the weak, but rather his match; nor, when his rival champion by gasping and half-less under him, gave with chivalrous pride the sooner than utter the craven word "enough," would he have ever thought of proceeding to mutilate the victim by way of forcing him to confess himself conquered, and then, moreover, have helped himself to whatever he could find in the unmanned man's pockets. No: even in his darkest heart, there would be a manly joy, because there was courage: if he felt not at once sign his enemy with respect, he at least could admire the resistance at his vital parts:" and well for him, too, that he would not: for the very crowd of admirers, even, would have, in spite of his prowess, undoubtedly of every right sentiment and party politics, and would not have suffered in the bully what it now endures in the President.

So much for the morales and the compassionate ethics appropriate, for the sake of less miserable millions of indemnities, which he himself acknowledges Mexico could not raise the means of paying, to butcher or enslave a whole empire of Republicans! But this is not all: how stood the facts of our very right to ask for those indemnities, after having helped ourselves to Texas, for the liberty of peacefully annexing what it well knew, and we stood ready, under the Tyler administration, at any time to have given more than the amount of indemnity we now demand? Even in the moment of Annexation, the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, speaking as the organ of the Executive in the House, said, to quiet the last opposition, that he had the liberty of assuring the House that it was ascertained that the injured feelings of Mexico could be healed with money. Such was the intimation then held out; and there is every reason to believe that authorized but unofficial offers of at least the amount of the indemnities had been more than once made to Mexico for her rights over Texas.

Finally, here we have, in the mere confidence of impunity, we took it without a price: but, at least, by a last reserve of shame or of pity, upon the remonstrances of Texas, and unavowable showing of Mr. Buchanan that we were about to take much more than Texas, (which had never pretended to our thing beyond the Nueces,) Congress refused, and by its Resolution of August, was ordered the Executive to use force to friendly negotiation the proper boundary between Texas and Mexico.

And, now, our excuse for the peace-loving issues of this our President. His days stood assigned him. He knew that we had taken what we had, not from love of honey; he knew that if, in honor and faith, the indemnities were not cancelled by our acquire of Texas, at least this was an injury to Mexico had been committed. But he knew that, feeble as she was, she dared not accept war; and at our civil, peacefulness the most singular, not content though we had just ravished from her a province which she never had dared to the forlorness of a nation utterly unable to revenge such treatment further than by the opinion of mankind, and the sympathy of the Ambassador from our Court, he sanctions, Taylor forward, to seize, in addition, all that she had been willing, to save the petty and barren slip, the mere selvage of sand, the desert space between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo, which, in our right, had plainly meant to spare. For this wordless object, and under circumstances so vehemently invidious to Mexico, our mercy, has Mr. Polk illegally and unconstitutionally involved us in this civil war, every step involved in plainly according to the progress of his plans, to lead us further and further into the bowels of the land.

Yet, in the face of all this, President Polk can talk smoothly of his love of Peace, the "liberality" of the terms he has held out through Mr. Trist, and especially the generosity with which, wherever the sword goes to crimson the fields of Mexico, the olive-branch forthwith waves, as fast as its companion smiles!

To conquerors this I ever heard of, says Edmund Burke, "the wise and prudent to make a cruel, hard, and insolent use of their conquest." No! The man of the most declared pride generally dares to trust his own heart with this dreadful secret of unlimited power. But it will appear in its time. And no man ever dared to trust himself to other to the insolent mercy of a foreign enemy, but he, in the end, paid for it. Mexico, we know, is a weak empire; we know, we are the strong, and, we know, we are yet unshorned of every right sentiment and party politics, and would not have suffered in the bully what it now endures in the President.

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Can the President to little conceive how mere a mockery of peace and fraternity is this invasion of a country with millions of love, this sweeping off its provinces with a bosom made of olive-branches, so to speak, that Mexico has to be first by a double resentment by the imperious and degrading form of negotiation to which he would have her submit, if, as we expect it, then he is a stranger not only to all the natural and becoming passions of men defending their country, in honor and its independence, but to all the examples of history and all the suggestions of prudence. War has never been begun, except by conquerors the most arrogant and merciless. This rule of the Romans, "to spare the humble, and crush the proud," is never to negotiate after a defeat.

