your memory be extremely oblivious,) to be your own, and used by me only in connecting upon your behalf—in the moment of a vindictive paroxysm of exasperated vanity, you became an interlopper, and the same servile attempt at persecution of our freedom, led you to discard truth, and insultingly ask your readers to become the credulous dupes of your impostures. Certainly then no *honest* feeling was let loose upon your heart in this matter, or, it possibly may be, you dis'ought that,

"Since well instructed in the patriot school
To act is pertty—though a pretty fool.
Your scribbling tools make *remorse* may meet,
And raise a *flaunt* to the pillory—*cut!*"

Again: "*We* feel satisfied that the result of the impolitic and reprehensible course pursued by Vindex and his *colleagues*, will serve as a *warning*, &c., &c." You feel satisfied! Doubtless! I wonder at it, as anything seems to inspire you with a sense of what are satisfied, and that is nothing more nor less than that, under the same circumstances, we will ever act in the same way, be the result what it may; and thereby learn that you have achieved nothing by calling attention to our *reprehensibility*.

Lastly: "We now take our leave of Vindex and his colleagues, and shall not notice any of his future communications, lest by following him any further through his serpentine windings, we should render ourself *more ridiculous* than the *Knighted* La Manch by fighting a weather-cock." Alas! upon Tobias, the Knight of the Green Cock-Robin died! I see that, to the serene nonce ridiculous," &c., you prefixed and affected quotation marks. I will learn that the language is another's, not your own; but I boldly hazard the assertion that you cannot tell me what author you took it—indeed, that you took it from one author other than yourself. For, in the first place, there is a tone of vanity so profoundly ignorant of letters as to assert there existed a Knight of La Manch; and in the second place, allowing that you have erred in your orthography of the word La Manche, no author other than yourself would dare to be rendered himself ridiculous by fighting a weather-cock.—I take it, however, your allusion is to Don Quixote de la Mancha, and therein you err. For I have yet to learn he fought against a weather-cock, consequently, were vanity allowed, you could claim no self-ridiculous in that respect. But enough of this. I now take my leave of you, Sir, and, by the by, you may rest in peace, for your very sapirical attention and consideration the old Pallet of the Viper and Pilin, the moral of which, I begin to begin an attack upon his fellow men though whose spite, spleen, or malice, comes out of the question, in every instance, I shall avoid visited with the honest censure of all; and also may it be as well for you duly to suppress upon your mind, the

"Anger and pride are both unwise,
Except we can either bite or sting."

Now, Sir, we extend to you the right hand of good fellowship, and exclaim from the bottom of our "profundity," may your shadow never grow less!—Yours, &c.

Feb. 14, 1848.

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

From the New Orleans Picayune of Feb. 12.

The steamship New Orleans arrived this afternoon from Vera Cruz, having sailed the afternoon of the 8th instant. She brought over sixty officers of the army, whose name will be found below. Most of them are ordered on the recruiting service. The New Orleans had some thirty other civil passengers, and about one hundred and ninety discharged soldiers and quartermaster's men.

Mr. Trasenes arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 6th instant, bearing despatches from Gen. Scott for the Government at Washington. He was twenty-five days from the city of Mexico. He sailed on Monday, the 6th instant, on board the United States steamer Iris for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days to give the Iris time to get in ahead—she is scarcely seaworthy. The Pueblana, however, overtook the Iris and passed her before she reached the Balize. The despatches brought by Mr. Trasenes are of the utmost importance. The nature of the them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence we learn that the Mexicans have sent in terms of peace; that the preliminaries of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government; and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress would ratify the same in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority.

Our advices by the last mail go to the evening of the 2d instant from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us through so many channels and through authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact.

Orizaba was captured on the 26th ultimo. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The city Mexicans, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

Gen. Perry returned on the 8th instant to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlacotalpan and other towns south.

Two large mails left Vera Cruz on the 7th instant—one for Orizaba, under Col. Bankhead, consisting of over 1,600 men, and the other for the city of Mexico, under the command of Major Caldwell of the voltigeurs.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 24th ultimo against the guerrillas does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side.

