WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Important News from Mexico.

Battle between Gen. Taylor & Santa Anna!

Battle at Saltillo—Santa Anna commanding in person—Interruption of the line of communication between Camargo & Monterey—Critical position of the American forces.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

N. ORLEANS, March 14, 1847.

We have one day's later advices from the Rio Grande. The information is rather more consistent and definite, and I think gives a more grave appearance to affairs there. Gen. Taylor evidently has his hands full, and, if he gets out of the scrape at all, can only do it by the most desperate fighting against a vast superiority of force. The whole valley of the Rio Grande is threatened, and I think with a very great prospect that every thing that has been gained there, and all the fruits of former operations and victories, will be lost, and worse than lost, if our army is overwhelmed and captured.

I have never yet spoken to an officer on the subject who did not hoot at the stupidity of the plan to attempt entering Mexico by the frontier of the Rio Grande, with a march of eleven hundred miles to the capital, through an impracticable country, instead of moving through and from Vera Cruz, on a better road, and less than three hundred miles distance. If the forces and money that have been spent on the Rio Grande had been directed on Vera Cruz, the results would have been far more efficient and important.

You will find enclosed a slip that gives the most condensed and latest information. The movement of SANTA ANNA on the Rio Grande has been expected by the best informed persons since it was left in such a defenceless situation as glaringly to invite attack. He leaves Vera Cruz to the protection of the *vomito*, and you will see, by the result, that he could not have left it more efficient and powerful hands.

Every thing connected with this war is tenly heartsickening. Its whole conduct has been vacillating and blundering on the part of the Administration, and the present prospect for our poor fellows there is disheartening in the extreme—yellow fever in one quarter and overwhelming numbers in another. It old Zack gets out of this scrape he will deserve a triple wreath. The most feverish and intense anxiety is felt here for later news. Various mestengers have been stationed at the Balize, with orders to come up by a special steamboat as soon as any thing further arrives.

The city papers are filled with accounts of reported battles between the Mexicans and the Troops under Gen. Taylor. As a great deal of it appears to be mere rumor, we extract the following, having the appearance of being the most authentic:

The Latest from the Seat of War.

The U. S. Steamer Arispe, Captain West, arrived at New Orleans on the afternoon of the 13th. Doctor Jarvis, of the army, came passenger, bearing despatches to Government from Col. Curtis, who is in command of Camargo.

Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the 2d. Nothing had then been heard at that place of Gen. Taylor for several days.

The following items were furnished to the N. Orleans Picayune by Dr. Jarvis—they are of events of which he was personally cognizant:

Dr. J. left Camargo on the morning of the 26th ult. for Monterey, in company with 70 wagons, escorted by Marshall's Company of Kentucky Cavalry and a detachment of 200 men from the 2d Dragoons. They had not proceeded 5 miles when an order overtook them to return, issued in consequence of intelligence received at Camargo by express from Col. Whitney at Taylor's Head Quarters, directing all trains to be stopped, as information had been received that a force of five thousand of the enemy's Cavalry were in rear of China, and that Caideneyta was already occupied by them. Accompanying Col. Whitney's instructions was Gen. Taylor's orders, dated Agua Nueva, 24th, 9 o'clock, 8 o'clock less calling for reinforcements.

At 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th, another express arrived at Camargo from the Quarter Master at Monterey, stating that an express had just arrived from Saltillo on the 23d bringing information that Santa Anna had sent a summons to Gen. Taylor demanding his surrender. Gen. Taylor told him "to come and take him.

Santa Anna stated "that he had 20,000 men and if Taylor did not surrender his army immediately he would cut him to pieces."

The note concludes by stating "that the express which left after dark last night says that Taylor was giving the Mexicans fits."

This may be considered as the last official communication received—all subsequent information being derived from the Mexicans.

A note from the Postmaster at Monterey says that Taylor had fallen back from Agua Nueva to Saltillo. Dr. Jarvis considers this information correct.

The Mexicans say that Gen Taylor lost six pieces of cannon at Agua Nueva.

Gen. Marshall had gone before to fortify the Pass Los Muertos, and large quantities of ammunition had been dispatched from Monterey to Saltillo.

