THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Oct. 23, 1846.

FROM MEXICO & THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers furnish some late and interesting edicies from Mexico, brought by the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 25th ultimo, and touched at the mouth of the Mississippi river on the 7th instant, on her way to Pensacola.

The *John Adams* brought as passengers Commander CARPENTER and a number of the crew lately belonging to the brig *Truxton*. All who became prisoners by the loss of this vessel have been at liberty on parole.

The New Orleans Times remarks that "SANTA ANNA has suddenly become the chief head and hope of the war party in Mexico, which indeed, to say the truth, embraces nearly the whole of the population. He is now, or was at the latest dates, in the city of Mexico, arranging the plan of an extensive campaign against the several American *corps d'armee*—organizing, recruiting, encouraging, exhorting the inhabitants not only of the capital, but the whole country, with a view to meet the danger that threatens Mexico with the whole of her defensive resources."

Having left his hacienda, he arrived on the 14th ultimo at Ayotla, a small town distant ten or twelve leagues from the city of Mexico. Here he received a communication from Gen. ALMONTE, the *ad interim* Secretary of War, proposing to him the supreme Executive power, or Dictatorship. This offer was made on the part of the provisional Government organized by Gen. SALAS, after the fall of Paredes; to which Santa Anna immediately replied in a long letter professing the most ardent attachment to his country, and a desire to preserve the integrity of its territory. He declines accepting the civil authority proffered him, but places himself at the head of the army with the view of meeting the invaders of his country. We extract the following paragraph:

"I come, then, to carry my views into operation, and in compliance with the mandate of my country. She calls me—Commander-in-chief of the army; and in that capacity I stand ready to serve. The enemy occupies our harbors; he is despoiling us of the richest of our territories, and threatens us with his domination! I go, then, to the head of the Mexican army—the offspring (*ejio*) of a free people; and, joined with it, I will fulfil my utmost duty in opposing the enemies of my country.—I will die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans to the enjoyment of a triumph to which they are alike entitled by justice, by their warlike character, and by the dignity & enthusiasm which they have preserved of a free nation. The war is a necessity; it immortalizes a nation; a coward's delay is an age of infamy; I cannot recede from the position which the nation has assigned me: I must go forward, unless I would draw upon myself the censure due to ingratitude for the favors with which I have been overwhelmed by my fellow-citizens; or unless I would behold her humbled and suffering under a perpetuation of her misfortunes."

This letter, by those who know SANTA ANNA best, is supposed to be a cunningly designed manœuvre got up between him and ALMONTE for the purpose of hoodwinking the simple and enabling the Dictator once more to assume supreme power. In his letter he states his intention to enter the city the next day; and accordingly on the fifth he arrived at the capital, and was received with the most frenzied enthusiasm by the populace.—His *entree* is described as a triumphant one, celebrated by every demonstration of popular rejoicing.

Again to quote the Times: "The next day the most vigorous measures, so far as determined upon, were taken by the Provisional Government. A levy of 30,000 men to recruit the army was ordered. Requisitions were forthwith transferred to all the principal places in the Republic for an immediate furnishing of their respective quotas of men. Puebla and the whole of the towns within a circuit of fifty or sixty leagues of the metropolis, are stated to have complied with the requisition 700 men with the greatest alacrity. A regiment was immediately raised in Puebla on the arrival there of the news of the levy of 30,000 men. To facilitate the arming and equipping of this large body of troops, the Government has ordered that duties on munitions of war shall cease to be levied until further notice.

"In view of this extensive armament of the Mexican people, if any hopes have ever have been entertained of a pacific policy on the part of SANTA ANNA, they must now be abandoned. His late conduct shows that he has thrown off the mask if he ever wore the semblance of a friend of peace."

LATER FROM MONTEREY.

By the arrival of the Statesman at New Orleans, the Baltimore Sun has received several interesting letters from correspondents at Monterey, giving additional details of the brilliant achievements of our gallant little army in storming that city.—We annex a few extracts from one dated

MONTEREY, Sept. 24, 1846.

Messrs. Editors: I have but a few leisure moments to give you an account of our great battle at Monterey. On the morning of the 21st, General Taylor formed his line for battle, and marched up to the outskirts and fortifications of the town, keeping one bomb and his artillery battery going all the time. The Mexicans continued to fire on us all day, but with no effect.