On the 22d of January, a secret expedition left Pueblo for Tehuacan with the intention of surprising and capturing Santa Anna, who was understood to be at that place with about 150 followers. Santa Anna, however, somehow heard of their approach and made his escape at Tehuacan about day-break it was found that the bird had flown about two hours before. A portion of his best military wardrobe, a rich gold and diamond headed cane, his fiel glass, three trunks containing his Lady's finery, &c. were captured.

A WINDFALL.—The Hagerstown News states that Henry Hoffman, an old man who lately died in Baltimore, has left all his property, valued at $12,000, to a young lady, a school-mistress of that place, with whom the old gentleman visited Hagerstown a year ago, treated him with great kindness, while others, viewing him as beneath their notice, in consequence of his shabby appearance, treated him with great coldness. The lady not only gave him a warm welcome, but also introduced into her school as "Mademoiselle Speller," a week of which the deceased was the subject and could not spell anything."—*Balt. Clip.*

Adams County Temperance Convention.

St. James' Church, Getysburg,
February 22d, 1848.

The Adams County Temperance Convention assembled in St James Church, Gettysburg, on Tuesday, the 22d of February, inst., and was opened with prayer by Prof. Hay. The President of the Convention being absent, Dr. F. E. Vanderslooy was called to the Chair, and the credentials of the following delegations were read:

Gettysburg Total Abstinence Society.—Geo. Arnold, Prof. M. L. Stover, Thos. Warren, Prof. Hay, Prof. Reynolds, D. A. Buehler, Rev. Watson, Wm. W. Paxton, Rev. R. Keller, Solomon Powers, Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Rev. Cond. Baugher, D. M'Conaughy, Esq. Rev. Dr. Krauth, Col. S. S. M'Creary, Rev. T. Schmucker, Rev. Reynolds, Rev. Reed, Rev. Jacobs, Rev. Prof. Hay, Dr. F. E. Vanderslooy, and Rev. Dr. Schmucker.

Adams Division, No. 214, Sons of Temperance.—S. W. Stahle, P. Myers, J. John, Robert Shields, Robt. Armor, Solomon Tipton, sen., J. H. Skelly, Peter Rodgers, Philip J. Troxell, W. H. Buckingham, J. L. Hill, J. Hoge, John Culp, Geo E. Buehler, H. Aughinbaugh, R. Paxton, Sam'l Gilbert, E. Hanaway, J. Shields, Geo. M'Elroy, John Bell, Geo. Wm. Weddle, E. J. Dutteline, C. H. Buehler, H. Hughes, J. G. Bentz, J. A. Sheppard, Wm. Wright, Geo. Wm. Bringman, Henry J. Fahnestock, Adam M'Elroy, Jas. W. Wilson, Geo. W. Wright, Geo. Culp, John Forney, Clay Sweeney, C. Garlach, D. J. Buehler.

Temperance Society of Penn. College.—J. B. Pitts, A Essick, A. C. Wrekind, R A Fink, J. G. Butler, J. H. Heck, C. C. Maund, I. W. Fulton, J. M. Bickel, E. McPherson, I. P. Fleury, S. Yingling, V. I. Conrad.

Temperance Society of Gettysburg.—C. W. Hoffman, W. Boyer, Samuel Weaver, J. I. Tate, H. Halsley, Geo Myers, Jno Brown, Hugh Dwyer, D. J. Sell, Michael Colflesh, Henry Little, Daniel Lashell, David Culp, (of H.)

Mt. Pleasant U. T. A. Society.—Aaron Wagner, Jacob Lawrence, George Hagerman, John M Brinkerhoff, Wm Coshon, John Coshon, Jacob Lott, Jonathan Young.

Hunterstown T. A. Society.—A Taughinbaugh, Jacob Lawrence, Samuel McCreary, Robert Bell, Hugh F King.

Fairfield T. A. Society.—James Moore.

On motion, the President pro tem. appointed Prof. Stover, J. G. Baker and J. M. Brinkerhoff, a committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That all persons present, who may be connected with any Temperance organization, be invited to take a seat in the Convention and participate in its deliberations.

The committee for that purpose made the following report:

President—Rev. James C. Watson.

Vice Presidents—Dr. F. E. Vanderslooy, Samuel Durbrow, Esq., C. W. Hoffman, Dr. D. Hill and Hugh Denwiddie.

