister, once observed to a jury, as his opponent's clerk entered the Court with a large armful of books and papers, "Gentlemen, whenever you see so much law necessary in support of a cause be sure it is a very bad one." Thus, whenever we glance over the verbose letters in the Washington *Union*, on the labored vindication of its editorials or officials and official measures, we apply the anecdote, and say this great expenditure of logic and rhetoric betokens the bolstering of a very bad cause.

[New Orleans Bulletin.

RIOT IN BUTLER COUNTY.—The Pittsburg Despatch, of Friday last, says:

"We have been informed that an Ex-Sheriff of Indiana county, and three or four slaveholders of Virginia, went into Butler county on Friday, Butler county, on Saturday last, for the purpose of hunting up some runaway slaves. On the farm of Samuel Marshal, Esq., there were three or four manumitted slaves at work, whom these men tried to steal off. One person was shot, but whether dangerously or not we are not informed.

FANNY ELSSLER.—It is said in a letter from London, that Fanny Elssler has lost 600,000 francs by the failure of a banker at Venice.

The Cork Examiner mentions the failure of six houses in the corn trade at Limerick, whose united liabilities amount to £300,000.

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 HOLLINGER, late of Latimore township, deceased, will expose to public Sale, on

Saturday the 2d 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 Griest, and George Harman, and containing

165 ACRES,

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

ONE-AND-A-HALF STORY Log House,

a double Log Barn, with two Threshing Floors attached, together with the usual necessary outbuildings; there are two thriving Orchards on the premises; also two wells of good water, one convenient to the House, the other to the Barn. A large proportion of the land is covered with

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 by

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

By the Court—WM. S. HAMILTON, *Clerk.*
Aug. 20, 1847.—td

PUBLIC SALE

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Tannery of Joseph Bronner, in Fountaindale, Adams county, on

Tuesday, the 16th day of November,

Six Horses, Horse Gears, three WAGONS,

one of them a broad wheel Road Wagon, the other Bark Wagons. Also, two pairs of Ladders. The horses are excellent team mules. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M., when the terms will be made known by

BAUGHER & CO.

Sept. 17, 1847.—tf

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES, NEAR YORK SPRINGS, ADAMS COUNTY.

THE subscriber has from twenty-five to thirty thousand trees in his nursery, READY GROWN for this fall and next spring's planting, comprising a large assortment of all the finer fruits; also various kinds of shade and ornamental trees, which he will sell either at retail or by the thousand. Persons wishing to procure trees for planting, comprising a large amount of Apple and Peach, together with a general assortment of all the finer fruits; also various kinds of shade and ornamental trees, which he will sell either at retail or by the thousand. Persons wishing to procure trees for planting, can be accommodated any time after the 25th of October next.

WM. WRIGHT.

August 27, 1847.—2m

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A DAILY LINE BETWEEN GETTYSBURG & BALTIMORE.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of announcing that they have completed their arrangements for running a

NEW DAILY LINE

between Gettysburg, Littlestown, Hanover, Westminster and Reisterstown. An entirely new line of superior

TROY COACHES

will be used, and every exertion will be made to render the accommodation to the public as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

☞ Leave Gettysburg every morning at 7 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. TATE & CO.

September 17, 1847.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE PILES.

Dr. Cullen's

INDIAN Vegetable Pills Remedy, is domestic, and is a preparation which has been used with the usual necessary outbuildings; there are two thriving Orchards on the premises; also two wells of good water, one convenient to the House, the other to the Barn. A large proportion of the land is covered with

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Sept. 17, 1847.—tf

Jewelry, Watch-Guards, WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c. can always be find at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER.

HOUSE SPOUTING

WILL be made and put up by the subscriber, who will attend promptly to all orders, and upon as reasonable terms as can be procured at any establishment in the county.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 13, 1847.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO!

IS daily expected, and as soon as received will be made known through the platform of the people. It is the time the public curiosity in this neighborhood can be occupied in examining the extraordinary display of

Ready-made Clothing,

for fall and winter use, just received, and for sale at astonishingly cheap rates, at

SAMPSON'S VARIETY STORE,

in Gettysburg, immediately opposite the Bank. The stock has been purchased with a view to the season, and embraces every variety of Gentlemen's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmeret and Cloth Coats and CASSIMERE PANTS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimer, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain & Fancy VESTS; Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, together with every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line. Also a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Penknives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dissecting Materials, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c. Also, a few CLOCKS, which will be sold low, as I wish to clear off the lot. Also, some cheap home-made Carpets.

Cook-makers will find among my stock a lot of Tinware, Stoves, Curtain Frames and Knobs, Fly-nets, a small lot of Iron, several Buggies, several sets of Harness—all of which will be sold very cheap.