Gen. Worth on one side of the town, with Col. Jack Hays and Capt. Walker and the Texan Rangers, and Gen. Taylor and the volunteers on the other, we made our way into their streets over their breastworks, with a heavy loss on both sides.—When we made the first charge, we lost our gallant Gen. Ma'Intosh. The Baltimores fought bravely, and did credit to their city. We lost a number of men, but I cannot give you their names at present. The Tennessee and Mississippi volunteers were cut up horribly.

The battle lasted three days and two nights, and we had a lost time of it I assure you. Gen. Worth distinguished himself beyond all praise. He is decidedly a great man for a fight. He took two batteries on the first day and used them on the Mexicans with great effect.

The greatest loss of the Americans was on the first day, but there are different reports as to the number of the killed and wounded. Some of the staff say that our loss is 700 killed and wounded, but I think there must be at least a thousand.

The Texan Rangers are the most desperate set of men in battle that I ever heard of. They charged up to the breast-works dismounted, and rushed over on foot, with sword in hand. They were each armed with barrelled rifles, and, as may be supposed, did great execution among the copper skins.

The third and fifth regiments of the regulars were much cut up also, from the forty pieces of artillery which he had to silence, as well as the musketry from the houses tops.

The grand castle was a powerful fort, and was manned with a number of eighteen pounders. It was there that Gen. Ampudia's quarters were during the battle.

We expect another battle at Saltillo as soon as the armistice expires, and we have now got our hand in, we will give them rougher usage next time.

Our army was about 7,000 strong before the battle, but is now about 5,500. I miss many a noble fellow from the ranks. The Mexicans were nearly double our number. Their loss in killed and wounded was not less than 2,000. A great many were killed in their houses, as we had to rush in and shoot them down, to stop their destructive fire from windows and house-tops.

We carry our dead to-day, and we may judge of my feelings at the dreadful sight better than I can describe them. The whole field is like a slaughter-house, and bodies are being buried in every direction. In short I have enough of the battlefield, although determined to stand up to the rack throughout the campaign.

Col. Watson was killed in the imprudent charge ordered by Gen. Butler.

He was at the head of the Battalion and had ordered us to go into the charge with three cheers. He received a ball in the breast while in the act of cheering and fell instantly. I tried to get to him but was borne on in the rush. The charge was ineffectual. At this moment Gen. Taylor rode up in great anger and ordered us to retire. Old Rough came up under the most tremendous fire. It was here his horse was shot. It is *said* there were angry words passed between him and Butler.

The American Flag, published at Matamoras, gives the following additional particulars of the Capture of Monterey:—

Gen. Taylor, previous to the attack, is said to have had no idea of the extent of the Mexican defences. He had sent for all the troops faltered at no opposition. Besides the soldiery, he had to fight the whole mass of the Mexican population, who fired from the tops of their houses and did great execution. To particularize the performance of any one regiment or command, where all did so well, would be an injustice. All have gained imperishable honors. The valor displayed by our volunteers in the army is unparalleled in war. Individual acts of heroism were performed which will render the actors immortal.

Gen. Worth has covered himself with glory. His tactics, as displayed in the capture of three of the most important forts, will vie in brilliancy of execution with those of a Wellington or a Ney.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, who was with Gen. Taylor at Camargo, gives quite an interesting account of the State of the army of the U. States in Mexico. He estimates the invading army immediately under Gen. Taylor, or the Army of Monterey, to numbers 6410 men, half regulars and half volunteers.

There are at Camargo, he says, 2100 men; at Matamoras 1000; between Matamoras and the mouth of the Rio Grande, 1550; at Point Isabel 120; at Camargo 700 sick and inefficient; at Matamoras in hospital, 600; troops of all sorts from Camargo to Brasada, under Major Gen. Patterson, and Brigadiers Marshall, Pillow, Lane, and Shields, 9170, making with the Army of Monterey, 15,810.

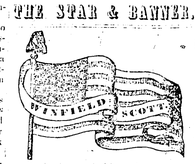
Gen. Wool has under his command, to advance on Chihuahua, 4,000.

Gen. Kearney has at Santa Fe, 2700.

The whole of the United States armies against Mexico, 22,510.