Can the President intend, that we are to treat in the form of a treaty, should it come? Dare he declare that the pretended "olive-branch" would not, if he be insultingly withheld? What, then, is the inevitable effect but to require that they whom we are invading, destroying, and dismembering, shall, at every calamity and bloody defeat, come forward to embrace terms necessarily made harder and more humiliating by our concomitant—the rout and dispersion of their armies—the capture of their forces and cities? Of negotiations such circumstances, the virtue of Brennus and the Gaule, the "Wo to the Conquered!" is the notorious and merciless law. The sword stands ever ready, in all such cases, to be cast in the scale of ransom; and none but a nation of cravens and fools ever begins itself to making terms at such a moment. On the contrary, every brave and every patriotic heart only announces up, at such an insult, a more unconquerable courage: and the resolution—Never to despair of the Republic" because the only thought which the citizen will consent to entertain.

Left almost at our mercy as she is, by Genius which and crush the extremity of public distress seems able to quiet her Government and her armies in the hands of those who appear equally sufficient for either peace or war, her despots and those where driven from the field or lying slaughered; her parts, her capital, and several of her large provinces in our hands; her treasury as empty as was our own at the beginning of our Revolutionary struggle—still, in the pritimacity of her refusals to treat. Mexico has shown some glaum, with Mr. Gallatin, the resolution, perhaps, rather to surrender; that Iberian obstinacy which the Moor could never quell, from the time of Pelayo, and which, in the Spanish Cortes, has shown, for a thousand years, a spirit of resistance to the Moor, from Iron time. Whether she has caught from her race, or whether the growing spirit of our Republic, a universal spirit of the always springs up in a country overrun, by insolent inquiries it, we should respect, high. Of 2,000 of Fort Polk, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Polk, in the middle. Such a spirit, once fairly aroused, we should find it to be great, if by prolonged and cruel warfare, such as President Polk, and with the, we may add, the Congress. Meantime, we say, without hesitation, that she has, in our instance at least, manifested a faithfulness of nationality which goes so far to redeem all the disgraces of her sons. We speak of her auxiliaries, with Gen. Scott, and glorious little army at the gates of her capital, to Mr. Trist's demand of the cession of New Mexico. That answer was in the following terms:

"That this proposition, under the recognized right of Mexico to dismember, should be made to her, and, that, in the pretension of the United States and the character of its negotiations, in Congress, and, which, it is well known, has been the loss of honor; and it is that which shuts the door to all possibility of making peace.

"Therefore this great benefit to the nation, the President is ready to treat, if the Rio Grande, Upper California, as far as the frontier of Oregon, on the terms which were stated in the instructions; but not even with the provinces that Congress should approve it, would the Government consent to cede more—especially not New Mexico, whose inhabitants have manifested their determination not of Western Republic with more or less than any other part of the Republic.

"These sentiments have, attached to their fate during some administrations, often without protection even to preserve them from the injurious attacks, have been the most lively patriotic of Mexicans, because, forgetting their personal complaints, they have preferred to suffering that their desire to be of the Mexican nation; and, in consequence, they have resisted with the vengeance of the invaders, have rebelled against them; and when their plans were discovered or discovered, they have continued, and, have been again conquered; and would any Government sell such Mexicans and deliver them to the mercy of the rest of the Republic prefer to them? Is such possible?

Here is a sentiment and here a conduct worthy of the most magnanimous Republic. They say plainly, «Slaughter us if you will, but we will never yield to the insolent: but not even to save a part of our country will we ever consent to sell or give up to our enemies our fellow-citizens and love Mexico." And it is these New Mexicans, thus faithful to their Government, and, at least, thus faithful to their fidelity, that President Polk intends to drop into our Union, whether they will or not, by way of making up for the loss of human indemnity, a corporeal capital, an animated scrip, out of which are to be made good the lost of certain of our citizens! A great sympathy with love of country must our President have, and, with such patriotic generosity, the right of a province, a good deal more populous than was Texas in 1837, to compel a Government of which it will be the Ambassador from our Court, he sanctions, Taylor forward, to seize, in addition, all that she had been willing, to save the petty and barren slip, the mere selvage of sand, the desert space between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo, which, in our right, had plainly meant to spare. For this wordless object, and under circumstances so vehemently invidious to Mexico, our mercy, has Mr. Polk illegally and unconstitutionally involved us in this civil war, every step involved in plainly according to the progress of his plans, to lead us further and further into the bowels of the land.

