(From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.)

The Whig Speaker—Jas. Cooper.

Mr. Editor:—A number of names have been suggested by both city and country newspapers, in connection with the Whig Speakership at Harrisburg—They are all the names of able men and trustworthy Whigs, any one of whom would do credit to the station and to the party. It is a post of high distinction and responsibility. Permit me to add to the list of fit persons one, whose position is peculiar, and whose claims on the confidence of the Whig party will not be lightly disregarded. I refer to James Cooper, of Adams, a man whom the city and country have equal reason to respect for his talents and public services. Mr. Cooper was, as is well known, a leading member of the 27th Congress, the Congress of '42—the Tariff Congress—the Congress which fought the great battle of the Whig party in its time of severest trial. More than this, when treachery and disappointment had shattered the Whigs and when fragments of the proud array were struggling about, without leaders, over a field of disaster, James Cooper was one of those who not only did not despair, but who knew that *then* more than ever, was the time for encouraging example. From the Congress, when he voluntarily retired, he went into the Legislature, and there, for the last two years, led the gallant Whig minority, himself always gallant and cheerful, and never for a moment desponding as to a result. Let any one whom business or inclination took to Harrisburg during the sessions of 1844 and 1845, when the Whigs were a mere handful, be asked the question, who was the leading man, the one whom enemies respected and friends confided in, whose aid was most valuable, whose influence was most admired, who as a party man was always true and as a public man always patriotic, and he will answer it was James Cooper. In 1844, when the question of restoring the public credit was presented, Mr. Cooper, a representative of an Anti-Improvement county, did not hesitate to be the open champion of any measure necessary to its restoration. On the Committee of Ways and Means, he and our fellow-citizen, Geo. W. Toland, were mainly instrumental in perfecting all that was done. There were most active in saving Pennsylvania from desperate repudiation. Surely the Whigs of Pennsylvania owe James Cooper some return for this. Again in 1845, when it was determined to tax the State stock, before in point of fact the interest was permanently secured, and, when the principal of money loans was unprovided and overdue, James Cooper and Charles B. Trego, (see vol. 11, Journal, 1842, p. 503) as a minority of the Committee of Finance, recorded an earnest protest against the measure. A less resolute man might have paused—a less right minded one would have been doubtful—but he, with no hesitation, and Mr. Cooper was here ever boldly on the right side. It is surely some foundation for a claim on the gratitude of Philadelphia and her representatives, that Mr. Cooper was thus one trying occasion, an optimism of principle, the friend, the fellow-laborer of two of her purest public men. One of whom I need not say. (Mr. Toland,) like Mr. Cooper though it is his duty and an honor to me, after fighting for the Whig cause in Congress, to fight for it as faithfully in the State Legislature.

Now that the Whigs have at last triumphed and control the Councils of the State is the time to remember these things. The last Whig Speaker (1841) was a Philadelphia Representative. The next should be a country Whig; and he should more cordially say so, than the the Philadelphia Whigs.

There is a duty of gratitude in politics as in other relations of social life. When the battle is fought and the victory won, it is not the tardy volunteer who comes to camp just as the enemy's flag is hauled down, who ought to be promoted. Still less the lazy citizen who sneers at the war. And the man who deserves promotion is the regular who had served a long term of service, who rather than not fight at all, will fight and has fought in the ranks, who was with his fellow soldiers in disaster and retreat, when faint hearts sank and many brave ones trembled, the faithful soldier through whose lips no whisper of despondency ever passed. He it is who deserves to be remembered. Let then the whigs in the hour of triumph remember James Cooper of Adams.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Nearly every whig paper we open, has something to say on the question "who shall be the whig candidate for Governor?" Not a few, however, are complaining bitterly of the course pursued by the Philadelphia whigs. While those in the country are disposed to express their opinion of opinion on this matter, their friends in the city are doing all to forestall public opinion, and trying to get those friendly to Gen. Irvin in the interior to pursue the same destructive course. To do so without being suspected, they have several agents abroad, for the ostensible purpose of getting subscribers for the *Philadelphia American*—a paper, by the by, deserving unparalleled success—but who are, in reality doing all to advance the claims of Gen. Irvin and injure the prospects of James Cooper. They have become a little prescriptive in several instances already, and as it is said that the Philadelphia parlor politicians have defeated the whigs time and again, they are doing all in their power to effect the same result now. The friends of Cooper have just reason to complain of their policy, as it is injurious to the whig cause, and unjust and ungenerous to Mr. Cooper himself. Already, we fear, they have incensed such a number of the original Harrisburg men in favor of James Cooper, triumph of the *Philadelphians* their defeat is certain. They are doing injury to Gen. Irvin himself, by their course, for while he may be innocent, his friends in whose hands he appears to have fallen, are one by one, by their course, driving him down his throat, *nolens volens*. Gen. Irvin is rather large to swallow without grease, and if he is as honorable and acute as he is represented to be, he will publicly tell his Philadelphia friends to do justice and *nothing more*—because saying too much is infinitely more wicked than if not enough is said. Misrepresentation and cunning may do for a while but it must ultimately be exposed.

