Whig State Convention.

☞The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Whig State Convention, assembled in Harrisburg on the 9th inst. The resolutions were reported by R. T. Conrad, Esq., and were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.—The Whig delegates from the various counties and districts of Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of presenting suitable candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth, and having discharged that duty, present the following resolutions expressive of the views of the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention offers its sincere congratulations to the people of this Commonwealth, and of the United States at large, upon the rallying of so large a majority of the people to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the faith of the founders of the Republic.

Resolved, That the triumph of the Whig Democracy, as exhibited by the majority in both houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, cannot be viewed as complete, until the Executive branch of the government shall be made to harmonize with the Legislature.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the political integrity and sound Democratic Whig principles of Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county, as exhibited in a long and active life—believing his talents to be of the highest order and fully equal to the due performance of any trust that may be reposed in him by the people, and knowing his public and private character to be pure and unspotted, this Convention unanimously recommend him to the people of Pennsylvania as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in offering the name of this distinguished citizen for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania, we design to make no new issues as to the measures and principles, but adhering to the ancient landmarks of the Democratic Republican party, as established by the Father of his country, by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—the most prominent of which are the protection of the Agricultural, the Mineral and the Manufacturing interests of this Commonwealth and of the United States at large, against the competion and hostility of foreign nations, and pauper labor; especially of England; equal justice towards all nations, but entangling alliances with none;—the supremacy of the people over their servants—the restriction or control of the Executive power, and the preservation of national prosperity and individual happiness.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Pennsylvania—the practical men who are concerned in the prosperity of the Commonwealth, the development of its resources, and the protection of its industry, have heretofore had from friends of candidates enough of hollow profession for the particular interests of the State, and are called upon now to sustain a candidate whose life and principles are pledged for his faithful administration of public affairs, as they are identified with the prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of JOSEPH W. PATTON, presented to the people by this Convention as a candidate for the important office of Canal Commissioner; and feel confident that if elected the happy consequences will result from a thorough change of men and measures connected with the public improvements of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of the same tried and economy so necessary for their prosperity.

Resolved, That the protection of American Manufactures, and the independence of Republics, are the great ends they seek by the policy of the Whigs before and during the Revolution, are their policy now: that the Tariff of 1842 was the source of unexampled prosperity to the country, and all the evil that has attended with results detrimental to the true interests of all sections and classes.

Resolved, That if an addition to our tariff be desirable, it should not be attended by injustice, nor attended with an extension of slavery; that while we respect and sacredly observe every compromise of the Constitution, we believe that the interests of the North and South, the welfare of the race, and the honor of the nation, demand that territory should not be acquired for the purpose of an extension of slavery.

Resolved, That true democracy demands a jealousy of Executive power;—that a renewal and continuance of the power of a Chief Magistrate is corrupting and dangerous in its influence and tendencies; that we recognize and adopt, as the expressed will of the people, the ONE TERM principle.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole nation are due to Major General TAYLOR, and the brave officers under his command, for their distinguished conduct in the present war, in the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and the storming of Monterey; and that we also view with a just pride the spirit and alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have, in numbers far beyond a proportion of the State, responded to the call of their country, and rallied under the stars and stripes; that in earnest that the fame of our ancestors will never be tarnished, and that Pennsylvania is ever ready to do her *duty*.

Whig State Central Committee.

Thomas E. Franklin, Lancaster county; Thomas Duncan and James Martin, Dauphin; T. C. Hamilton, York; W. M. Watts, Cumberland; D. M. Smyser, Adams; J. P. Wetherill, J. R. Chandler, R. T. Conrad, and Thomas M'Grath, Philadelphia; Dillor Luther, Berks; Robert Allard, Franklin; T. M. T. M'Kennan, Washington; A. J. Ogle, Somerset; H. Denny, Allegheny; Richard Irwin, Venango; J. H. Kuhns, Westmoreland; G. J. Sell, Erie; H. D. Maxwell, Northampton; J. B. Salisbury, Susquehanna; E. Smith, Wyoming; S. A. Purviance, Butler; H. S. Evans, Chester; R. T. Potts, Montgomery.

FROM MEXICO.