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THE STAR & BANNER.
GETTYSBURG.
Friday evening, Dec. 24, 1847.
CITY AGENCY.—V. B. Palmer, Esq. at the corner of Chestnut & Third street, Philadelphia, is the agent for this paper, and South-east corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, Baltimore, and E. W. Clark, Esq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock-sts. Philadelphia, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "Star" and collecting and receipting for the same.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS

Will be taken at this Office, if early application be made. The applicant must be possessed of correct habits, and from 14 to 17 years of age.

The Complaints of the Season to our patrons, our and all.

Jonn Crocker" will appear next week.

We are requested to state that the Examination of the School under charge of Mr. Wirsing now will take place this afternoon—the announcement having been, through oversight, neglected last week.

We are requested to announce that the Presbyterian Church in this place will be open for Divine service on Sabbath next, at the usual hours.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President's message has been long and eagerly looked for, reach of all our subscribers, and each one has no doubt given it that attention which the importance of the subject matter, and the responsible source from which it emanates, demands. Today we follow it up with a Review of so much of it as relate to the War and its origin, from the pen of the editor of the National Intelligencer, which we feel assured that no apology will be requisite for the space thus devoted to the subject. The War question must prove the great and overwhelming topic in the discussions and deliberations of the present session of Congress, and, may be, the controlling issue in the political arena for years to come. It is all important, then, that a correct judgment should at once be put in the possession of correct and just views of the matter in the commencement, that it may be the better prepared for intelligently the great issue on which they shall be called upon to pronounce.

The disingenuousness—nay to say unmistakeably—which characterizes the late message of President Polk, in his argument of the War question, must have forcibly struck even the most careless reader, at all acquainted with the facts and circumstances incident to the origin and progress of the war. In view of the President's repeated and reiterated assertions of a constant and ardent desire for peace—the disavowal of any intention to absorb or dismember the Mexican Republic by conquest—the repetition of the falsehood that hostilities were commenced by the act of Mexico, the artful misrepresentation of the action of Congress upon the bill recognizing the existence of hostilities—and other similar characteristics of the message, one can scarcely help thinking that Mr. Polk, in preparing his argument, must have had in view—not the Congress of the U. States, called together to deliberate upon, and adopt measures, and to be familiar with the facts in the history of the war—but a gathering of his own political friends in Tennessee, upon the score that he should be permitted to "demagogue" it with all the sets which every demagogue knows too well how to employ.

Be that as it may, we invite the attention of every reader, to the logical, and triumphant argument of the Intelligencer, on the first page of this paper, and hopeful for its candid and calm perusal. Although probably embodying but little more than what some of our readers may have already seen in other forms, it presents in a condensed and lucid form an array of facts and arguments so entirely conclusive, that we should not hesitate to say, with a belief, that any sworn jury of the country with the confident assurance of a verdict against the President. The concluding passages of the review, although severe—severe, probably, than any thing we have yet seen from the pen of the editor of the Intelligencer—are fully justified by the hypocritical pretensions and revolting character of the message, so vividly expressed by the Reviewer.

Letterey Whig read it as a triumphant vindication of the doctrine of his party on the War question. Let every one who reads it with a right understanding of the facts relating to the commencement of hostilities, examine it seriously and carefully.

GEN. TAYLOR ON THE WAR.—General Taylor, in response to a toast tendered during the festivities in New Orleans, alluding to his services in the field, declared that the joy and exultation of the people of the country, after the brave heat and excitement of battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain, and that war, after all, was a great calamity, and his the great est glory who can terminate it.

This is the sentiment of the entire nation, and we trust that the present Congress will have the wisdom and the patriotism to speedily terminate the brows of Taylor or Scott, Worth, Smith or Hamey—of terminating a war, the further prosecution of which can add nothing to the honor of our nation, or the reputation of its soldiers.

THE CONCERT on Wednesday night was, as we predicted it would be, a rich entertainment—richer beyond expectation. The "notes" by a friend, in another column, show us the necessity of specification. The parts were all well sustained, and well received by the audience. The enthusiastic applause and encore which greeted "Moonlight's Fairy Hour," "Bachelor's Hall," "Come with thy lute to the fountain," "Mrs. Jones," "Miller's Maid," and "Merry Pekodian," were richly deserved. The "Cuckoo (Yielding Reluctantly)" was handsomely performed, and, with the excellent Piano accompaniments during the evening, was much admired.

