WAR INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

Intelligence from the Capital—General Scott in Consternation.

The steamship Alabamas, arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the 20th and Tampico on the 30th ult. The Picayune published an extra on the arrival of the Alabama. From which it appears that the following information was required by the editors of that paper, from a source entitled to great respect:

A letter from Vera Cruz states that after the American had carried the citadel, they turned the guns of that fortification on the city, whereupon the Mexican army retreated to Guadalupe. The position of every affairs addressed the Governor, directing him to arrange matters as well as he could, pending the received official information where the government was established. There is no confirmation of the report that Santa Anna had been wounded.

It was reported that Gen. Quitman was on his way down with detachies and 4,000 men.

Col. Wilson, governor of Vera Cruz, was seriously ill. General Patterson had to take the command of the forces in the City and State of Vera Cruz, or proceed to join General Scott, as should be thought proper on his arrival.

General Lane had been compelled to send back to Vera Cruz a large detachment of ammunition. He had arrived at the National Bridge without serious opposition though the guerillas made the greatest exertions on several occasions. A requisition for ten thousand rounds was complied with.

It was ascertained that yellow fever has made its appearance in Gen. Lane's command; that there was some scarcity of provisions, and that the guerillas had fortified Cerro Gordo.

A letter from Major Lally, dated Jalapa, 23d September, says that all was quiet there. The wound he received in the neck came near killing him, but he was then doing well.

Letters from Vera Cruz, dated on the 23th, state that a proclamation had been issued by Santa Anna announcing his resignation as President of the Republic, and that Manuel Peon y Peon had been installed in his place. The Picayune doubts the truth of the statement.

In the battles of the 8th and 13th September, the Americans lost twenty-seven officers killed and fortyfive wounded. No confirmation has been received in any quarter of the death of any of the American general officers. There was no later news direct from Gen. Scott's army.—Letters received by commercial houses in Tampico from their correspondents in the city of Mexico, confirm entirely the Hayne's former reports of the battles of Mill del Rey and Chapultepec Heights, of the 8th and 13th, which places were carried by Gen. Scott at the point of the bayonet.

A circular was published on the 14th, dated from Guadalupe, and addressed to the commandants of the guerrilla depositions. It is set forth that Santa Anna evacuated the capital that where masses might be pursued for the purpose of harassing the enemy. That a desperate resistance had been made for the space of six days, but that the enemy had finally succeeded in himself in positions and places from which his missiles could reach the peaceful thousands of the city. The Supreme Government, perceiving this, determined to change their abode, the location of which would be announced as soon of the situation should be perfectly secure. It appears that the American army charged at daybreak on the 13th ult. with all its force upon the Chapultepec Heights, and after a spirited defence of six hours. That the Americans immediately marched upon another strong position, but that the first affaire was checked by troops led by Santa Anna, who disputed the ground, inch by inch, till the Mexicans were compelled from the citadel, after nine hours hard fighting.

The capital being in this situation, Santa Anna, anxious to avoid bombardment, determined to evacuate it.

Verbal reports are that he retired to Guadalupe with ten thousand troops and twenty-five pieces of artillery. No mention is made of the reported bombardment of the 14th and 15th.

Major Capers, of the U. S. Army, a native of Alabama, informs us that the battle of "The Mill Del Rey" was fought on the 8th, and the Heights of Chapultepec on the 12th, and that Gen. Scott entered the city of Mexico on the 14th.

The heights of Chapultepec were carried at the point of the bayonet, and our troops, overpowered, was very numerous. Mexican sources at Vera Cruz report that 800 of our officers and 1,000 men were killed, and that the loss of the enemy in the battles; but at Tampico this was believed to be a gross exaggeration, as the Mexican forces retreated so speedily to bring about so unheard a result.

There had been no arrival at Vera Cruz from the interior, and the information above related, was received in private letters at Tampico.