GEN. TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS.—Letter writers who appear to know, state that when Gen. Taylor shall receive his orders from Washington, he will move forward to Saltillo, and thence, fight or no fight, to San Luis Potosi. Monterey, where the General was at last dates, appears not to be more than 200 miles S. W. from Camargo, on the Rio Grande. Saltilla is in Coahuila, S. N. W. from Monterey, distance less than 100 miles. San Luis Potosi is the Capital of the State or Province of the same name, and is N. N. E. from Saltilla, distance about 200 miles. It is less than 100 miles from Tampico. San Louis Potosi is the point at which it is said the troops of Mexico were ordered to retreat. It, then, General Patterson, with his command of volunteers, has been ordered to Tampico, he will have some enemies in front, and old Rough and Ready to back him.

UNEXPECTED APPOINTMENTS.—The Washington Union of Saturday says—"Messrs. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, the new minister to Russia, and Nathan Clifford, of Maine, the new Attorney General, have obtained the high officers to which they have been respectively appointed, without any solicitation or knowledge on their part. Neither of them knew or suspected that any such honor was to be offered them by the President of the United States."



New Commissioner.

On Wednesday last Mr. HEINTZELMAN, the new Commissioner, received the oath of office and took his seat in the Board of Commissioners—The affairs of the county were never better administered than they have been during the past few years, under the late efficient Board, and the retiring member, Mr. HULTZ, will take with him the general approbation and regard which most always attach to a faithful public officer. We congratulate the taxpayers of the county on the certainty that the vacant seat will be supplied by one whose official deeds will prove that their confidence has not been misplaced.

Immediately after the organization of the new Board, the Commissioners appointed their present efficient and popular clerk, Mr. J. ARMSTRONG to serve during another year.

Nes' Majority—Official.

Annexed is the official Return of votes polled for Congress in this district, by which it will be perceived that Dr. Nes' majority is **1118!** His majority in his own county, where, according to Locofoco authority, he was to have been beaten at least one thousand, is 2317! So much for "Free trade and the British Tariff of '46" in the Fifteenth Congressional district. Wonder what the Federal Government agent, who rode our county some weeks prior to the Loco Convention, thinks of the result!

	NES.	RANKIN.
York	2391	2061
Adams	1509	863
	3900	2866
Nes' majority,	1118.	

☞The Whigs and Tariff men of York County have elected their entire Ticket by majorities ranging from 27 to 600! PHILIP SWEAR (one of the best Whigs in the county) is elected State Senator, and WM. ROSS, WM. MCABEE, and D. L. GERBER, Assemblymen.

The War.

The recent news from Mexico shows an unusual degree of vigor on the part of the government of that country. The war with Mexico from present appearances is only begun. Santa Anna is at the head of the army for which a levy for 30,000 additional troops has been made. With such a force of this, the Philadelphia Ledger thinks Santa Anna will be able to give General Taylor plenty of work to do, especially if the Mexicans fight as bravely, and at as go at an advantage as at Monterey. The next battle will probably be fought at Saltillo, which Ampudia will probably fortify as strongly as Monterey. With the 7000 men under his command and the 8000 under Gen. Salas, which, it is said, have left the capital, there will be still greater odds for our troops to contend with. Taylor appears, however, to understand his foe, and to be able to engage him at any odds. We expect in a few weeks to hear of another desperate encounter.

Later from the Army.

By the steamer Neptune, which arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst. a few days later advices have been received from the Army. As was apprehended, the American loss in the storming of Monterey, turns out to have been much heavier than at first reported. The loss in killed, wounded and missing, is now put down at 1500—including a number of gallant officers, and the flower of Gen. Taylor's army! The Mexican loss is killed and wounded was about 2000. The fighting in the streets of Monterey is represented as having been most desperate, and the carnage awful. It is said that when the capitulation took place, Gen Taylor had not more than five or six rounds of ammunition left! Gen. Taylor had sent orders to Gen. Patterson at Camargo for reinforcements—the Alabama and Georgia Regiments. Gen. P. had, previous to the two regiments being ordered to Monterey, about 4,000 men encamped 3 miles from Camargo.