If was generally feared at Camargo, that the detachments of the Third Ohio Regiment, under Colonels Morgan and Irving, had been cut off by a force of three thousand Mexicans. Col. Morgan had seven companies at Seralvo, and Col. Irving had three at Marin. The enemy is said to have occupied Marin on the afternoon of the 23d, on morning of which day Irving left to join Morgan. Col. Morgan left Seralvo on the 24th, after having destroyed all the supplies which he was unable to carry with him. He must have encountered the enemy on his retreat.

A train of 120 wagons, which left Camargo on the 16th with provisions and clothing is said to have been attacked on the 24th near Ramos, and with the escort, captured. This report was brought by a mule driver, who escaped.

Reports, most of them to be traced to the Mexicans, were in circulation at Camargo when Dr. Jarvis left, stating that a battle was at that time being fought between Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor, and had continued for three days. Great loss was reported to have been sustained by our forces, but still greater by the Mexicans.

In addition to the above, the Picayune learns from Dr. Jarvis, that a bearer of despatches left Camargo for Tampico, and sailed from the mouth of the Rio Grande in the steamer M'Kim. It was feared he could not reach Tampico before all the troops had departed, which would be lamentable, as that is the only quarter to which Gen. Taylor can look for reinforcements.

A letter from an officer of the Army, dated on board a steamer on the Rio Grande, 65miles above Matamoras, at 3 o'clock on the 3d inst., says that the Mexicans report that Gen. Taylor had repulsed Santa Anna, and that the latter had sustained a loss of 2,000 men.

From all accounts there can be no doubt that a battle has been fought, and reports, thus far, are favorable to the American Army; but it must be borne in mind that 5,000 men cannot cope with 20,000, forever.

It is certain that Gen. Taylor has an army in front and the rear of him.—Each of which is larger than his whole command.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande is in a most critical state. The Mexican families are abandoning their homes in crowds. Matamoras and Camargo are stripped of their native inhabitants, who dread the approach of their own army more than the presence of ours. No fears are entertained for the safety of Camargo, which is strongly fortified. The reported capture of M'Cullough's rangers is unfounded.

Later from the Army.

Additional Rumors—Requisition for 50,000 troops.

The steamship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, arrived at New Orleans, on Sunday evening, from Galveston, having sailed on the 12th inst.

Accounts to the 7th inst., have been received from the Brazos at Galveston.—There was still nothing later than the evening of the 23d of February from Monterey.

Another Mexican spy was shot on the 3d inst, near Matamoras. He had been arrested and was endeavoring to escape from his guard, when he was shot dead.

Col. Curtis was determined to make a strong defence at Camargo. To make an opening for the play of his artillery on the approaches to the town, he ordered two houses to be torn down. The order was was executed by setting fire to them. A strong wind carrying the flames were communicated to other buildings and a great many consumed, principally *jacales* of no great value.

The impression in Matamoras is that Gen. Taylor had fallen back on Monterey, but they new nothing authentic on the subject. It is reported that he made good his retreat to Monterey with the loss of six pieces of Artillery at the Rinconada Pass. If true, there is no doubt that he can sustain himself as long as his supplies last, but it was beyond dispute, that all communication with him is now cut off.

The number of the enemy is said to be overwhelming and commanded by Santa Anna in person. The enemy are said to be in considerable force about Matamoras and an attack was hourly expected.

The Matamoras Flag calls on all citizens to take up arms in aid of the common defence. The rumors were numerous, and but little can be said with certainty, except that Gen Taylor having been deprived of the force necessary to defend the country he had taken possession of, it will now fall into the hands of the enemy; temporarily at least.

CALL FOR FIFTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

On the 14th inst. Gov. Johnson of Louisiana received the following letter from Col. Samuel R. Curtis, of the Ohio Volunteers, commanding at Camargo, making a requisition upon Louisiana for ten thousand men. The object of securing these troops is to garrison the posts at Brazos, Point Isabel, Matamoras and Camargo, and reinforce Gen. Taylor, who, at the last dates, was in an extremely critical condition:

Head Quarters, Camargo, March 2d, 1845.

Sir.—I send an officer to Head Quarters, at Washington, making a requisition on the Governor of the United States for fifty thousand six months volunteers.—All communication has for the last several days been cut off between this place and the army above, and I see no adequate relief from this side of New Orleans. I require, therefore, to call out ten thousand men of this character of troops, and I anticipate they will be recognized under the call of the President.