At the battle of Chapultepec on the 16th Scott brought 40 pieces of cannon to bear on the heights, soon rendering them untenable.

On the afternoon of the 14th he sent 1,800 men into the city, who took possession of the citadel, after some serious opposition from the rabble, who attacked their rear in astonishing numbers.

On the 13th it is said that the women demanded muskets of Santa Anna, which he was unable to furnish.

The whole story with regard to the death of Gens. Worth, Smith, and Pillow, turns out to be unfounded. Gen. Worth had been appointed by Gen. Scott as Governor of the city of Mexico.

OPENING THE LINE OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VERA CRUZ AND GEN. SCOTT.—By a letter from the office of Major Lally, supporting the reoccupancy of Jalapa, have been long since anticipated by the War Department, and that as early as August 12, instructions were despatched by the Adjutant General to Col. Wilson, commanding at Vera Cruz, to organize and send forward, with all adequate, a competent force for the re-occupancy of that city. The instructions also suggested the holding of the National Bridge and Cerro Gordo.—The measures thus taken by the War Department to open the communication from that end of the line, will, we have no doubt, be successful. A letter has been received from Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, stating that he has occupied the National Bridge.)

Colonel Wilson reports that a sufficient force left Vera Cruz, September 6, to take Jalapa, Cerro Gordo, the National Bridge, and that other forces would soon follow to open the remainder of the line to Tampico. The taking and holding these points are the first steps necessary to keep open the communication with our army in Mexico.—*Washington Union.*

SCOTT'S DEMEANOR IN BATTLE.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta thus writes of Gen. Scott's demeanor:

Gen. Scott, at the head of our army, during the engagement, received a slight wound in the leg, and what is very remarkable, no person whatever except himself knew of it until after the battle was over. A great deal has been said and written in reference to the ability of Gen. Scott as a military chief, but those who have not seen him in command and under fire, cannot form any just conception of his ability. His cool composure, at every thing around him—his quick perception—his firm resolve and immediate execution—in fact, if they do not surpass, those of any of the great generals whose deeds have been made so conspicuous in history.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LINE.—The New Orleans Picayune is urgent in exemplifying the necessity of reinforcing Gen. Taylor's line. It says:—"The recent news from the Rio Grande, which we have laid before us to suppose the Mexican report that they had obtained an advantage over Gen. Taylor, on the 8th ult., at the Mill del Rey, has inspired them with new hopes. In the valley they see Gen. Taylor with but a handful of men in command, his line, extending from Buena Vista to Point Isabel. Leaving out of view the probable ability of Santa Anna to re-enter Mexico upon Buena Vista, the Mexicans of the valley and throughout the whole of the State of Tamaulipas have had time enough to re-organize themselves into Guerilla bands than the prospect of being able to harass the public and private property on the line. That the Mexicans will soon be up in numbers and fall down upon Gen. Taylor's encampment in the Rio Grande, we think there is good reason to expect."

NEWS FROM MEXICO.—According to the Vera Cruz correspondent of the Picayune there is but a moderate amount of news from Gen. Scott for some length of time. He says:—

"I suppose we will have to wait again until the English steamer arrives before we receive authentic news from Mexico, and it is even doubtful if he will bring anything that can be relied upon. Under these circumstances, as Gen. Scott, will no doubt be in Mexico at that time, and the communication with the interior by the regular courier during the armistice to bring letters for the Americans, will, of course, have been discontinued. Even if the route is opened by the Americans, it will be very unsafe, if not entirely impossible, for couriers to come through the country under protection of a strong escort, and these escorts will, of course, only be furnished to the bearers of important dispatches, which will be sent but seldom."

Like all the recent accounts, the next news will probably be from Mexican sources.

LATE NEWS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in regard to the war and its origin, says:

"Upon the whole, we think it may be assumed that had the character of the countries of New Mexico and California been understood two years ago as being a continuous desert for a thousand miles, east and west, and north and south, a way might have been discovered through which the peace would have been preserved between the two countries, or country between us and Mexico concealed, defined, and established. In other words, had the boundary line been so set that New Mexico and California would not pay for the powder, war would have been superseded by a less expensive agency of settlement."

