in motion,—a river was to be crossed, into which we dashed. The scene of Capt. Smith's operations was distant over a mile, and we came upon it at a dog trot. At the foot of the hill we found the 7th in order, and learned that a battle was to push up, but in case of need to sustain Capt. Smith, who was reported to have gained the summit, but nothing known certainly. Major Scott immediately formed his regiment and moved forward under the hill, until a battery was discovered on another adjacent, when he halted—formed line, dressing upon the regimental colors, as upon parade, and gave the order to move forward.

We had pushed on our way a considerable distance, when the enemy's firing became warm, and Lieut. Russell and our Sergeant Major were wounded, the latter severely. We were distant at the time not over 150 yards, I think, from the Mexican work, when, with a loud hurrah, that reverberated the hills among, the regiment rushed up, and in less than three quarters of an hour from the time the order was received, a mile and a half of craggy country had been passed, a river forded, a hill ascended of great height, and difficult of access, and the colors of the 5th U. S. Infantry planted over the work of the enemy, and its guns turned upon them with deadly effect! In this charge Capt. Blanchard's company of Louisiana volunteers (all that remained of the Pelican brood) bore a conspicuous part. Major Scott in moving forward, called the 7th to follow, and some Texas Rangers, and some of the Redleos on the other hill, which they did, coming up in our rear. Blanchard's company going in with us, being part of our brigade, and for the time attached to Major Scott's command. After remaining some time and exchanging fire with the Bishop's Palace, we were ordered to occupy another hill, which overlooked the fort beneath. We ascended and bivouacked for the night most unsuitably—it raining all the time. About daylight we were ordered down from our *roost*, to recross the river and sustain three companies of the 8th U. S. Infantry and others of the Artillery and Infantry battalions under Col. Childs, who had just before day stormed the hillabove the Palace, and carried it, and who was reported in peril of being repulsed. The hill had been taken, but the enemy had succeeded in securing his Artillery, consequently the gallant Colonel was not quite as successful as Capt. Smith's command, nor ours, both having secured the enemy's cannon. At the hill fort, which Capt. S. took, the Mexicans were trailing off one of their guns, when he turned their other one left behind upon it, and as the first fire struck it "*whip*" on the "*muzzle*," knocking out a piece—it was dropped like a hot potato, and the hounds, except a few killed, ran yelping away. Capt. Smith recovered the piece and rendered it effective in his fire upon the "Bishop's seat." In crossing the river to sustain the 5th "Artillery Infantry," it was done under a heavy fire of round shot and shell from his Reverence's strongholds. The stream at the point crossed, was very rapid, with a muddy bottom, a boat waist deep, and several of our officers and men were carried down, but recovered themselves after going down stream some distance. In this, as in many other instances of wild adventure, the "Great Coon" was most conspicuous—having been thrown from his *pony*, and swept down a rod or two!—about the length of some stories told of his coonship.

The Regiment having made good the crossing, soon arrived at the foot of the hill, out of the reach of the Mexican batteries, when we gave three hearty cheers to our comrades above, which were as heartily responded to. We then ascended and joined hands, or rather *arms*, to speak more in military parlance. These hills stormed will average some 500 feet—are exceedingly steep, and in many places precipitous. Upon our arrival at the top of the last, we discovered a piece of Artillery from Duncan's Battery moving towards us along the road, from Gen. Worth's headquarters; and were informed that it had been sent to assist in driving out the impious occupants of the Bishop's Palace, who had desecrated to the purposes of war the grounds and a proprietary—When the piece arrived at the foot of the hill it was the Devil's own work to get it up. But soldiers and sailors are used to such things, and soon, by drag-ropes and manu force, under the direction of the intrepid Lieut. Roland, it was poised and lifted up in some places, and put in position in an incredible short time, an embrasure being hewn formed out of some sand bags, and in five minutes after it had reached the top of the hill, Miss Howitzer was singing musically in the ears of the inmates of the palace, in a key note of most lofty sound; and the better to listen to the music, I suppose, the Mexicans left the palace, and swarming out like bees from a hive—to be driven back again by the deadly rifle of the Texan. This was too much for even a people, boasting of their *magnanimity*—it was adding insult to injury—it was not to be borne—so they made a *sortie* and came up to our line, either with a view of driving us off or taking our "prima donna!" but alas she was too precious to be spared. What lovers of music they must have been to come so close. When within charging distance, we let them have a volley and then and drove them "like chaff before the wind," and no quick upon them that they could not make good their entrance into the palace again. Meanwhile, our men had *hoisted* the *hole* they came out at we went in—some companies of the Artillery Battalion the 5th U. S. Infantry, Texas Rangers, Blanchard's Louisianians, and two companies of the 5th U. S. Infantry; the remainder of the 5th Regiment maintaining the position on the hill above, to meet any contingency that might happen. As yet we have not down the Mexican flag from the tower of the palace. The enemy left four guns in the place and lots of *public plunder*. I forgot to mention that two companies of the 5th U. S. Infantry carried the fort on the other hill, they also got ammunition enough of the best quality, to last a week's firing. Immediately after the enemy were driven from the palace, Lt. Roland took his musical lady down the hill by the road, and learned that a the whole *choir* under Duncan, who now unlimbered at the palace, and poured forth a strain of parting melody upon the retreating columns that moved down faster away than the music of Pan did the Naides, in his trial of skill with Apollo.