Upon the whole the performances were "creditable to all concerned," and hard to beat. For good music, pretty girls, and sensible dress, we know of no place in the country, more pleasant than Gettysburg against any town of its size in the Union!

YORK COUNTY.—The Whigs of York county have called a County Meeting on the 8th of January next to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention, and to appoint Conferees to confer with those from this county, on the selection of a delegate to the Whig National Convention.

THE UNION MAGAZINE of Literature and Art, for January, 1848, has been received. Although only entering on its second volume, the "Union" may challenge comparison with any of its rivals. The present No. is embellished with two splendid mezzotints, by Doney and Sad, a fine engraving by Osborne, a fashion plate, and some eight or ten wood-cuts. The contents correspond with the style of embellishment, being from the pens of the best of our magazine contributors. Mss. C. M. Kirkland, Editor—Leavitt, Post, Publisher—Union" may challenge comparison with any of

THE ANNIVERSARY IN VIRGINIA.—An organized effort is being made in Western Virginia for the purpose of extinguishing slavery in that portion of the old Dominion. The commencement of the movement was said to be shackbidders therefore, and thus it, then first, just reason to hope that their efforts will be attended with important results.

NEW YORK ABOLITIONISM.—The case of Gerrit Smith, one of the members of the New York Legislature—after a stormy debate which lasted until after midnight—have adopted an Address or Resolution, by a vote of 75 to 12, which is a strong demunciation of the extension of slavery. The vote was yeas 28, nays 17. Wonder whether Mr. Buchanan would not just as soon that Brinkerhoff's county Pro-Slavery letter had never been written!

"OH, BREATHE NOT HIS NAME!"—It is quite a remarkable circumstance that the name of Santa Anna does not once occur in the recent message of Mr. Polk. The Mexican Chief was mentioned with great distinction in the President's "dispatches" of last year, but Mr. Polk gives his old friend the cold shoulder since Scott and Taylor have whipped him out of all countenance.

TAKING TEA AND COFFEE.—During the late gubernatorial campaign, the locofocos falsified the records of Congress by stating that Gen. Cass was in the habit of taking tea and coffee at severe were the indignant denunciations which such a supposed outrage on the "necessaries of life" called forth. Gen. Cass is now a candidate for our citizens. The selections were appropriate, and in our opinion the best that have yet been presented to the public, with the exception of the Handy Association. But to particulars:

The duet "Moonlight's Fairy Hour" was sung in good taste by excellent voices, and received with deserved applause.

The song "Bachelor's Hall" was received with much applause, and the audience testified its appreciation of the performance by repeating the chorus.

A message was then received from the House announcing the proceedings of that body on the announcement of Mr. Dunlap's death. The "Cuckoo (Yielding Reluctantly)" was sung in good taste by excellent voices, and received with deserved applause.

The duet "Come with thy lute to the Fountain." was sung in good taste, and received with much applause.

Voices possesses a voice of singular sweetness, though not of much power.

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Important from Mexico.

Gen. Joseph elected President—A Peace Cabinet constituted—Arrest of Gen. Worth and Pillow—Santa Anna advancing on Queretaro, &c.

The schooner Portia, Capt. Wakeman, from Tampico, which left that place some time since, arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst. and the steamship Virginia, Capt. Parker, from Vera Cruz, left the 7th inst. The letter brings over eighty discharged and sick soldiers.

The news by these arrivals is very important; and first of all, the story about Santa Anna's being at the head of 18,000 men, and threatening and overawing Congress, and the despatch of General Worth to Queretaro to protect Congress, turns out to be without any foundation.

General Anaya was elected President of Mexico on the 14th inst. He has once before been President of Mexico. His present term of office extends only to the 8th of January next. He is known to be in favor of peace. In forming his cabinet he continued Mora y Villamil in the War Department, and made Pena y Pena, late President, the Secretary of State. The whole administration is in favor of an honorable peace, and one of its first acts was to appoint commissioners to go to the seat of war to open negotiations with Mr. Trist. The commissioners were Senor Couto, Minister of Hacienda, and Senor Lino Rincon, the first two having been in the former commission. Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked long before the arrival of the commissioners, and as Gen. Scott possessed no powers to treat with them, it is presumed they were referred to our government at Washington.