The Washington Union of Monday says that letters have been received in Washington which indicate the greatest harmony and concert of movements between our squadron and army. The number of troops, including national militia, in the city of Vera Cruz, is not more than 2800.—Additions may be made from the north, but few can be made, it is believed, from the country of the line before the contemplated attack by our forces. It is doubtful whether any increase would redound to the enemy's advantage. The more persons that are shut up within the walls of the city, the more speedy, from want of provisions, must be its capitulation. With the city, it is presumed, falls the castle of Ulloa, and for the same reason. There are two points at which the debarkation of our troops may be effected—the one due west from the island of Sacafiocs, and within a mile and a half of the eastern walls of the city, and the other immediately abreast of the anchorage of Anton Lizardo. Our squadron will be able to cover the landing of our troops with ease at whichever of these points it may be made.

FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans papers have dates from Tampico to the 24th ult.

Gen. Scott, the commander in chief, arrived off Tampico on thursday evening, the 18th ult., but did not come ashore until Friday morning, previous to which he received a "thundering welcome." He seemed to be in fine health and spirits.—After receiving the congratulations of a great number of the citizens, he proceeded to Gen. Patterson's headquarters.

On the 21st, he embarked with his suite on board the steamship Massachusetts, to proceed, no doubt, to the island of Lobos.

About 2,000 troops had left Tampico for Lobos, and all the vessels were hurrying in to take on board the remainder of the troops. The steamship Eudora was to leave on the 24th ultimo for Lobos, and thence for this port.

The scene in and about Tampico, is stated to be stirring in the extreme. Reviews in regiments and brigades, were daily taking place; vessels were continually arriving with goods, merchandize, military stores, &c.; the American population were all in intense excitement, regarding coming events. Every thing announced action in the utmost intensity. All quiet, with regard to the enemy, in the interior.

Destitution in the Mexican Army—Poverty of the Government.—The Tampico Sentinel, of the 20th ultimo, publishes a proclamation from Santa Anna. The distress pervading his army which it paints, is really unexampled in modern history. Since the publication of that document, he has issued an address to the soldiers, in which he retraces the helplessness and destitution of those under him, and states his determination of immediately proceeding forth in search of the enemy—leaving the soldiers, as they are deserted by the Government, that they must endeavor to skill what they eat."

☞The "Etna" and "Stromboli," new brigs recently fitted out at the Charlestown Navy Yard, near Boston, ready for sea, were to sail on the 1st for the Gulf. The Etna is commanded by Com. G. J. Van Brunt, and the Stromboli by Wm. S. Walker. Their guns were cast by Alger, at South Boston, weigh each 1,500 pounds, and will carry a shell weighing some 85 pounds. It is stated that these vessels will carry at least one half a mile further than those at the castle of San Juan, of the same size, but considerably lighter. These two vessels will act in conjunction with two that are fitting out at the N. York Navy Yard, and which will carry each a gun similar to these."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune states that the city of Vera Cruz, containing some 7,000 inhabitants, and walled in with a rampart constructed of coral and marl, is seated directly on the strand, a low sandy beach, swelling slowly into range of hillocks of sands, which flank the city inland, and seem to break up the surface entirely between the mountains, (which rear their lofty heads heavenwards, in the distance of some 20 or 40 miles,) and the sea. The immediate space is peopled with swarms of stagnant pools and marshes, which engender the fatal miasma, so destructive to life during the rainy seasons.

THE MEXICAN LINE.—General Butler, who was severely wounded in fighting so gallantly at Monterey, and who has lately returned to Kentucky to hasten his recovery, say that the best mode of protecting the war is that recommended by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate. This is the occupation of the boundary that we intend to maintain, with a line of defence, leaving the enemy to all aggressive operations, and confining our own to keeping what we have got. This plan was opposed in the Senate, by Gen. Cass and other distinguished Senators.

THE MAJOR GENERALSHIP.—The Alexandria Gazette says—"It is rumored at Washington that Gen. Worth (now Major General *by breet*) will receive the appointment of Major General, rice the Hon. T. H. Benton, *declined*. It is also said that the appointment was tendered to Senator Dix, and declined. These, however, are mere rumors, and must be taken for what they are worth."