Now you have seen how we were kept to it at the taking of the "Bishop's palace." Well let us go on to the end. From the palace the 5th U. S. Infantry were ordered again back across the river to bivouac on the fort, and in the morning every one captured gun to the hill, from which we had come. A short time after day-dig last next morning, the sound of our piece was heard by friend and foe—to the latter most unwelcomely. There were but a few shots fired when we were ordered down again, under the misapprehension that our firing was not sufficiently effective—which was greatly regretted afterwards, as it had already done great damage to the enemy. The piece was left on the hill in charge of a company, and the regiment moved down to occupy the fort. One company, however, being detached as a guard to a bridge. The 7th was detached from our brigade to move with the 8th and the "Artillery Infantry" Battalion into the city, with some companies of other Regiments under Brt. Major Brown to cut off the retreat of the enemy, who now began to show some signs of uneasiness—also to prevent the introduction of reinforcements reported on their way to succour the now hopeless beleaguered city. Four companies of the 5th, however, had not remained long before they were ordered to form a part of the force to enter the city. We entered the city against the river. After having gotten some distance in, Major Scott divided his Battalion of 5th Infantry into two—leading two personally, and entrusting the command of the others to Capt. Merrill. They took different streets, and we worked our way into town much in advance of others who had gone in before us. Night found the two companies under Capt. Merill's command but one block from the enemy. These two companies did much execution from the house tops, doors and windows, and run the gauntlet many times through the streets. The next morning the firing was renewed, and very soon the town hoisted a white flag—the firing ceased, and soon the white flag displayed from the cathedral, about 9 o'clock. You know the rest—a *capitulation* and *armistice!*

Had not he so opportunely displayed that "white rag," we would have hurled destruction upon him, I'm confident Ampudia's whole army would have been annihilated in two hours more. We had gained all desirable positions—our Artillery in battery—our mortars in range, all our flints picked and every thing ready to complete the job. All this has been accomplished by a force of Americans, less than two-thirds of the number of Mexican regulars allowed to march out—counting for nothing the irregular force. The Mexican force numbered 7,000 in the city, of the garrisons of the Hill Forts and Main Forts. They have lost from 1,500 to 2,000 "killed, wounded and missing."

More of the Battle.

Col. Batile Pettox, who was connected with Gen. Worth's division, gives a thrilling description of the storming of Monterey in the S. C. Picayune, from which we extract the following:

"These Mexican towns and fortresses are incredibly strong, and few men fight better from house tops and behind stone walls, or are more adroit in the management of stationary artillery than the Mexicans. In these towns Gen. Taylor has all told, about 5000 men, while Gen. Ampudia's force consisted of 10,500 infantry and cavalry, besides militia, rancheros, &c. Gen. Taylor had eighteen pieces of artillery, of which seventeen were field pieces; while Gen. Ampudia had fourty-four pieces, thirty-eight of which, with two standards of colors, are now in our possession."

