THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Nov. 20, 1846.

Thanksgiving Day.

Next Thursday (the 26th inst.) is the day appointed by Gov. SHUNK to be observed as a day of thanksgiving, &c. throughout the State of Pennsylvania. We believe that arrangements have been made for a more appropriate observance in this place. Religious exercises will be held in the several churches, while the stores and places of business will be closed. The same day will be observed by sixteen or seventeen States of the Union.

☞The following gentlemen were, on the 9th inst., elected officers of the "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company":

President—George Smyser.

Managers—George Hines, Jacob Wirt, John D. M'Pherson, Dr. Richard Dorney, Wm. M'Sherry, John H. M'Clellan.

Treasurer—John B. M'Pherson.

The Court.

The present week being Court, our town was enlivened by the presence of a large number of persons from various sections of the county interested in the several causes in suit. The criminal cases have been more numerous than usual, and it is probable that the Court will sit through the entire week. In our next number, we shall as usual furnish an abstract of the different causes that may have been tried.

Finnegan Sentenced.

On Monday last, the motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Finnegan, who, it will be recollected, was convicted at the August term on the charge of kidnapping a family of free colored persons from this county, was argued by J. IVES, Esq. for the Prisoner and by Messrs COOPER & DUNKER for the Commonwealth. The Court refused to grant a new trial, and sentenced the Prisoner to five years solitary confinement and hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

☞The Compiler has at last seen proper to "copy" a portion of our article in reply to its challenge, but objects to transferring to its colums the "due stuff" with which it was attempted to "couple together the two extracts." Well, we should be sorry to interfere with our neighbor's opinion of the article in question, yet we cannot help thinking that it might probably have evinced something like manliness to have given a reader an opportunity of forming their own opinion by copying the reply, especially as it had been challenged. Let that pass, however.

The Compiler would be glad to know what is intended to be proven by the statement that 120 hands had been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the Cotton Mills of Mr. Ripka at Manyunk, since the adoption of the new Tariff.

A difficult problem to solve, that is, truly. An extensive Cotton Factory springs into existence under the fostering influence of the Tariff of 1842, giving employment to a large number of male and female operatives, and diffusing prosperity and happiness to a thousand families, where before want, misery, and starvation, were familiar visitants. In an evil hour, the Federal Government determines in its wisdom to throw wide open our ports for the introduction of foreign goods, and to place the pauper labor of Europe in competition with the free industry of American mechanics. This but we did not know, nor did we believe, that Anti-American, British policy is enacted into law in July, 1846, with a proviso that it is to commence operations in December of the same year.—In the meantime, even in advance of its reduction to practice, the disastrous influences of this new policy, like the shadow of an approaching stormcloud, begins to develope themselves over the country, and everywhere manufacturers, who have invested capital in large manufacturing interests, are gradually withdrawing their capital, ceasing operations, discharging hands, and reducing the wages of labor, with a view of meeting, and if possible, weathering the tempest that is to burst upon them after the new British Tariff shall have been put into operation. And when we cite instances of this disarrangement in the manufacturing interests, and point to the misery and distress that is to ensue to our own mechanics by withdrawing from them the means of sustenance to enrich the coffers of European nabobs and feed their starving serfs—our neighbor, in all simplicity, asks what is intended to "proven by it." Probably, if the Compiler were to give his readers the benefit of the FACTS in the case, instead of his own mistatements and misrepresentations, they might be able to assist him in the solution of the problem. In the meantime the following item from the N. Y. Express may be "copied" as another of the first fruits of the Tariff of 1846:

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.—We regret to learn that a heavy failure has taken place in Norwich, Conn. of a gentleman deeply concerned in the manufacture of satinetts, a description of goods which has been more affected by the Tariff than perhaps any other. The failure is the more to be regretted, as the individual has been one of the most honorable, enterprising and public spirited men in New England.

☞It is said that Hon. GEORGE BADGER, Secretary of the Navy under Gen Harrison, will be elected U. S. Senator from North Carolina.

☞The Locofoco Convention of Connecticut has nominated Senator NILES out of the party, for his opposition to the British Tariff of 1846.

☞Major General GAINES is quite ill in New York.

(From the Philadelphia Sun of Monday last.)

Intrigues for the Next Governor.

The Whig papers of this city inform us that on to-morrow are to be chosen delegates from the city and county of Philadelphia, to a State Convention, to nominate for the Whig party, a candidate for governor. In proof of how little the people have to do in selecting their candidates, (and the bare nomination in a successful party is equivalent to an election,) we think proper briefly to state a few facts. We do this, also, because we would, at once, *throughout the beginning* of a movement that is to develope itself in the future, and to afford a ray of light for the eyes of those whom the *movers* would blind and dupe.