As fast as any considerable force can be accumulated let them be forwarded to Brazos Santiago. All troops, as far as practicable, should be armed before leaving the United States, and the officers commanding companies should take in charge ammunition enough to distribute in case of emergency, forty rounds at least.

Very respectfully your obd't serv't.

S. R. CURTIS, Col. Com'g.

To the Governor of Louisiana.

From Lobos and Tampico.

The schooner Pioneer has arrived at N. Orleans, from Lobos on the 1st instant and Tampico on the 3d.

All the troops which were at Lobos had gone on board ship with the exception mentioned below. There were nearly eighty sail of vessels of all descriptions lying there, and they were to sail for Anton Lizardo on the 2d inst. They fully believed they were to attack Vera Cruz on the 10th. They were all alacrity and eager for the fray.

The only troops left at Lobos were the companies on board the ship on which the small pox had appeared—our correspondent thinks the ship Gen. Veazie.

Gen. Worth arrived at Lobos on the 1st instant. Gen Twiggs arrived there two or three days previous.

Gen. Patterson was still at Tampico on the 3d inst. The steamship New Orleans arrived there the morning of that day with with Gen. Jessup on board.

The Mississippi volunteers who were at Lobos (part of the 3d regiment) had sailed for Brazos. They were ordered to Monterey. They had suffered terribly from sickness, and look miserably. The Louisiana regiment, too, is said to have suffered from sickness. On the other hand the Pennsylvania and New York regiments are said to be as fine a looking body of men as ever were seen.

The general depot established at Lobos is broken up. Nothing is to be left there but the few companies before alluded to.—The two regiments from Pennsylvania are in excellent health, and stand the climate very well. They had been on the Island nearly a month, and had not lost a man by death or confirmed disability. The Mississippi and Louisiana volunteers, on the contrary, have suffered greatly from disease, and deaths in each are of almost daily occurrence.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The Steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday with 28 days later intelligence from Europe. The principal items of interest relate to the condition of Ireland, where the destitution still continues.—Large contributions have been already made for the relief of the destitute, but it is stated that while the large towns are better off, the sufferings of the people in the interior are more intense than ever. Hundreds are dying every day of slow starvation—of dysentery and fever—the consequences of insufficient nourishment; and all the accounts from the districts remote from the great marts, concur in anticipating a worse state of things. The supplies of corn in the haggards of the farmers are rapidly disappearing—not, as some think, transferred to the ground as seed, but either used by their families as food, or sold to distant dealers. This is the substance of almost every communication written from the southern and western counties, from parts of Donegal and Antrim, from Longford, Meith, and Leitrim.

The great majority of deaths are from diseases brought on by starvation.

The price of bread in Paris has again been raised two centimes the kilogramme, or about 3d. on the 4lb. loaf.

The King of Naples has forbidden the exportation of wheat, as he had previously that of maize.

The Prussian government is making large purchases of rye from Russia in order to reduce the price of corn.

The Pôpe has been elected colonel of civic guard of Rome.

The Spanish papers state that large quantities of maize have been shipped from Vigo, and other Galician ports, for England.

Every small farmer in Limerick county, who can muster $20, or even £10, is about emigrating to America in the ensuing summer.

In the House of Commons on the 2d instant, Lord John Russel announced that her Majesty was pleased to call a council, to consider the best day on which to appoint a general fast and humiliation, on account of the present awful condition of the sister kingdom. This announcement was received with evident satisfaction by both sides of the house.

The miseries of Ireland still continue to absorb attention. The proposition of Lord George Bentinck, for expending sixteen millions of money in that country, was rejected by a large majority, and the accompanying discussions—for there was two or three nights in full but discordant chorus on the subject—showed that the evils attending the proposed remedy would be almost equal to the benefits.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying.—The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin, on Sunday, to attend him in London, where he now remains.

His complaint is stated to be water on the chest and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms, yet not at this time of life. The number of inquiries daily at his hotel is great, and it is said a servant from the palace is among the number.

Another Warning.