Here is a clear admission that the war was commenced by Mr. Polk *for the conquest of territory.* This is no doubt, the real object. But we verily believe, if Mr. Polk and his party had not expected to make great political capital out of this aggressive war, it would not have been commenced unconstitutionally, as it was, nor commenced at all.—*Philadelphia Journal.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—*A Certain Whig Majority!*—The election of four Whig members of Congress, in Maryland, being a majority of two Whig members, settles the complexion of the next House of Representatives, beyond a doubt. According to the *New York Tribune* the elections in other states previous to that in Maryland showed a total of 110 Whigs—2 Independents (viz: Fisher and Rockwell, New York, of New Hampshire, and Lahm, of Ohio) 1 Native, (Levin of Pennsylvania,) 98 Locofocos and one vacancy in Ohio and Michigan, which will be filled by Locofocos—leaving Louisiana and Mississippi, which states will probably choose 2 Whigs and 8 Locofocos.

The Heads of Representatives is composed of 228 members, 115 of which is a majority. Previous to the Maryland election the Whigs had elected 110 certain, and the four elected in Maryland makes 114 Whigs, exactly one half of the whole number.

If either Tuck or Lahm votes with the Whigs we have a clear majority, even though the States of Louisiana and Mississippi should refuse us a single member, which is not probable. Besides Mr. Levin is pledged to the Administration, on nearly every question, and it is thought that the South Carolina delegation will vote with the Administration. Should some of the States yet to elect send two Whigs, the state of parties will stand

Whigs,	116
Locofocos,	108
Independents,	3
Natives,	1
	228

This table exhibits a clear majority of 4 over all others, and 8 over the Locofocos proper. If either of the Independents votes with us we shall be in a decided majority.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—*Loss of Life.*—A steamboat accident happened in the Ohio river near Cincinnati on Saturday last, caused by a collision. The steamer Sunbeam was sunk in twelve feet water, and about 40 German emigrants who were on board unfortunately found a watery grave. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

A steamboat exploded on Saturday last near Turkey Island, and almost immediately sunk to her hurricane deck, and totally lost. Seven persons attached to the company of returning Illinois volunteers and twenty horses were drowned by this disaster.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The protracted struggle in the New York Democratic Convention at Syracuse, between the two rival factions, the *Old Hunkers* and the *Barnburners*, has resulted in the triumph of the former by seven or eight votes, and the consequent nomination of their favorites for the office of Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, &c. What was the origin of these party names, or what their exact signification, we are unable to inform our readers; indeed it would require much study and an able instructor to master the party vocabulary of that faction-ridden State. We only learn from their newspaper discussions that Messrs. Flagg, John A. Dix, Sanford, and other peculiar friends of Ex-President Van Buren, belong to and are among the leaders of the defeated party; and that Messrs. Croswell, of the Albany Argus, Gov. Marcy, Benjamin Loco-foco, and other distinguished Democrats of the State, are the leaders or influential members of the other and successful party. The feud between them appears to be angry, and inveterate, and the New York Evening Post, which sides with the *Barnburning* wing, charges that the late Gov. Wright was defeated at the last election by the treachery of his friends in union with the Whigs. The Post states further that the recent severe struggle in the Convention was prolonged by adjourning the date for the office of Comptroller (Mr. Flagg) demanded by the mass of the *Democracy* of the Empire State.