"From this time until the appearance of the white flag on the evening of the 24th, the division of the army commanded by Gen. Worth, was incessantly engaged, and was ever successful—never for one moment hesitating or faltering—putting to rout the enemy's cavalry on the plains, driving his infantry through the chaparal and from the house-tops, scaling immense heights, carrying guns, and storming fortresses, which were not only defended by pregnable but which seemed to be almost inaccessible. And, best of all, these brilliant exploits were performed with the loss of fourteen killed and fifty-six wounded; and during the four days' contest there occurred not the slightest error or mistake on the part of the commanding general, nor was there at any time the least faltering or hesitancy on the part of the officers and men—regulars and volunteers—in executing his orders. Indeed, it is difficult to determine which is most worthy of admiration, the wisdom and energy displayed by the able and accomplished commander, or the gallantry and ardor with which he was sustained by those under his command.

When the difficulties and apparently insuperable obstacles we have mentioned, I venture the assertion that the series of successes obtained by the division under Gen. Worth's command, in the recent operations against Monterey, will bear a favorable comparison with the proudest achievements of the American arms. He was opposed by a greatly superior force, which was well served with artillery and posted upon the highest peaks of the Sierra Madre.—He stormed the heights, took three pieces of artillery, turned them on the enemy, and with these and the aid of one of his own pieces—which he contrived to place upon the summit which commands the famous Bishop's Palace, eight hundred feet above his head—he silenced the batteries of the last mentioned fortresses rendered by the dauntless and invincible spirits who stormed the heights, he reduced that stronghold of the enemy and drove them into the city, upon which he turned the guns he had captured.

He bivouacked his force for the night on the bleak mountain, and the next day, after bombarding the town, he conducted his forces into the streets amidst a shower of balls discharged at his person. He was seen every where, directing everything, driving the enemy from his batteries, forcing him from street to street, and house to house, until night ended the conflict.—He maintained his position in the city, placed a ten inch mortar in one of the strongly fortified squares, to direct which he placed that gallant and skilful officer, Maj. Munroe, with instructions to fire a shell (weighing ninety pounds,) every half hour during the night. This duty was performed with terrific effect, almost every shell falling in the plaza, where the enemy's forces were collected to the number of 7000 or 8000 men. He had made every necessary preparation for storming the heights the next day, even to placing some of his artillery on the high buildings, which would command and sweep the house tops from which the enemy fought.

Such was the state of preparation when Gen. Ampudia capitulated the city, relieving his equal honor upon the military skill of the head which conceived, and the indomitable energy of the gallant spirits who executed the plan of operations.

The operations has occurred on the 21st, when Gen. Taylor only intended to make a diversion in favor of Gen. Worth, who was engaged in an attack on the other side of the town, upon that neither of the generals receive, we cannot subscribe; and it will require something more than mere newspaper dicta to convince us that such is the case, or that the defeat of the Whig party in 1841 was consequent upon any unhappy error, or mistake, on the part of those nominating Gen. Harrison instead of Gen. Harrison. Gen. Harrison was a popular candidate, and the Whig party in 1841 was consequent upon any unhappy error, or mistake, on the part of those nominating Gen. Harrison instead of Gen. Harrison. That contest was well fought by the Whigs of Pennsylvania; no where throughout the Union were more efforts made in behalf the Whig cause, but no where was the contest conducted by our opponents with a more reckless—if truth be a more systematic disregard of all principle and propriety than in this State. It is unjust and unfair to attribute the disaster that ensued upon those efforts to any want of popularity in our candidate. The nomination of Gen. Harrison was hailed in every portion of the State with the warmest cordiality and enthusiasm; our friends went into the contest full of confidence and energy; every thing looked propitious, and nothing but the fraudulent issues and discreditable, unmanly tactics too successfully brought to bear upon the contest by our opponents, could have foiled the exertions of the Whigs of Pennsylvania. Those influences were made to bear as successfully against Mr. Clay a few weeks after, and would have told as effectually against any other man that the Whigs could have brought into the field. Possessed, as we know Mr. Cooper to be, to an unusual degree, of the requisites in an "available" candidate, we do not believe that even his name could have availed to ward off disaster or to win the triumph which the gallant Markle achieved, under circumstances so adverse, and on an unprofitable task to discuss the causes of our defeat in 1844, and we feel but little inclined to procrastinate; it may have already been said than was intended. The assertion so parliamentarily urged by one or two prominent Whigs, that the defeat followed as a consequence of Gen. Irvin's failure to secure the nomination, may be well calculated to suggest some serious misgivings as to the source whence the influences that are presumed to have produced it, may have emanated—suggestive, we know, as foreign to the wishes of those who so constantly endorse the proposition, as we believe them to be unfounded in fact.