☞The York Republican of Wednesday says that on the 8th inst. a boy about 11 years of age, son of Mr. George Schuyler, residing near Liverpool, in that county, while playing with a boy named Bernard H. Noahr, of Geddes Corners, near by, met with his death in a horrible manner. They had got to the entry of Mr. Schroll's house underneath the chamber in which stood a loaded gun—Jacobs, not knowing that the gun was loaded, picked it up, and for the purpose of frightening his playmate, pointed it at him, and, cocking it, pulled the trigger, and the contents entered the body of young Noahr, just above the groin, killing him instantly. What a warning should this be to all not to allow loaded fire-arms to be about their premises.

ANOTHER.—Mr. John Kepman, of York Haven, in that county, met with his death on Monday last under the following circumstances. His boy Mr. Wentel Kehler, had been off an island in the Susquehanna on a gunning excursion. When they had reached the shore on their return, as Mr. Kepman was leaving the boat, his gun, which was heavily charged, and had been lying in the bottom of the boat, from some cause went off, the load lodging in his body, just below the right ribs. He died within an hour.

☞Webster and Calhoun are said to be now engaged upon great works, which are to be the crowning efforts of their lives; Mr. Calhoun upon a treatise on the Nature and Principles of Government, and Mr. Webster upon a History and Exposition of the Constitution.

☞$5,000 damages were recovered last week, in the Howard District Court, Md. by David Taylor and wife, of Baltimore, against Lewis Shipley, of Carroll county, in an action of slander and upon slanderous words circulated by the latter in 1842, against Miss Martha A. Taylorson, since become the wife of Taylor.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, March 26, 1847.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH W. PATTON.

To County Subscribers.

We are making arrangements to send the "Star" packages free of postage to such towns in the county as can be conveniently reached. By next week we expect to have arrangements fully completed, after which our subscribers in Fonntaindale, Cashtown, New Chester, Two Taverns, Littlestown, New Oxford, Abbottstown, Heidlersburg, Hunterstown, Petersburg, Mifflestown and Wilsonville may expect to receive their papers free of postage.

☞Those who prefer receiving their papers through the mail will please inform us.

Spring Elections.

On our third page will be found a table of the result of the late election in this county for Borough and Township offices. The table is prepared from the returns in the Register's Office, and will no doubt be found correct.

The vote in the borough of Gettysburg was as follows:

	W'hig	JUDGE.	*Locofoco.*
Hugh Denwiddie,	153	Solomon Powers,	106
		INSPECTOR.	
Robert Tate,	160	John Bringman,	97
		ASSESSOR.	
Wm. Weygandt,	158	E. W. Stable,	87
		CONSTABLE.	
James Bowen,	175	John Burns,	110
Samuel Schriver,	158		

For the War.

☞Six young men, Messrs. William J. Miller (Printer—Printers are bound to have a finger in every pie,) John Pottorff, John Oiler, Samuel Golden, Henry C. Tiltis, and David J. Walter leave this place to-morrow morning, to connect themselves with Capt. Barnard's Company of Volunteers, now recruiting for the seat of war. They are all young men of vigorous body, resolute and stout-hearted, and will bear themselves well in any emergency. We wish them a pleasant trip and a safe return.

☞The Governor has approved the Bill to incorporate the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company.

☞Dealers in Feathers, Mattresses, Bedding, Tables, Chairs and Furniture generally, are referred to the card of FREDERICK G. FRASER, No 415 Market street, Philadelphia, in today's paper.

☞The very best spirit pervades the ranks of the Whigs of Pennsylvania in reference to the approaching Gubernatorial struggle. All individual preferences have been merged into a determination to give a cheerful and energetic support to the nominee of the Convention, so that no fears need be entertained of the enemy not meeting with an unbroken line on our part in October next. The leaders of the Locofoco party seem already to be disturbed with sundry unmistakeable apprehensions of coming disaster, and hence the virulence with which their presses have commenced assailing the character of our candidate, Mr. Patton. We are assured of the disaffection that exists among themselves and resting all their hopes of triumph on the prospect of a similar state of things in oa ranks it is not be surprising that the singular exhibition of harmonious and unitied action on the part of the Whigs, should have caused some uneasiness in the midst of the camp of our opponents, or that they should give vent to their irritable feelings in fierce and malignant assaults upon those whose election they may regard as altogether too probable.