COST OF THE POLK SLAVERY WAR.—Mr. Polk's Slavery War has probably cost the nation not less than *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, with a fair prospect of its costing as much more at least, before it is ended. The appropriations for the coming year, commencing on the 1st day of July next, made by the Congress just defunct, are about SIXTY MILLIONS! Yet, Polk, Marcy, Hamlin, Yorke, Slave State and Northern Democrats, all, it is but a trifle compared with the valuable lives that have been lost, the sacrifice of limbs and health to individuals, and of honor to the nation. And what do we receive if we succeed in conquering the Mexicans and dismembering their country?—Why, territory for a dozen or so of new Slave States and eventually the dissolution of the Union. Are these worth the price we are paying for them? Let the people consider.

Dr. Smith On Wheat.

☞Dr. Gideon B. Smith, the former able editor of the American Farmer, has made the following prediction in reference to the wheat crop. Mark it:

"The wheat crop must be looked to. I am not a dealer in wheat, nor interested in it other than an eater of bread. But the *seab* will be found to affect the crop of 1847 to such an extent that a great scarcity of *good flour* will prevail. The seab is also an epidemic at times. It will spread all over the country in 1847, '48: will appear in Europe the same and in 1848, and spread over the whole of that continent.—It will take the usual course of all vegitable epidemics, from west to east—that is, it commences in America and will reach the eastern world. Nearly all, if not all animal epidemics, commence in the east and progress westwardly, as in the case of *cholera*.

When the seab shall have run its course then the wheat crop will be relieved of its baneful effect—1847 will be the climax in America. In 1848 there will be some of it more or less; in 1849 it will disappear; one year later in all these dates will be the time of its progress in Europe. But let no one despair. The potato and wheat and animal food will be preserved, and continue their abundant supplies of human food. It has been said that we must "never despair of a merciful and benificent Providence."

LAMENTABLE.—The New York Tribune says, that a servant girl at Brooklyn, in the family of General H. B. Duryee, of that city, last week sent all her earnings, $30, to her friends in Ireland, and only yesterday received intelligence that her father, mother, brothers and sisters, eight in number, had died of starvation. The poor girl, as may be expected, was frantic. Another girl in the family of N. B. Morse, received information that two of her sisters died of starvation.

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, says the Lehigh Register, a son of Mr. Jacob Ritter, cedar cooper, of this place, about three years of age, was playing with a sharp edged tool, accidentally fell, the instrument made an incision of about an inch and a half on the right side of the child's neck, severing the inner jugular vein. The blood flowed very profusely, but the father, being present, immediately put his thumb upon the wound, thereby stopping the blood, until medical aid was procured. We are happy to learn that the child is doing well, though the wound is a dangerous one, and may yet possibly prove fatal.

Mr. Walter Urquart and Wife recently instituted a suit in the Courts at New Haven, a suit against the Connecticut River Steamboat Company for injuries sustained by the latter on board of one of the company's boats, in 1845. Mrs. U. had her arm broken, and received other injuries, whilst being landed at night in a small boat.—The evidence showed negligence on the part of the steamboat officers, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,575.

A great number of heads of families and young people at Elderfield, Prussia, most of them in comfortable circumstances, have united to concert measures to arrange a company to emigrate to America in order to buy land, and clear it themselves, instead of seeking employment in Europe, where the chances of success become every day more unfavorable.

FARMERS' AND MILLERS' BANK.—The Hagerstown Torch Light learns that the bill for the relief of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, which was before the legislature, has not been acted upon. The further existence of the Bank, adds the Torch Light, depended upon this measure, and we therefore infer that the Bank will be closed.

ANOTHER MAJOR GENERALSHIP DECLINED.—Col. Cushing, the Savannah Republican says, has declined accepting the appointment of Major General, conferred on him by the President. This presents the singular phenomenon of two high offices of this kind being declined in one week.

CULLEN'S PANACEA.—We would call the attention of the afflicted to the Certificate of Mrs. BRANCH in another column of this paper. Astonishing as is this Case of Scrofula, pamphlets containing 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 conjunction with their prescriptions. Many of the most respectable Physicians in Philadelphia are using it in that way.

Jan. 15, 1847—tf

TO DRUGGISTS.—G. Benj. Smith is written with a pen on the bottom of every box of genuine Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills. Some dealers are troubled into the error of supposing there is no difference in Sugar Coated Pills, and therefore buy some worthless imitation because they can buy cheap. We will enlighten the public every where in reference to such men, after *they* are duly informed of the rascality of these imitators, every one of them personally or through others sought to obtain information of my business, by soliciting the agency of my Pills. A man in Albany sent in a *minister* to obtain, clandestinely, some knowledge of my Pills. We shall speak of them all as they deserve.