All accounts from the Rio Grande unite in presenting a sad picture of the condition of our troops stationed along the frontier, and exhibiting the miserable, laughing policy of the General Government in all its operations. At Matamoras 200 men were lying sick and numbers daily dying, while but little provision had been made for the health and comfort of the soldiers, many of them being without the means to supply their necessities in consequence of the failure of Government to supply their dues. This Texas War is likely to prove a dear one. Already a Ringold, a Brown, a Watson, a M'Clung, and other noble spirits have been offered upon victims to the gory fiend of war, while of the rank and file many a brave heart has given out its last gasp on the battle-field. When, remarks a cotemporary, the bill comes to be footed up, the nation will be amazed at the extent to which the lives of our citizens have been literally sacrificed and the treasure of the nation wasted, which might have been saved by a more judicious and wise policy on the part of our rulers.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of Monday says that a well authenticated report reached Philadelphia on Monday, that the President had made a requisition on Governor SHUNK for the six Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

☞General rumors prevailed at Camargo and Matamoras to the effect that the Mexicans had treacherously broken the armistice at Monterey, and assaulted the American troops while at repose and that they had been repulsed with heavy loss on both side. Although not improbable, we doubt the statement.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE!

The "Iron State" Speaks in tones not to be misunderstood!

We have the proud gratification this week of laying before our readers the detail of the glorious triumph achieved in the State of Pennsylvania by the friends of American Industry. The triumph of our friends is complete—the defeat of the advocates of the British Tariff of 1846 overwhelming even beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Never was a party so beaten—never so utterly prostrated as have been the adherents of the Free-trade leaders who have palmed upon the country the impudent anti-American British Tariff bill of 1846. Whigs and Democrats—the friends of American interests of every party name—united to accomplish the result, and the issue is as triumphant for our cause as it is honorable to our people. Former party distinctions were lost sight of—men who had not in hostile array on many a hard-fought political battle-field, were found merging all former differences in a common feeling of indignation against the demagogues who had so recklessly deceived and betrayed their State, and moving hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder, in the struggle which was at the same time to redeem, Pennsylvania from the political vassalage under which she has been groaning, and furnish a fitting rebuke to the political Charlatans who, after seeking to crush and ruin our citizens, cruelly laughed at their wailings, & reckoned upon the "stupid ignorance," and "stolid indifference" of our people as sure pledges of continued fealty to the party who had so deeply wronged them.

It was a struggle worthy of freemen, and the result is as astonishing as it is honorable. Everything—Congress, Legislature, and Canal Commissioner—has been swept by majorities so decisive that no one can fail to read aright the response of the old Keystone to the insulting challenge of her foes. The revolution is complete, and we search in vain the records of political warfare for its parallel. And yet we do not know that we ought to be surprised at the result. "We knew enough," to adopt the language of our counterpart of the North American, "of our native State to be assured that she would not, could not, submit to the strong, yet rather the thousand wrongs, heaped upon her. We knew that, whether from the instinct or intelligence of patriotism, she had generally been in the right, and we did not doubt her now. When a leading journal of a neighboring city characterized the State as one too dull for resistance to the tyranny and oppression with which she was visited, we did not hesitate to pronounce the assertion a calumny.—When Mr. Sevier declared that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, vote for the Administration, we branded the scoundrel declaration as deeply as the honorable member brands his slaves. We knew Pennsylvania; knew her to be honest; and did not doubt that our predictions in relation to her course on the Tariff question would be vindicated. And they are. How could they be otherwise? Never was a State so wronged—never so slighted. The pledges of '44 are now, by the hands of the people, crossed as counterfeit. The attempt to sacrifice her industry to the intrigues of Southern politicians, to lay waste her coal and iron fields, to destroy her manufactures and to cripple her agriculture, has roused Pennsylvania, and she has broken the party bonds that bound her. She has met the British Tariff in the spirit with which she met the British Stamp Act. Her first blow has been decisive. Hereafter, Pennsylvania is a Whig State. The Whigs, with no advantage from personal popularity, and appealing to no popular excitement, sweep every thing before them, and throw upon a calm issue, with no mid but truth, no advocate but reason. The people have interposed to save themselves from the calamities certain to result from the policy of the present Administration. Already the ruins spread by that policy are in the path; the twilight of its approach throws its gloom around them, and they anticipate the consequences when, in its full midnight noon, they shall realize the utermost of its desolating influence. The Government had warning that Pennsylvania would not endure this fresh wrong thrown upon her manufactures. She despised the counsel of its own friends, in the belief that the lassitude of the Union would bear any thing. It has passed its day of grace. Pennsylvania is now a Whig State. The despotism of party is broken, and we confidently can collect its scattered limbs, and weld them around the limbs of Pennsylvania. The Keystone, fallen and shattered, is once more lifted to the summit of the arch, and again, as of old, she will lead on the political revolution that is destined to save the country from the madness and mischief that now oppress it."