It is gratifying, too, to observe the warm feeling expressed so generally by the Whig press in behalf of the worth, ability and popularity of Mr. Cooper, especially by those whose preferences, under the peculiar circumstances, were for another candidate. The following from the Butler Whig, a zealous Union paper, may be taken as a sample of the many articles, penned in a similar spirit, that reach us almost every day:

But how shall we express our admiration of the noble and patriotic conduct of Mr. Cooper himself? When the nomination of Gen. Irvin was announced to him, he promptly declared his acquiescence in the will of the majority, and expressed a determination, now as ever, to devote his whole energies to the service of the party and the success of the Tariff candidates and Tariff principles in the ensuing contest. We expected this from the man who His uniform fidelity to the Whig cause, and a knowledge of the distinguished services which he has rendered in behalf of the men and the measures of the party, satisfied us that, on the present occasion, he would be one of the very first to enter the lists in behalf of his successful competitor and the result has proven that we were not mistaken. Neither can we be mistaken in the belief that this day Mr. Cooper stands higher in the affections and confidence of the Whig party than he ever ever done before, and that his patriotic conduct has secured to him troops of friends, who will prove faithful through evil and through good report. The claims of Mr. Cooper have only been *postponed*. On a future occasion the Whigs of the Commonwealth,—the friends of Gen Irvin among the foremost—will rally around him as their chosen leader, and will elevate him to the highest honors within the gift of a *grateful* party.

The News from the Army.

In to-days paper, furnishes a beautiful commentary on the inexcusable blunder committed by President Polk in furnishing a passport to Santa Anna and his officers by which the latter were enabled to throw themselves at the head of a large Mexican force, and again endanger the gallant little army under Gen. Taylor. The intelligence will tell its own story. The heroic Taylor, ordered by the Administration to advance with but 5000 men in the face of a powerful and well disciplined enemy, is attacked under fearful odds, and driven back to Saltillo, and possibly to Monterey! His lines of communication with the different points in his rear are broken up by the enemy, who have thrown themselves in large numbers between Monterey and Camargo, and the whole country is involved in the most intense anxiety to know the fate of the brave men thus recklessly exposed to unnecessary danger. Our confidence in Taylor would fain lead us to believe him equal even to this new emergency; but there are limits where heroism the most brilliant must fail in its efforts, and we confess that we fear for the result.

Be the result, however, what it may, the situation of Gen. Taylor in Mexico is one which ought and will arrest the attention of every American who loves the fame of men that have done honor to their country. "The history of the U. States," says the U. S. Gazette, "scarcely furnishes an instance of military skill, superior to that evinced by Gen. Taylor during his command in Mexico. He has displayed his science, by the adoption of means and evolutions suited to the circumstances of the country, and the peculiar character of the people; and while he was supplied with none the principal means, and was allowed to feel himself a commander, with the good wishes and sympathies of the Government as well as the people of his country, he evinced masterly spirit and skill that never failed of producing astonishing effect upon the enemy, and of exciting the confidence and admiration of the country. But most unfortunately, the admiration of the people formed a cause of envy in the President, and his immediate attendants, as great as did to Saul, the shouts and greetings by which the people of Israel hailed the prowess and success of the gallant David. Saul has slain his thousands, and David his tens of thousands," shouted the Israelites, and the "Lord's anointed" felt the crown trembling on his head, and it finally passed from the trembling, envious King, to the man who so gallantly fought his battle, "no son of his succeeding." With eval envy, with equal political jealousy, have the powers at Washington listened to the honest, heartfelt gratulations of the people, and the expression of their grateful enthusiasm at the noble efforts of Taylor, efforts that have excited the admiration of the most accomplished commanders of Europe, and probably from the same apprehensions.

We will not follow the parallel further, though perhaps the resemblance which David suffered at the hands of Saul might be quoted; but we have to do with men and events of another age. Gen. Taylor has been left in a position too much exposed, not to excite a suspicion that something more than a belief that he was safe, or that troops would be sent to reinforce him, influenced the order under which he has been resting and acting; and so strong is this impression, that the people will hold to a fearful accountability the administration, if the country, if the apprehension that the fate of the gallant General should be in any considerable degree realized. The question of the cause of the war was, for a time, merged in the glory which Gen. Taylor was acquiring for the nation; and for a day or two, the people even committed the blunder of imagining that the administration a part of the credit which the army under Taylor was acquiring; but the spirit of jealousy so soon manifested itself at Washington, that the mistake was not perpetuated; and now the people ask why Gen. Taylor has been kept in a position so exposed, why his fame, and his former services? They feel that his command has been made any thing but creditable to him, and they are becoming satisfied that there is at the bottom of all this wrong, a petty jealousy ft Washington, which would rather see the country, the army, cast down as a commander, and the country injured thereby, than to endure the consequence of his continued success.