The friends of Gen. Irvin must have a bad opinion of country whigs or they would never resort to such foolish shifts as they have been resorting to. For instance they have determined to elect the Irvin delegates in the Irvin counties as early as possible, either for the purpose of influencing the other counties, or because they think they may lose some by procrastination. If the latter is the reason for the early campaign, something may be accomplished, but if influence is their object, they know little about whiggery. Whigs think and act for themselves, and when convinced they will not change their course because the tide goes different. The whigs of York county cannot be seduced by such a *feint*—they will not yield because Philadelphia eliquesters are desirous of a certain man and do injustice to other good men to accomplish their object.—*York Advocate.*

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Nov. 27, 1846.

☞Lines by "A. M. R." are inadmissible—anonymous and postpaye unpaid; either of which would be sufficient reason for rejection.

☞The proceedings of the late Anti-School Convention will appear in our next.

☞The following gentlemen were on the 16th inst. elected Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg for the ensuing year:

Robert Smith, Joshua Motter,
Wm Gardner, Jas M'Sherry, sen.
R. W. M'Sherry, Geo. Hemes,
George Swope, Jacob Rice,
Henry Spalding, Jas. Longwell,
Jacob Wirt, Jos. Stable,
George Young,

☞The Pennsylvania Journal of the Lutheran Association of Pennsylvania College," for November, has been upon our table for some days. The present No. commences a new volume, and we are pleased to learn that the Journal continues to receive the support it so richly deserves. Prof Ayres, of Philadelphia, Prof. Smith, of Hartwick Seminary, New York, Dr. Heisteb, of Reading, Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, and other able writers contribute interesting articles on the "Philosophy of Storms," the "Early Literature of the German," "Phasma Rasnia," "Entomology," &c. Published monthly by H. C. Neinstedt, Gettysburg.—$1.00 per annum.

☞We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the "Catalogue of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church, at Princeton, New Jersey." The institution is now under the supervision of an able and accomplished Faculty, and appears to be in a prosperous condition. There are 157 Students at present connected with the several classes—among them Wm. M. Paxton, of Fairfield, Adams Co.

☞On Wednesday last the Mountains to the north of this place were covered with snow—being the first that has fallen in the vicinity of Gettysburg this season.

☞The Adjutant General of the State has issued the general order of the "Commander-in-Chief" for one Infantry Regiment of Volunteers, to consist of ten companies, to be reported within ten days after the reception of the order. The first company reported at Harrisburg will be first accepted. Eighty privates are required for a company, but the offer of a company with sixty-four privates will be received. The companies are wanted "during the war with Mexico."

☞We observe in the *York* papers a card from Capt. Hay, of the York Rifles, calling a meeting of those desirous of volunteering for the War, to assemble on Wednesday evening last.

☞Wise from the Philadelphia papers, that the Independence to the 4th of March Convention will probably go for Gen. Irvin—the city, as is usually the case, having views which differ from those of the country. The strong "delegation from Philadelphia might be supposed to add con-siderably to the strength of a candidate, but experience does not show this to be a fact, as it generally goes one way and the country another. Gen. Irvin, we understand, spends a considerable portion of his time in Philadelphia, a fact which may to some extent account for the prediction of the delegates.—*Berks and Schuyl. Jour.*

Death of Capt. Ridgley.