The members of the conventions about to select the delegates referred to were eleven months ago, for another purpose, that of selecting a Whig ticket to be voted for at the last election, and not for the purpose of selecting delegates to a State Convention. The trust reposed in them has been executed, and their delegated powers are at an end. Yet these are the men, as it appears by the newspapers, who are to select the gubernatorial delegates. But passing this by, let us proceed to state what does *not* appear by the newspapers, but what nevertheless is a fact. Let us refer to an authority potential in this matter, not of the convention, not of the people, but exercised in derogation of the rights of both. In the latter part of last week there was a caucus held at a whig gentleman's house in the *city* of Philadelphia, where there were a few selfish, artful and unscrupulous politicians who are united in the design to rule Pennsylvania. They have selected as their candidate for Governor one with whom they are in constant association, and over whom they believe they can exercise unhounded control. At their caucus they decided that such delegates only should be sent from the city and county of Philadelphia, as would adhere to their candidate. They went a step farther. They nominated and selected the delegates, and they and their agents have since been busily engaged in moulding to their purpose the minds of the members of the conventions which are to assemble to-morrow, and preparing them for the ignominious adoption of their caucus nominees. They have succeeded; and when the contentious inert the caucus selection will be chosen. In truth, the delegates are already selected, and neither the people nor the selecting body have had or will have any more real agency in making the selections than the people of Ohio. Nor is even this all, the same caucus gentlemen, from a centre here in the city of Philadelphia, have been attempting to arrange, on the same way and for the same purpose, delegations from most of the other counties in the State. At the same time they are so industriously engaged in weaving and spreading the meshes for their own partizans, they are marvellously anxious to ingratiate their candidate in the good will of the Native Americans, and intimate in a way that may be supposed fitted to conciliate them. It is for the Native Americans more particularly that we chronicle these few facts and expose the wily movements of as selfish a clique of politicians as ever did mischief.

Here then is the *beginning* of the movement to which we have referred. We ask the *movers* whether it is not *possible* that the development may be unanswerable to their wishes? and whether it is not *probable* that nature's laws will not suspended for their private benefit and that the fruit they shall reap will correspond, in kind and character, with the seed they are sowing?

Of the above movement and its object, we had been advised for a week or two, from a reliable private source. We were informed that Gen. Irvin had gone to Philadelphia and remained there; that caucuses had been held; plans adopted to carry the city and county; agents sent to different parts of the State to electioneer for the CITY CANDIDATE; and that we might look for more than one ticket. The principle of fairness was to be repudiated in selecting delegates to the Convention. We never dreamed, that the end the convention, called for the purpose, and the SOLE PURPOSE, of selecting candidates to be voted for at the Spring election, were to be drilled for months, and then called together to perform another and entirely different duty—one which they were not appointed to perform, and which they have no right to execute.

We would caution the gentlemen engaged in this intrigue to nominate Gen IRVIN, that the course they are pursuing may inevitably defeat his election, should he be the candidate. The country may sometimes submit to be imposed on by the manœuvering and intrigues of the artful and designing politicians of the city; but when their intrigues aim at injustice as gross as that now contemplated, the country will rise up in its own vindication and teach both the intriguers and the object of their intrigues, that it will not be cheated.—We speak thus strongly because we believe a wrong is about being consummated in the supversion of the popular voice, which cannot fail to prove disastrous to the prospects of the Whig party.

☞Since the above was in type, we have observed an able article in the Uniontown Democrat upon the gubernatorial question, from which we make the following extract. The Democrat is friendly to the re-nomination of Gen. MARKLE, and is reviewing the exceptionable articles that have lately appeared in one or two presses devoted to the interests of Gen. IRVIN, to which we took occasion to refer a week or two since:

"The Philadelphia North American, one of whose editors was a member of the convention that nominated Gen. Markle, and then supported Gen. Irvin, asserts that the friends of the Whig party are now in favor of the latter. If that be true we need no State Convention—no passing upon the subject by the people. The politicians of Philadelphia have sorted the question.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer, too, has asserted lately that Gen. Irvin was the strongest candidate in the Convention of 1844. If so, why was he not nominated? Because, says the Intelligencer, *"a bargain was consummated"* immediately before the final vote nominating Markle. The writer of this article was a member of that Convention, and was in the midst of the members in the conversation immediately preceding the final vote, and he asserts without hesitation that the charge is *unqualifiedly false*, and no member of the Convention, present on the occasion, will venture to hint at, or affirm its truth. We caution our friends at the commercial and political metropolis of the State, who have assumed to dictate to the country part of the State, and have so nil besed, for four years, "in season and out of season," to try to electioneer their candidate into public favor, that a nomination obtained by such means would be a doubtful blessing, may fail to deserve and receive a cordial support after it shall have been made.