The new most important intelligence has the arrival of the prisoners, Generals Worth, Gen. Pillow, and Lieut. Col. Duncan, by Gen. Scott. The verbal report is that Worth and Pillow are accused of Gen. Scott, reflecting upon the commander-in-chief, have fallen into his possession, upon which he ordered their arrest.

There is no news as yet as to the dissolution of the Congress, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Pro-Slavery Members. It is be universally believed here that there is not a quorum left, and it is said that President Polk and Attorney General Mr. Clifford, and several other influential persons, are starting from Washington to repair to Queretaro and confer with him as to the best steps he should take in the present crisis.

Santa Anna has assumed the command of the army in Quiro. He says that he was deprived of the command by Peza y Pena, in order that the latter might find no obstacle in making peace with the Americans. He knows his determination to oppose the dismemberment of peace with the Americans forces occupying any portion of the Mexican territory.

The Area Brio states that General Patterson's division left Jalapa on the 25th ult. Before his departure he hung, on the 23d, two American prisoners, for having killed a Mexican boy 12 years old.

Senor Otero brought forward his project in the Mexican Congress for peace, providing the Executive of the power to alienate any part of the territory of the Republic, by a treaty of peace. The project was rejected by a large majority, which is deemed a favorable omen.

Lieut. Colonel Duncan in the Free American, we find that a train was to leave the city of Mexico on the 20th ult. for Vera Cruz. Mr. Trist will come down with that train.

The large train under the command of Gen. Huston left on the 20th ult. The number of men accompanying it is estimated at 8000. Gen Scott will soon have from 25,000 men.

The Area Iris of the 2d inst. says the Mexican Commissioners retired at once to Queretaro upon learning that Mr. Trist had no power to treat.

Many members of the Congress, displeased with the election of the new President, gave up their seats, and retired in disgust from the city of Queretaro.

However, there remained yet more than the fixed number, which is required to form a quorum.

The following is from the Free American of the 25th ult:

Gen.—A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Orizaba, which place he left on the 21st inst., politely furnished us with the following intelligence.

A pronunciamento having been made by the military in Queretaro in favor of Santa Anna, he engaged Congress, and pushed them in advance to accompany him from Tehuacan to that city; but as soon as they had arrived, Santa Anna asked for, they desertedthat General.

He then ordered the commander of the forces in the State of Vera Cruz, Gen. Marin, to send him an escort, which the latter reluctantly granted; but immediately on his arrival, he was compelled to resign his commission, and as Gen. Scott possessed no powers to treat with them, it is presumed they were referred to our government at Washington.

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We are requested to announce that the Presbyterian Church in this place will be open for Divine service on Sabbath next, at the usual hours.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President's message has been long and eagerly looked for, reach of all our subscribers, and each one has no doubt given it that attention which the importance of the subject matter, and the responsible source from which it emanates, demands. Today we follow it up with a Review of so much of it as relate to the War and its origin, from the pen of the editor of the National Intelligencer, which we feel assured that no apology will be requisite for the space thus devoted to the subject. The War question must prove the great and overwhelming topic in the discussions and deliberations of the present session of Congress, and, may be, the controlling issue in the political arena for years to come. It is all important, then, that a correct judgment should at once be put in the possession of correct and just views of the matter in the commencement, that it may be the better prepared for intelligently the great issue on which they shall be called upon to pronounce.

The disingenuousness—nay to say unmistakeably—which characterizes the late message of President Polk, in his argument of the War question, must have forcibly struck even the most careless reader, at all acquainted with the facts and circumstances incident to the origin and progress of the war. In view of the President's repeated and reiterated assertions of a constant and ardent desire for peace—the disavowal of any intention to absorb or dismember the Mexican Republic by conquest—the repetition of the falsehood that hostilities were commenced by the act of Mexico, the artful misrepresentation of the action of Congress upon the bill recognizing the existence of hostilities—and other similar characteristics of the message, one can scarcely help thinking that Mr. Polk, in preparing his argument, must have had in view—not the Congress of the U. States, called together to deliberate upon, and adopt measures, and to be familiar with the facts in the history of the war—but a gathering of his own political friends in Tennessee, upon the score that he should be permitted to "demagogue" it with all the sets which every demagogue knows too well how to employ.