My goods having been purchased under favorable circumstances, and having determined to adopt the cash and one-price system in my business, I feel enabled to offer them at lower prices than they have ever hitherto been purchased in this place. I feel no hesitation in appealing to my goods, which I shall be pleased to show to purchasers at all times.

N. B. CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

Sept. 10, 1847.—tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

WATCHES, Jewelry & Silver Ware may be half wholesale and retail, guaranteed better for the price than at any other store in Philadelphia, a (late Nicholas Le Huray's) No. 72 North 2nd street, above Arch, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, all kinds, fine, medium and low qualities, among which are

Gold Levers, full Jewelled,	$40 to $100
Silver do. do.	25 to 50
Quartiers Imitation,	12 to 18
Silver Lever, full Jewelled,	25 to 30
Lepines,	12 to 18
Quartiers fine	18 to 25

JEWELRY, Diamonds, Gold Chains, Gold Pens with Gold & Silver Holders, Pencils, Breastpins, Ear and Finger Rings, Gold Bracelets, Clasps, Gold Beads, &c. with every other article of Jewelry of the richest and most fashionable patterns.

SILVER WARE, Plate, Forks, Spoons, Cups, &c., of standard Silver.

SILVER PLATED Cake Baskets, Cake Baskets, Vases, Card Cases and other Rich Fancy Goods in great variety.

Wholesale Buyers will save money by calling here before purchasing.

☞Keep this advertisement and call in No. 72. ☜You will be satisfied the goods are really cheaper and better than are offered by the run of the trade. Remember some pair of SHOW CASES, suitable for Jewelry or Fancy Store, apply as above.

Sept. 3, 1847.—1y

Feathers! Feathers!

From 12½ to 45 *Cents per Pound.*

CIGAR FOR CASH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FREDDERICK G. FRANKE, Hatter, Hat Presser and General Furnisher, No. 415 Market St. above 4th, North side, Philadelphia, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has a large assortment of Beds and Mattresses, Quilted Hair and Cotton, Ticks, Pillows, Bolsters and Looking Glasses, together with all other articles in the above line of business at the very lowest prices.

N. B. Goods warranted to give satisfaction.

Sept. 2, 1847.—3m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made by the undersigned, citizens of this county, to the next Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Company under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, of a style, of THE BUILDERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, capital Fifty Thousand Dollars, designed to be located in the Borough of Gettysburg, to be located in East-Berlin, Adams county, Pa.

David Mellinger, John Deloney,
William Wolf, J. H. Aulebaugh,
J. J. Kuhn, J. H. Aulebaugh,
Charles Spangler, Barnet Hildebrand,
George King, Isaac Trimmer,
George H. Binder, Abraham Trimmer,
John Diehl, David Hollinger.

June 29, 1847.—6m

Allegheny House,

80 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber has leased the above Washington Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally, that he will keep the above named HOTEL. The House is airy and comfortable, and has been extensively altered and improved, and no proprietor hopes by strict attention to business, and a proper care for the comfort of his guests, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The House is situated very convenient for the Travelling Public, being but two doors above the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Depot, and within two minutes walk of the Baltimore and Reading Rail Road. Stabling attached to the premises. Terms $1 per day.

E. P. HUGHES, Proprietor.

Sept. 3, 1847.—tf

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Gettysburg, March 13, 1847.

NEWS ITEMS.

GREETING OF GEN. SCOTT BY THE ARMY—*Their confidence in his Military Skill.*—The Washington Union of Monday, contains two letters from distinguished officers in General Scott's army, relative to the recent battles, from one of which we make the following extract:

"The greeting of General Scott by the troops after the action, on seeing the success of his plan, was most enthusiastic. It must have shaken the "Halls of the Montezumas." Their enthusiasm second to cheer the Mexican officers in their captivity. The army has implicit confidence in him, and apprehend nothing but victory when he leads. He does everything, and calculates the cost of every measure; and they know and feel that every life lost, or drop of blood, is needlessly expended. During the day, we took 2,700 prisoners, 8 generals, 27 pieces of artillery, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign. Their defence were completely turned, and their plans frustrated. We hold have entered Mexico that evening or the next morning, at our pleasure, so complete was the disorganization of their army, of 32,000 men. We learn that 27,000 men were opposed to us at all points on the battle field, but they acknowledge to killed and wounded 5,000.

"On the 21st, as the army was in motion towards the city, Gen. Scott was met by a proposition for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of taking care of the killed and wounded. This he refused; but in the evening agreed to an armistice to enable commissioners to meet Mr. Trist and to sue for peace. This armistice has been officially ratified. It is difficult to foresee the result, though I cannot say that I see that it is for Santa Anna's advantage to make peace. So far I can trust him."