Now we assert that Gen. Irvin never was the choice of a majority of the Whig party, and never will be, if it can proved or produced only by charges of bargain and corruption against those who did not prefer him. If the first balloting in the Convention of 1844 did not show Gen. Markle to be the choice of the majority, the final result and all the previous balloting showed clearly that *a majority was opposed to Gen. Irvin.* And more and better, a majority of the whole Convention—the first choice of a few being out of the question—preferred Gen. Markle to Gen. Irvin. From the friends of Judge Banks and Mr. Cooper, our old friend Gen. Markle has received nothing but kind, candid and fair treatment—nothing except that which was due from honorable rivals in a fair contest, for a post of honor. The friends of Judge Banks owed nothing to those who commenced and carried out a war which was intended to thrust aside their favorite, as is now sought to be done by the same persons against Gen. Markle."

The Elections.

The Result of the recent Elections as announced last week have, in the main, been confirmed by later intelligence.

MICHIGAN, notwithstanding the heavy Whig gains which led us to note for one or two of the Congressmen, still clings to Locofocoism. All the members of Congress will be, as at present, Locofocos. The Legislature will be of the same complexion, which secures them a Loco U. States Senator in place of Woodbridge.

MASSACHUSETTS, on the other hand, has done better than was at first supposed, glorious as was our first intelligence. Dawson beats the Locofoco candidate nearly **22,000** votes, and all others combined **7,973!** The Congressional delegat on stands 8 Whig and one anti-slavery, which will be supplied by a Whig. The Senate is entirely Whig, comprising 40 members; the House 174 Whigs, 30 Locos, and 5 Abolitionists! That will do for Massachusetts. The "storm" must have been severe in those parts!

DELAWARE returns a Whig Congressman, (Mr. Houston,) by a majority of 98, and a Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature, securing a Whig U. S. Senator. In consequence of this result, Mr. CLAYTON will be chosen, the political question, TARIFF (Loco) succeed by 137 majority.

IOWA, it has been ascertained, has a Whig majority on joint ballot, securing two Whig U. States Senators. Nothing definite as to the State Ticket.

☞The Locofoco papers are crowing over the result of the recent elections in Michigan and Iowa. Our opponents have evidently been learning to practice on the injustice of the good book not to "despise the day of small things."

☞The Whigs of Dauphin county on Monday last appointed A. MARTIN and C. FOLTZ, Representative, and J. C. KUNKLE, Esq., Senatorial Delegate, to the Whig State Convention, with instructions to support Gen. IRVIN. We understand that the resolution in favor of Gen. Irvin were carried by a few votes.

☞The Whigs of Huntingdon county have appointed JAMES CLARK, Esq. delegate to the Whig State Convention with instructions to support Gen. IRVIN for Governor.

☞The Philadelphia City Conference, has appointed Josiah Randall and Robert F. Conrad, Senatorial, and E. Joy Morris, Joseph R. Chandler, John Swift, Edward Duff, and E. C. Markley, Representative delegates to the Whig State Convention. The County convention appointed Peter Glasgow, Thomas M'Grath, and Thomas W. Duffield, the Senatorial, and George Norton, W. E. Stevenson, J. D. Nineteed, D. Woelper, J. Vinyard, Wm. Linker, Wm. Jackson, and Thomas J. Watson, Representative delegates. We have not understood whom the delegates design supporting, although the source whence their appointment comes leaves but little room to doubt.

Gun Cotton.

In another column will be found an account of this remarkable invention, which bids fair to superseded the use of gun powder. Experiments have been made at Washington city in the presence of Gen. Scott, President Polk, and others, which resulted very satisfactorily. Prof Otto thus explains the mode of preparing the gun cotton:

To convert a hole of cotton into a cannister of the best glazed double-battle Dupont, he distills ten parts of salt-peter with six parts of sulphuric acid, dips the cotton for half a minute into the acid thus obtained, then washes it well in clean water, dries it and makes it into cartridges. The following is the chemical explanation of this: Cotton is ligneous fibre in extreme subdivision, and ligneous fibre is carbon or wood. Hence a bale of cotton and a load lucifer are somewhat analogous. Dipped in Professor Otto's "SALE SAUCE," it becomes saturated with nitric acid, which consists of two parts of nitrogen and five of oxygen. It is thus a combination of carbon and oxygen, or charcoal. Ever since fire was brought in contact with fire, the carbon is kindled and the oxygen that contains the combustion is immediately liberated in the expansive gaseous form, many times exceeding in volume the substance burned, and by this sudden gaseous expansion, producing the explosive force.

☞Counterfeit Half Dollars are said to be afloat, well executed, but somewhat duller in the sound than silver, and must be closely scrutinized.

More Volunteers.