☞The genuine 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*.

March 5, 1847—1t.

G. E. BUEHLER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has hand a large assortment of *TIN WARE* of every description, which he will sell at moderate prices—all warranted. Persons wishing to purchase *at low rates* will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE SPOUTING will be made and put up at 12½ cents a foot.

☞**An Apprentice** to the Tinning business will be taken, if application, with good recommendations, be made soon. One between 16 and 17 years of age will be preferred.

Gettysburg, March 12, 1847.

Tax Collectors, Take Notice.

ALL Taxes on duplicates in the hands of former Collectors up to the present year will be required to be paid at or before the approaching April Court. All Collectors who shall not then have settled their duplicates may expect to be proceeded against according to law.

J. CUNNINGHAM,
JOSEPH FINK,
A. HEINTZELMAN, } *Comm's*
J. APPLEBAUGH, *Clerk*.

March 12.—4t

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE subscribers have on hand a very large stock of STONE COAL, which they will dispose of low by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coal-making Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 12.—3m

A TEACHER WANTED.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 27th of March, by the Board of School Directors, for a teacher to take charge of one of the public schools of the Borough of Gettysburg to commence on the first of April next. By order of the Board. H. J. SCHRIENER, *Sec'y*.

March 1, 1847. td

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low. R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 6.

Garden Seeds.

A fresh supply of gest-rate GARDEN SEEDS just received from Risley's & the Quakers' Gardens, N. York, and for sale at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 5, 1847.

Flower Seeds.

RISLEY'S celebrated FLOWER SEEDS, a large variety and best quality, received and for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 12, 1847.

Varnish! Brushes!

THE subscriber has just received and has for sale a new supply of first quality COACH VARNISH—also a lot of superior *Paint Brushes & Sash Tools*.

Gettysburg, March 5, 2847.

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

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of EVE DEARDORFF, late of Hamilton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to call and pay the same without delay, and those having claims are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL DEARDORFF, *Ex'r*.

Feb 5, 1847. 6t

PEA NUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, &c., of the best quality to be had at the Confectionary of

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

AT R. W. M'SHERRY'S Store for 6 cts a yard; good Muslin colors 6 ½p, worth 8 cts. beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1-2.

Nov. 6.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,

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

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

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

April 10, 1846.

MUSLINS.

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

Nov. 6.

SECOND-HAND COACHES, BUGGIES, &c., of good and substantial make, can be had at the Coach Establishment of the subscriber, in Gettysburg.

C. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

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, 1842.

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 friends 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.

☞FAMILIES 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

ISABELLA NURSERY,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, (grafted in the root,) can be had of the subscriber on reasonable terms. Please call and judge for yourselves.

C. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

BIRDSELL'S PATENT STEEL *Shovel Cultivators*

CAN be had for Cumberland township at C. W. HOFFMAN'S Coach-Shop, Gettysburg, Pa. Please call and see them and judge for yourself.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1946.

VESTINGS.

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

M'SHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 6.

Perfumery, Soap, &c.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., &c.

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

PRODUCE.

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

R. W. M'SHERRY'S.

Nov. 6.

TO THE LADIES.

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

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 6.

THE LADIES

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

Nov. 6.

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.

WM. RUTHRAUFF

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

Nov. 6.

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, for 12 1-2 and up; also, Domestic Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, Cotton Stripe, &c.

Nov. 6.

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.

THOMAS M'CREARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between A. B. Kurtz's Hotel and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 12, 1845.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

HEMPHILL,

(Of Carlisle,)

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Jan. 30, 1846. tf

J. H. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Adams County. His Office is the one on the public square in Gettysburg, *lately occupied as a Law-Office by* Wm. M'Sherry, Esq. He has also made arrangements to have the advice and assistance of his Father, JUDGE REED of Carlisle, in all difficult cases.

September 20. tf

GUM SHOES.

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

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 23d day of March next*, viz:

The Guardianship account of Samuel Sneeringer Guardian of Always Marshal.

The Guardianship account of Samuel Sneeringer, Guardian of Mary Isabella Marshall.