FEMALE COURAGE.—It is seldom we see recorded a more signal failure in a case of a cool, premeditated outrage upon an unprotected female, as one described in the Goshen Democrat. It occurred in Whitley county, Indiana, on the 31st of September:

A colored man by the name of John Rosenberry, escaping from Mrs. Kinsely, living near Columbia, in this county, he was absent from home, and was not expected to return until the following day, came home last evening, and was shot down. His appearance being discovered, and his diabolical purposed readily inferred, the door was shut against the fiend, and the lone woman prepared to defend herself to the last extremity. She had loaded her rifle through the window, which was struck with an axe by Mrs. Kinsely. He then burst open the door, but Mrs. K. had taken down her husband's rifle, but in the alarm of the moment dropped it on the floor when it exploded. She then ran up stairs and as the negro attempted to clamber after her she struck him on the side of the head with an axe, so that he was obliged to leave for his own safety. A reward of fifty dollars was offered for the wretch, and we learn that he was found a few days afterwards, dead in worthy of the highest admiration, and should stimulate females under like circumstances, to a determined resistance. The only regret one feels, apart from the assaultist, is, that in the excitement of the moment, Mrs. Kinsely had not managed her husband's rifle to a little better advantage.

ACCOMMODATION.—A Baltimore paper says that a person was taken to the Washington College with a fracture of such a character as to leave no alternative but amputation of the thigh. A Board was accordingly appointed, and preparation made for the operation, and several professional gentlemen were present with their assistance to proceed therewith; but on an attempt to commence the work, the patient became alarmed, and declined it. He was assured that his life would be the price of his refusal, to which he replied that he would prefer losing his life than his leg—The case was becoming rather serious, and there seemed to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of proceeding. At last, it yielded, to, would inevitably bring about his speedy death, when Dr. Gibson remarked, somewhat sarcastically, "Boy, what is your name?" "Bob, sir," calling him by name, "you see I have invited several of my friends to the operation, and if you are determined to preserve your life, I must amputate." The poor fellow turned a little in his mind, and then exclaimed, "Well, Massa Gibson, sooner than the gentlemen shall be disappointed you may take off the leg." Thus courtesy predominated, humanity was satisfied, science entertained, and the obliging patient is doing well.

HORSE-RACING.—A great four mile race took place on the Union Course, Long Island, between the celebrated mare "Fashion" who has regained some laurels of her former fame, and the horse "Boston" some years ago, and a Southern mare called "Passenger," who ventured to disputed the mare in running for the honors with the Whigs. The Post states further that the recent severe struggle in the Convention was prolonged by adjourning the date for the office of Comptroller (Mr. Flagg) demanded by the mass of the *Democracy* of the Empire State.

A SECRET WORTH KEEPING.

In the wonder of the ignorantism men with small capital all around them are successful in business, and rapidly acquiring wealth, while they with enlarged means and opportunities are scarcely making a living. Examples multiply on all sides, we look around among those with whom we started in life, of the value of *brains.* In the push and enterprise which distinguish "Yankee land," the down with money is soon passed in the race by the industrious and energetic, with a will to do and a head to plan. Yet he money with equal abilities slumber, while men opened and active neighbor gradually make their fortunes, and when it is gone shake off their drowsiness, wonder at the decree of fate, and fall.

Shall we tell you, reader, a simple secret, which, next to industry and vigilance, has made more fortunes than the goddess of the stars? It is not enough that you have a well-chosen store and a well-selected assortment of goods; that you open early in the morning and remain in it until late at night; (these are good things, and indispensable;) the *few* who rise from your place of business may see and admire your perseverance, *but the public, the great public, will not know you.* Engaged in the whirl and excitement of a large city, of the doings of a single utmost upon the *Tree of Liberty* only its ripeness can be accredited organs of communication, *they the journals that reach the most eyes and affect the most minds.* Be not niggardly your money with an inquiry, but in the exercise of your reason. Extend the knowledge of your business through the journals which reach *the whole public.—The Newspapers* will enable you to accomplish this.—*North American.*