The Government has at length been compelled to respond to the call made by the Press all over the country, to reinforce the army on the Rio Grande. The Washington Union states that requisitions have been sent out from the War Department, calling into the service of the U. States nine additional regiments of volunteers to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. They are asked for from the following States:

One Regiment of Infantry from *Pennsylvania*; one from Massachusetts; one from New York; one from Virginia; one from North Carolina; one from South Carolina; one from Louisiana; one from Mississippi; and one regiment of mounted men from Texas.

This call incontrovertibly proves the vacillating policy of the Administration, and shows that the managers of this War have gotten themselves into a difficulty from which they know not how to escape. It was but last week that we published a letter from the Secretary of War announcing that no additional troops would be called out, together with an extract from the President's official organ intimating that offensive operations would be abandoned until after the meeting of Congress. We are pleased, however, to find the Administration moving in the matter even at this late hour. The war has justly been denounced as unnecessary and wrong in its incipiency, and they through whose agency the country became involved in it, will be held responsible for the blood and treasure lost in the waging of it; but now that hostilities have been commenced, there can be but one line of duty, and that is to prosecute the War to a speedy and honorable issue. The cause of public morals, the interests of the country, religion, right, and justice suffer an irreparable injury every hour of its continuance, and every good citizen must long to see it closed. If the Government design prosecuting the War, let it be done with energy, and let our invading army be reinforced and supplied with the material necessary to enable them to operate to advantage, that Gen. Scott's recommendation, not to commence operations until a force of at least 30,000 men were collected on the frontier, been heeded by the agents into whose hands the reins of Government have unhappily fallen, much of the delay and loss already sustained by marching a handful of men into the midst of a hostile territory and compelling them to sustain an unequal contest with a superior force, might have been avoided. The policy of the Administration in regard to our gallant and brave little army has been wrong—it has been cruel. The country will hail with joy the evidence of a change of policy which this call for additional troops seems to indicate.

☞Gov. SHUNK has received the requisition of the President for One Regiment of Infantry, to be called out immediately to serve during the War. The Regiment will rendezvous at Pittsburg.

Gen. Scott and the Mexican War.

☞"The Hero of Chippewa," says the North American, "continues devoted to the duties of the War Department at Washington. All the energies of his vigorous intellect, great experience and unsurpassed skill are directed to the enforcement of the operations in Mexico; and it is said that the Administration itself admits the invaluable advantages derived from his advice and counsel. Remembering the circumstances which cast him at the seat of Government, when his heart pants to lead on his own columns to victory, this cordial and earnest co-operation of Gen. Scott with the administration that has lampooned and hedged him in, is magnanimous and patriotic almost beyond the marvels of ancient story It is Samson in chains grinding corn for his oppressors. He makes the path straight for others to win the victory, and leaves the Whig party to rate, and by every claim of former glory and present merit. He sows what others reap; and feeds the flame of a glory not a beam of which is permitted to reach him. Yet this government exile from the battle field, toils on, with all the might of his earnest heart and mind, and murmurs not—for the sacrifice is for his country.

We cannot regard the melancholy but devoted veteran and patriot without mingled feelings of pride and melancholy. Let his enemies beware! There is an emprise in the nature of this chase of the eagle, who wears out his heart against the chain which keeps him from the field of glory, which appeals, and not in vain, to the sympathies of a generous people. If, as the facts have proven, Gen. Scott was right—he injustice done him has scarcely a parallel in history. If he was in error, his punishment is most disproportionate and cruel. The people of the country cannot forget the glories of his past life nor regard, without deep feelings of sorrow, the rigorous executive decree which, prompted by an unthy jealousy shuts him out from a share of the fame so richly won by his inferiors. We would not be surprised if, after the meeting of Congress, the facts of this case were so presented to the country, as to excite, far and wide, a reaction in favor of the Hero. There is no partizan so unjust as to regard such a penalty as merited by a breach of etiquette: and the millions of the country have, by their own action, proved that at least some of our respect for the administration is not, in their opinion, a crime."

From the Piqua (Ohio) Register, of Oct. 24.

THE PRESIDENCY.—If any other State than Ohio is to have the nomination of the Whig party for the Presidency in 1848, let Pennsylvania be that State, and Hon. ANDREW STEWART be the man! He is the champion of the interests of the North in Congress—the able advocate of the protective Policy, upon which we have no doubt, the next Presidential Election will mainly turn. What say the Whigs to the suggestion?

The Uniontown Democrat copies the above, and suggests a response, to it from the Whig Press of Pennsylvania. For ourselves our present preference are for the "Hero of Chippewa," as the most available candidate. "Tariff Andy," however, would receive from us a right cordial support if nominated by a National Convention. We like much the suggestion of the Reading Journal—to place Mr. STEWART on the ticket as our candidate for the Vice Presidency. "Scott and Stewart" would be hard to beat.