Another of the gallant spirits connected with the Army of Invasion has fallen. Capt. Randolph Ridgley, of the Artillery Company lately commanded by the lamented Ringgold, is dead. He was thrown from his horse while descending one of the steep hills in the neighborhood of Monterey, and the horse falling upon him, he was so badly injured as to survive but a short time. When picked up, the brains were oozing out of his ears. He was buried on the 28th ult. with the honors of war, and lamentedly the whole Army. Capt. Ridgley succeeded to the command of the famous Flying Artillery upon the death of Ringgold, and had endeared himself to the Army by his deeds of daring and gallant bearing as an officer. His remains are to be removed to Baltimore city.

Locofocism and the Tariff of 46.

☞We make the annexed brief extract from an article in the New York Globe, giving instructions to the Locofoco editors throughout the Union as to the position they are to assume in regard to the British Tariff of 1846. The Globe states that the new Tariff is not quite Free-trade enough in its features, but thinks it best that Locofocoism should rally to its support until the tariff shall have become strong enough to make it "with democratic." As the whole article has been copied and endorsed by our neighbor of the "Compiler," we copy it for the benefit of our readers, as well as for the "Tariff Democrats," who, a few days previous to the late election, were gamoled by this same organ, that if they remained faithful in their party allegiance, the new Tariff would be so modified as to protect Pennsylvania interests! It will not be long before there some editors will deny that they ever favored the British Tariff of 1846:

"The Democratic party must rally *in favor of the Tariff of '46, its ad valorem* features, and oppose a restoration of that of '42, with its *minimum* system of duties, or rather *maximum* system of duties. No fear of the present national administration; *it will sink or swim with the Tariff of '42.*" Our own peculiar notions respecting a correct principle of taxation would lead us *to wipe out the the whole system of tariff taxation*, but such is not the popular doctrine of our party and it is our duty to carry it out faithfully. What are we to do then? In demanding too much we are in danger of losing all. If Federalism succeeds in 1848, a restoration of the tariff of '42 will be sure to follow. If Democracy succeeds, *the tariff of '46*, with such modifications as the exigencies of the Treasury may demand, *will be sustained*. It is to the Ballot Box. Verdict: Guilty. Motion for a new trial—to be argued at January Term.

Commonwealth vs. } Surety of the peace.
Columbus Taylor. } Jas. Douglass Taylor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. } Surety of the peace.
Solomon Taylor. } Jas. Douglass Taylor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. } Indictment for Kidnapping. Verdict of
Thomas Finnegan. } Guilty rendered at August Term. Motion for a new trial argued by J. Reed for defendant, and by Messrs. Cooper and Durkee for Commonwealth. Court overrule the motion, and sentence Finnegan to five years solitary confinement and hard labor in Eastern Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. } Verdict of Guilty
J. P. Welsh, H. Sherman, & L. A. Kellar. } rendered at August term. Motion for a new trial argued by Messrs. Stevens and Fisher for defendants, and by Messrs. Cooper and Durkee for Commonwealth—Judges Irwin and Hamilton presiding. The Court differing in opinion, the case is held over for re-argument.

COMMON PLEAS.

Commonwealth vs. } Trespass for a
Templeton Brandon. } Tract of Land in Huntington township. Case withdrawn from Jury and submitted to the Court on a statement of facts—to be argued at January term.

Joseph Kitchen vs. } Action of Debt
Peter Deardorff's Ex's. } on Notes. Jury out from Friday evening to Saturday evening without being able to agree, when they were discharged.

James O. Carson vs. } Action of Debt—
Johnson, Paxton, & Longwell. } Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1000.

From the Army of Invasion.

☞An esteemed friend connected with the Army of Invasion has favored us with the following letter from headquarters, which, though not as late as advices since received, will be read with interest, as embracing the observations of a gentleman intimately resident on our soil. It will be seen that he designs to communicate with us from time, as events of interest in the conduct of the War may transpire. The discriminating judgment of our correspondent, and the facilities for acquiring an accurate knowledge of events and things connected with the army, furnished by his official connection with the Quarter Master General's department, will cause his statements to be relied upon and read with interest.

Camp near Monterey, Mexico,
October 20th, 1846.

My Dear Friend:—How would you like to have a Post Office which you could only visit once a week, with the expectation of getting any thing, instead of daily, as you are in the habit of doing, and then be disappointed twice out of three times?—Methinks, it would make you feel decidedly bad, and cause you to think, that both relatives and friends had forsaken you!—But perhaps I may get some letters by way of the City of Mexico, as Gen. Ampudia was smart enough to intercept one of our expresses, whilst the fight was going on.