Secretaries—Prof. C. A. Hay and Edman W. Stahle.

Which report was adopted, and the officers named took their seats.

A committee of seven, on motion, were appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the Convention, viz: Rev. Dr. Krauth, Prof. E. V. Gerhart, Rev. Reed, Rev. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover, D. A. Buehler, and George Hagerman, Esq.

During the absence of the committee, on motion of Prof. Hay, delegates from the several societies represented, reported some facts in relation to their temperance operations during the year, which reports were ordered to be written out, and published, and are as follows: C. W. Hoffman made the following report of the state of the "Temperance Beneficial Society of Gettysburg" viz:

The Temperance Beneficial Society of Gettysburg was organized January, 1844, with about 30 members. Notwithstanding the grand aim of the Society, the Beneficial system has increased in a secondary degree, with the view of giving greater efficiency to the organization. The society has been favored with most cheering character, the good effects developing themselves in the reclamation of the drunkard and the elevation of the moral element of the temperate in habit, both old and young, in favor of the temperance reformation, and the extension of pecuniary relief to sick and disabled members and their families. The Society now numbers 83 members in good standing; 3 members were expelled during the past year for violations of the pledge, one of whom has been reinstated. During the year ending Jan. 15, 1848, the Society paid out to sick and disabled members $177 00; $14 50 to the widow of a deceased brother; $10 00 as a donation to the sufferers by the cholera, and $30 00 for incidental expenses—leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1019 02. Impressed with the conviction of the excellence of the Beneficial feature in our organization, we respectfully commend it to the attention of the friends of temperance throughout the country.

E. W. Stahle made the following report in relation to "Adams Division, No. 214, Sons of Temperance," viz:

This Division was instituted by warrant of dispensation from the Grand Division of the State of Pennsylvania, dated January 15, 1847, and organized February 1st, following. It now numbers 145 members; which number is weekly increased by new accessions. There have been but two cases of violation of pledge first time—none second, nor third—so that there have been no final expulsions for violation of pledge; though one has been expelled for misconduct, and another for non-payment of dues. The number of reclaimed drunkards in the Division is 37. The finances of the Division are in a sound healthy condition, being ample to guarantee to individual members the benefits of the Beneficial Feature, for which we are thankful.

We also take pleasure in being able to state that a Section of the Cadets of Temperance has recently been established in this place, called "Day-Spring Section, No. 66." It is composed of boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years; and already numbers over 30 members. Many good results, it is anticipated, will flow from this movement in training the youth of our community, in the paths of sobriety and moral rectitude.

John M. Brinkerhoff, from the "St. Pleasant Union Total Abstinence Society," made a brief verbal report of the state of that society.

J. K. Plitt, from the "Pennsylvania College Society," submitted the following report:

"The Temperance Society of Pennsylvania College," founded on the principles of Total Abstinence, was originally formed in the month of May, 1834; it continued in operation during a number of years, and succeeded in bringing almost all of the students then connected with the institution, under the influence of its pledge. For several reasons, however, it was permitted to lose its organization. In the spring of 1847 it was revived, and is now in a flourishing condition. Two regular meetings are held every week during the sessions of the College, and attended, and are rendered interesting and profitable by addresses from members of the College. The membership embraces Professors, Graduates and undergraduates, and the number of persons now appended to the pledge is eighty-eight.

James Moore, Esq., from the "Fairfield Total Abstinence Society," submitted a brief verbal report on the state of the cause within the line of its operation.

Jacob C. Trescher, from the "Hunterstown Total Abstinence Society," made the following report:

"The Hunterstown T. A. Society was organized Oct. 9, 1842—whole number of members 203.

On motion of Rev. B. Keller, it was

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the different Temperance Societies of the County be respectfully requested, in future, to furnish their delegate to this Convention with accurate statements of their operations during the year, with a view to their publication.

D. A. Buehler, from the committee on business, reported the resolutions of the late State Temperance Convention, with sundry amendments, as follows:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we feel encouraged, by past successes and the righteousness of our cause, to prosecute the Temperance work with renewed vigor.

Resolved, That all petitions hereafter upon the subject, and the decision of the Supreme Court on the voting law, serve to convince us that the evil against which we have enlisted demands the same kind of organization which has been pursued in regard to horse-racing, gambling, profanity, and other immoralities.