☞The Philadelphia City Councils have resolved to subscribe stock to the Central Rail Road to the amount of $2,500,000. The Road will now no doubt be commenced—which will be *rempl?ted.*

Declension of Gen. Markle.

Gen MARKLE, in a letter to the Editors of the Westmoreland Intelligencer, declines a nomination for the office of Governor. The letter breathes the spirit of a patriot and a high-souled Whig, and is just what might have been expected from the gallant old soldier. Having reluctantly yielded to the solicitations of his friends in 1844, he now, as then prefers doing battle in behalf of Whig principles as a private soldier. He prefers some obscurity to sacrificing his principles, which he believes to be identified with the best interests and prosperity of the country. The Pittsburg papers, yet publishing the General's declination suggest the nomination of ANDREW STEWART, of Fayette county.

Another of the Fruits.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia Ledger, and as the information contained in the paragraph has been thrown out by several papers in the confidence of the Administration, we presume there can be no doubt of its truth. It will be recollected that the Secretary of the Treasury last winter recommended a TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE, and that the bill as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, contained a clause to that effect. The "Compiler" can "copy," if it pleases, as another link in the chain of evidence to prove the "*democratic*" character of the present Administration:

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.—It is said that in the forthcoming message of President Polk he will recommend an imposition of duties *on tea and coffee*, spices, and some other articles not produced in our own country.

☞Our neighbor of the Compiler protests against our using the phrases, "foreign pauper labor," and "half-paid starving serfs," in relation to the labor of the dependents of European nobles, and intimates that because we prefer AMERICAN to FOREIGN industry, and our own to foreign mechanics, it is evident that we "despise ALL laborers." We regret that our neighbor should regard so very wrong the preference we avow, and should so misjudge our motives and objects, and are sorry that we must in future, as in many other things, differ from him; but it's "a way we have," and our neighbor must excuse us.

☞JOHN M. FOSTER, Esq. of Harrisburg, has been appointed President Judge of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware

☞RICHARD J. TURNER, the defaulting clerk of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, was arrested in Montreal and there arrested on the charge of defrauding the Bank of a large amount, has been committed to prison to answer the charge, not having been able to secure bail to the amount of $25,000 as demanded by the Judge. WM. S. BRACE was arrested as an accomplice in the fraud, and held to bail in the sum of $15,000.

☞The Lancaster Savings Institution has declared a dividend of seven and a half per cent for the last six months!

☞Hon. WM. FINDLEY, Ex-Governor of this State, died at Harrisburg on Sunday last, in the 76th year of his age.

☞The Five million Loan, for which proposals were received by the United State Government, has been taken

Better Still in Pennsylvania.

☞Under this appropriate caption the Philadelphia Inquirer states, that not only have the Whigs of Pennsylvania, at the late election, secured a majority in the State Legislature, but they have, besides, secured a majority of Whigs in the State Senate *for three years to come*, and have thus obtained an effectual check upon incorrect legislation, should any be attempted.

☞In Pennsylvania, the election day was stormy, and the vote fell off; the result was a Whig triumph. In Florida, election day was fair and the vote *increased*; the result was like the former. Neither State was over before carried by the Whigs in an even State election. If the rain beat the Loco foco of Pennsylvania, what is the excuse for Florida?—TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK AND THE TARIFF OF '42.—The N. Y. Express states that Mr. Maclay is the only member of Congress from that State who voted for the Tariff of 1842 and Polk Tariff,—who has been re-elected, and the majority against him in his district is 665. Not more than seven or eight of the members are Free Trade men, while twenty-six or twenty-seven will vote for the restoration of the Whig Tariff of '42.

Messrs. Cooper and Irvin appear to give the Pennsylvanian folks considerable trouble! *It talking* about nominating one of those gentleman for Governor gives the Locofocos so much uneasiness, what dreadful effect will not the *nomination* itself have on their nerves?—*Lancaster Union.*

GEN. LA VEGA.—The New Orleans Picayune learns that Gen. La Vega and his suite have received their passports from Washington, having been exchanged for Capt. Carpender and the crew of the Truxton, and will depart very shortly for Vera Cruz.

THE KENTUCKY FARMER.—Nine or ten of the Lancaster breed, imported by the Hon. Henry Clay, passed through Pittsburgh a few days since, on their way to Ashland, under charge of a shepherd who came with them.

TEETOTALLERS.—An English paper says, there was received their passports from Washington, having been exchanged for Capt. Carpender and the crew of the Truxton, and will depart very shortly for Vera Cruz.

From Mexico.