My attachments are strong for Gettysburg; for in it I have spent the most profitable, as well as the most happy period of my life. Highly do I value those who intimately knew me in childhood, who never failed to impart to me good advice, on all occasions. May their lives be prolonged for many years, and may they have the pleasure of seeing a great amount of good resulting from their incessant labors.

Knowing that you all feel a deep interest in matters that are going on here, I am happy that my position with the army is so favorable as to enable me to place in your hands, from time to time, such information relative to the operations of the army here, as may be called upon.

In a proclamation issued by Gen. Ampudia, after he had retired with his forces to Saltillo, he says, that he was beset by an army occupying a camp nine miles long and three miles deep; that notwithstanding the overwhelming force of Gen. Taylor's army, he was successful in repulsing the army of the 21st, with a loss of 1500 men; that the Bishop's Palace was lost by the blowing up of their guns, that he finally capitulated, and retired from the city in possession of all the cannon, ammunition, &c.

The capitulation entered into by Gen. Taylor, with Gen. Ampudia, was, (we have been informed,) to the following effect. The truce to be eight weeks, permitting the enemy to retire from the city under arms, and carry with him six pieces of field artillery, and 15 days' subsistence—leaving some 35 pieces (all brass, I believe) of cannon, all the ammunition, Camp and garrison equipage, clothing, &c. as trophies of war in the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The report is prevalent here now, that Gen. Ampudia has abandoned Saltillo, and fallen back to San Luis Potosi. Gen. Santa Anna is supposed to be at the latter place with all his disposable force. His object no doubt is to prevent Gen. Taylor from getting possession of Tampico.

Some time ago it was generally believed here, that difficulties so unhappily subsisting between our Government and the Republic of Mexico, would be amicably adjusted. But it appears that the Mexican Government refuses to commence a negotiation for peace, until the navy and army of our Government are withdrawn from their territory and seaports now occupied by them. Such is the purport of the late despatches received by Gen. Taylor, from Washington, by a special messenger. Our Government will of course never accede to such terms. Therefore, the inference is that there will be more fighting, before a settlement is likely to be made. However, what effect the surrender of Monterey may have upon Gen. Santa Anna, remains to be ascertained. The loss of so important a point, may, notwithstanding the refusal to treat before it occurred, bring about a favorable result.

Gen. Wool's column is getting along finely. His advance had reached Monclova,—so say the advices from him which came in yesterday. Motion for a new 100 miles S. W. of Monterey. A regiment of mounted Kentucky volunteers have been ordered from his command to Matamoras. Gen. Taylor's expresses, immediately after the truce expires, to move forward on the route, by way of Saltillo and Lenares, whilst Gen Patterson will be directed to cooperate with him from Matamoras and Tampico.

This simultaneous movement will be, no doubt, a judicious one, keeping the enemy from falling upon depots before, which would otherwise be attempted by him.

I must here make a few remarks about the Texan Rangers. I have never seen a more able body of men than they are—they are all equipped, armed, and well mounted. It is proverbial here, that they would sooner *fight* than eat; and at any time they will leave their meals to volunteer on forlorn hope occasions. In forwarding the objects of the campaign, they render valuable service, being nearly constantly in the saddle, and prompt in executing all their orders. Should the war continue, I anticipate great deeds of valor from the Texan Rangers, made up a company out of Col. Hays's reg't (discharged), a few days since, which was received and mustered into the service of the United States for 12 months. He received orders immediately to proceed with his company and occupy Loredo.

☞After the matter for to-day's paper had been made up, an additional letter from our Correspondent was received, but the late hour at which it came to hand compels us reluctantly to omit a portion of its contents:

Camp near Monterey, Mexico,
November 3, 1846.