The Credit.

The Reading Journal, in an article upon the result of the late election, very properly remarks that much of the credit is due to the voters who formerly supported the Locofoco ticket, but who would not be whipped into the party traces, on this occasion. They showed by their votes that they considered the interest of the State of more importance than the interests of the party—the welfare of American workmen of more value than the schemes of politicians.

And after all of what importance is party, except so far as measures are concerned—or what need the voters care about particular men, whom they do not personally know, except with reference to their *principles*. It is asking rather too much, to expect men to vote the bread out of their mouths, and support the interests of foreign nations, and particularly of British workmen, because a party calling itself *democratic* orders it.

The election shows that the farmers of Pennsylvania go for a *home market*, and the mechanics for *their own workshops*.

John P. Sanderson, Esq.

The conduct of the National Administration, and the Locofoco party leaders in this state, did much to produce the late Revolution in Pennsylvania politics. But while this must be allowed it will not be denied that the discreet management and untiring labors of JOHN P. SANDERSON, Esq. of Lebanon county, the able and efficient Chairman of the Whig State Committee, contributed much to produce the glorious result in which every good Whig now rejoices. There is not a better Whig in the entire State than Mr. SANDERSON, and his conduct during the late canvass has entitled him to the gratitude of the Whig party and its best honors.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following, we believe, is the result of the recent election for Members of the Senate and House of Representatives. We have compared it with that of last year.

SENATE.

	1845. WHIG.	1845. LOCO.	1846. WHIG.	1846. LOCO.
Holding over,	11	10		
Philadelphia co.*			1	1
Montgomery,			1	
Bucks,			1	1
Lehigh,			1	
Berks,			1	1
Berks,			1	1
Schuylkill, Carbon, &c.			1	1
Lycoming, Clinton, &c.			1	1
Erie,			1	
Bradford & Tioga,			1	1
Lycoming, Clinton, &c.			1	1
	11	18	19	13

*One Native holds over from Philadelphia county, making the Senate stand 19 Whigs, 13 Locos, 1 Native—Whig majority 6; last year the Locos had a majority of four.

HOUSE.

	1845. WHIG.	1845. LOCO.	1846. WHIG.	1846. LOCO.
Adams	4		4	
Allegheny	4		4	
Armstrong	1		1	
Beaver	1		1	
Bedford	1		1	
Berks	3		3	
Bucks	3		3	
Butler	1		1	
Cambria		1		1
Centre		1		1
Chester	3		3	
Clarion	1		1	
Clearfield		1		1
Clinton		1		1
Columbia	1		1	
Crawford	1		1	
Cumberland	1		1	
Dauphin	1		1	
Delaware	3		3	
Erie	2		2	
Fayette	1		1	
Franklin	2		2	
Greene	1		1	
Huntingdon	1		1	
Indiana	1		1	
Jefferson	1		1	
Juniata	1		1	
Lancaster	5		5	
Lawrence	1		1	
Lehigh & Luzerne	2		2	
Luzerne	2		2	
Mercer	1		1	
Mifflin	1		1	
Montgomery	3		3	
Northampton & Monroe*	2		2	
Northumberland	1		1	
Perry	1		1	
Philadelphia city	5		5	
" county	2		2	
Schuylkill	2		2	
Somerset		1		1
Tioga	1		1	
Union & Juniata	1		1	
Warren & M'Kean	1		1	
Washington	2		2	
Wayne & Pike*	1		1	
Westmoreland	3		3	
Wyoming & Susquehana	2		2	
Wyoming	1		1	
York	3		3	
	61	39	58	37

☞In the counties marked with an asterisk (*) Independent Tariff candidates were elected over the regular Locofoco nominees, viz.: 1 in Armstrong, 3 in Northampton & Monroe, and 1 in Wayne & Pike. The House will stand 58 Whigs, 37 Locos, and 5 Independents—making the Whigs 21 majority, exclusive of Independents; last year the Locofoco majority was 31!