☞The New Orleans Picayune has intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 22d of October. Santa Anna had arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 8th, and taken up his headquarters at that place. His reception was said to have been very enthusiastic. He had possessed himself of $2,000,000 in specie by seizing upon a *conducta*, under the pretext that it was unsafe in forward so large an amount of money to the sea coast, in the present state of affairs.—He gave receipts for the money and individuals both for its restoration. Nothing was known of his plan of operations. In his proclamation issued after his arrival at Potosi, he announced, in usual braggadocia style, his intention to drive back the invaders of his country. The Mexican accounts of the battle of Monterey are numerous. They claim much credit for the gallantry of their own troops, and as a necessity speak in high terms of the valor of our men. Gen. Worth's operations are particularly referred to as being very brilliant. Some charges, of inefficiency, however, had been preferred against Gen. Ampudia, who demanded an investigation into his conduct. The Mexicans make out their loss to be but 122 killed and 244 wounded.

Attack on Alvarado.

☞The New Orleans papers of the 16th inst. contain the particulars of another abortive attack on Alvarado, by the Gulf Squadron under Com. Conner. The war steamers, Mississippi, Vixen, and M'Laine, and several Cutters and Schooners, were used in the attack, but after approaching within half a mile of the Fortifications, about one third of the force was rendered useless for the attack in consequence of the shoals and bars, and Com. Conner deemed it prudent to retire under a sharp firing from the enemy's batteries. All concerned in the expedition were much chagrined at its failure, and it was thought that another, and more successful, demonstration would soon be made.

From Santa Fe.

☞Intelligence from "Gen. KEARNEY'S Territory," has been received as late as September 27, at which time all was quiet at Santa Fe. Gen. Kearney had issued his Proclamation, announcing that he had been authorized by the President of the U. States to organize a Territorial Government, the officers of which were all named in the Proclamation. Charles Brent is the Governor, F. P. Blain, U. S. District Attorney, &c. This is annexation with a vengeance, and throws the TEXAS matter entirely in the shade! When Texas was wanted, it was thought advisable to have the opinion of Congress in the matter, but President Polk and Gen. Kearney adopt a more summary mode of doing business!

SURRENDER OF CHIHUAHUA. The Lexington, Missouri, Express of the 3d inst. says:—"A gentleman of this city informs us that he perused a letter, a day or two since, which had been received in Camden, giving the particulars of the surrender of Chihuahua, to the forces under Gen. Wool. The army, it seems, entered the city without resistance; the American flag was saluted by the citizens, and peace established. The American officers were invited to partake of a splendid dinner, which had been prepared for them by the Chihuahuans.—That, we should say, was rather a new mode of capturing an enemy's town."

The effect of this new explosive power is comparison with gunpowder is 4 to 1, that is, one ounce of cotton wadding is equal to four ounces of gunpowder of the best quality. We wish Rough and Ready had a few tons of it at Monterey.

STRANGE EPIDEMIC AT JERSEY CITY.—It appears from the Jersey City Sentinel, that for some time past a strange and distressing disease of the eyes has been stealthily spreading amongst the inhabitants of that place. Its approach is very insidious, generally first discovered in one corner of the eye, indicating its design by a tickling or itching sensation, sometimes accompanied by extreme pain, causing weakness and inability to open the eyelids, frequently closing the eyelids so that the sufferer is unable to discern any object. The victims of its prey are scarce aware of its approach, generally about dusk, and—before they find themselves almost totally blind. Within three months no less that three of the hands, besides one of the proprietors, of the Sentinel, have in turn been compelled to yield to the painful touch of this intruder, the latter of whom has not yet succeeded in compelling the ruthless invader to leave its burning grasp, and depart out of the coasts of his vision, having been a sufferer for more than two weeks.

INDIAN CORN IN IRELAND.—The condition of the poor in Ireland has been such that the landed proprietors are compelled to buy food for their tenants, and have paid as high as £14 sterling for corn meal per ton, which is $3 50 per cwt. or a dollar and a half a bushel. This price cannot always be obtained, but it should stimulate our farmers to plant additional crops. There can be no doubt that fresh and sweet corn meal, now that baking it is introduced, will become a favorite.

Wonderful Discovery.

GUNPOWDER SUPERSEDED.

In this age of wonders, in which invention succeeds invention with a rapidity, which scarcely allows the mind a moment's rest, our faith is sometimes severely taxed, and our reliance on the evidence of our own senses staggered: But of all the recent improvements, and inventions, which have called forth the admiration and excited the astonishment of the world, that of the discovery of a substitute for gunpowder is the most extraordinary—a discovery, that bids fair to supersede the use of gunpowder altogether.

A correspondent of the Washington Union, in a letter from Frankfort on the Maine, dated September 30, 1846, informs us that professor Baltzer, of Basle, in Switzerland, and Shœnbein of Frankfort, men of great scientific attainments, have simultaneously invented a method of preparing raw cotton which will eventuate in the discontinuance of the use of gunpowder, for all explosive purposes, acknowledged.—The writer gives the following interesting account of the invention, and of experiments made in his presence.