Resolved, That nothing short of total prohibition, under severe penalties, the traffic in liquors as a beverage, can even be an effectual remedy for the evils of Intemperance.

Resolved, That the movements of the great temperance army ought hereafter to be characterized by an unflinching determination to enforce the existing laws, to strengthen the Legislature, and not to cease petitioning until entire and absolute prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages shall be inscribed upon the statute books of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That if the legislature decide against the giving the people a prohibitory law, we ask as minimum, a large increase of the rates of tavern licenses: the prohibition of the sale of "rinsum, spirituous or other strong drinks," by any other persons than regularly licensed tavern keepers, and such a modification of existing laws regulating the sales as will give, in all cases of "conviction," one half the penalty to the person complaining the prosecution, together with such further modification of existing license laws as will require that the courts shall refuse licenses for license be sworn or affirmed to, and that no one individual be permitted to control more than one petition.

Resolved that this Convention do most earnestly recommend to all Temperance men the necessity of unceasing vigilance and action for preserving their hard earned rights.

Resolved, That one of the most effectual means of promoting the temperance reformation is for temperance men to give their aid and support to "Temperance Inns and Taverns and Temperance Stores, and their influence in recommending to all friends of the cause, to use their influence to get up and sustain such in every community, good Temperance Houses for the entertainment of travellers and others.

The resolutions were taken up and discussed for some time, when the Convention adjourned to 1½ o'clock.

1½ o'clock, P. M.

Convention resumed and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on business. After a full discussion of the several resolutions, they were adopted as the sense of the Convention.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Temperate habits are an essential requisite, in the Christian character, a strong recommendation in candidates for office.

Resolved, That this Convention enter its protest against the practice of "treating" by candidates for office, as unnecessary and fraught with evil, and as the Temperance cause, and recommend to the friends of Temperance to withhold their support from such as countenance the practice.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of Temperance in the several districts of the county, to adopt immediate measures for the formation of efficient organizations, and that the Executive Committee appointed by this Convention be charged with the duty of seeing that such organizations are effected.

Mr. V. L. Conrad offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That notwithstanding we believe that state legislation can, with prohibition and temperance, secure the traffic in intoxicating drink, yet it is our firm conviction, the evil can never be entirely removed until the national government shall assume prohibitory duties upon all imports of foreign liquors.

On motion of C. W. Hoffman, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to memorialize the Courts of Adams County on the subject of Temperance, to know, that over be has neither a natural nor an acquired authority to be placed under the iron sway of the "Dispotism" and we to the sensing's enjoined to "look out," as some of those dupes have been in the habit of doing, in times past.

The exercises of the evening were very much enlivened by a number of pieces of music, rendered by the well known "Haydn Association." Praise or commendation is not needed to establish their character. Their music is peculiarly well suited to the time, place and circumstances. It richness of tone, its delicacy of execution, and in power of effect, it may well compare with many older and more mature collocations.

PHRANE.

A CERTIFICATE from Mr. Ingerson of Lancaster, N. H., a highly respectable citizen of that place, and Jailer of the county.

I. George W. Ingerson, of Lancaster, hereby certify, that I have been troubled with a Cough and Pain in my side for years. Last November, when I began taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I had been quite to the grave, I had raised much blood and had not, except a very few nights, been able to rest in my bed. Almost as soon as I began to take it, I felt relieved. A few returns of the Asthma, which I have had in that time, were almost immediately removed by taking the Balsam. I rest well, and my health is, and has been for months, better than at any time previous for many years. I feel bound to recommend this medicine to all who are similarly afflicted. GEO. W. INGERSON.

Lancaster, N. H. April 28, 1846.

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, only agent for Gettysburg.

Feb. 23, 1848.—2t.

SARSAPARILLA.—This celebrated root, so famous as a medicine for the cure of diseases of the blood, rheumatism, &c., has of late acquired additional repute by an important discovery made by a gentleman traveling by the well known house of A. B. Sands & Co. of the city of New York, who have published a pamphlet on the subject, which is thoroughly extracting the virtues of the plant. The investors say of this medicine, in connection with the discovery they produce by it, that the whole discovery is the result of years devoted to chemical research in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medical value of the Sarsaparilla root, they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new process, the merits of which have been extensively altered and improved, and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to business and politeness to merit a share of his guests, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The House Furnishing Business, in connection with the Hotel, is being only two doors above the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Depot, and within two minutes walk of the Baltimore and Reading Depots. Stabling attached to the premises. Terms $1 per day.