Canal Commissioner.

Annexed we give the majorities for Canal Commissioner in the several counties, compared with the vote of 1845, when Barnard was running as a Locofoco candidate, and KARNS as the Whig candidate.

	1845. KARNS.	1845. BURNS.	1846. PAWEL.	1846. FETTER.
Adams	550		753	
Allegheny	599		1911	
Armstrong		403	350	
Beaver	167		1052	151
Bedford		364		738
Berks		2999		
Bucks (new county)			750	
Bradford	591			600
Bucks	541		757	
Butler	549		547	
Cambria		473	152	
Carbon		459		40
Centre		811		146
Chester	111		102	
Clarion		452		37
Clearfield		296		218
Clinton		155		
Columbia		1461		45
Crawford		1257		163
Cumberland		486	54	
Dauphin		519	496	
Delaware	190	70	381	00
Erie	728		306	
Fayette		436	1158	
Franklin	574		758	
Greene		872		530
Huntingdon	251		636	
Indiana		383	874	26
Jefferson		130		
Juniata		337	79	
Lancaster	756		2230	
Lawrence	288		435	
Lehigh		217		67
Luzerne		1107	857	
Lycoming		556	637	
M'Kean		56		00
Mercer		123	714	
Mifflin		791	100	
Monroe		915		316
Montgomery		1715		1155
Northampton		1565		192
Northumberland		828	469	
Philadelphia city		8135		5665
" county	875		2091	
Perry		936		19
Pike		391		68
Potter		175		00
Schuylkill		1142		481
Somerset	618			859
Susquehanna		819		
Tioga		1594		968
Union	599		1071	
Venango		462		77
Warren		636		00
Washington		1729	53	
Wayne		1734		632
Westmoreland		106		19
Wyoming		217	171	
York				1026
	6099	39491	20200	19266

The above return, make Fetter's majority about 10,000. Six counties (Bradford, Elk, McKean, Potter, Warren and Wayne) remain to be heard from which will not vary the result much. The Locofoco majority last year was 20,192—this year it is **10,886!**

☞About 16,000 votes have been polled for Canal Commissioner in the several counties, compared with 39,491 in 1845, when Burns was running as a Locofoco candidate, and KARNS as the Whig candidate.

Congress.

The Pennsylvania Delegation in the next Congress will stand 15 Whigs, 12 Locos, and 2 Natives—leaving a gain to the Whigs of 7 members. The Native member (Mr. Levin) is a Whig, with some peculiar notions additional in regard to naturalization, &c. and will vote with the Whigs on all political questions, so that our delegation will in effect, stand 18 to 6—three to one! Annexed are the names of the members elected from the several districts:

1 *Lewis C. Levin*, Native, re-elected.
2 *Jos. R. Ingersoll*, Whig, re-elected.
3 *Charles Brown*, Loco.
4 *Chas. A. Ingersoll*, Loco, re-elected.
5 *John W. Ferrelly*, a Whig gain.
6 *J. W. Hornbeck*, a Whig gain.
7 *J. R. M'Henry*, Whig, re-elected.
8 *John Strohm*, Whig, re-elected.
9 *William Strong*, Loco.
10 *Richard Brodhead*, Loco, re-elected.
11 *Chester Butler*, a Whig gain.
12 *David Wilmot*, Loco, re-elected.
13 *James Pollock*, Whig, re-elected.
14 *George N. Eckert*, Whig.
15 *Henry Nes*, a Whig gain.
16 *Jasper E. Brady*, a Whig gain.
17 *John Blanchard*, Whig, re-elected.
18 *Andrew Stewart*, Whig, re-elected.
19 *Job Mann*, Loco.
20 *John Dickey*, Whig.
21 *Moses Hampton*, Whig.
22 *John W. Farrelly*, a Whig gain.
23 *James Campbell*, a Whig gain.
24 *Alexander Irvin*, Whig.

☞CHARLES BROWN, the Locofoco successful candidate for Congress in the 3d district, leads Hoffman (Native) 299. There is, however, a maj. of 15,56 against him in the district as 2025 votes were polled for Mr. Coleman, the Whig candidate.

☞C. J. INGERSOLL, of the 4th district, is also a minority member. He leads Littell (Native) 673; but Conrad (Whig) received 2261 votes—leaving 1593 against Ingersoll in the district.