Be that as it may, we invite the attention of every reader, to the logical, and triumphant argument of the Intelligencer, on the first page of this paper, and hopeful for its candid and calm perusal. Although probably embodying but little more than what some of our readers may have already seen in other forms, it presents in a condensed and lucid form an array of facts and arguments so entirely conclusive, that we should not hesitate to say, with a belief, any sworn jury of the country with the confident assurance of a verdict against the President. The concluding passages of the review, although severe—severe, probably, than any thing we have yet seen from the pen of the editor of the Intelligencer—are fully justified by the hypocritical pretensions and revolting character of the message, so vividly expressed by the Reviewer.

Letterey Whig read it as a triumphant vindication of the doctrine of his party on the War question. Let every one who reads it with a right understanding of the facts relating to the commencement of hostilities, examine it seriously and carefully.

GEN. TAYLOR ON THE WAR.—General Taylor, in response to a toast tendered during the festivities in New Orleans, alluding to his services in the field, declared that the joy and exultation of the people of the country, after the brave heat and excitement of battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain, and that war, after all, was a great calamity, and his the great est glory who can terminate it.

This is the sentiment of the entire nation, and we trust that the present Congress will have the wisdom and the patriotism to speedily terminate the brows of Taylor or Scott, Worth, Smith or Hamey—of terminating a war, the further prosecution of which can add nothing to the honor of our nation, or the reputation of its soldiers.

THE CONCERT on Wednesday night was, as we predicted it would be, a rich entertainment—richer beyond expectation. The "notes" by a friend, in another column, show us the necessity of specification. The parts were all well sustained, and well received by the audience. The enthusiastic applause and encore which greeted "Moonlight's Fairy Hour," "Bachelor's Hall," "Come with thy lute to the fountain," "Mrs. Jones," "Miller's Maid," and "Merry Pekodian," were richly deserved. The "Cuckoo (Yielding Reluctantly)" was handsomely performed, and, with the excellent Piano accompaniments during the evening, was much admired.

Upon the whole the performances were "creditable to all concerned," and hard to beat. For good music, pretty girls, and sensible dress, we know of no place in the country, more pleasant than Gettysburg against any town of its size in the Union!

YORK COUNTY.—The Whigs of York county have called a County Meeting on the 8th of January next to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention, and to appoint Conferees to confer with those from this county, on the selection of a delegate to the Whig National Convention.

THE UNION MAGAZINE of Literature and Art, for January, 1848, has been received. Although only entering on its second volume, the "Union" may challenge comparison with any of its rivals. The present No. is embellished with two splendid mezzotints, by Doney and Sad, a fine engraving by Osborne, a fashion plate, and some eight or ten wood-cuts. The contents correspond with the style of embellishment, being from the pens of the best of our magazine contributors. Mss. C. M. Kirkland, Editor—Leavitt, Post, Publisher—

EMANCIPATION IN VIRGINIA.—An organized effort is being made in Western Virginia for the purpose of extinguishing slavery in that portion of the old Dominion. The commencement of the movement are said to be shackbidders therefore, and thus it, then first, just reason to hope that their efforts will be attended with important results.

NEW YORK ABOLITIONISM.—The case of Gerrit Smith, one of the members of the New York Legislature—after a stormy debate which lasted until after midnight—have adopted an Address or Resolution, by a vote of 75 to 12, which is a strong demunciation of the extension of slavery. The vote was yeas 28, nays 17. Wonder whether Mr. Buchanan would not just as soon that Brinkerhoff's county Pro-Slavery letter had never been written!

"OH, BREATHE NOT HIS NAME!"—It is quite a remarkable circumstance that the name of Santa Anna does not once occur in the recent message of Mr. Polk. The Mexican Chief was mentioned with great distinction in the President's "dispatches" of last year, but Mr. Polk gives his old friend the cold shoulder since Scott and Taylor have whipped him out of all countenance.

TAKING TEA AND COFFEE.—During the late gubernatorial campaign, the locofocos falsified the records of Congress by stating that Gen. Cass was in the habit of taking tea and coffee at severe were the indignant denunciations which such a supposed outrage on the "necessaries of life" called forth. Gen. Cass is now a candidate for our citizens. The selections were appropriate, and in our opinion the best that have yet been presented to the public, with the exception of the Handy Association. But to particulars:

The duet "Moonlight's Fairy Hour" was sung in good taste by excellent voices, and received with deserved applause.