Professor B. took from each of his waistcoat pockets a paper containing some raw cotton; a small portion of that which was in one he placed upon a sheet of white paper, and near it some gunpowder upon another sheet. He touched them at the same moment with the burning end of a cigar, and with the quickness of the lightning's blast, the cotton was consumed without smoke or odor, or ashes, or even the slightest stain upon the snow white sheet of foolscap: while the ignition of the gunpowder seemed to be slow, although the heat was intense, and half the paper was burned and colored, and the room filled with smoke. He then took a small quantity of gunpowder, and placing it upon paper, entirely covered it with prepared cotton from the other paper.—Touching the cotton with the blaze of a match, it exploded without burning the paper beneath. Subsequently, in his experiments, he exploded cotton on the palm of my hand, without my feeling the sensation of heat, such was the remarkable rapidity of its ignition.

A short time, it is stated by the inventors, is only required for the preparation of the article, and the process is so exceedingly simple that it can be manufactured by common laborers, and without any danger of combustion. It can be fit for use in a few hours after the cotton is taken from the bale, and without the aid of a machinery; and it may be thoroughly saturated with water, without affecting its properties injuriously.

As soon as so dried, it is again fit for use. There is nothing to apprehend from its spontaneous combustion, nor will it ignite by friction, nor in loading of fire-arms, but should it be exposed to a spark or a red hot coal, it will ignite, and burn with a quick and sweet corn meal, now that baking it is introduced, will become a favorite.

END OF THE STRIKE.—The carpet weavers at Thomsonville went to work on last week. The prices were compromised between them and the employers, and fixed at fifteen and a half per cent. reduction from the old prices.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—HEAVY DAMAGES.—At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Huron county, (Ohio,) Miss Cynthia Ann Clark, of Norwalk, obtained a verdict of $4000 against Richard Morse, for a breach of marriage promise.

A VILLIAN.—A woman named Margaret Cook was arrested on Friday in N. York, charged with daily supplying a little girl with spirituous liquor, for the purpose of inducing the child to steal from her own mother, a variety of household articles which the abandoned woman wanted.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—Light is the most important, the most sensible and striking phenomenon of the universe. It affords the means of exalted and exquisite pleasures, and is the most important man derives the largest portion of valuable knowledge. When decomposed it is found to consist of seven primary colors, thus proving the Sun, the source whence it comes, to be the grand painter of creation. As light is to the physical world, so is health to the physical frame—remove the one, and all is blank; take away the other, and man withers ere he blooms. As the genial rays of the Sun infuse warmth and renewed vigor into the vegetable creation, so SAND'S SARSAPARILLA infuses strength into the languid frame. Daily experience, shows results the most pleasing and unlooked for, thus gladdening the hearts of thousands of the sick, who had given up in despair. Cures are recorded unrivalled in number, the most incredulous; and as "facts are stubborn things," they have only to be mentioned. Chronic derangements, cutaneous diseases, impurities of the blood, &c. are safely and perfectly cured by its use.

☞For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, 76 Fulton st. New York, and sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

Nov. 20, 1846.—3t

TO THE LADIES.

Headache and Nervous Complaints are a source of much suffering; and the nervous are singularly prone to have their functions deranged by an unhealthy condition of the stomach. To relieve a state of so much distress, (in which both mind and body participate) Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Liver Pills are the most highly recommended, as, by aromatic, tonic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, strengthen the stomach, induce a healthy appetite, and impart tranquility to the nervous system. They also cure dyspepsia, coughs and colds, and bilious complaints.

☞These genuine Pills are for sale in Gettysburg, by *S. H. Buehler* and *S. S. Forney*; in Hunterstown by *Abraham Gingrich*; in Petersburg by *Mrs. Fuller*; in Cashtown by *Jacob Bowman*, and in Hampton by *J. H. Anlebaugh.*

Nov. 20, 1846—4t.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.]

Cattle.—1000 head of Beef Cattle offered at the sales on Monday, of which 500 were sold at prices ranging from $4 25 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—The news by the European steamer rather depressed the market. Howard street flour sold at $5 25; but little doing.

Grain.—Good to prime Md reds at 98 a $1 03 and white at $1 03 and $1 12; prime white for family flour at $1 8 a $1 20. New white *Corn* 55 cents, and yellow 57 a 58; old White 70, and yellow 65. *Oats* 25 a 30. *Rye* 67

MARRIED.

At Frederick, Md. on the 5th inst. by Rev. S. W. Harkey, he Rev JAMES M. HARKEY, of Rossville, Pa. (late of the Theological Seminary at this place) to MARY ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of Jacob Keller, Esq. of the former place.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev J. Sechler, Mr. JACOB SNYDER, to Miss ANN MARIA ROBERT, of Carroll county, Md.