The Guardianship account of Samuel Sneeringer, Guardian of Emanuel Marshall.

The second account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of Martin Newman, deceased.

The account of George Orner, Executor of the last will and testament of Felix Orner, deceased.

The account of Eli Fickes, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Fickes, of Cumberland county, deceased.

The third account of Thomas Bittle, jr., surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Bittle, sen., deceased.

The account of William Mutter, Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate of William O. Spriggs, deceased.

The account of John L. Taughinbaugh, Administrator of the estate of Emanuel Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Catharine Stoner, Administratrix of the estate of John Stoner, sen., deceased.

The account of John Sheaffer, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Berlin, deceased.

The third account of Wm. B. Lott, Executor of the last will and testament of Wilhelmus Houghtelin, deceased.

The Guardianship account of David Zeigler, Guardian of Mary Ann Lochner.

The account of Jacob Pitzer, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pitzer, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Baltzer Pitzer, deceased.

The account of Emanuel Pitzer, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Baltzer Pitzer, deceased.

The account of Abraham Krise and Samuel Krise, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Krise, deceased.

The first account of Samuel Alwine and Conrad Alwine, Administrators of the estate of Conrad Alwine, deceased.

The account of James Wilson, Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate of Frederick Beard, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, *Register*.

Register's office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1847. te

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS

JUST RECEIVED!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING

Business at his Establishment in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, a few doors below Thompson's Hotel. He will always be prepared to attend to orders upon the most reasonable terms. He has made arrangements to receive regularly the

Latest City Fashions,

and he promises all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will give them entire satisfaction, both as it regards the fit and workmanship of all garments entrusted to him; and at as moderate prices as they can be obtained any where else.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Work.

JOHN G. BAKER.

Gettysburg, April 3, 1846.—tf

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

Tailoring Establishment,

of J. H. SKELLY, in Chambersburg st., where he will keep on hand a fine 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.

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, March 19, 1847.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSEPH W. PATTON.

Tavern Licenses.

☞The law requires that the *last* publication of notices of intended application for License, shall be at least *ten days* prior to the meeting of the Court. Those who prefer making publication through the *"Star,"* will bear in mind that the next No. (the 26th,) will be the last in which said notice can receive the legal number of insertions.

Melancholy Accident.

We learn that on Tuesday last, Mr. SAMUEL HALE, son of Mr. John Hall, of Menallen township, fell from his horse, while returning from a visit to a neighboring friend, occasioning a dislocation of the neck and almost instant death. The deceased, we understand, was subject to epileptic attacks, and it is thought the accident occurred while thus affected.

The New Postage Law.

☞The Postmaster General has issued a circular to the different Postmasters, explanatory of the amendments to the Postage Laws passed by Congress amid the confusion incident to the last few days of the late session, and so unjust and arbitrary do its provisions seem to be that we are induced much to doubt whether they could have been fully known even to those members by whose votes the law was enacted. Its appropriate title would have been "An Act to tax and retard the dissemination of knowledge among the people, and to extend the franking privilege to member of Congress and other officers of Government." On our first page will be found a brief statement of the provisions of the law so far as they affect the existing regulations, excepting the provision which reimposes a postage on newspapers hitherto circulating *free* within 30 miles of the office of publication, of the existence of which we had not been aware until it pointed out by the circular of the Postmaster General, and which, possibly, will be regarded as the most objectionable part of the new law.

"The regulation removing the postage on newspapers circulating within 30 miles, was adopted a few years since, at the same time that the law providing for a reduction of the postage on letters was enacted, and was hailed over the country as a practical recognition by government of the principle that prescribes to it the duty of providing means by which the diffusion of general intelligence and knowledge may be facilitated and encouraged.—And we feel assured that the new law, re-imposing the postage, will be generally regarded, it should, with marked disapprobation by the great mass of the people throughout the United States, as little else than an attempt on the part of government to tax the citizen who subscribe for a paper, to the amount of 52 cents, in order to supply any deficiency in the Post-Office revenue that may be occasioned by an unlimited extension of the franking privilege to members of Congress and other public officers.