THE SLAVE MARKET OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—A most interesting group presented itself before us: two young female slaves both with most pleasing countenances, stood together closely embraced, the arm of one round the neck of the other; their attitude as well as the mutual likeness between them, pointing them out at once as sisters. By their side was an African female, in whose frowning countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feeling. He was armed with a large heavy stick, with which he drove them to and fro literally like a herd of animals. There or four Turks were discussing the question of the relative admiration, the price of one of the women; but the bargain had been struck just before we came in, and the whole group, at a stout, good looking man, was paying down the money. When this was completed, with an impressive movement of the hand, he motioned to his newly-purchased slave to follow him. It was the youngest and the most timid of the two sisters whom he had selected. Nothing could have been more painful than to watch the intense, the terrified anxiety, with which both had followed the progress of the sale; and now that it was concluded, and known that the moment of separation was arrived, at last the fate had been sealed, disengaged herself, and, turning round, placed her two hands on her sister's shoulders, with a fixed look, and gazed into her eyes. Not words, not tears, could have expressed one-half of the anguish of despair that was in that look, that long, heart-rending gaze. It were hard to say which face was most eloquent of misery; but the Turk was impatient, he clapped his hands together. This was a well-known signal. A slight tremor shook the frame of the young slave; her arms fell powerless at his command, and her sister to follow her master. The voiceless but agonized farewell was over. The young slave could just distinguish her slender figure threading its way through the crowd, to company with the other slaves belonging to the Turk. Her sister had hid herself behind her companions, and sobbed as if her heart had burst upon her folded arms.—*Sketches among the Turks.*

AN IRON MAN.—SINGULAR PETRIFACTION.—A Sandy Hook correspondent brought into Portsmouth, (Ohio,) from the Bloom Furnace, Scioto county, a part of an iron man, found in the *ore bed.*—The part we saw was the foot and part of the leg. Having been conveyed into iron by a gradual process, the minutest divisions, as between cones, &c. were not visible; but the general outline of the foot and leg were palpable. The protruding cones in the general outline of the toes, the heel, ankle, &c. were perfectly plain.—We were told that the head and arm were still more plain. There could not be the least doubt of its having been a man. Nor is there much doubt in our mind as to how it came into this condition. The body must originally have been petrified in time; but of this there can be no doubt, that a single incrustation, which will crumble off. What was the man is now iron. By some natural process, the iron has been drawn out of the lime. And here is a theme for geologists! How did this change take place? If it was by fire, it would seem to leave no room for doubt—this iron man would afford one of the most beautiful subjects for a geological lecture. The iron ore, in which it is found is called the calcareous formation. The process of its formation would be as follows:—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Mr. Luther P. Gould, of Fairfield, Conn., was killed by a shocking death on Tuesday last.—He was with others engaged in blasting rocks in the vicinity of Black Rock. A charge of about 10 lbs of powder had been deposited beneath a shelving stone, on which Mr. G. sat and was apprehension of his fate. By some unaccountable mistake the fire was communicated directly to the powder, and the whole explode before he had time to move from his place. His body was thrown over a tree 40 feet high, and exhibited quite the face of a moment or so, struck the ground, a blackened and shockingly mangled mass. The body was carried home, and he died and left a wife to mourn his awful death.

MESMERISM.—At a recent mesmeric lecture in Exeter, the lecturer having, as he fancied, mesmerized a table and a man's hand, and by some means held the two so effectually together that it all appeared as his single will whether they should ever again be parted, placed a shilling in temptation to the hand "in a fix," and exclaimed, "There now, my man, if you can take up that shilling you may have it." "Thank you," said the honest fellow, as he very coolly dropped the coin into his waistcoat pocket.

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NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—A concurrent thanksgiving throughout the U. States on the same day, voluntarily set apart for that purpose by the Executive of each State, would be a thing of beautiful propriety and no ordinary interest. Such a concurrence would be an event of first impression in our country, and the glorious abundance which for the past year has not only filled our land, but has overflowed and poured itself forth to supply the want and famine of the old world, furnishes not only a reason but an occasion for some such signal and a head to plan. Yet he money with equal abilities slumber, while men opened and active neighbor gradually make their fortunes, and when it is gone shake off their drowsiness, wonder at the decree of fate, and fall.