DIED,

On the 5th inst. Mrs. ELIZA PLANK, wife of Mr. WM. PLANK, and daughter of Mr. Henry Bishop, of Cumberland township, aged about 25 years.

On the 6th inst. Miss HANNAH WERTZ, daughter of Mr Henry Wertz, of Straban township, aged about 24 years.

On the 8th inst. near Littlestown, Miss EVE KRAUS, aged 55 years and 9 days.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

County Convention.

THE Democratic Whigs of the County of Adams are requested to assemble at their usual places of holding Borough and Township Elections, *on Saturday the 12th of December next*, and elect Two Delegates in each Borough and Township, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House in Gettysburg on *Monday the 14th of December next*, for the purpose of appointing one Representative, and (in conjunction with Franklin County) one Senatorial Delegate, to the next STATE CONVENTION when it assembles, for the nomination of a Candidate for Governor to be supported by the Whig party at the general Election.

By order of the County Committee,

ROBERT SMITH, *Chairman.*

Nov. 20, 1846

BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has now on hand an extensive assortment of TIN WARE at his Shop in Chambersburg street, which he will sell at prices to suit the times. The subscriber thanks those who need any Tin Ware to call on him a call. Remember Chambersburg street.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 13.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Grand Jury Room, 2
Nov. 18, 1846.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Adams County.

The Grand Jury of the November Sessions of 1846 beg leave to report, that after examining the last Report of the Grand Inquest of the County, the present Grand Inquest feel much regret in not being able to say "that not a single case has been presented to them of a criminal character," or "that our County Jail is tenantless."—This is not the case at the present time, and the present Grand Inquest is compelled, from an imperious duty, to say that Adams County appears to be retrograde in the march of morals, and has share the aforesaid last Report of the Grand Jury, fallen far behind the age of morality which should be her motto, or which should distinguish her as one of the most enlightened among her sister counties. This we are bound to confess as honest and truth-telling citizens, and as men sworn to do their duty; and this we confess in all sorrow and regret. Our Courts, since the Report spoken of, have been crowded with Sessions cases, which are a disgrace to our morals and a foul blot on our community, and our calendar of prisoners has much multiplied since that Report. To what this bad state of affairs can be imputed, is not left us to determine; but that there is something rotten among us is not to be denied; and it not only becomes us, but also the Court and all moral citizens, to assist in finding out the causes which produce such results, and every one who in our power to endeavor to root out the cancerous epidemic from among our people.

The Grand Inquest beg to say that they have visited the County Prison and the County Almshouse, and that they have found every thing in most ample order and repair; that the Poor of this County, as well as the steward of the Almshouse, are entitled to much credit for the condition in which their respective Houses are kept.

The Grand Inquest having no other subject to present to the Honorable Court, respectfully ask to be discharged, &c.

W. M. HAMMERSLY, *Foreman.*

Nov. 20, 1846. 3t

GUARDIANS' SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the Subscribers, trustees of the children of Andrew B. MILLER, deceased, late of Mountjoy township, will expose to public sale, on

Thursday the 17th of December,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the interest of said Miller in the valuable

FARM

of said deceased, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., about 2 miles from the Two Taverns, and adjoining lands of Silas M. Horner, Peter Linard, and others, containing

100 Acres,

more or less, on which are erected A TWO-STORY Weatherboard House, a one-story Log Back Building, a Log Barn, &c. There is a well of water near the door, convenient to the door—also a thriving young Orchard on the premises. The Farm is well timbered, has a sufficiency of good Meadow, and is under excellent cultivation.

—ALSO—

At the same time

will be exposed to sale on the premises the interest of the said minors in a Tract of

WOOD-LAND,

containing 5 ACRES more or less, situate in said township, and adjoining lands of Silas M. Horner, Geo. Flegle, and others.

☞If the property be not sold as above it will be RENTED. Attendance will be given and the Terms made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL DURBOROW,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
Guardians

By the Court—WM. S. HAMILTON, *Clerk.*

Nov. 20, 1846. ts

A FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on *Saturday the 5th day of December next*, at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a

FARM

belonging to the heirs of HEZEKIAH HOUGHTELING, deceased, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Young's heirs, Samuel Durborow, Esq., and others, containing about

150 ACRES.

About 50 Acres are in Timber; and there is a due proportion of Meadow. The farm is under good fencing, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good

Frame House,

and a new Frame Weatherboarded BARN. There is an ever Failing Spring in the Farm an excellent Apple and Peach

ORCHARD.

There is a good well of water near the door, and a stream of water running through the Farm.

☞Attendance will be given and the terms made known by

HENR