In common with the great mass of the people of the Union, we approved of the law relieving the intercourse of the people, and, yet, it were infinitely more wise, and more in accordance with republican propriety, that the former rates be re-instated,—falling, as the burden does, in some cases out of ten, of those best able to bear it, and whose pecuniary interest is most promotive of the public prosperity, than that a tax of fifty cents should be imposed on papers circulating among the masses, and scattering, wherever they go, light and intelligence, and *power*. Yet we approve of the reduction in letter-postage rates, and trust it will be found that they will be still further reduced. But we cannot see the propriety of extending to well paid officers of Government the privilege of burthening the mails with *franked* documents at the expense of the reading portion of our people. If the pay of members of Congress be not sufficient to meet the expenses incident to the station, then let it be increased, or their mail matter paid out of the general Treasury. It certainly cannot be wise, or right, or just that the deficiency thereby occasioned should be met by imposing additional burthens on the reading community.

One of the earliest acts of the next Congress should be a repeal or remodeling of this law. And if the press and the people do their duty—the one by appropriate utterance, the other by memorializing—it will assuredly be done.

☞It should be remembered by individuals who are in the habit of sending newspapers to friends, that under the law adopted by the last session of Congress, newspapers, circulars, &c., unless sent from the publication office, have to pay three cents postage, in advance. Under the late law, they paid but one cent.

Important.

☞The new Post-office law allows mail carriers to carry papers out side the mail, for which no postage can be charged. We shall take advantage of this privilege in all cases where desirable. Those of our subscribers who prefer having their papers forwarded in this way, will so inform us.

A Rebellious Prediction.!

☞The Harrisburg Intelligencer, in giving an account of the Incofoco State Convention, says, Mr. Overfield addressed the Convention, and warned the Democracy to be careful how they promised to chop heads off. They may nominate Governor Shunk, he said, but *so certainly as he was nominated, so certainly would* DEFEAT AWAIT THE PARTY!

Adjournment of the Legislature.

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday last, after an unusually short but laborious session. The Whig members went into the Legislature determined to make the session a *working one*; and well have they succeeded, despite the discreditable efforts of the minority to impede the progress of business and protract the session. The result is a saving to the state of about $20,000—an item of some moment in these days of excessive taxation. A large number of bills were passed, and about fifty more, which were on file, would also have been passed, had not the Locofoco party of the House deliberately prevented it.

On Saturday afternoon this factious disposition developed itself so boldly, that for a long time the House was a scene of disgraceful confusion and disorder. The bill under consideration was that providing for the Sale of the Public Works. Saturday being the last day on which the bill could be passed on second reading, the locofocos determined to kill the bill by flittering away the day in idle and frivolous debate. For this purpose amendment after amendment of the most trifling character was offered. And when the Whigs parried the effort by calling the previous question, the Locofoco members, one after another, would rise and ask to be excused from voting, and then call the yeas and nays on the question of being excused.

This game, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, conceived for the purpose of delay only, was carried on until the outrage was so gross, and the conduct of the minority so disgraceful, that the duty of the Speaker was clear, and its further delay would have been punishment, if not criminal, on such a crisis. Mr. COOPER addressed a few words to the riot-breeders—declared their course contumacious—read the article of the rules of the House, which specified its power to arrest and punish refractory members—and declared that no further contumacious conduct should be tolerated—that he would perform his duty without fear, favor or affection, in quelling any further spirit of disorganization and infraction of the rules. The contumacious locofocos quailed under the reproof of the Speaker—the proceedings afterwards were orderly, yet every movement allowable under the rules, was resorted to prevent the passage of the bill any further than the first section.

The hour of adjournment having arrived before the final passage of the bill, it was lost!

☞The Harrisburg papers speak in the most favorable terms of the ability and firmness manifested by Mr. Cooper, as Speaker, during the trying scenes in the House on Saturday.

☞The Legislature was in session only 71 days, and in that time submitted 459 Bills and Resolutions to the Governor for his approbation. A number of bills were lost in consequence of having been been defeated to the close of the session. It is impossible, and the confusion incident to the last few days proceedings, to tell which are lost, and which are not. Among the more important measures *lost* are the "License Bill," the Supplement to the Central Railroad Bill, and the Bill for the Sale of the Public Works.

☞The nomination of John M. Forster as President Judge of the 10th district was again rejected by the Senate by a vote of 12 to 12.

SAMUEL A. GILMORE, nominated in the place of J. M. Burrell, rejected as President Judge of the 10th district, was also rejected by a vote of 14 to 12.