The song "Bachelor's Hall" was received with much applause, and the audience testified its appreciation of the performance by repeating the chorus.

A message was then received from the House announcing the proceedings of that body on the announcement of Mr. Dunlap's death. The "Cuckoo (Yielding Reluctantly)" was sung in good taste by excellent voices, and received with deserved applause.

The duet "Come with thy lute to the Fountain." was sung in good taste, and received with much applause.

Voices possesses a voice of singular sweetness, though not of much power.

"Mrs. Jones." was sung in good taste, and received with much applause.

"Miller's Maid," and "Merry Pekodian," were richly deserved. The "Cuckoo (Yielding Reluctantly)" was handsomely performed, and, with the excellent Piano accompaniments during the evening, was much admired.

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BALTIMORE MARKET.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN OF YESTERDAY.

BEEF CATTLE.—There were 550 head offered at the Scales on Monday, which sold at $4 00 a $5 75 per 100 lbs. net—an advance FOOD.—Sales of Live Hogs at $7 15 a $7 25 —at a slight decline.

FLOUR.—The flour market continued firm sales of Rifflers of Howard street flour at $7 50, generally asked $7, 25—more are asking higher. Receipts are very light. On Saturday, 1,000 barrels of Pratt's at $6, 50, and Rye Flour at $5 75.

GRAIN.—The receipts of grain continue fair good to prime red wheat sold this morning at $1, 30 a $1 37; ordinary to good do. $1 25 a $1 30. White Corn 57 a 58 cts; yellow 62 a 63. Oats 40 a 42. Rye 92. Clover-seed 5 25 a 5 50.

PROVISIONS.—No special change in provisions, pork at $19 a $21 and Prime at $16. Mess Beef $15; No. 1 $13; and prime $8. Bacon—hams, sides and shoulders at 5 a 7½, sides 6½ a 7½; Hams 10½ a 12½. Lard—kegs lard at 8, and tcs. 8 a 7½ cents.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 23d inst. by the Rev. B. Kohler, Mr. Moses Scanlonn, and Miss Elizabeth Sharrenberger, both of Hamiltonban.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas Sharrenberger, of Cumberland, and Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. Frederick Favorite, of Frederick county, Md.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. Peterlin, Oliver Bayshore, Esq. (graduate of Pa. College,) and Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. Tilman Hilley, Esq.—all of Frederick county.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. J. Bert, Mr. Abdiel F. Gyr, of Berwick township, and Miss Sarah Ann Zickenfoose, of Hunterstown, York county.

In Columbia, Pa. on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Bates, Mr. J. G. Hess, formerly of York, and Miss Mary E. Cox, of Columbia.

On the 14th inst. in Baltimore, by the Rev. C. J. Dalinger, Mr. John Dearnoff, and Miss Catharine, daughter of the late Jacob Bollinger.

On Wednesday last, by Rev. Prof. Baugher, Mr. Abraham Gilbert, and Miss Lucinda C. Sheppard.

DIED,

At Eaton, Preble co. Ohio, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Dorcas, aged 27 years, 3 mos. & 8 days, wife of this place, and daughter of Mr. William Wilson, formerly of Gettysburg.

On the 21st inst. in Gettysburg, Mr. Jacob, son of Andrew M'Master, of Hamiltonban township, aged 2 years and 6 months.

TAVERN LICENSE.

To the Honorable Wm. N. Irvine, President of the several Courts, and to his Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Adams.

THE petition of Henry Gitt respectfully shewetb that he is desirous to continue the Cross-Key House, now in Oxford township, Adams county, where he has been accustomed to keep a fair house for keeping a tavern and house of public entertainment, for the accomodation of strangers and travellers, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Henry Gitt.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Oxford township, do hereby certify we have petitioned, Henry Gitt, resides and wishes to continue a tavern, do certify, that the said tavern is necessary and convenient for the public entertain strangers and travellers; and that the aforesaid petitioner is a person of good reputed character, and that he is well known, and he is well provided with house, room and other necessaries for the accomodation of strangers and travellers.

Michael Bolly, George Herse,
J. C. Ellis,