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To Country Merchants and Others

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
CONFECTIONER & FRUITERER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 438 Market street, above 12th South side, PHILADELPHIA.

HAS now on hand and is constantly receiving a large and well selected stock of every article in his business, comprising in part of Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Raisons, Grapes, and every other fruit in season. All of which are assortment of Bordeaux and Sofi-nelled Almonds; Filberts, Ground Nuts, Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c. His assortment of CANDIES are at lower prices than can be bought in the City. He invites an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he offers goods at a *small advance*, being anxious to do business for CASH.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and bring it with you.

Sept. 24, 1847.—3m

C. HARKNESS'
Clothing Establishment.

The most extensive Clothing Warehouse in the *United States.*

RE-OPENED FOR WINTER.

100,000 Garments on hand, and ready for disposal, at WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

☞ Opinions we would say, that having but one price, those who are not dealers, or do not understand the real value or fair price of goods, will find an opportunity of purchasing garments as low as professed judges. Jobbers and dealers in ready-made Clothing will replenish their stocks for the winter, and we guarantee the largest establishment in Philadelphia to select from. We invite personally to the packing of goods and see that a good assortment of sizes and well-made articles are in each group. Single suits forwarded as per orders

☞ Our goods are for sale only at the Clothing Hall, S. E. corner of Market and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. C. HARKNESS.

Sept. 24, 1847.—4m

HOVER'S
First Premium Writing Ink.

THIS Ink has for a long while become established as a *National article*, and the following testimonials from Washington City, prove its merits in this distinguished city.

Office of Revenue Commissioners, Washington City, Feb. 24 1843.

I state that I have used the Ink, during the last session of Congress, manufactured by Joseph E. Hover, Esq. of Philadelphia, and I have found it to be an article of most *excellent quality.*

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Patent Office, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1843.

SIR—Your Black Writing Ink has been used in this Office since October last, and is *entirely approved.*

Yours, respectfully,
J. W. HAND, *Chief Clerk.*
Mr. JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Philadelphia.*

Hover's Adamantine Cement.

The following from Bickmell's Reporter will back the above value:

"Mr. Hover manufactures "*Adamantine Cement*" for joining broken glass, &c.; we have tried the article and found it to be excellent."

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

JOSEPH E. HOVER.

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

August 13, 1847.

Feathers! Feathers!
From 12½ cts. to 37½ cts. per Pound.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FREDERICK G. FRASER, Upholsterer and Feather Manufacturer, No. 415 Market St. above 11th North side, opposite Girard Row, Philadelphia, where he has on hand a full stock of the assortment of Beds and Mattresses, Curled Hair and Feathers, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads and Upholstery Goods, which he will sell either retailed in the above line of business at the very lowest Cash prices.

☞ B. Goods warranted to give satisfaction.

Sept. 2, 1847.—3m

Allegheny House,
280 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber informs the friends of the Washington Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.) takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he has opened the above named HOTEL. The House is airy and comfortable, and has been extensively altered and improved, and the 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 only a few doors above the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Depot, and within two minutes walk of the Baltimore and Reading Railroad. Sabling attached to the premises. Terms $1 per day.

E. P. HUGHES, Proprietor.

Sept. 3, 1847.—tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
A DAILY LINE
BETWEEN
GETTYSBURG & BALTIMORE.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have completed their arrangements for running a

NEW DAILY LINE

between Gettysburg and Baltimore, via Littlestown, Westminster and Reisterstown. An entirely new line of superior COACHES and elegantly built HACKS have been put on the route, which, together with trusty and accommodating drivers, they feel assured must give entire satisfaction to the Travelling Public.

☞ The line will run through daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving regularly at 7 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. TATE & CO.

September 17, 1847.