We had designed advertising to the article of the Intelligencer, in which the ballotings in the last 1 Whig Congressional Convention are referred to as evidence of Gen. Irvin's popularity, and the assertion made that "Gen. I. was defeated by a concentration of the friends of Banks, Toland, Cooper and the scattering votes;" but the subjoined paragraph from the Pittsburgh Post Advocate we fully meet our purpose that we adopt its views as our own—simply premising that it is somewhat singular that it is not generally known, as that attempted to be drawn by the Intelligencer and its friends, should commend itself to those who in the same breath denounce it as a valid reason for the nomination of Judge Banks, the fact that at a prior Congressional Convention a TWENTY-FOUR vote, and even then came before the Convention with a stronger support than any other man save General Markle. We believe it to be known by what rule of arithmetic a *part* is made to appear greater than a *whole*—or why a minority vote must prove an injury to one who is a candidate's fitness for a stake, when a unanimous support is unworthy of regard? But to the remarks of the Advocate:

"It is asserted that Gen. I. was defeated by the concentration of the friends of Banks, Toland, Cooper, and the scattering votes. If the assertion were true, it would prove that Gen. I. failed at its publication when the same article proves exactly the reverse, we are not a little surprised at such an article appearing in a paper published in the very fountain head of knowledge—*where they ought to know better.* A few facts will answer our purpose as well as a thousand. On the first ballot Gen. Markle had 37 votes—Jones Banks had 37—Gen. Irvin had 23, and G. W. Toland had 20. Here then, on the first ballot, when each member of the convention was represented by the *first choice* of his constituents, we see that Markle and Banks had each 37 votes, and Irvin had only 23—4 less than either of the other two. Had the usual course been followed, to, of throwing off the lowest, and voting for the two highest only, what would have become of Gen. Irvin? The contest would have lay between Markle & Banks. On the 22d ballot Markle had 69 votes and Irvin 64, a majority of 5.. Does this look like as if 'all the force of the opposition was united against Gen. I.?' Not at all, for it proves that Gen. Irvin received 31 votes of this opposition, and Gen. Markle 22. At the first ballot the successful candidate had 4 majority over his com petitor, and on the 22d ballot *only* 5, which clearly proves the *intelligencer* wrong."

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☞ The Hanover "*Spectator*" avows its preference for Mr. Cooper for Governor, regards him as the most popular man in the State, and thinks that "he can and will be our next Governor."

The Mexicans in Monterey.—The Mexican force in Monterey at the time of the capitulation, must have been much larger than some of the accounts have reported it. A letter-writer for one of the New Orleans papers thinks it was not short 14,000 men in all. Thus:—Regulars—7,500; Horsemen—2,000; Armed Citizens, 5,000. He adds:—How such an army, thus assembled, could have allowed itself to be conquered by a force of less than seven thousand men, will always appear strange to me."

Terrific Storm.—A terrific and devastating storm swept over the Gulf of Mexico, on the 14th ult., destroying Key West, in which some fifty lives were lost, wrecking the U. S. Brig Perry and causing an immense destruction of property. The information was brought by Com. Sloat, the hero of Monterey, Jr. to the New Orleans Picayune. Every dwelling house in Key West, save five or six, were destroyed or unroofed; the Government property destroyed amounted to some $300,000.

The Mormons.—Nauvoo is still in trouble. The Mormons have all left, except a few who are too sick and feeble. The city is under the sway of a lawless set of Antiles, whose conduct being represented to Gov. Ford, he has issued a proclamation, in which he invites all disposed to assist in companies, at the expense of the State, in order to put down disorder and restore law.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS RELIABLE.—Let no one suppose that Brandreth Pills are not always the same. They are. They can not be anything else. The principles upon which they are made are unchangeable, that a million pounds could be made per day without the most remote possibility of a mistake occurring. Give the genuine, that is all, and the medicine will give you full satisfaction.

When the blood is in an unsound condition, it is a sure sign of infection or a lurking poison, and however carefully concealed, sooner or later it will break out. Those who are wise, will therefore commence the purification of their blood without delay; and those who are already attacked with sickness should do the same.

Ladies should use Brandreth's Pills frequently. For either mild or severe cases of severe sickness of the stomach, and, generally speaking, prevent it. Brandreth's Pills are harmless. They increase the powers of life; they do no violence to nature. Females will find them to secure that state of health which every mother wishes to enjoy. In convalescence, so often prevalent at an interesting period, Brandreth's Pills are a safe and effectual remedy.