My Dear Friend:—It is with much regret that I communicate to you the painful intelligence of the accidental death of Capt. Randolph Ridgley, of the Artillery, which took place yesterday afternoon about eight, and in the act of turning a corner in the City of Monterey, had his horse to fall with him. The unfortunate gentleman, in the fall, was so great a distance from his company, that he was unable to throw him into a state of insensibility, from which he never recovered—his life ebbing out about one hour after the accident happened. It will be a struggle. How truly the scriptural saying that "in the midst of life we are in death," has been verified in the sudden and unexpected death of Capt. Ridgley acted a conspicuous part on the eventful days of the 8th and 9th of May, and also at the capture of Monterey. Throughout that short space he was much exposed to the galling fire of the enemy, but remained untouched.

By the Express from Camargo we learn that the Rio Grande is becoming very low—so much so as to be navigated with difficulty as high up as Camargo—only light freights. To obviate this difficulty in throwing up supplies to this important point, which have nearly all our troops, in the interior, hereafter all the larger boats will ascend part of the distance from the mouth of the river, and there be met by the smaller craft from Camargo.

Trains, consisting of from 50 to 120 wagons, are kept constantly in motion from Camargo to Monterey. 20,000 rations have been ordered to be forwarded in depot here. This looking ahead is to meet what is expected to follow the expiration of the truce, (which terminates on the 28th inst.) in a commencement of hostilities, and an onward movement towards Tampico.

The rumors of troops here appear to think that such a movement should not be undertaken with less than from 25,000 to 30,000 men. The pet we know, the future we have yet to learn. At all events it would be best to have more than a sufficiency than too few. The unprecedented losses have fallen with their reverses, as the History of all nations fully proves. And no doubt it would be well for our Republic, now threatened with the scourge of war, arms, to provide against the possibility of disaster.

2,000 pack-mules were employed a few days ago to transport supplies for the Army from Camargo to Monterey. A mule will carry 300 pounds with comparative ease, which is called a Cargo. The Mexican will take care of six mules packed in this way, whilst it requires an American, with all his energy, to manage one. The number of pack mules owned by one party is called an *Atahor*, and may be from 25 to 100; if the latter the whole number is divided into 4 or 5 parts; each part so divided is preceded by a *Pell mon*, and each pack mule will follow its particular leader, as a well-trained dog follows his master.

A laughable anecdote is related of one of the mounted Rangers, who, having exposed himself on the day of the battle, was ordered by Gen. Taylor to the rear. The ranger, in the vicinity of Monterey, was taken prisoner by the enemy. Upon being carried before Gen. Ampudia and his staff, many questions were hastily submitted to the Ranger, and amongst them the following: "What did Gen. Taylor say when you left?" Exclamation issued by me (Gen. Ampudia) and circulated by my agents in his camp?" The Ranger replied that the commmpolitan entertained by Gen. Taylor's troops was, "what the Mexican General was decidedly *green*." Not being able to get at the construction of the phrase *green*, the interpretation was repeated several times, but with no better result. The dismounted Ranger, becomes a little chuffish, at the nonsensical repetition, as he thought, of the question, replied with emphasis that "Gen. Ampudia was considered *green!*"—and then answering to a gaze from his learned auditors, "Yes, *green!*" At this moment Ampudia looked with increasing impatience at his interpreter to solve the difficulty, but the interpreter shook his head, saying that the word "green" was a mystery beyond his ken. Solved!

The proclamation of Gen. Ampudia referred to above, avowed the war existing between the two countries to be an anti-christian one; and called upon all who were dissatisfied in the least to come over and join the army of the Mexican Republic—guaranteeing to all such as would do so, that their offices and rank would be secured to them in it.

Distance from Monterey to Camargo, 125 miles.
Camargo to the mouth of Rio Grande, 200
Mouth of Rio Grande to N. Orleans, 200
Orleans to Gettysburg, via river route, 2400

From Monterey to Gettysburg, 2925

Distance from this place to Tampico is said to be 25 miles. The troops are well in camp! but sickly in town, principally fever and ague.

Yours truly, M.

By Last Night's Mail.

Naval Operations—Bombardment of Tobasco.