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

ONLY $1.50 FOR THE BEST COLORED DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES!

TURROT & THOMPSON

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they have taken rooms, for a few weeks, at Kurtz's Hotel, (third story) where, with the best apparatus extant, and materials of the finest quality, they are fully prepared to execute

Daguerreotype Likenesses,

of all sizes, in a style not to be surpassed by any other artists in the country.

☞ Lockets of children, at young as two years, taken in exquisite style.

Family Groups, taken in splendid style and at moderate prices.

Miniatures of deceased persons can be copied.

Miniatures made, without regard to the state of the weather, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 5 P. M.

☞ Call and examine specimens.

Gettysburg, Sept. 17, 1847.

VERY IMPORTANT
NEWS FROM MEXICO,

IS daily expected, and as soon as received will be laid before the public through the medium of the press. In the mean time the public curiosity in this neighborhood can be relieved in examining the extraordinary supply of

Ready-made Clothing,

for fall and winter use, just received, and at the very lowest possible cash prices.

☞ Samson'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 Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Satin, Silk, Cashmere, and Plain & Fancy VESTS; Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, 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, Pocket Books, Wallets, Fancy Boxes, Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c. Also, a few CLOAKS, which will be sold low, as I wish to close off the lot. Also, some cheap home-made Carpets.

Coach-makers will find among my stock a few Coach Laces, Carriage Fringes and Knobs, and a small lot of linsey—all of which will be sold very cheaply. I wish to close out the entire Dry Goods and second-hand Carriages; also Physic, and several sets of now Harnesses which can be had very low.

My goods having been purchased under favorable circumstances, and having determined to sell at very low prices, I invite persons in my dealings hereafter, I am enabled to offer them, at lower prices than they have been accustomed to purchase in this place. All ask is an examination of my goods, which I shall be pleased to show to purchasers at all times.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Sept. 10, 1847.—tf

NOTICE
TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of Adams County will receive sealed Proposals at their office in Gettysburg, until *Tuesday the 26th day of October next*, for building a

BRIDGE

across Little Conococoqua Creek, on the road leading from Adam's Mill towards Hunterstown, near Conococoqua Chapel.

☞ Specifications and draft can be seen at the Commissioners' office.

J. CUNNINGHAM,
GEORGE WILSON,
J. HEINTZELMAN,
Commissioners.

ATTEST—J. ARGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Sept. 24, 1847.—tf

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN GARLE, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Mountpleasant township, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said Estate to call and pay the same without delay, and those having claims against the same, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first sale will be held at the house of Hamilton township, and the latter in Mountpleasant township.

JACOB GARLICH,
DANIEL GROSCOST,
October 1, 1847.—6t. *Executors.*

To Farmers and Lime Burners.

NOTICE is hereby given that JACOB H. BOWER, of Juniata county, Pa., has recently invented and procured Letters Patent for an improvement in the manufacture of Lime Kilns, to which the attention of Farmers and Lime Burners is respectfully invited. The Patent is for improvements patented according to this patent, is yield one thousand bushels of Lime for about twenty dollars, and larger kilns can be built in the rate of six dollars per arch. Kilns can be made any size to suit the convenience of persons. The system has been well tested, and has proved to be vastly superior to any system ever tried, as kilns can be built for one-half the usual expense, attending their construction.

The subscriber is duly authorized to grant Rights of FARM RIGHTS, in Juniata, Adams, Franklin, Union and Bedford counties, and to furnish Letters Patent, Schedule, Drawing and Deed for the same. Any person wishing further information, or purchase a Farm right in some of the above counties, can do so by enclosing $5 in a letter, or by personal application to DAVID KEPNER.

WALPUT P. O. Juniata county, Pa.

Sept. 24, 1847.—6m

ICE CREAM,

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S Confectionary in Chambersburg street. *Families and Parties* will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

Gettysburg, July 23.—tf

Perfumery, Soap, &c.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by C. WEAVER.