There are many points in the experience of Taylor within a few months, that strongly resemble the vexatious and unjustifiable treatment of General Moore, who commanded the English army in the Peninsular war of 1808. We have neither time nor space to present the parallels, but we would refer our readers to the history of that great Scotch General's treatment, and the unjustifiable war which he was employed with were the principal means, and was allowed to feel himself a commander, with the good wishes and sympathies of the Government as well as the people of his country, he evinced masterly spirit and skill that never failed of producing astonishing effect upon the enemy, and of exciting the confidence and admiration of the country. But most unfortunately, the admiration of the people formed a cause of envy in the President, and his immediate attendants, as great as did to Saul, the shouts and greetings by which the people of Israel hailed the prowess and success of the gallant David. Saul has slain his thousands, and David his tens of thousands," shouted the Israelites, and the "Lord's anointed" felt the crown trembling on his head, and it finally passed from the trembling, envious King, to the man who so gallantly fought his battle, "no son of his succeeding." With eval envy, with equal political jealousy, have the powers at Washington listened to the honest, heartfelt gratulations of the people, and the expression of their grateful enthusiasm at the noble efforts of Taylor, efforts that have excited the admiration of the most accomplished commanders of Europe, and probably from the same apprehensions.

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"Illustrious Moore, by fee and famine pres',

Yet by each soldier's proud affection blest."

Those who are conversant with the history of the first portion of the peninsular war, and have looked into the solution of affairs with Gen. Taylor, since his victory at Monterey, will see how alike is the imbecility, impertinent meddling, and miserable jealousy, which destroyed Moore, and which is now used to injure Taylor.

It may be that Gen. Taylor will escape the snares set for him, and triumph over new glory from the attacks of the enemies of his country, it may be able to rise superior to the enemies of his own fame.

The fate of Sir John Moore—we allude not so much to his death as to the unnecessary negligence and impertinent interference which caused his misfortunes—must be kept in view; and the people must inquire why the hero of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma must be exposed to similar annoyances—why he, too, must find a Corunna when in the discharge of duties."

LATEST FROM TAYLOR.—Last night mail brought no intelligence calculated to relieve the anxiety respecting Gen. Taylor's fate. The southern mail failed below Petersburg, Va., which leaves us without any additional news from the South. The Washington Union publishes the following despatches received from Taylor by the War Department. Both are from Agua Nueva, (about 20 miles beyond Saltillo,) one dated Feb. 7, and the other Feb. 14. Gen. Taylor says Gen. Scott had advised him to abandon Saltillo and to fall back on Monterey; but that he thought it best to advance to Agua Nueva, where, if properly supported by the Government, he would be safe, and be in a position to hold the enemy in check, and possibly make a diversion in favor of Scott's operation at Vera Cruz. Brig. Gen. Wool's forces had reached Agua Nueva on the 14th ult.

☞All the disposable troops in the service of the U. States have been ordered to march forthwith for Mexico. Gen. Gaines, now in New York, on Monday received a telegraphic despatch from the War Department, requiring him to forward whatever soldiers had been enlisted under authority of the ten regiment Bill, immediately to the Brazos. Several Companies of Volligeers and Infantry left Philadelphia on Wednesday.

☞We may soon expect to hear some important intelligence from the decision of the army under Scott operating against Vera Cruz. Accounts from the island of Lobos to the 1st of March state that it was generally believed that the assault would be commenced about the 10th inst.