☞The nomination of BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, Esq., of Lancaster, as President Judge of the 15th judicial district, was confirmed by the Senate, 27 to 1.

Mr. Champneys having declined the honor, the Governor, on Tuesday, nominated JAMES NILL, Esq., to supply the vacancy.

The nomination of JOHN McCANDLESS, Esq., of Pittsburgh, as President Judge of the 10th district, was rejected—yeas 13, nays 13.

☞Gov. Shunk vetoed every divorce Bill passed during the late session of the Legislature. A number of the bills were subsequently passed through both houses by the constitutional majority, and became laws.

☞Pending the consideration of some bill relative to mechanics, in the House, an amendment was offered proposing to abolish militia trainings. Lost, yeas 27, nays 51.

☞The Speaker of the Senate having resigned his office, as usual, at the close of the session, the Senate, on Saturday, went into an election for a Speaker, which resulted in the choice of WM. WILLIAMSON, (Whig,) of Chester county, on the 6th ballot. Mr. W. returned his acknowledgements to the *Senate* for the compliment in a brief and pertinent address.

On motion of Mr. Dimmick, a resolution was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Speaker, for the able and impartial manner, in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

Thanks to Mr. Cooper.

☞In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. KNOX, of Tioga, (Loco,) proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be tendered to the Hon. JAMES COOPER, for his Speaker, for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous duty of presiding over our deliberations; and we in the hasty sentiments of our hearts, that under the law adopted by the last session of Congress, newspapers, circulars, &c., unless sent from the publication office, have to pay three cents postage, in advance. Under the late law, they paid but one cent.

Mr. KNOX made a few appropriate remarks on introducing the resolution. He said among other things that it was customary to offer such a resolution at the adjournment of the Legislature, but he did not offer this in order to comply with custom; but because it was eminently deserved: and for that reason it gave him pleasure to be able to offer this resolution. The resolution was *unanimously* adopted.

☞The nomination of Gen. IRVIN has called forth pledges of cheerful and energetic support from every Whig paper of the State. This is as it should be. The Whig party is now thoroughly united, and will move forward to the good work, with full assurances of a glorious triumph.

☞The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the 1st inst, after passing about 500 acts.

The Northern Dough Faces.

☞John Randolph justly stigmatized the Northern men who voted with the South on questions conflicting with Northern interests and policy, as "dough faces," who could be purchased by a Southern Administration *cheap*—yes, said he, "DOG CHEAP!" thus ranking them with the canine species, whose growling could be stopt with a bone!

The following is a complete list of the Senators and Representatives from the Free States, who voted "dog cheap" against the Proviso intended to prevent the further extension of Human Slavery in the United States. Let the line of the "dark spirit of Slavery" be drawn around them.

SENATORS.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York.
EDWARD A. HANNEGAN, of Indiana.
JESSE D. BRIGHT, do.
SIDNEY D. BREESE, of Illinois.
LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New York. — *Ohio.*
Stephen Strong, W. W. Wentworth, Joseph Russell, Richard Brodhead, *Pennsylvania.* James Thompson, Richard Brodhead, Jacob Erdman, Henry D. Foster, Thos. S. Gavin, Charles J. Ingersoll, MOSES McCLEAN. *New Jersey.* Joseph Edsall. *Maine.* John S. Chipman.
Fra. A. Cunningham, Joseph Morris, Isaac Parish, William Sawyer, Henry St. John. *Indiana.* Wm. W. Wick, Robert D. Owen, Thomas J. Henley. *Illinois.* Orlando B. Ficklin, Stephen A. Douglass, Robert Smith, A. M Clernand, *Michigan.* Sheppard Leffler.

Relief of Ireland.

The following letter of acknowledgment of the receipt of the money subscribed in Gettysburg and its vicinity, for the relief of the suffering Poor in Ireland, has been handed to us for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1847.

DEAR SIR—I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt of Two Hundred and Eighty eight Dollars and Fifty-five Cents, which the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity contributed towards the relief of the suffering people of Ireland, and which you transmitted through HERMAN COXE, Esq.

I scarcely need say that all here engaged in this good cause are truly gratified at this liberal donation, and thankful to you for your kindness in relation to it.

Very truly and respectfully your's,