There is no medicine so safe as this; it is more easy than castor oil, and is now generally used by nurses in lieu thereof, their confinement. Dr. Brandreth can refer to many of our best physicians who recommend his pills to their patients, to the exclusion of all other purgatives, and find pills, being composed entirely of herbs or vegetable matter, purify the blood, and carry off the corrupt humors of the body, in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

☞ The *genuine* Brandreth's Pills can be had of the following agents:—

J. M. Stevenson & Co.—Gettysburg. *Jno. B. McCreary.*—Petersburg. *Abraham King.*—Hunterstown. *J. McPherrin.*—Mummasburg. *Cook & Tudor.*—Hampton. *McSherry & Fink.*—Littlestown. *Mary Deacon.*—Cashtown. *John Weaver.*—Fairfield.

Nov. 6, 1846—4t

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

The Flour market is moderate. Sales were made at $5 37 1-2. Some refuse to take less than $5 50. The price is nominal—buyers and sellers awaiting further advices from Europe.

Grain.—Sales of good prime red wheat at 81 to 82 c. White at 84 c. Sales of yellow Corn at 55 a 56 cts.; old white 55 cts.; soft 50 cts.; rye 67.

Cheerfully as the "*Star*" has complied with its own request:

Manufacturing.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Mirror, states that some 1000 hands have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the principal cotton mills of Mr. Ripka, at Manayunk, and that it is impossible for him to start again at the present rate of wages, except at a loss of half a cent per yard upon all the cloths manufactured—the sale price having fallen from one cent per yard and half a cent below actual cost!

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Nov. 6, 1846.

Extraordinary Rain.

On Friday morning last it commenced to rain at this place, and continued almost incessantly up to Monday evening, 72 which time not less than *six inches* of water had fallen! A fall of an inch is usually regarded as a heavy rain. It is needless to state that the streams were swollen to an unprecedented height, and that heavy damage has been done to fencing, dams, &c. along the several creeks. These have been some "hard rains in this section of country, but that of last week puts to fault the recollection of the oldest inhabitant."

☞ The encouraging of an unusual number of strange faces in our streets, during the past week, reminds us that the Winter Session of Pennsylvania College has commenced. We are pleased to learn that the accession of new students has been very large, the College buildings being nearly filled. The Theological Seminary has also opened under favorable prospects. Dr. Schmucker having return from his European tour with improved health, has resumed his duties, in connection with his able colleagues. Dr. Kurtz and Prof. Hay, so that those in attendance at the Institution will enjoy the benefit of instruction from a full Faculty.

☞ The "Gettysburg Female Academy" was reopened on Monday last under the charge of Miss Lons, late of the Pittsfield and Mt. Holyoke Female Institutions, who comes well recommended by Dr. Tyng and other distinguished friends of Education, in New England. We trust our citizens will see the propriety of extending a liberal and adequate support to the School.

The excellent Boarding School at "Oakridge," under the charge of Prof. Harper, was also opened on Monday.

The British Tariff.

"We learn from the *Ellicott's Mills Free Press*, that the buildings of the Granite Manufacturing Company are all now under roof. They consist of a Cotton Factory, 160 feet in length, by 48 feet in width, and 4 stories high; machine shop 95 feet by 45 feet, and three stories high; and a Foundry 86 by 56 feet. The Foundry and Machine shop are both in operation. Huzza for the "*British Tariff*" of 1846! Will the *Star* please copy?"