THE STAR & BANNER.
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, Oct. 15, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

CITY AGENCY.—F. B. PALMER, Esq. at the corner of Chestnut & Third street, *Philadelphia*; Messrs. Dunn, Sutton & Co. 160 Nassau street, *New York*; and Smith and Van Horne, Baltimore street, *Baltimore*, and E. W. CLAX, Esq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Sansom streets, *Philadelphia*, are duly authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "STAR and BANNER" and collecting and receipting for the same.

OURSELVES.—For some weeks past our columns have necessarily been more than usually devoted to political matter, to the exclusion of that variety which some of our patrons would have preferred. The Election over, however, while we shall continue from time to time to urge the attention of our party zeal and unswerving devotion to the principles which it avows, we will be enabled to *give our readers* with the usual variety. Our correspondents have already furnished us seveeral sample, and during the coming winter our readers may rely upon being kept regularly informed of all matters of public interest, both here and abroad and to make the "*Star and Banner*" equal to the best of our competitors as an entertaining and instructive family paper.

As the long Winter nights are approaching, in which the farmer and the laboring man will have abundance of leisure to devote to reading, the present time is a peculiarly favorable one for entering for a good and substantial paper, through which they may regularly acquaint themselves with what is being done in the world. We have made it a point every an idle hour pleasantly and profitably.

To such we respectfully commend the "Star," and submit the agency of our friends in extending its circulation. We have no doubt of success in the subscription list, and should be pleased to see it filled up with the names of good and responsible subscribers.

THE ELECTION.—In another column will be found the official returns of the election in this county on Tuesday last. Although the vote polled was not so numerous as usual, yet the entire Whig ticket has been triumphantly sustained, and Adams county furnishes renewed evidence of her unflinching attachment to Whig principles. It is only necessary to bring to mind what our county could have given, nor what we had hoped she would give. Influences, however, which we cannot control, prevented the selection of a portion of the county ticket, and other local causes, in no wise connected with the great principles involved in the contest, operated to produce a limited turn out of our friends in some of the best districts in the county, which, together with the small vote in the township elections, will prevent our Whig majority in the Legislature from being as large as it should have been, which we think, we might safely have expected that the general impression in the Convention is that the Bishop's friends will acknowledge his nomination. It is rumored also that if such should be the case, and the Bishop be contested, that he will immediately after being placed in the position which he occupied before his trial, resign the functions forever.

☞ It was one of the laws of Lycurgus that no portions should be given to young ladies in marriage. When this great lawgiver was called upon to justify this enactment, he observed that "the choice of a wife *must* only should be considered, and that the law was made to prevent young women from being chosen for their riches or neglected for their beauty."

The damage along the Susquehanna has been very considerable. The Canal is stopped at Duncan's Island, above Harrisburg, is entirely swept away, as much so as after the flood of '46. All forty vote for Magnity? Yes, it is so bad that it will be impossible to repair it during the present season—while the Juniata drive on, it is thought, cannot be ordered navigable so two months. Two or three wooden bridges have been carried away, and several large breches made in the banks of the Canals. One at the hotels at Clark's Ferry, and one at Duncan's on Saturday. The Pennsylvania Canal, between Harrisburg and Columbia, is also seriously injured, and the Canal at Columbia is said to be but slightly injured. A colored boy was drowned at Harrisburg on Sunday. The farmers along the banks of the river have suffered severely, many of them having their fences, crops and stacks swept away. The lumber merchants have not escapped; and at Columbia, lumber to the amount of 97,000 has been swept away. Reports from the country all make the most vigorous efforts to repair the Canal breeches as rapidly as possible. The Tuftsburg Journal of Monday says:—"The Allegheny continued rising last Friday morning, and the water reached an usual height. A vast quantity of rubbish, sheds, one or two houses and a bridge, were carried down the river. Some fears are felt for the safety of those who were in the bridge, which, if heard of a death by drowning a few