☞The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been in session at Washington for several weeks, adjourned on Saturday last, to meet in Baltimore, March 8, 1848. The following are the appointments for the Carlisle District. It will be seen that REVS. Tannyhill and M'Clay are re-appointed to this circuit, and James Brades and J. M. Meminniger to the York Springs circuit:

CARLISLE DISTRICT.—Alfred Griffith, P. E.; Robert Emory, President of Dickinson College; Carlisle Station, Bernard H. Nadal; Carlisle Circuit, Thomas Wheeler, F. J. Boggs, Wm. Butler, sup.; Bloomfield, Wm. H. Coffin, J. R. Durbarrow; Newport, R. T. Nixon, J. Turner; Millville, Franklin Dyson, one to be supplied; Green Castle, Joseph Forrest; Chambersburg, Eldridge R. Welch; Mercersburg, James Wilson; Fort Loudon, A. M'Kee; Hagerstown, Elisha Phelps; Boonsboro' George G. Brooke, Thomas Cornelius; Frederick City, John Smith, W. P. Wilson; Emmitsburg, Jas. Horace Holland, Thomas Fulton; Gettysburg, Samuel Tannyhill, Robert M. McClay; York Springs, James Brades, J. M. Meminniger; Berlin mission, Joseph W. Spangler.

'The Dutch have taken Holland!'

☞The Locofoco papers are crowing lustily over the result of the recent election in New Hampshire—a State which of the old Thirteen gave Mr. Polk his largest majority—which from time immemorial up to 1816 had uniformly stood by Locofocoism through evil and good report—around whose hills the clouds of error had always hung so thick and heavy, as to be impervious to the rays of political truth, and to gain for the State a wide-famed reputation as the "Gibralter of Locofocoism." And because New Hampshire now elects a Locofoco Governor by less than 1,000 majority—less than one-eighth the majority given for Mr. Polk—our Locofoco friends lift their caps, and shout long and lustily over the "glorious victory" in the Granite State! Our opponents must indeed be thankful for small favors.

License Voting.

Some eighteen or twenty counties in this State voted on the License question at the last election. We have seen no returns except from Chester and Delaware counties, in both of which the Anti-License men were successful. In Chester county 40 townships voted against, and 9 for License—majority in the whole county against License 1600! In Delaware county, 16 townships voted no license, and but 5 for it.

☞The "*Columbian Magazine*" for April has been received. Mrs. Butler, Pierson, Stephens, Sigourney, Osgood, Ellet, and Russell are among the contributors—the articles, of course good. Two Steel Engravings, "The Procession to the Bridal," and "Sunset Peak, Hingham Harbor," with plates of Model Cottages, Needle-work, &c.—making in all 23 distinct engravings. Among the contributors are W. Gilmore Simms, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Ellet, and Mrs. Hale. L. A. GODEY, 101 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is agent for this work, and sends out five parts for $5. Any person sending us $3 will receive in addition a copy of Godey's Reprint of Blackwood's Lady's Magazine, or the London World of Fashion. A single Number will be sent to any person forwarding 25 cts.

☞On the day before the adjournment of the Legislature, the House passed a resolution to note of thanks to Mr. COOPER, for the very able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of Speaker. On declaring the House adjourned, sine die, on the 16th, Mr. Cooper made the following farewell remarks:

Gentlemen of the House: My public duties here are ended; and when I shall have expressed as well as I can, the deep sense of obligation which I am under to you all for the kind and courteous manner, and kindness, I will be ready to perform my last duty, by pronouncing this House adjourned without day. I am sensible how much the will of the majority, and the zeal with which I have received at your hands, in the discharge of my official duties, as well as for the kind forbearance which you have, at all times, exercised towards me. The resolution adopted yesterday, expressing your approval of my conduct, I regard as the offspring of magnanimity on our part rather than of merit; which has been manifested in more many shortcomings in the performance of my duties, to which your generous friendship has shut its eyes.—My heart is now too full to express all I would wish to express me, gentlemen, I am grateful, deeply, sincerely grateful for the partial friendship which, overlooking faults, has sought to discover merit in the manner in which my duties have been discharged. To the home to which I am about to depart, I will carry the remembrance of your kindness; and in its retirement will place it as a treasure, to be cherished while the pulse's of Life shall throb in my heart. I can say no more, except to pray, God so bless you all, to lead you to your homes in safety, and shed peace upon your lives. Again I invoke the blessing of Providence upon you all; and bid you farewell.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the undersigned Register, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 19th day of April next*, viz:

The account of Polly Laughman, Jacob Laughman and John Elder, Executors of the last will and testament of William Laughman, deceased.