(*Compiler of Monday last.*

Most cheerfully do we copy, well pleased, as we always shall be, to note any evidence of industrial energy that may develope itself over the country, despite the benefiting policy of the Federal government. It was reserved for a great ingratulation that notwithstanding the efforts of the Free-trade leaders who now control the legislation of the country, to crush the spirit of enterprise so characteristic of Northern Industry, by throwing our markets in competition of foreign pauper labor, and placing the industry of our only laborers and mechanics upon a footing with—that of the ill-paid, starving serfs of European nabobs—we say it may be a cause of gratulation, that there do still exist some independent minds, the native energy and hardy industry of our people will here and there rise superior to the obstacles thrown in their way, and manfully endeavor to resist the efforts made to crush them. Yet it cannot be regarded as an unmixed cause of joy, the "signs of the times," that the partizans of the present administration should seek credit for the enactment of a law, not from any positive good that may have been accomplished by it, but from the fact that it has failed! Even in advance of its reduction to practice, it is going to ruin every manufacturing establishment in the land, or that every vestige of enterprise has not disappeared, even in the prospect of its withering influences. The condition of our writers in this respect marvellously resembles that of the charlatan, who, after half depopulating his neighborhood by the administration of a poisonous nostrum, in reply to the remonstrances of those who dared call in question the propriety of his prescriptions, exultingly pointed to the few miserable, diseased, and shattered constitutions that still survived, having so far resisted the destructive tendencies of the treatment as to be left in the possession at least of existence—lingering, feeble one, and miserable though it be. We have said that we copy the article of our neighbor with pleasure. Probably that feeling might have been enhanced but for the fact, which the Compiler has withheld, that the enterprise at Ellicott's Mills had been commenced long before the enactment of the "British Tariff" Bill,—that capital had already been invested—and that to have ceased operations, with buildings half finished, would quite as likely have involved loss as to go on. Besides, the "British Tariff" of 1842 has not yet been put into operation; the storm is yet to be weathered; so that the exultations of the Administration Press over this single item may yet, much as we might deplore it, prove to have been premature. As our neighbor has got his "hand in" in making extracts, we subjoin the following from an exchange now lying at our side, as one of many that might be furnished, not doubting that the "*Compiler*" will copy our reply as cheerfully as the "*Star*" has complied with its own request:

"Huzza for the British Tariff of 1842!" did you say, friend Sybrle!

"Jasper Hale, the *only* 'Tariff candidate,' also ran at the late election in Philadelphia, received 11 votes for Sheriff!"

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☞ The Lancaster Tribune suggests the propriety of taxing the circulation of all banks that keep their paper under par."

☞ The Reading Journal objects to placing Mr. Cooper in the Chair in the House, on the ground that his services to the party will be more useful on the floor. Some of the Solons from Berks may well fear the influence of a fulcrum as a lever in the hands of the Journal knows no one better qualified han Mr. Cooper to do it.

☞ The Sheriff Sale Bills suggests the name of George W. Smith, of Butler county, as a suitable candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Smith is an excellent man, a first-rate Whig, and would make an able, upright and efficient public officer.

☞ The name of Mr. Thos. Nicholson, Esq., of Beaver County, has been suggested in connection with the office of State Treasurer. Mr. Nicholson was in the Legislature some time, and secured the general regard of his fellow-members, by the zeal and ability which characterized his course. We think he would make a good officer.

☞ The election in the Third Congressional district of Alabama has resulted in the election of Mr. Cottenell (Loco) by a majority of 30 over Beman (Whig). Mr. Yancey, the late Locofoco member, had about 800 majority!

☞ The Hanover "*Spectator*" avows its preference for Mr. Cooper for Governor, regards him as the most popular man in the State, and thinks that "he can and will be our next Governor."

☞ The Whigs of Exeter, N. Hampshire, have nominated Mr. Webster as the next candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Webster's name has also been used in the same connection by the Whigs of Henderson county, Tennessee.

☞ "Our neighbor of the *Compiler* will here in a few days see that it was of opinion that was said in regard to the right of soon men to vote, and not the views of our York county neighbor.

☞ Hon. John H. Clarke (Whig) has been elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island to fill the place now occupied by Mr. Simmons. Gov. Dorr was the Locofoco candidate.

☞ We apprehend that our neighbor of the *Compiler* will have enough to do in attending to the affairs of his own party, without concerning himself as to who is to be the Whig candidate for Governor. Be it Cooper or Irvin, Locofoco'dom at least will have but little reason to be satisfied with the choice.

☞ The Washington Union of Tuesday contradicts the rumors afloat in regard to new Volunteers being called out, and says: "We cannot intimate to you what the War Department may think it best to do, and when to act, but we hazard little in saying that no decision has been made—no additional volunteers have yet been called out."

☞ Mr. Webster is to address the Whigs of Philadelphia on the 2d of December—a complimentary Dinner has long been tendered him by friends in the City.

THE BALL STILL ROLLING!

POSTSCRIPT!

Make Way for the Empire State!

NEW YORK O. K.