The letter of another letter from Tacubaya, dated August 22d, we take the following closing extract:

"We took altogether 2,500 prisoners, 8 generals, 27 pieces of cannon, and ammunition enough for a whole campaign, and completely disorganized their army. Twenty-five miles of ditches, taking our position nearer the city, we were met by some propositions from Santa Anna, which, in the excitement of victory, I thought it advisable to enter into negotiations, and an armistice entered into for the purpose of allowing commissioners to meet Mr. Trist, the bearer of terms of treaty of peace. What the result will be I do not know. I have but little confidence in them. It is not probable we can take Santa Anna without peace, but whether he will be able to accomplish it I know not. We have been ordered to concentrate our reconnoissance was continued right and left with some hopes of storming the battery that afternoon, but it was put off for the morrow on, and it was given up. Very early in the next morning, I discovered from the top of the house in which we were quartered in San Augustin, a large body of the enemy, some 12,000 or 15,000 on our left about two miles distant. The General had ordered reconnoissances in that direction towards San Angel, where I proposed to join. The whole division forward under Pillow and Twiggs, right, about two miles off, in the direction of San Antonio. The General immediately sent me, with Captain Kearny's troop, to accompany the state of affairs. We galloped out and on approaching the place, I found that Worth had turned the place by a flank, and driven the enemy from it, and was in hot pursuit of them. I returned to the General as quickly as I had gone, and in a gallopped along I heard a brisk firing in front. When I reached him I found that he was fiercely engaged with the enemy in another strongly entrenched position—San Pablo. This action lasted more than two hours, and the firing was more general and more continuous than any I had heard yet. The enemy's grape and canister flew like hail, and the fire of our infantry was one continuous volley;—Captain Taylor's battery was obliged to retire—lose most sadly crippled—lost two officers, a great many men, and left the field with only two horses to a gun; the enemy, although behind strong entrenchments, with heavy guns, could not withstand the impetuosity and valor of our troops. The place was carried by assault, and the whole armament and a great number of prisoners were taken. In the mean time, Worth having turned the enemy, came up with him at another fortified place in advance of San Pablo, called Churubusco, and after an obstinate resistance, carried it, made many prisoners, and drove the enemy before him. The drubbed pursued and followed him to the gates of the city. Two officers are said to have been killed inside of the entrenchments of the gateway. The sight of the day; and I think you will agree with me that it was a tolerably active one—four distinct battles having been fought, and the enemy outnumbering us in each at least three or four times. They schoolgirls have had fairly the mastery of them in the field on that day; and yet we drove them on every occasion, and kept them in the whole campaign. Twenty-three hundred prisoners, among them 2 of their principal Generals, and about 40 pieces of cannon.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—We copy from the New Orleans Delta a list of killed and wounded officers and men in the various divisions and brigades of our army, in the late battles before the city of Mexico. The killed, we are gratified to find, are not as numerous as we supposed at first, and many of the wounded are but slightly hurt. The recapitulation is as follows:

Gen. Worth's Division,	37	286	10
Gen. Twiggs' do,	19	54	13
General Pillow's do,	4	66	2
Engineer Company,	1	2	1
Company K, artillery,	3	23	4
Gen. Pillow's Division,	12	135	4
Riflemen, Volunteers, & c.			
Howitzer Co.,	8	56	2
Palmetto Regiment,	12	154	
Gen. Quitman's Div.,	13	80	
	138	856	33

THE ARMISTICE.

To the proper elucidation of the spirit in which the recent armistice was entered into before General Scott and Santa Anna, we must go somewhat beyond the mere facts. The following was the letter addressed by General Scott to Santa Anna, on the morning of the 14th, the day after the battle of Contreras:

Headquarters of the Army of U. S. America,
CONTRERAS, AUGUST 21, 1847.

To His Excellency the Mexican General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico.

SIR—Too much blood has already been shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent. It is time that the difference between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a commissioner on the part of the United States, clothed with full powers to that end, is with this army. To enable the two Republics to enter on negotiation, I am willing to agree, on reasonable terms, a short armistice.

I shall wait with patience until to-morrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall in the meantime continue my outpost positions outside of the capital as I now occupy them, for the shelter and comfort of this army.

I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this letter a reply was returned by the Mexican Secretary of War, of which the following is a happy version:

Ministry of War and Marine,
MEXICO, AUGUST 21, 1847.

To His Excellency, Brevet Major General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. of America.