E. P. HUGHES, Proprietor.

Sept. 9, 1847.—tf

Philadelphia Advertisements

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

WATCHES, Jewelry & Silver Ware may be had wholesale and retail, guaranteed better for the price than at any other store in Philadelphia, at (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
Lepines,	25 to 40
Quartier Insistum,	20
Silver Levers, full jewelled,	20 to 30
Lepines " "	12 to 15
Quartiers fine "	9 to 10

JEWELRY, Diamonds, Gold Chains, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Belt Pencils, Breastpins, Ear and Finger Rings, Bracelets, Cameos of Shell, Coral and Jaiva, with every other article of Jewelry of the richest and most fashionable patterns.

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

PLATED WARE, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pans, Vases, Card Cases and other Rich Plated Ware, of the latest styles.

Wholesale Buyers will save money by calling here before purchasing.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves and call at No. 72. You will be satisfied the goods are really cheaper and better than any other store in Philadelphia. Also, a large and handsome pair of SHOW CASES, suitable for Jewelry or Fancy Store, apply as above.

Sept. 3, 1847.—1y

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

Full Jewelled Gold Levers for $40, warranted by

JACOB LADOMUS

No. 248 Market street, Philadelphia, who

AS constantly on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, at the following low prices:

Full Jewelled Gold Levers,	$40 00
Silver " "	20 00
Gold Lepines, Full Jewelled,	20 00
Silver Lepines,	12 00
Silver Quartiers,	8 00
Gold Lever, Jewelled,	15 00
Gold Lever, Jewelled,	8 00

Gold Pens with Gold Silver Holders, Pencils, Breastpins, Ear and Finger Rings, Bracelets, Cameos of Shell, Coral and Jaiva, with every other article of Jewelry of the richest and most fashionable patterns.

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

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Sept. 3, 1847.—1y

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at the corner of Chestnut & Third street, *Philadelphia* 160 Nassau street *New York*, and South east corner of Baltimore and Calvert street, *Baltimore*, and E. W. Case, Esq. Hartford, Conn., N. E. Corner Third & Duck sts. and 440 N. Fourth st. Philadelphia and authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "Star" and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞ FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

DEATH OF Mr. ADAMS!

"From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

Sudden Illness of Mr. Adams.

A mournful and agitating event occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday, which, as the news of it spread through the city, engrossed all thoughts and filled all hearts with sympathy.

Just after the yeas and nays were taken on a question, and the Speaker had risen to put another question, Mr. ADAMS, who had risen and was on the left of the chair, "Mr. ADAMS is dying!" Twinging our eyes to the spot, we beheld the venerable man in the act of falling over the left side of his chair, with his right arm extended, grasping his desk for support. He would little dreamed that the blow had he not been caught in the arms of his fellow-citizens, would have prostrated him upon the floor. He was borne to the Speaker's room, and there, in the presence of a crowd of his friends, he lingered for a few minutes, and then breathed his last. The expression of his countenance was opened in the House: members from all quarters rushing from their seats and gathering round the falling statesman, who was immediately lifted from the floor in front of the Clerk's table. The Speaker instantly suggested that some gentleman move an adjournment, which being promptly done, the House adjourned, in a death like tranquility, and Mr. Adams, in a state of perfect helplessness, though not of entire intellectuality, was gently laid upon a sofa, to which he was then borne, and there he lay, with his head pillowed on the lap of a friend, while the House was adjourning, and the members of both Houses and strangers who were fast crowding round were with single exceptions, moved to tears, and exhibited in its immediate vicinity; but a medical gentleman, a member of the House, (who was prompt, active, and self-possessed,) ordered that he should be removed to the door of the Rotunda opening on the east portico, where a fresh wind was blowing. This was done; and he was borne through the crowd, and down the south aisle, at the suggestion of Mr. WINTHROP, once more taken up and removed to the speaker's apartment, the door of which was then closed against all but professional gentlemen, several of whom arrived in succession as the news spread into the city. While lying in this apartment, Mr. ADAMS rally'd a moment, and on his side, and observed, in faltering accents, "This is the end of earth;" but quickly added, "I am content."—These were the last words he spoke, and he lay with the melancholy intelligence, and, soon after, Mrs. ADAMS and his nephew and niece arrived and aided their way to the appalling scene. Mr. ADAMS was quite pale, but his countenance was not greatly prostrated by the sight of her husband, now insensible, the pallor of death upon his countenance, and the expression of his face was that of a man in a peaceful sleep.