Ohio O. K.

After a fierce contest, in which local legislation was made to bear heavily against the Whig, Ohio has once more declared her attachment to Whig principles. The election in that State took place on the same day with our own, and has resulted in the election of WM. BEBB, the Whig candidate for Governor, by a majority of about 5000 votes. Joel Lawrence, the Locofoco candidate, 15,167—Lelar's majority 175. The friends of Mr. Deal design contesting the election, and Friday the 16th inst. has been appointed by the Court for hearing the parties.

☞The official Returns for Sheriff of Philadelphia City and County gave HENRY LELAR, the Native American candidate, 15,392 votes; THOS. MCGRATH, Whig, 9,378, WM. DEAL, Locofoco, 15,167—Lelar's majority 175. The friends of Mr. Deal design contesting the election, and Friday the 16th inst. has been appointed by the Court for hearing the parties.

☞The Whigs of Dauphin have again lost their Prothonotary by 17 votes!

[From the Lancaster Tribune Extra, Oct. 17.]

MOST AWFUL MURDERS!

A MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD KILLED—Gross Negligence.—On Saturday morning, the 17th instant, a man named John Haggerty, living in South Queen street in this city, committed a series of murders unparalleled in the annals of our Commonwealth. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, after shooting a horse in the street near his door, he went into the gunsmith shop—near his own residence—of Mr. Melchior, Fordney, an old and highly esteemed man; when taking down a rifle from the shelves, but a boy, a son of Mr. Fordney, gave the alarm that his father, mother and sister had been murdered by Haggerty. On going into the room, we witnessed one of the most horrid spectacles imaginable. Just inside the front door of the shop by the old man, with his brains battered out. A little to his side, but with her head towards the back door by the body of his wife, her brains also battered out; and near her, lay her child, four or five years old, with its brains dashed out and its brains oozing therefrom!

Fordney and his wife, it seemed, had been killed instantly. The little boy staggered, in a direct line from the place where his father with an axe, and while he was killing him, his mother ran in to interfere, when he turned upon her and killed her, and then struck the child a single blow with the axe! The child only lived a few hours, the foul deed created intense excitement in our city.

The excitement exists also against High Constable Brinstad for, we shall call it by as mild a name as possible, *gross negligence*, in not having had Haggerty arrested several days previous to this outrage.—He had a warrant for his arrest in his possession since Tuesday evening last, issued by the Mayor, for ill-usage to his family or neighbors; and yet, knowing his desperate character, he permitted him to run at large until he has most cruelly murdered nearly a whole family!

Haggerty was arrested and committed to prison.

DETERMINATION TO ATTACK VERA CRUZ.

The Gallant Lieut. Berryman.—The Savannah Georgian says that Lieut. Berryman, the gallant officer who behaved so nobly at the loss of the Truxton, off Tuspan, passed through that city on Wednesday night, on his way from Washington to the squadron at Vera Cruz, to Washington. That paper learns from a gentleman who conversed with Lieut. Berryman on the cars, that it has been determined to attack Vera Cruz on the land side by an expedition from Tampico; that the hoisting of the stars and stripes in the city will be the signal for an attack by the combined fleet—the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa. This is the only way in which the castle can be taken, and the obtaining possession of that point is deemed necessary to end the war.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—A most dreadful calamity occurred near Harrisburg on Friday night last. An industrious and hard working man, named *Samuel Gayman, together with his wife and five children*, were burned to death in their house, about five miles from that borough!—Thus was a whole family at one destroyed.

NEW YORK MIRROR.

There is no one of our exchanges that we more cordially welcome to our table than FULLER'S spirited Journal, always assured of meeting with something rich and racy. For some time past, the Mirror has been publishing a tale called "1841, or the Power of S. S.," which will be concluded in a few more numbers, after which it will commence the publication of a novel and deeply interesting story, by one of its most popular contributors, descriptive of City Life and National Habits, to be called "The Trippings of Tom Pepper, or the Results of Romancing." The Mirror is published weekly in quarto form at $2.00 per annum—H. FULLER editor, N. York.

Ladies' National Magazine.