SIR—The undersigned, Minister of War and Marine of the Government of the United States of Mexico, is instructed by His Excellency the President, Commander-in-Chief, to reply to your communication, in which you propose to enter into negotiations, with a view to avoid the further shedding of blood between the two great Republics of this continent, for the purpose of hearing the proposition which may be made for this purpose by the commissioner of His Excellency the President of the United States of America, who is at the headquarters of the American Army.

It is certainly lamentable, that in consequence of the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the two republics of the American continent, and your Excellency with great propriety qualifies this war as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the relations of the two people identified by their relations and their interests. The proposition of an armistice to terminate this scandal has been received with pleasure by his Excellency the President, commander-in-chief, as it will enable the government of the nation, to consider the proposition of the vice President of the United States may make for the honorable termination of the war.

Accordingly, the President, Commander-in-chief, directs me to say to your Excellency that he accepts the proposition to enter into an armistice, and that the Republic has appointed Generals Don Ignacio Mora y Villamil and D. Benito Quijano, who will be present at the time and place which may be designated.

His Excellency also instructed me to communicate his satisfaction that the army of the United States should continue quietness and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be out of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MANUEL DE LA PEÑA Y PEÑA.

During the year ending 1st August, 1847, the number of steerage passengers arrived at the port of New York was 152,000, an increase of 50,000 over the number was 91,280.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britania arrived at Boston on Monday morning, at about 5 o'clock.—She left Liverpool on the 4th, with dates from that city with that day. She brings 110 passengers, among whom is General Armstrong, the U. S. Consul at Liverpool.

The steamer Great Britain was successfully floated off on the night of the 27th ultimo, and moored in deep water.

The British Islands have, within the last week or ten days, been visited by a succession of disastrous hurricanes, which have caused incalculable damage to the shipping.

The Cotton trade has experienced another decline in prices, since the falling of the last packet. A fearful pressure has been felt in the money market, deeply affecting, if not entirely paralyzing every branch of industry. A number of heavy failures have already occurred, the liabilities of the declaiming houses exceeding two millions sterling.

The bills of Prime, Ward & Co., of N. York have been honored in England, and it is thought the firm will be able to resume payments.

The most interesting intelligence by the Britania is that which relates to events in Italy, where the liberal policy of the new Pope had occasioned considerable ferment. His measures of political reform have rendered him very popular with the masses, but have received the open and bitter hostility of the Austrian Government, which has manifested a determination to interfere by the agencies of its armies, in case disorder falls. The troops of Tuscany have been invested by the Austrian troops, and a declaration of war on the part of the Pope seems unavoidable. In the meantime, Pius IX. is proceeding steadily in his measures of reform, and preparing for the worst, by organizing Papal troops in lieu of troops. It is said he will lead his armies in person, in case of hostilities breaking out.

It is said that the Pope will be recognized by England and the leading Italian States, whilst Austria is supported Parma, Lucca, and Modena, possibly secretly by France.

The difficulties in Spain still continue. Gen. Narvaez had been called on by the Queen to organize a cabinet, in opposition to the wishes of her mother and the French Government. The Queen has applied to the Pope for a divorce from her husband.

BULWER, the novelist, has been defeated for Parliament.

WARREN, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," was also defeated for a seat in Parliament.

From the Union Star of Sept. 15.

GEN. IRVIN AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.—A happy incident occurred at our meeting yesterday, while Gen. IRVIN was speaking.—He said,

"I have been charged by the opposition and their presses, with having voted for the Bankrupt Law. I never denied it, and never intend to deny it. I voted for it. That law was up in the Senate before the election of 1840, and was passed in that body, but not acted on for want of time.—The most of the Whig Senators, and some of the Democrats voted for it. Among them Mr. Robert J. Walker. In the session of 1841, it was brought up in the Senate again and passed, nearly all the Whig Senators voting for it, and many Democrats come to the rescue; and unless I mistake, some of them had voted for it in the Senate, and, among them, Mr. Walker. At the extra session of 1841, it was brought up in the House, passed by three votes, and if it would never have been brought to the House, because unless three Democrats, Mr. Walker and three others, had voted for it, it would have been killed there, and I never would have voted for it. But it was an infamous act for Jesse Irvin, a young and inexperienced member of Congress, to vote for it, and to attempt to excuse it for the great Sir Robert J. Walker, one of the very pillars of Democracy! And what is the reason why the Democrats protected Mr. Polk, in selecting a man for one of the most responsible stations in his Cabinet, who has been guilty of such infamous and infamous conduct? Do they not by this very course make Mr. Polk a party to this conduct, and a sharer in this infamy and disgrace?"

The Hon. John Snyder here interposed, and said he hoped that Gen. Irvin would have the candor to acknowledge that Mr. Wal