For the last twenty years of his life, his presence which fell with such a chill upon the heart.

In the Hall, meanwhile, a ghastly pause occurred in the usual hum of voices that filt it. Some members sat in mute suspense; others stood in groups, and made or answered inquiries as to the cause of the adjournment. At length the gavel rapped and announced the Speaker's room to get the latest intelligence of the sufferer's condition; while many, with countenances of deep gloom, passed out of the chamber, and, in the Rotunda, Members from the opposite House, and strangers, gathered in groups, and, in hushed tones, and with unfeigned sorrow, inquired and exchanged the mournful intelligence, that the sufferer was still living, and that the Speaker's room was still the place of his abode.

Mr. ADAMS, though for some months very feeble, was, when he left the House, in his usual health, and had not been a few minutes before delivered his vote, on a motion before the House, in an emphatic manner, and in his usual tone of voice.

The attack was believed, at first, to have been a fainting fit; but this idea soon gave place to the appalling conviction that it was a paralytic stroke, such as he had twice before suffered Mr. ADAMS, though in a milder degree.—Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. A. is now in his eighty-year in July last.

At eleven o'clock last night the venerable sufferer still lay in the Speaker's chamber, with little or no apparent objects, but apparently more comfortable, and his symptoms giving hope of his medical attendants that he might revive sufficiently by this morning to bear removal to his own residence.

The following is the last bulletin issued by the attending physicians, at twelve o'clock, that body likewise adjourned.

DEATH HAS TRIUMPHED!

"Public Intelligence" of Thursday morning.

The venerable Patriot and Statesman, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, expired at the Capitol last evening, about half past six o'clock, in his 81st year. He lingered in all appearance insensible and unconscious, from the period of the attack on Monday until an hour after sunset last evening, when he breathed a deep sigh, as if in a dream, and exclaimed "This is the end of earth—I am content." He was borne to the room of the Speaker, and there, in the presence of his friends, gradually sank into the sleep of death. He would little dreamed that the blow had he not been caught in the arms of his fellow-citizens, would have prostrated him upon the floor. He was borne to the room of the Speaker, and there, in the presence of a crowd of his friends, he lingered for a few minutes, and then breathed his last. The expression of his countenance was opened in the House: members from all quarters rushing from their seats and gathering round the falling statesman, who was immediately lifted from the floor in front of the Clerk's table. The Speaker instantly suggested that some gentleman move an adjournment, which being promptly done, the House adjourned, in a death like tranquility, and Mr. Adams, in a state of perfect helplessness, though not of entire intellectuality, was gently laid upon a sofa, to which he was then borne, and there he lay, with his head pillowed on the lap of a friend, while the House was adjourning, and the members of both Houses and strangers who were fast crowding round were with single exceptions, moved to tears, and exhibited in its immediate vicinity; but a medical gentleman, a member of the House, (who was prompt, active, and self-possessed,) ordered that he should be removed to the door of the Rotunda opening on the east portico, where a fresh wind was blowing. This was done; and he was borne through the crowd, and down the south aisle, at the suggestion of Mr. WINTHROP, once more taken up and removed to the speaker's apartment, the door of which was then closed against all but professional gentlemen, several of whom arrived in succession as the news spread into the city. While lying in this apartment, Mr. ADAMS rally'd a moment, and on his side, and observed, in faltering accents, "This is the end of earth;" but quickly added, "I am content."—These were the last words he spoke, and he lay with the melancholy intelligence, and, soon after, Mrs. ADAMS and his nephew and niece arrived and aided their way to the appalling scene. Mrs. ADAMS was quite pale, but her countenance was not greatly prostrated by the sight of her husband, now insensible, the pallor of death upon his countenance, and the expression of his face was that of a man in a peaceful sleep.