Last night's mail is being glorious tidings from the "Empire State." The British Tariff and Polk's Texas War has prostrated Locofocoism in New York, as completely as in the old "Keystone." The Returns as far as received exhibit Whig gains over the vote of 1841, paralleled only by the late election in our own State. Oneida county gives Vorse (the Whig candidate for Governor,) 2,000 majority over Wright (Loco)—in 1841 Wright had 521 maj! Albany county gives 2,700 maj.—in 1841 only 251! Rensselaer 1,500—in 1841, 507; Cayuga 330—in 1841, 333 for Wright; &c. Should the returns continue to come in as favorably from the balance of the State, Vorse's majority will in all probability reach TEN THOUSAND!

Returns from 22 Congressional Districts give the Whigs 11 members of Congress to 8 Locofocos—leaving 12 Districts to hear from. In the present Congress the delegation stands 8 Whigs, 8 Natives, 22 Locos! The Whigs have no doubt carried a majority of the delegation.

We have no return in regard to the Legislature or the New Constitution. New York City gave Wright 1900 majority, and elected the whole Locofoco legislative ticket. The Whigs lose two members of Congress in the City by less than a hundred votes!

NEW JERSEY TOO!

☞ One after another the States of the Union are abandoning the demagogues who have force so heartlessly attempted to sacrifice the industry of the country by placing it at the mercy of English capitalists, and are ranging under the Whig banners. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, have all fallen into line, and last, though not least, NEW JERSEY stamps her "seal" in condemnation of the "British Tariff!" The Whigs have swept every county in the State as far as returns have been received—leaving but 5 counties to hear from, 4 of which usually go for the Locofocos. The Whigs have also carried both branches of the Legislature, and 4 out of the 5 members of Congress. Free trade, Locofocoism presents no attractions to the "Jersey Blues."

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We copy the above from the last *Republican Compiler* by way of curiosity. It is a rich one; especially so when it is borne in mind that the "Tariff" men of Philadelphia city and county—the majority of upwards of TEN THOUSAND on this same Sheriff question.

Col. FREMONT.—A letter from Monterey on the Pacific to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette contains the annexed account of our interesting young countryman, Lt. Col. Fremont. The letter is dated July 20:

"Col. Fremont's party arrived here yesterday, having had some pretty hard fighting with the Mexicans and Indians.—They number about two hundred, and are the most daring and hardy set of fellows I ever looked upon. They are splendid marksmen, and can plant a bullet in an enemy's head with their horses in full gallop. They never think of eating bread, but live upon meat all the time. They never sleep in a house but on the ground, with a blanket around them, their saddle for a pillow and a rifle by their side. I should like to give you a more minute account of them, but time will not admit."

The Victims.—The New Orleans Picayune says:—"Capt. Owen (formerly Lieutenant) of the Baltimore Battalion, left Monterey on the 6th instant, and we are indebted to him for many interesting details. He informs us that the American loss in the three actions is set down at *five hundred and sixty-one killed and wounded.* Our correspondent, writing on the 29th ult., makes the loss a little less, but it had not then been ascertained with precision. The Mexican loss has not been, and probably will not be ascertained with certainty. It is believed to exceed one thousand."

The Mexicans in Monterey.—The Mexican force in Monterey at the time of the capitulation, must have been much larger than some of the accounts have reported it. A letter-writer for one of the New Orleans papers thinks it was not short 14,000 men in all. Thus:—Regulars—7,500; Horsemen—2,000; Armed Citizens, 5,000. He adds:—How such an army, thus assembled, could have allowed itself to be conquered by a force of less than seven thousand men, will always appear strange to me."

Terrific Storm.—A terrific and devastating storm swept over the Gulf of Mexico, on the 14th ult., destroying Key West, in which some fifty lives were lost, wrecking the U. S. Brig Perry and causing an immense destruction of property. The information was brought by Com. Sloat, the hero of Monterey, Jr. to the New Orleans Picayune. Every dwelling house in Key West, save five or six, were destroyed or unroofed; the Government property destroyed amounted to some $300,000.

The Mormons.—Nauvoo is still in trouble. The Mormons have all left, except a few who are too sick and feeble. The city is under the sway of a lawless set of Antiles, whose conduct being represented to Gov. Ford, he has issued a proclamation, in which he invites all disposed to assist in companies, at the expense of the State, in order to put down disorder and restore law.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Private Sale the Two-Story Brick

DWELLING HOUSE,

situate in Chambersburg street, & now occupied by David Heagy. The owner of said House, Mary Heagy, has appointed David Heagy her agent for the property. ☞ Terms for the purchase will be made easy.