☞The advices from the Gulf Squadron via New Orleans are to the 17th inst. and announce the success of the expedition against Tobasco under Com. Perry. Tobasco is a Mexican town on one of the Rivers and about 22 miles from the Gulf. The object of the expedition was to get possession of the vessels anchored in the river, in which Com. Perry was entirely successful, having taken 1 brig, 5 schooners, 1 sloop, 2 steamers and several small crafts. The expedition was composed of 7 small steamers and cutters, with about 200 seamen and marines from the Raritan & Cumberland. This force arrived off Tobasco on the 25th inst. and opened within 150 yards of the shore, and summoned the town to surrender. The Governor refusing, a bombardment was immediately commenced, which continued at intervals until the next day, doing much damage to the town, when a white flag was shown by the inhabitants asking Com. Perry to spare the city, upon the ground of feeling of humanity was acceded to. The inhabitants could not leave, as the Governor would not permit them. Lieut. Monus was the only American killed in the affair, having been wounded in his boat while in the act of cheering on his men. Tobasco was defended by 350 troops, with 4 pieces of artillery, and a number of armed peasants. Loss not ascertained. Having accomplished the main object of the expedition, the American force returned to the Gulf with the prizes.

From Mexico.

Official information had been received at the city of Mexico on the 29th ult. from San Luis Potosi, where Santa Anna had taken up his headquarters, and was concentrating his forces. It was announced that he had about 20,000 men with him, and had ordered the entire Mexican forces to meet him there, with a view of marching upon Gen. Taylor, and crushing the American army. He had decided upon abandoning Tampico, without making any resistance; since he has not a disposable force, sufficiently numerous, to garrison it at all points, and by retaining it, he shall strengthen his own army and weaken Gen. Taylor's, who will be obliged to detach a considerably body of troops to take possession of it and hold it.

It is also said that Letters of Marque against American Commerce had been issued by the Mexican Government.

Gen. Scott in the Field!

☞We hear, (says the U. S. Gazette of Wednesday) from Washington a very well founded report, and it is confirmed, yet—that the command of the U. S. Army in Mexico is to be given to Gen. Scott.—Why this is to be, we do not hear.—Presidential aspirants, and aspirants to strengthen the army, is not asserted—possibly both. The administration, of course, feels that it is losing all by the war, and now it seems it claims that Gen. Scott was right in all the positions he assumed at the commencement. It may, therefore, suppose that the man who, last spring could see all the difficulties of the contest, and discern the true time for action, ought to direct the movements of the army and share the responsibility of action.

LATER.—There seems to be no doubt that the command of the Army of Invasion has been assigned to Gen. Scott.—He left Philadelphia with his staff in his suite on Wednesday morning for New York, where he was to take passage in a steamer for Charleston. From thence to proceed by land to the Rio Grande, upon which place advices from Washington say that a demonstration is to be made. Our correspondent at Monterey writing under date of Nov. 3, speaks of the movement against Tampico as being no longer in doubt. The appointment of Gen. Scott, it is understood, was induced by late intelligence received by the government from the Army and Mexico.

It is said that Com. Stewart, ("Old Ironsides") will be sent to the Gulf to manage the naval operations.

☞Yesterday, being the period set apart by the Governor of the State as a day of Thanksgiving, our town presented the appearance of a well observed Sabbath, all the Stores, offices, and places of public business having been closed. Appropriate religious services were held in the different churches.

☞Hon. Geo. E. Badger (Whig) the distinguished Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Harrison, has been elected U. S. Senator for North Carolina, in the room of Mr. Haywood, jr.

Powder Mill Explosion.—On Monday morning between 10 and o'clock, the Belona Powder Works of Mr. James Beatty, about 6 miles from Baltimore on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, were completely demolished by an explosion killing five of the workmen. There were about two tons of powder in the mills at the time. The explosion was distinctly felt in Baltimore, the concussion shaking the houses all over the city. As all who were in the Mills met with instant death, the cause of the accident must left to conjecture.

☞At Pittsburg on Friday afternoon last, an explosion took place in the foundry of Messrs. Alger and Holland, which resulted most calamitously. The boiler bursted, killing Mr. Holland and a Mr. M'Clory, tearing off both their heads, and severely wounding two or three others.—The house was reduced to a mass of ruins.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday last as some young men living near Prystown, were returning home from a frolic, a fatal accident occurred which has proved fatal to one of the company. It seems that all had fired their guns, as they were nearing Stone, but Isaac Monnasee, concluded to reload, lest he might see some game while unprepared, and after having loaded, and was about letting the cock of the gun upon the cap—just as Wm. Zimmerman was passing the muzzle—it slipped off his thumb, and the whole load entered the side of Mr. Zimmerman. He lingered until Saturday when he died—aged about 23 years.—*York Advocate.*

☞Hon. Isaac D. Wilson, U. S. Senator for Indiana, has tendered his services to the President to raise a Regiment for the Mexican war.

TO THE LADIES.

Headache and Nervous Complaints are a source of much suffering; and the nervous are singularly prone to have their functions disordered by a deranged condition of the stomach. To relieve a state of so much distress, (in which both mind body participate) Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills are 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.

☞The Indian Pills are for sale in Gettysburg, by *S. H. Buehler* and *S. S. Forney*; in Hunterstown by *Abraham King*; in Petersburg by *Mrs. Fuller*; in Cashtown by *Mrs. Duncan*, and in Hampton by *J. H. Aulebaugh.*

Nov. 20, 1846—4t.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Cattle—1500 head of Beef Cattle offered at the scales on Monday, of which 1100 were sold at prices ranging from $4 25 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Hogs—Full supply and demand continues. Sales making at $4 37 a $4 50 per 100 lbs.

Flour—Market without animation. Sales of Howard street flour sold at $5 87 a $5 99; but little doing.

Grain—Good to prime Md reds at 90 a $1 00 and white at $1 02 and $1 08; prime white for family flour at $1 10 a $1 20. New white Corn 62 cents, and yellow 64 a 65; old White 60, and yellow 65. *Oats* 28 a 30. *Rye* 67.

MARRIED,

On the 26th inst. by Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. Wm. Cole, of Gettysburg, to Miss Mary Ann Cole, of Hamiltonban township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Isaac Byers, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. John Walter—of Menallen township.

On Sunday evening the 29th of November, by Rev. H. Wolf, Mr. Benjamin Arnold, of Reading township, to Miss Elizabeth Wagner, of Hampton.

DIED.

On the 1st inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Margaret Brown, wife of Mr. Samuel Brown, of Perry county, and formerly of Adams county, in the 69th year of her age. Many reflections have become so common, that it they are passed over with indifference, but in the present instance it would be doing injustice to the memory of departed worth, if Mrs. Brown not to say that those who knew her best, esteemed her most. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and, in her last hours, the exertions of the Christian's faith, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On the 14th inst. after a short but painful illness James Franklin, son of Capt. Thomas M'Knight aged 10 years, 7 months and 9 days.

At Bendersville, on the 25th of October, of scarlet fever, Edward James, and on the 10th of November, of inflammation of the brain, Mary Anne, only children of Michael and Elizabeth Teed, the former aged 5 years, 10 months and 15 days, and the latter 17 months and 13 days.

WOOD! WOOD!

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

Oct. 30, 1846.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of D. W. Pheiniger, late of Germany township, will sell at public sale on *Saturday the 19th day of December next*, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Petersburg, (Y. S.,) Huntington township, Adams county, containing 7968 square feet, fronting on the main street, and adjoining John Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road and lands of Thomas Stephens. The improvements are a Two-Story

LOG HOUSE,

a two-story frame Brick Building, rough-cast. There is a good spring of water and a number of good Fruit-trees on the lot.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on the day of sale by

Matthew M. Peebles, *Adm'r.*
By the Court, Wm. S. Hamilton, *Clerk.*
Nov. 27, 1846. if

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ALEX'R EWING, DEC'D.

To shew cause why, &c.

State of Pennsylvania,
Adams County.

At an Orphans' Court held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1846. Before Wm. Ram N. Irvine, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned. *&c.*

On motion, the Court grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Alexander Ewing, late of the State of Ohio, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth intermarried with Martin Adams, Johannah, Ebenezer, Rebecca intermarried with Jacob Sanders, Jeremiah, and David Ewing, children of the said Alexander Ewing, deceased—to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Gettysburg, in and for the county of Adams, on the *22d day of December next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of the said deceased should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth. Personal notice to be given to the Heirs residing in the county of Adams, and to those residing out of Adams county, by publication for three successive weeks in one newspaper in Gettysburg, a copy of which to be directed to each Heir and forwarded by mail to them.