The November No. of this well sustained Periodical is already upon our table, filled as usual with contributions from popular writers. "Ruth Gleaning" is a Superb Mezzotint engraving by Sartain, and does honor as well to the enterprise of the publisher, as to the artist. There is also a plate of "Fashions," and "The Morning Ride,"—both excellent Engravings. It is very evident that Mr. Peterson is determined not to be beat in the way of getting up a popular Magazine.

Blackwood's Ladies' Magazine.

We have received from the Publisher the first No. of the Reprint of "Blackwood's Ladies Magazine," a work which for a long time past, has been published, by the Messrs. SCOTT, BRANDE & CO. Perseverance of possessing themselves of good specimens of English light literature would do well to embrace the opportunity now afforded. Address L. A. GUNNY, Publisher, Philadelphia.

☞Maj. POLLARD, father of Mrs MYERS the unfortunate lady whose intercourse with HOYT has been the occasion of so much indignation, was called up as a witness during the trial of Col. Myers, charged with the killing of Hoyt. In the course of his testimony, Maj. Pollard gave it as his opinion that his daughter's ruin was occasioned by reading the licentious productions of Eugene Sue and other popular Novelists.

☞The official Returns for Sheriff of Philadelphia City and County gave HENRY LELAR, the Native American candidate, 15,392 votes; THOS. MCGRATH, Whig, 9,378, WM. DEAL, Locofoco, 15,167—Lelar's majority 175. The friends of Mr. Deal design contesting the election, and Friday the 16th inst. has been appointed by the Court for hearing the parties.

☞The Whigs of Dauphin have again lost their Prothonotary by 17 votes!

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RECOMMENDATION.

We, the undersigned, take the pleasure in recommending to the public Mr. GEORGE EPLEY, knowing full well that he will perform the duties of a Sale Crier and Auctioneer to the satisfaction of those who employ him.

A. Tawney, Monmouth tp. B. Sadtler, do do
Gideon Hoover, do do S. Dulbaney, do do
Samuel Spangler, do do J. McIlhenny, do do
A. Reever, do do W. Conover, sen. do
J. Spangler, Cumberland, do A. Scott, Freedom, do
Peter Fry, do do J. Cunningham, do do
F. Beam, do do David Rhodes, do do
H. Beagan, do do A. W. Conover, Liberty do
H. B. Kromer, Hamilton'n do William Loudon, do

October 23, 1846.

STOVES! STOVES!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all sized STOVES, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Aug. 28, 1846. 2m

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at The Fancy Store of C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

FLOUR—The Flour market is inactive, and prices have declined. Small sales Howard st. brands at $5.00. Sales from cars at $4.87½.

GRAIN—Sales of good prime red wheat at 90 to $1.03. Sales of yellow Corn at 62 & 63 cts. Oats are worth 30 & 31. Rye 67.

BEEF CATTLE—1200 head offered at the scales on Tuesday, 651 of which were sold at prices varying from $4.50 to $4.75.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 15th ult., in St. Joseph's Church, Emmitsburg, Md., by the Rev. Thomas McCoffey, Doctor F. WAETZ, to Miss KATE W., daughter of James Knauff, Esq.—all of Emmitsburg.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. JOHN SEBASTIAN Miller-town, to Miss SARAH KEEFER, of Littlestown.

On the same day by the Rev. Jacob C. Smith, Mr. ANDREW KREIDER, of Cumberland county, to Miss CATHARINE SPANGLER, of this county.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. WILLIAM CAMPER, to Miss RACHEL WEAVER—both of Germany.

On the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. JAMES DAY, to Miss SUSANNA GILBERT—both of this county.

On the 15th inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN FRANKENBERY, to Miss ROSANNA, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Tanglinsbaugh—both of Strasburg township.

On the 7th inst. at the Conococheague Chippel, by the Rev. M. Gibbons, Mr. JOHN GEYER, of Waynesboro, to Miss ANN MARIA MARSHALL, of Irishtown, Conococheague township.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. T. V. Moore, Rev WILLIAM LOVEL, of Martinsburg, Va. to Miss SUSAN HARRY, daughter of George I. Harry, Esq., near Hagerstown.

On the 15th ult. by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. ABSALOM SMITH, of Carroll county, Md. to Miss SUSAN PLASKER, of Germany township, Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. EDWARD LOUGH to Miss SUSAN BERGNER—both of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county.

DIED.

In Missouri, on the 22nd of August last, Mrs