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Hoover's First Premium WRITING INK.

Silver Medal just awarded by the American Institute.

THE following testimony from distinguished Institutions speaks for itself:

Philadelphia, May 11, 1844.

Having tried, for some time, the Black Ink manufactured by Mr. Joseph F. Hoover, we have much pleasure in recommending the article, as being freely, and its exemption from coagulation. Its shade also we are well pleased with.

W. L. HORSTIE, Dean of the Faculty.
JOHN LUDLOW, Provost.
S. MILLER, Vice Provost.
HENRY REED, Sec'y of the Faculty.
ROSWELL PARKE, Prof. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
W. W. GERHARD, Lecturer.

We fully concur in the above.

S. G. MORTON, Dean of the Faculty of Pennsylvania Medical College.

A. D. BACHE, Principal.
H. M'MURTRIE, Prof. of Anatomy in Central High School.
F. FRALEY, Secretary of the American Fire Insurance Company.
J. D. GEORGE, Phil. Custom House.

Hoover's Adamantine Cement

is warranted to stand the test of time.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Manufactory, No. 87, North Third street, opposite Cherry, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH F. HOVER, Manufacturer.

☞For sale by Gettysburg Agent at the Book and Stationery store of S. H. Buehler.

Nov. 12, 1847.—3m.

BIBLES—Family, Pocket and School Bibles, Ornamental, Plain and Fancy Bindings also Lutheran, Presbyterian, German Reformed and Methodist Hymn Books Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

THE Latke ton Harmony and Musical Companion, by Wm. Walker, with all the Music Books for sale, for sale by KELLER KURTZ.

Whoever wants a First-rate TEME-PIECE

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 8 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

Allegheny House.

280 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The subscriber (late of the Washington Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.) takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he has taken 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 politeness to merit a share of public patronage. The House is in immediate vicinity to the Travelling Public, being only two doors above the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Depot, and within two minutes walk of the Baltimore and Reading Depots. Stabling attached to the premises. Terms $1 per day.

E. P. HUGHES, Proprietor.

Sept. 9, 1847.—tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all cases usually entrusted to the Dentist, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. He will also may see it to entrust their teethinto hands. C'Office, corner of Baltimore and Forrey's Alley, Gettysburg, July 23—tf.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH!

Dr. F. E. Vanderslooy,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he is prepared to perform every operation appertaining to his Profession, such as Stopping, Inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full set. An experience of more than twelve years in the Profession he trusts will enable him to operate to the entire satisfaction of those who may wish his services. All work will be warranted to give satisfaction, or money acquire at the store of Samuel Fahnestock.

Reference is respectfully made to the following Gentlemen:

Rev. Prof. Baugher, Dr. D. Gilliam,
Dr. D. Horner, Dr. J. Lefever,
Prof. H. Hay, Dr. J. Herbert,
Dr. C. N. Kerlenky, Prof. H. L. Baumgardner,
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1847.—1y

☞ SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE.

Great experiences and judgement are required to make a valuable, and at the same time, successful preparation.—This is possessed only by,

THE great majority of the numerous advertisers of the Patent Medicines of the present day, are those who have no idea of the propriety or injustice of their conduct, in thus imposing more than any other, which occasions the incredulous and other injurious effects, produced by quackery, and the consequent injury of people which prevails against them. Now there is one medicine which is an exception to all the pills made by Dr. Brandreth, and consequently, it is a matter of wonder, that the Sons of the origina compounding the Brandreth Pills, are continually publishing the contrary, while and the contrary is the result of experience and observation, which has twice before offered Mr. Adams, GALLATIN and CLAY.

"Thirty years have been at once passed that these Patriot Statesmen, then in the prime of life or beyond it, are spared to us still. Of the Sons of Brandreth, there are living still, but the Negotiators of Peace still live to enjoy the public gratitude to the Pills which have been the means of their service have entitled them, and to deserve it still more emphatically by renewed and more extensive exertions in behalf of Peace.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.—On Friday night last the Philomathean Society of Pa. College, Celebrated its Seventeenth Anniversary in Christ's Church, Origins were delivered by Messrs. Wm. Hamilton, of Ky., Geo. Ashmun, of Lebanon, Pa., A. W. Lelat, of Milton, Pa., and D. W. Bishop, of Edenton, N. C. A. Address was also delivered by Rev. Dr. Krauth, and the usual exercises of the occasion, which, we have been informed, will be found in another column.