Nov. 6, 1846. tf

DIED.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. Martha Harbison, widow of Mr. Valentine Harbison, deceased, of Liberty township, aged 86 years 7 months and 10 days.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Jacob Bender, aged 72 years, 9 mts. 10 days. Mr. John Hersher, sen., formerly of this county, in the 80th year of his age.

In Seneca county, Ohio, on the 8th ult. Mrs. E. Eliza M'Clain, wife of Mr. Alexander M'Clain, formerly of Mountpleasant township, in 42d year.

In Mahoning county, Mississippi, Caroline Lee, Jr., formerly of York county, in the 62d year of his age.

On Monday morning last, in Mt. Bethel township, Northampton county, Pa., Mr. Daniel Oyster, aged 55 years, 1 month and 8 days.

WOOD! WOOD!

A FEW CORDS OF GOOD OAK or HICKORY WOOD will be received at this office in payment of subscriptions to the "Star and Banner."

Oct. 30, 1846.

☞ The Rev. Jacob C. Smith of the "*United Brethren in Christ*," will preach in the Public School House, in East Middle Street, *THIS EVENING*, at the usual hour.

Nov. 6, 1846.

FRESH GROCERIES.

WM. GILLESPIE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has just received from the city a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

embracing all the articles usually kept by Grocers, such as

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spices of all kinds, Tea, Glass, (different varieties,) Nuts, Tobacco, Segars, Syrups, &c. &c.

Also, a variety of first-rate *Cedar Ware*; also Fruits, Nuts, and Confections.

☞ The subscriber also always keeps on hand the very best

FLOUR,

for family use, together with different kinds of Feed-stuffs. Thankful for the encouragement hitherto extended him he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage in his line to call at his Establishment on the Northwest corner of the Diamond.

WM. GILLESPIE.

Nov. 6, 1846. 3t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENSWARE, all of which will be sold very low at

R. W. M'SHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. M'SHERRY, Cloths, 75 cts. a yard and up; Cassimeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts a yard and up; also, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, Cotton Striped, &c.

Nov. 6.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, SHADED and PLAIN MERINOES, SHAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 6.

MUSLINS.

AT M'SHERRY Store, for 4 cts. and upwards; also Cotton Flannels, 8 cts. and upwards.

Nov. 6.

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be paid for DRIED PEACHES, APPLES, FLAX-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at

R. W. M'SHERRY'S.

Nov. 6.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

AT R. W. M'SHERRY'S Store for 3 cts a yard; good Mader colors a flip, worth 6 cts. beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1-2.

Nov. 6.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 6.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTINGS; also, Gentlemen's CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, Ringgold, Palm Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at

M'SHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in Calicoes, will call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy *good* Calicoes for 4 cts., a first-rate article warranted not to fade, for 6 1-4 cts., and such as will "astonish the natives," can be had for 10 and 12 1-2 cts.

Nov. 6.

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet RIBBONS, Ladies' Silk and Velvet SCARFS, Sinar Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 6.

CASHMERES & DRESS GOODS.

VERY cheap and handsome styles of *Cashmeres* and *M. de Laines*, for sale at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, Chambersburg street.

Nov. 6.

GINGHAMS.

U the Ladies desire handsome twilled *Ginghams*, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Ginghams, let them call down Chambersburg street at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

PLAID and Shaded CLOAKINGS

can be had remarkably low at

RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 6.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,

PRETTY cheapest and richest, can be had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

Black and Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety, and Cheap; Green Barege; Gauze Vestings, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points, and every article necessary for Ladies wear, can now be had at

W. M. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 6.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Terkeri, Cashmere, French Plaid, Worked Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 1-4 cents. Superior Flannels for 37 1-2 and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12 1-2.

Nov. 6.

MUSLINS.

BROWN and White Muslins unusually low, Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap, superior Due-skin and Bleached C. Flannels, at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

FRANKLIN W. DENWIDDIE

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well known

Tailoring Establishment

of J. H. SKELLY, in Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary and Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and in the most approved style. All work entrusted to him, will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

☞ The latest Fashions will be regularly received from the Cities.

Gettysburg, March 20, 1846.—1y

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &