CONGRESSIONAL.

Gen. Taylor and the Administration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Saturday, a motion to suspend the rules to enable Mr. COCKE, of Tennessee, to introduce the following resolutions, was the business first in order this morning:—

Mr. Cocke asked leave of the House to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby presented to Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortitude, and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Gen. Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Gen. Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

Objection being made to the reception of the resolution,

Mr. COCKE moved to suspend the rules.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, 136 to 28—so the resolutions were received and read twice, when Mr. BARRINGER, of Ohio, moved to amend the first, by adding the following:

"Engaged as it was and still is in a war commenced and forced upon us by Mexico, on and within our limits in defence of the honor, and in vindication of the rights of the United States, assailed as both had been by repeated and flagrant acts, on the part of Mexico, of most hostile character, and finally invasion of one of the States of this Union."

This amendment Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved still further to amend, by adding the following proviso:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey."

The amendment to the amendment was accepted by Mr. BARRINGER, and the amendment as amended then adopted by the House—yeas 110, nays 70.

Mr. GENTRY said the passage of the resolution in the shape in which it is now placed, by the adoption of the amendment, would be an insult instead of a compliment to Gen TAYLOR.

The Whigs generally said they would vote for no such resolution.

But the resolutions were ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 108 yeas to 44 nays, and finally passed—yeas 103, nays 62.

Mr. COCKE now moved to amend the title, by substituting the word "censure" for thanks—which was rejected—yeas 73, nays 117—Mr. COCKE not voting.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution calling on the President for all correspondence with Gen. Taylor which had not been published, as also with the Quarter Master General in relation to transportation for Gen. Taylor's army.

Mr. ASHMUN obtained the floor and made a somewhat animated speech in defence of Gen. Taylor against the unjust attempt to break down "Old Rough and Ready," and in condemnation of President Polk's conduct in the matter of his alleged intrigue with Santa Anna. He offered an amendment calling for the papers in relation to said intrigue.

The Locofoco members of the House, however, refused to touch the Santa Anna matter and negatived Mr. Ashmun's motion! Mr. Thompson's Resolutions were agreed to.

SENATE—MONDAY, FEB. 1.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution offered by Mr Cameron, and adopted on the 7th of January, in relation to the means of increasing the revenue by increasing or diminished duties upon articles now dutiable, and by laying a duty upon articles now free.

The Secretary recommends an *increased* duty of 10 per cent. on coal and iron, cloths and cassimeres, costing over $1 per square yard, and white and red lead; and of 20 per cent. on brown sugars, and refined sugars; and of 5 per cent. on cotton prints, costing over 30 cents per square yard, and cottons, not printed, costing over 20 cents per square yard. This increase of duty, he says, will produce in the aggregate $1,418,000.

He recommends *a decrease* of 5 per cent. in the duty now levied upon axes, hammers, chisels, plough-shares, &c., and on cotton goods not costing over 8 cents per square yard, and not weighing over one-third lb. to the square yard. This decrease of duty is estimated to produce $55,000.

A duty is again recommended upon tea and coffee—but if the forgoing suggestions are adopted, he recommends that it should be 15 per cent. instead of 25, as before recommended.

THE THREE MILLION BILL.

In the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, the bill appropriating three millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used in case Mexico should agree to treat, was then taken up.

Mr. Sevier explained that the object of the bill was to enable the President to conclude a peace with Mexico. The President was of opinion, from communications he had received, that from Mexico that peace could be had, and he was willing to assent to it, provided Mexico would cede to us New Mexico and Upper California.

Mr. Miller spoke at length in opposition to the scheme, as one calculated to reflect national dishonor upon the country. The President last year wanted two millions to get Santa Anna into Mexico, and now he wanted three millions to get him out. If he believed that honorable peace could cause, he would readily grant the money; but he had no such belief—we should find the money come, and peace as far off as ever. It was now, for the first time, avowed by the President, that the object of the war was conquest—the dismemberment of the Mexican Republic. He was opposed to all such designs. He thought the war must go on, and when the bill was fouted up, it would be found that the expense of the first year was not less than a hundred million of dollars.

Mr. Berrien moved to postpone the bill till Thursday.

Mr. Sevier objected, because he wanted action. He was opposed to its being killed by debate, as was the bill of last session.

After some brief remarks from Messrs. Mangum, Calhoun and Berrien, the motion to postpone was carried—yeas 28, nays 18.

Mr. Berrien then submitted an amendment, which he said he would offer to the bill at the proper time, to the effect that it is the true meaning and intent of this appropriation that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this government with any view to the dismemberment of that republic; that this government will always be ready to enter upon negotiations with a view of terminating the present unhappy conflict, upon terms that shall secure the just rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of both nations, and that it is indispensably desirable that the national boundary of the state of Texas shall be definitely settled, and provision made by Mexico for the prompt adjustment of the claims of our citizens.

SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

The joint resolution of thanks to General Taylor and his army for their bravery at Monterey, offered by Mr. Jarnagin some days ago, came up and was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the resolution was laid on the table, and the House resolution taken up in its stead.

Mr. Speight moved to strike out the preamble—thus nothing in the resolution shall be construed as to approve of the capitulation of Monterey." He was not the man to thank with one hand and censure with the other. He considered this proviso as a direct vote of censure, not only to Gen. Taylor, but upon those gallant officers who sanctioned the capitulation.

Mr. Atchison moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, yeas 21, nays 26.

Mr. Sevier did not see that the proviso implied censure. It only gave those who voted for the thanks, not to commit themselves on the question of capitulation.

Mr. Jarnigan said there was not a word in the body of the resolution about capitulation and armistice.

The resolution was read, when Mr. Sevier said he had no objection to striking out the proviso. He did not approve the capitulation, and he wished not to commit himself in favor of it.

Mr. J. M. Clayton wished to know the reason of Mr. Sevier for not approving the capitulation. The latter did not feel disposed to enter into a discussion on that subject.

Mr. Crittenden spoke against party spirit in this affair, and contended that General Taylor richly deserved the gratitude of the country.

After another debate, the motion to strike out the proviso was carried, 33 to 15.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the remainder of the resolution was also stricken out, and a substitute similar to the resolution of thanks, passed the last session, was passed —yeas 43, nays none.

AID AND COMFORT.—In addition to the "aid and comfort" furnished to the Mexicans, by the Administration, by permitting Santa Anna and some dozen other able and distinguished commanders to enter Mexico and raise and take command of an army of over 30,000 troops, the Locofoco party and press are now engaged in carrying on a "fire in the rear" of Gen. TAYLOR, hoping to cripple his resources and degrade him in the estimation of his country men. Old "Rough and Ready" has his own way of treating his enemies, and if Locofocoism chooses to take that side, we may soon expect to hear of another Palo Alto and Monterey!—*Norristown Herald.*

GEN. TAYLOR A TEETOTALLER.—The Norfolk Courier says:—"It will be gratifying to the friends of "Old Rough and Ready" to know that he is a "staunch teetotaller," and has not drank a glass of "the ardent" for twenty years past. This we state upon authority that we believe to be unquestionable, and comes from an old friend of Gen. Taylor, one who has recently seen and conversed with him."

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—On the 21st ultimo, at the head of the South-west Pass, in the Mississippi river, the steam tow-boat *Phenix* exploded all six of her boilers, killing and wounding a number of persons. She had in tow, at the time of the accident, three vessels, the barque *Leotine* and ship *Manchester* alongside, and the ship *Ironsides* astern. On board the Phenix there were *eight* persons killed; on the Leotine, *nine*; and on the Manchester, *two*; besides others seriously injured. The Leotine had one hundred and twenty-six Germon emigrants on board, and was almost wrecked by the explosion. The Manchester was also considerably damaged.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Important from the Army.

Capture of Victoria—Loss of a part of Capt. May's Command—rumored propositions for peace.

The news from the Army is of some interest. Gen. Taylor, leaving about 6000 men under Gen. Wood and Worth, at Monterey and Saltillo, had marched for Victoria, which place he entered with Gen. Quitman on the 9th of January. The Mexicans were very loth to give up Victoria, and had made every preparation to accept battle between the American and Mexican forces. A part of Capt. May's company, in going through a dangerous pass, were cut off from the main body and captured. Generals Taylor and Patterson, with 6000 men, were at Victoria waiting orders from Gen. Scott. It is not supposed that any movement will be made against San Luis, but that the mountain passes will be retained and Vera Cruz subjected by land, which it was supposed would be attacked on Gen. Scott taking the command.

A correspondent of the N. Orleans Delta, writing from Victoria on the 1st of January, announces the arrival of Capt. May at that place, with the loss of 11 men and horses, and 7 pack mules. The particulars are thus given:

"Between Monte Morales and Linares Capt. May ascertained that there was a pass in a gorge of the mountains, and determined to ascertain the nature of it. His command consisted of two companies of dragoons—some seventy or eighty men. On approaching the foot of the mountain every precaution was used to guard against surprise. A lieutenant with 15 men was selected as the rear-guard, and guard of the pack-mules of the command, who remained some few hundred yards in the rear, and in this way they progressed slowly and carefully until they found out the pass, which was so narrow that it was with much difficulty that a single horse could get through it. But May was determined to traverse it, and make what discoveries he could on the other side. His mounting himself and men, he led his horse, and after experiencing much difficulty in passing through. On the right hand side of this pass there is a perpendicular cliff of some 600 feet. On the left, after 10 or 12 feet of perpendicular, there was a gradual slope to the top, on which an enemy could run down, fire a piece, and then return. It is represented as being the most dangerous pass to a daring enemy that is known, and one where a few determined men could stop the advance of thousands. After going as far on the other side as was thought necessary, they turned to come back, and the main body retraced their steps with the same caution observed in effecting the first passage. But the rear-guard were not so fortunate in passing through this pass; for it appears, after the lieutenant and sergeant got through, a large body of men, who had stationed themselves on the perpendicular side, showered down stones from the top so fast and so heavy that their advance was so completely cut off, and that they were either killed, taken prisoners, or made their escape on the other side.

"It seems that Capt. May was not taken by surprise, for he was continually urging vigilance, and left his best rugler in the rear to sound the alarm in case of accident, as though he anticipated an attack. A rumbling sound in the pass caused him to halt for the rear-guard, but they not coming up when he thought it was time to reach him, he wheeled about and went in the direction of the pass again at full speed. He shortly met the lieutenant and a sergeant, and immediately demanded of the former, "Where's your men?" The answer of the lieutenant was, 'close at hand,' at the same time turning his head around as if with the expectation of seeing them just behind him. But there were none there save the sergeant, and the truth flashed upon on the commander that something was wrong with them. As quick as thought, and the nature of the path would permit, they dashed off for the pass, and when they reached it found that a large number of stones had been thrown down, and discovered traces of blood along the defile,—'They followed up as fast as possible, but it was of no avail; they could make no further discoveries, nor learn any thing of the fate of their companions. So they sorrowfully retraced their steps, and arrived here as above noticed.

"It is not thought that any regular soldiers of the Mexican army had a hand in this business. Rancheros and bandits, attracted some by plunder than any thing else, are believed to have cut them off, thinking probably there was more value than what they obtained. In the hands of such men the fate of the prisoners is doubtful, tho' they would be perfectly safe in falling into the hands of an officer of the army.

The Washington Union says that the report noticed by the N. Orleans Picayune that Santa Anna had placed himself between Taylor and Worth with 35,000 men, &c. is not confirmed by the news of dispatches from Gen. Taylor. A letter from Gen. Jessup, received on Sunday night, expressly contradicts it.

Peace Propositions.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Saltillo, Dec. 31, gives the following intelligence, which, if true, will be hailed with joy:

Gen. Worth received yesterday, through a courier, from Gen. Santa Anna, a letter which is said to be of a very pacific character. An individual is in Saltillo who says he has seen the bill passed by the Mexican Congress, authorising the appointment of a commissioner, to meet one from the U. States for peace; and that he saw it distributed in the form of a handbill, and posted up in the city of Mexico and at St. Louis de Potosi. Report says there is a copy in this place at this time. From the confidence with which some of my Mexican friends speak of the matter, I am myself disposed to believe it true—though not without misgivings. God grant it be true—should it turn out so it will be a great cause for rejoicing, no doubt, throughout the United States as well as Mexico, and prove most acceptable to the army.

The following from one of the letters, dated Matamoras, Dec. 31st, is of interest:

"Gen. Scott arrived here yesterday and proceeded up the Rio Grande to Camargo, where he expected to meet Gen. Taylor, or receive communications from Gen. Taylor. If Gen. Scott assume the command, I have no doubt Gen. Taylor will retire, as he has long desired to be relieved, having need of repose. The presence of the hero of Chippewa will insure new vigor in the army. I have no doubt of the result to be conquered, he will do it if any man can. The General is a nobleman of nature's own stamp, and he is as *chivalric* as brave."

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—The correspondent of the *New Orleans Delta*, writing from Victoria, describes the following scene as having occured shortly after Gen. Taylor's arrival at that place:—

Gen. Taylor visited the Illinois volunteers yesterday, and the way the boys crowded around him formed a complete state suffocation. By way of salutation, I verily believe the old General pulled at his cue five thousand times, and I was looking every minute to see him pull the front piece off. The General was mounted on a large and gentle mule, whilst his orderly rode a splendid dragoon horse, and was himself dressed in a clean and handsome uniform whilst the General had on that same old black frock coat, and a big Mexican straw hat. Mr. Fannin, the orderly, got about six soldiers to Taylor's one, the "suckers" taking him for the General, and wondering why they called him *old* Taylor. When at last they found out that the old man was close indebted to said Estate, they inferred, from his plain appearance, that it would be nothing amiss to offer him a hand to shake, and they went at it like a house afire. Well, then, by the time the two regiments finished squeezing it, there could have been little feeling left in it. As he rode off, there were many who had tears in their eyes, and the mutual on which he charged the Mexicans.

The President afforded said and comfort to the enemy" *by giving them a General*; and now his friends are increasing the "comfort" *by denouncing the General of the American forces!* As the President gave Santa Anna his freedom, we should not be surprised to find him trying to balance the account by imprisoning Gen. TAYLOR.—*Albany Journal.*

According to the old maxim, those who pay the fidler have a right to dance. But the Washington Union takes issue with the maxim, and insists that, although the people will have to foot the expenses of war, they have no right to discuss its merits.—*Albany Journal.*

MILLER'S PROMOTION.—We would call the attention of the officers to the Gen. Certificate of Mrs. BRANCH in another column of this paper. Astonishing as the Case certified to is, the numerous concurring certificates of Cures quite as remarkable, may be had of Mr. BUEHLER, *agent for this place*. These certificates are not gotten up for effect, but the truth may be ascertained by calling upon the persons, or addressing them by post. The oath of the proprietors has been published, stating that this medicine contains no mineral substance—and may be used by the Regular Practice as an Alterative in connection with other prescriptions. Many of the most respectable Physicians in Philadelphia are using it in that way.

Jan. 15, 1847.—tf

HEALTH! O BLESSED HEALTH! Thou art above all gold and treasures; 'tis thou who enlargest the soul—and openeth all its powers to their full operation, and to relish virtue. He that has thee, has little more to wish for; and he that is so wretched as to have thee not, wants every thing besides. And to the woeful Invalid's relief Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla Pills will give us health—get them these blessed Pills, which a century's use has fully established to be the best medicine ever known for the cure of Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising colds and coughs, they will be found every thing that medicine is capable of imparting.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—Be very careful and go to the Agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When purchasing from persons out of the state where the have the Pills be offers you are genuine Brandreth Pills. Every one knows whether the article he offers you is true or false. Beware of cheats!

The *genuine* Brandreth's Pills can be had at the following Agents:—

J. M. Stevenson & Co.,—Gettysburg.
Jno. B. McCreary,—Petersburg.
Abraham Kitzy,—Hunterstown.
A. McFarland,—Abbottstown.
David M. C. White,—Hampton
McMurtrie & Fisher,—Littlestown.
Mary Dimeus,—Cashtown.
John Hoke,—Fairfield.

Jan. 8, 1847—tf

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—It has ever been a prime article of our medical creed, to recommend no advertised medicines, for we are opposed to them conscientiously and professionally, but we feel bound to deviate from this rule, and recommend to the suffering the article at the head of this notice. The great medical virtues of Sarsaparilla, are well known and appreciated by physicians, but the uncertainty of the strength of the different preparations of the root, some being almost inert, has caused the medicine itself to fall into disrepute.—The Messrs. Sands, it would seem, have succeeded in obviating the perverted use, and form preparation of it. We have seen an abundance of testimonials to its efficacy from the highest authority, and we recommend it with pleasure.—*Southern Whig.*

17For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, 76 Fulton street New York. Sold also by appointment of the Proprietor, by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

Jan. 15, 1847.—3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HENRY PETERS, sen., late of Mcallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to call and settle the same without delay, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB COVER, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 8, 1847. 6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JAMES RHEA, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

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DAVID HOLLINGER, *Ex'r.*

Jan 15, 1847. 6t

BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has now on hand an extensive assortment of TIN WARE which he will sell on reasonable terms at his Establishment in *Chambersburg street*.

G. E. BUEHLER,

Gettysburg, June 19, 1846.

THE LADIES

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

R. W. M'SHERRY.

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.

MUSLINS.

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

Nov. 6.

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.

SEA NUTS, FILBERTS, Al-MONDS, &c., of the best quality to be had at the Confectionary of

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

ADAMS COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE Adams County Temperance Convention will assemble in the English Lutheran Church in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 22d day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The different Temperance Societies in the county are requested to take measures to secure a full delegation. It is desirable that the delegates come prepared to furnish reports of the number of members connected with their respective Societies—the increase during the year—the number who have forfeited membership by violation of pledges, and any other items of interest connected with the Temperance Reform.

The Annual Address will be delivered by Prof. M. L. STOEVER, of Pennsylvania College.

The friends of the cause and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the sessions of the Convention.

D. A. BUEHLER, }
A. M'GINLEY, } *Sec's.*

Jan. 22, 1847.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the

Best & Freshest Oysters

that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

17AMBLERS can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

JACOB KUHN.

Dec. 4, 1846.—tf

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

At Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the 22d *of February*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a

HOUSE & LOT,

situate in Chambersburg street, in said Borough, and adjoining the Lutheran Church. Attendance will be given and terms made known by

D. HEAGY,
Agent of Mary Heagy.

Jan. 22, 1847. 5t

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

THOMPSON & CRAWFORD,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 110 MARKET STREET,
(South Side, below Second,)
Philadelphia.

OFFER for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dyes Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Physicians visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black and other Varnishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oil—cheaper than ever.

17T. C. are also Proprietors of the Indian Vegitable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Pamphlets included in every instance where no benefit is received, Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1847. 6m

DRAWING.

SEVERAL gentleman having expressed a desire to learn C. BURTON'S particular mode of DRAWING from REAL OBJECTS, he proposes, if a few more will join the class, to meet them, so as to defray the expenses, to form a class of Ladies and Gentlemen (separate) at the extremely low price of 85 cents, for the 15 Lectures and Drawings.

Jan. 29, 1847.

VESTINGS.

WM. RUTHRAUFF has a handsome assortment of Vestings, consisting of Satin, (plain and fancy,) Cashmere, Merino, and new style silk do. which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call—also a superior article of Gentlemen's Scarfs, new and rich style.

Nov. 13.

STOVE PIPE,

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

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Oct. 2, 1846.

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, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripe, &c.

Nov. 6.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS.

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

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

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.

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*.

G. E. BUEHLER,

Gettysburg, June 19, 1846.

THE LADIES

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

R. W. M'SHERRY.

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.

TICKINGS, CHECKS, VELVET Checks, plain and plaid Linings, Blankets, Bleached Sheetings, very Cheap, and of all widths to be had at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 13.

THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Feb. 5, 1847.

17The fever, which had been prevailing in the Theological Seminary at this place, has entirely disappeared.

17An the letter of Gen. TAYLOR to Colonel Gen. Gaines, bids fair to be made the apology for an effort to destroy him by the Administration, we will give it in full next week.

17No. 4. of LEA & BLANCHARD'S Edition of "Dombey & Son," has been received, containing chapters 11, 12, and 13. Two admirable illustrations, by Browne, accompany the No. Orders on Lea and Blanchard, Philadelphia, will be promptly supplied, at 8 cents per number.

State Interest.

The February interest on the State Debt was promptly paid at the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday and Thursday—payments being made one-fourth in Relief notes, and three-fourths in specie.

Peace Propositions.

By reference to our army intelligence, it will be observed that letter-writers from Mexico still confidently of a favorable action by the Mexican Congress, on the peace propositions made by our Government, and affirm that Mexico is willing to receive a minister. The same rumor has prevailed for some weeks in the correspondence of the Washington Union of Monday, seems to discredit it. The despatches from Gen. Taylor to the 7th of January say nothing of the rumor.

17A correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph suggests the name of A. W. LEYBURN, Esq. as a suitable candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and urges his nomination by the Whig Convention. Mr. L. is a member of the House of Representatives from Schuylkill county, and has proved himself one of the most efficient men in the House. Firm in his devotion to Whig principles, an ardent friend of the protective policy, and possessed of sound judgement and good business talents, he is always at his post and can be relied on in emergencies. His qualifications admirably fit him for the discharge of the duties of Canal Commissioner, and if nominated to the Convention, will receive a cordial support from all the friends of economy and reform on the public works.

17A Recruiting Officer from Capt. Whipple's company, has been in this place for several days for the purpose of securing recruits for the Mexican War. The valorous defenders of the rights[illegible] press and *necessity* of the War, in this region, will now have an opportunity of testing the sincerity of their *patriotic* professions.

Rough and Ready."

17The letter of General TAYLOR to Gen. Gaines, which has made its appearance in the papers, complaining of the inefficiency of the Administration in its conduct of the war, has proved the signal for a general onslaught on the old hero by the whole pack of Administration spaniels, from "Tray, Blanch, Sweetheart & Co," to the rabid Locofoco cur that do their yelping on the corners of our streets. The commotion produced by that "shaky plate of soup," is throwing quite in the shade by this fresh hurricane that is breathing wrath and ruin among the veterans who have so gallantly upheld the infallibility of "King James, the First,"—"the enemies of "Rough and Ready," at Palo Alto, Rosaca de la Palma, and Monterey, found the old hero too tough for easy destruction, and his enemies at Washington will fare no better than did the Mexicans.

17The President has ordered the publication of an old Army Order, adopted in 1825, but which has since been suffered to lie unobserved, prohibiting the publication of any private letters or reports of the operations of the military operations, under the penalty of dismissed from the service. The order is directed against Gen. Taylor, and the act of the Administration in ordering its publication is all the meaner in view of the fact that it has overlooked the innumerable letters from officers of the Army," that have, day after day, appeared in all the papers ever since the commencement of the war, and been transferred with commendatory remarks into the official paper at Washington. The moment, however, that a gallant General raises his voice to defend himself against the aspersions of "enemies in the rear," President Polk commands "silence," and bids a padlock be placed on his lips!

17Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and other States, acknowledging the indebtedness of the country to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill and courage which have distinguished their successful operations in the campaign against Mexico. So we go. While the people, all over the country, are uniting in tributes of gratitude to a gallant officer, the politicians at Washington are plotting schemes for his destruction!

17A communication in the Washington Pountain, signed "many members of the Senate and House of Representatives," suggests the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR as the Whig candidate for President in 1848. A few more assaults on Old Rough and Ready," by the partizans of the Administration, will do for the gallant Hero, what similar assaults did for another chieftain in 1840. The people won't stand by and see those who have perilled life in fighting the battles of their country, maligned and persecuted by the minions of the rapacious party leaders, whose only claims to public regard rest upon loud-mouthed professions and blustering bravado.

17The "Killers" belonging to Capt. HALL'S company of volunteers from Philadelphia, became so lawless in their conduct on their way to the seat of War, that the Captain, finding it impossible to control them, threw up his commission, and resigned returning. An attempt was made to murder him in his tent, during his stay at New Orleans.

Legislative.

17In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Dimmick introduced a Bill, authorizing the election of Prosecuting Attorneys in the several counties.

17The Bill for the more effectual suppression of Gambling, passed on final reading, in the House of Representatives on Saturday.

17In the State Senate, on Monday, Mr. Carson presented two petitions from citizens of Adams county remonstrating against the repeal of the School Law.

17Mr. Leyburn, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill allowing married women the use and the enjoyment of their own property, with sundry amendments of some importance. By it married women cannot contract debts without the consent of the husband, and are liable for all debts contracted and torts committed. It is now thought the bill will pass, at least by some of its friends.

17Tuesday last was a *rushing day* in the House of Representatives of this State. Upwards of forty Private Bills were passed through their several readings. Among these we observe one incorporating the President and Managers of the Waynesboro' and Maryland State line turnpike road company.

17The Bill for the abolition of Capital Punishment has been made the order of the day for Monday next in the House.

Adjournment.

A Resolution was adopted in the Senate on Monday morning, fixing TUESDAY the 16th day of March, as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature. The House will doubtless concur in this resolution; and if the members continue to work as they have been doing, they will be ready to adjourn by that time. This is emphatically a *working* Legislature.

17A number of Petitions have been presented to the Legislature asking for a repeal of the law prohibiting the Banks from issuing notes of a less denomination than $5.00.

The License question.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, an animated debate sprung up on a resolution offered by Mr. Lawrence, to instruct the committee on Vice and Immorality to bring in a bill authorizing the citizens of the different townships and wards of the different counties of this Commonwealth, which are not embraced in the law of last session, to decide by ballot whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold. Messrs. Lawrence, Allison, Potts, Brigham, M'Cauley, Laubly, Fin-lault, Knox, Sipes, Leyburn, and Donaldson advocated the adoption of the Resolution, while Messrs. Ellis, Hasson, Kline, Weyler and Patterson were opposed to legislating on this question, for such counties as had not asked for it.

Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Ellis, the resolution was amended so as to make the bill extend only to such counties as asked for it, by a vote of 15 to 29—The Resolution, as amended, was then unanimously adopted.

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Justice in the Senate.

—The proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday, to be found in another column, will show that that body has once more interposed its arm to stay the rash legislation of a reckless majority in the House. The Resolution of the House voting thanks to Gen. Taylor and censuring him for his conduct at Monterey, coming up, the offensive portion was stricken out by a vote of 33 to 15. A substitute was then offered by Mr. Webster, unencumbered with preamble or provisos, which was *unanimously* adopted. Messrs. Crittenden, Clayton, Webster, and Jarnagin announced themselves ready to discuss the merits of Taylor's services, and challenged the opposition to define their position in the matter. The latter, however, wisely shrank from the contest.

Bucks county has appointed John Brock, Lewis Philips, Joshua Dungan, and Benjamin Malone delegates to the State Convention, friendly to Gen. Irvin.

17It is said that another effort will be able to renew the Lieutenant General project.

Anniversary Celebration.

Last night the "Philomathean Society" of Pennsylvania College celebrated its 16th Anniversary in Christ's Church, in the presence of a large audience. The order of exercises announced for the evening was as follows:

1. *Music*—"Lilly Waltz."
2. *Prayer*—by Prof. Jacobs.
3. "I've wandered in Dreams," (Duet and Chorus,)—WADE.
4. *Oration*—"Moral Sublimity," by G.C. MAUND, Baltimore, Md.
5. "Blessed be the Home," (Trio; Serenade of Students,)—BENEDICT.
6. *Oration*—"The First Man," by A. ESSICK, Franklin county, Pa.
7. "A dolce guidami," (Flute Solo,)—DONIZETTI.
8. *Oration*—"Misguided Genius," by J. A. BRADSHAW, Lexington, N. C.
9. "Lady of Beauty," (Trio,)—KNYETT.
10. *Oration*—"Joan of Arc," by J. K. PLITT, Philadelphia.
11. "Love not," (Trio,) arranged from DEEMS.
12. *Benediction*—by Rev. Dr. KRAUTH.

14. e Miller's Maid Quickstep," —DEEMS.

17The Richmond Whig, alluding to the course of the Administration in regard to the hero of the Rio Grande, remarks that "in Mexico they punish Generals for sustaining defeats; Arists is now in durance, and Ampudia on trial. But in the United States, the Administration and its friends are incensed against their General, and slander and persecute him because he has gained a series of splendid victories!"

17The Yucatan Democrat states that the dwelling of Mr. Aaron Benedict, of that county, was destroyed by fire last week, and that three of his children perished in the flames—the eldest about 13 years of age! The fire originated from a vessel of hot ashes left on the porch.

17Messrs. EDWARDS, the celebrated swindler, died at the prison hospital at Sing Sing, on Friday last, of consumption.

17Some doubt has hitherto existed relative to the election for a member of Congress in Arkansas. It seems now to be reduced to a certainty that Newton (Whig) is elected over Paschal (Loco) by a small majority—a Whig gain.

17Eleven ballotings for a U. S. Senator have taken place in the Legislature of Kentucky, without effecting a choice. The last ballot stood—Underwood 43, Letcher 37, Metcalfe 15, Hawes 42; the first three are Whigs, the last one Loco.

17Gen. GAINES, it is said, admits being the "dear friend" to whom General Taylor addressed the letter that has caused such a commotion in the Administration camp.

17Judge BANKS has accepted the office of State Treasurer and entered on the duties of his office. Mr. JACKSON, of Reading, is his first Clerk.

17A rich debate took place in the House of Representatives on Tuesday