On Tuesday evening the 22d inst., the Philomathean Society also celebrated its Seventeenth Anniversary, in the same place. The audience were entertained by interesting Orations from W. Mann, Esq., of Gettysburg, Pa., on "Mary Queen of Scots;" S. Graham Wells, of Shippensburg, Va., on "Abuse of the Imagination;" J. K. Mulkin, of Manchester, Md., "Tadeuz, the City of the Dead;" and J. P. Fleury, Gettysburg, Md., "Lost Chatham." The Orations were listened to with much attention, and judging from the applause at the close of the exercise, produced a very favorable impression.

The excellent music of the Gettys Lodge Band, under direction of Prof. Gruber, contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening.

THE COST OF THE WAR.—President Polk is running up a nice little bill of expenses on account of his Mexican War. Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in his report, estimates that the public debt of the ensuing year would reach one hundred and twelve millions of dollars. The existing debt may be estimated at a Wing—amounting to some thirty-three millions, which the chairman estimates for the present fiscal year, and a deficiency of thirty-nine millions for the ensuing year, at the termination of the war, and we have the interesting little sum of one hundred and twelve millions as one of the blessings of this "Executive war!"

☞ The Whig members of the New York Legislature have resolved to meet on the 11 for a National Convention, and Resolved, that the Whig party of that State "will expect that the candidate whom they shall be called upon to support, is the choice of the President, shall be a thorough and blameless Whig, of known and well tried principles, and opinions, a Statesman of known capacity and qualifications, of the highest civil employment, and who shall fully represent and maintain, in the eminent station to which he may be called, the distinctive principles and character of the Whig party of the United States.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A TREATY OF PEACE!

The conjectures and rumors of the last three or four weeks, to which our readers will have observed that we have always attached no importance whatever, have at length ripened into fruit. They have ripened into reality; the project of a TREATY OF PEACE, signed by Mr. TRIST as Commissioner on the part of the United States, and by three Commissioners on the part of Mexico, has been received by the Executive, and has been now for two days under consideration by that branch of the Government, viz: the Senate.

The substance of the Treaty is, as we understand it, as follows:

First. Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an Armistice between the Military Commanders of the two countries during such time as the Treaty shall be in progress.

Secondly. Mexico agrees, in consideration, &c., that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall hereafter be from the Sea up Bravo, in the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line which (with some digression) is to run west (or nearly west) to the Pacific Ocean, and strike a point south of the port of San Diego.

Thirdly. In consideration of this large cession of Territory the United States are to pay to Mexico Fifteen Millions of Dollars, ($15,000,000,) in instalments with the usual clauses of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico.

The Treaty is understood to contain many provisions of deeply interesting nature. A great number of Mexicans, who, as has been reported, for the mission to Mexico, have been appointed, by the United States to Mexico, have been appointed, by the President, as has been reported, for the mission to Mexico, have been appointed, by the President, such as it, will be admitted, by the President to be, the most suitable, for the occasion. What shall be said of the Treaty we shall not undertake to predict.

We can at least rejoice at this thing; that for the present there is a cessation of hostilities in Mexico. May it be perpetual!—*National Intelligencer of Tuesday.*

THE TREATY IN THE SENATE!

The Treaty of Peace received from Mexico is stated above, was transmitted to the U. S. Senate on Tuesday morning, and was read in that body early next into Executive session in order to consider it. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Treaty went to the Senate with the written approbation of the President, so that the hope may be indulged that we are near the close of the War.

THE PEACE OF 1815.—The N. York Tribune of Monday, in a long article, from which when reading made our memory revert to the time allluded to, and will do we remember how the glorious news was received, and how long it was before we could believe it, and how long it was before we could be convinced that the Colonies had been secured by the treaty; all questions of politics, all personal feuds, were forgotten. The Whig and Democrat, the Federalist after street flashed back to each other the general rapture in a sudden illumination, the Tory and Whig, and Federalist and Democrat of resort to congratulate each other, to make sure that