By the Court,
WM. S. HAMILTON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 27, 1846—3t

NOTICE

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Adams county, Greeting: We command you as you have heretofore been commanded, that you summon Jacob Rice, Administrator of Jacob Rice, late of Germany township, deceased, to be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Gettysburg, in and for said county of Adams, *on Monday the 8th day of December A. D. 1847*, to answer William King, Administrator with the will annexed of Wm. M'Clellan, deceased, of a plea in the forms of assumpsit, and to have then and there, together with the persons in the former writ named, render unto him the sum of $476 55, with interest from June 2, 1835, which from him they unjustly detain; and have you then there this writ. Witness Wm. N. Irvine, Esq. President Judge of our said Court at Gettysburg, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1846.

A. B. KURTZ, *Prothy.*

Nov. 27, 1846—td

NOTICE.

Agnes J. Frantz, (formerly Briggle) by her next friend *Samuel Frantz.* } *Subpœna in Divorce.*
Wm. Briggle, vs.

☞TAKE notice that an Order of Court of Common Pleas of Adams county has been made, fixing *Monday the 18th day of January next*, for the hearing and determination of said cause, and that the testimony in said case will be taken and perpetuated before Jacob Hamilton, Esq. Gettysburg, on the day and at the place of the Libellant.

Benj. Schriver, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's office,
Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1846.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 22d day of December next*, viz:

The account of Michael Geiselman, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Geiselman, late of Germany twp.

The final account of William Rex, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Rex, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the Estate of Abel Weaver, deceased.

The account of John Stallsmith, Administrator of the Estate of Maria Elizabeth Kessler, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

The account of Joseph Coshurt, Administrator of the Estate of John Rice, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Samuel Miller, Guardian for David Zeigler and Charlotte Ziegler, minor children of Charles Ziegler, deceased.

The account of Henry Biesecker, Executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Biesecker, deceased.

The account of Lydia Faust, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Faust, deceased.

The account of James Dickson, acting executor of the last will and testament of Mary Lockhart, deceased.

The account of Michael C. Clarkson, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Jane Williams, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, *Register.*
Register's office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 27, 1846. te

A CALL.

TO the Young Men of Gettysburg to meet in the High School Room, opposite the Jail, of *Monday evening next*, (Nov. 30,) at 6 o'clock, to unite in a "Young Men's Debating Club." A constitution will be submitted for adoption. The following Resolution will be discussed:—"*Resolved*, That the defence of national honor is not a sufficient ground for war."

MANY.

Nov. 27, 1846.

MUSLINS.

AT M'SHERRY'S Store, for 4 cts. and upwards; also Cotton Flannels, 6 cts. and upwards.

Nov. 6.

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 from 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

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

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

R. W. M'SHERRY'S STORE.

☞Nov. 6.

TO THE LADIES.

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

R. W. M'SHERRY'S.

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 Stripe, &c.

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.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,

THE Cheapest and richest, can be had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

HOUSE SPOUTING

WILL be made and put up by the subscriber, who will attend promptly to all orders, and upon as reasonable terms as can be procured at any establishment in the county.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 13.

GUM SHOES.

WM. RUTHRAUFF has opened a good assortment of GUM SHOES.

Nov. 13.

CAPS! CAPS!

WM. RUTHRAUFF has received a handsome assortment of Caps, consisting of Cloth, (men and boys) Velvet do. Silk oil do. He also has Fur Caps much cheaper than usual, and good Oil Cloth Caps as low as 25 and 37 1-2.

Nov. 13.

CLOTHS, Cassinetts, and plain and fancy Cassimere can be had *very low* at the Cheap Store of

WM. RUTHRAUFF.

Nov. 13.

STOVE PIPE,

OF all sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at the TIN WARE FACTORY in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Oct. 2, 1842.

TICKINGS, CHECKS, VELVET Chorus, plain and plaid Lacings, Blankets, Bleached Sheetings, very Cheap, and of all widths wide, at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 13.

THE LADIES

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

R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 6.

PLAID and Shaded CLOAKINGS can be had remarkably low at

RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 6.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

AT R. W. M'SHERRY'S Store for 3 cts a yard; good Mader colors a fip, worth 8 cts, beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1-2.

Nov. 6.

PRODUCE.

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

R. W. M'SHERRY'S.

Nov. 6.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOS. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 19.

TIN WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large assortment of TIN WARE, which he will sell on reasonable terms at his Establishment in *Chambersburg street.* ☞Call and see.

G. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 19, 1846.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscribers, Guardians of the minor Children of Andrew B.