The Guardianship account of John Rathfon, Guardian of Lydia Ann, David, and Joseph Spangler, minor children of Joseph Spangler, deceased.

The account of Abraham Spangler, Administrator of the Estate of George Miliheim, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler and Abraham Ziegler, Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased.

The account of John Ugger, and Michael Ugger, Executors of the last will and testament of Margaret Unger, deceased.

The account of John Blair, Esq. Administrator of the estate of J. Goldsmith Bentley, deceased.

The third and final account of Philip Myers, Executor of Philip Myers, sen. deceased.

The account of Rev. J. Marsden, surviving Administrator of James Hatton, deceased, and Wm. R. Sadler, Administrator of Leonard Marsden, deceased, who was administrator with the said John H. Marsden.

The Guardianship account of Ephraim Bender, Guardian of Elizabeth Philips

The account of Michael and Jacob Harner, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Harner deceased.

The account of Wm. M'Sherry, Administrator, de bonis non, and annex, of Jacob Eckenrode, deceased.

The account of Michael Colehouse, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of Adam Rowe, deceased.

The account of Michael Geiselman, jr., Benjamin Mallaun, and Emanuel Butt, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Geiselman, sen., deceased.

The Guardianship account of Josiah Benner, Guardian of Martha Ann, John Franklin, and Sarah Amanda Ohler, minor children of George Ohler.

ROBERT COBEAN, *Register.*

Register's office, Gettysburg, March 26, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the Presbyterian Church request that the Pew Rents for the past year, now due, be paid to A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. Treasurer of the Board, before the 10th day of April next.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Pres't.*

March 26, 1847.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RIFLEMEN will parade at the house of FRANCIS BREAM, at Marsh-creek Bridge, on *Saturday the 3d day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. A full attendance of the members is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order—ALEX. COBEAN, *O. S.*

March 26—d

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of Franklin township will meet at the house of HENRY HARTMAN, (Election house,) for the purpose of receiving proposals for a Teacher, male or female, on the *Second Monday of April next.*

By order of the Board.

F. DIEHL, *Sec'y.*

March 26, 1847—3t

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the enrolled inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division, P. M.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS and VOTERS:—Through the solicitation of many of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for

Brigade Inspector,

at the election on the 12th of April next. Should I be elected, I feel satisfied, from my long experience, that I determine to be an honest, faithful and prompt discharge of the several duties, to be able to satisfy all.

P. M. W. HAMERSLY.

Petersburg, (W.) March 26,—1t

☞Republican and Gazette, York; Spectator, Hanover; and Intelligencer, Abbottstown, please insert and charge adviser.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of Martin Newmans, deceased, will attend at the public house of Isaac Robinson, in Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., on *Wednesday the 14th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform the duties of his appointment—at which time and place all persons interested are desired to attend.

JOHN M'CLEARY, *Auditor.*

March 26, 1847.—3t

NOTICE.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Daniel Keeports late of West Lampeter township, Lancaster county, dec'd,

TAKE notice that in pursuance of an Inquest issued out of the Orphan's Court of the county of Lancaster and to me directed I will hold an Inquisition to divide, part or value the Real Estate of said deceased, on the mansion tract, on *Saturday April 10th*, 1847, 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

DAVID HARTMAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, }
March 19, 1847. }

DIED,

In Abbottstown, on the 21st inst. MARTIN HOFFMAN, in the 52d year of his age.

In Abbottstown, on the 16th inst. Miss SIBILLA WEISS, in the 41st year of his age.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH GRIMM, in the 72d year of her age.

On the 10th inst. at Columbia, Pa. Mrs. JANE BALDWIN, widow of John Baldwin, deceased, in the 65th year of her age.

☞The FLOUR MARKET is firm. Small sales of Howard st. brands at $6 00. Holders generally ask $6 12, some $6 25. The impression is that $6 will be settled on. Good to prime red Wheat $1.22 a $1.38; New white and yellow Corn at 80 a 87; Oats 45 a 46; Rye 85; Cloversieed $4 25 a $4 62; Flaxseed $1 62; Beef Cattle $6 to $7 75. Hogs $6 00 to $6 75.

WAS LOST,

☞Yesterday afternoon, a **Hair Bracelet**, with a large Gold Clasp. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the "Star" Office.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1847.

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