LATEST NEWS!

GLORIOUS NEWS
From the Army!

GEN. TAYLOR VICTORIOUS!

Sixty-three American Officers Killed and Wounded.

Santa Anna's Army cut to pieces by General Taylor.

DEATH OF COLS. YELL, M'KEE, HARDIN, AND HENRY CLAY, JR.

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser Extra, March 12

By the New Orleans boat this morning, we have authentic intelligence of another brilliant and glorious achievement of Gen. Taylor We hasten to lay the particulars before our readers from the Picayune of Tuesday.

Gen. Taylor victorious, the Mexican Army, led on by Santa Anna, defeated at Buena Vista with great slaughter.

We have before our readers, in advance of our regular publication, the glorious tidings from the army, brought by the schooner John Bell. Our reporter left the vessel in the river and came up to the town by express, with the news. The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army. It may be relied upon.

We publish also, General Santa Anna's account of the battle, from which it will be seen that he has suffered a defeat; though he covers up his retreat with a flourish of words.

It will be seen that victory has been won at a sacrifice of many brave men.

Dr. Turner, of the U. S. Army, who arrived at Matamoras on the 9th inst., from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army.

The Scene of action was at Buena Vista, about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d of February, and ended on the 23d.

Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva (distance of ten miles, having FOUR THOUSAND killed and wounded on the field. The loss on our part was SEVEN HUNDRED killed and wounded.

Santa Anna's Army amounted to about 15,000 men. That of Gen. Taylor amounted to about 5,000, nearly all volunteers. His army is composed of Washington's, Bragg's, and Thomas' Batteries; one squadron of the 1st and 2d dragoons; the Arkansas and Kentucky Cavalry; a brigade of Illinois, and one of Indiana Volunteers; the first Mississippi, and second Kentucky Regiments, and one company of Texas Volunteers.

Mr. T. brought a list of sixty-three officers killed and wounded.

He left in such haste as to be unable to obtain a copy, but remembers the names of Capt. Gaskins, Assistant Adjutant General of the U. S. Army; Col. Yell, of the Arkansas Cavalry; Capt. Moore, and Lt. Yoph, of the Kentucky Cavalry; Capt. M'Kee, Lieut. Col. Clay, (son of Henry Clay,) and Capt. Miller, of second Kentucky Infantry; Col. Hardin, Major Gorman, of the Illinois brigade; many of the Indiana brigade; several of the Mississippi Regiment; and two Lieutenants of the Texas Volunteers.

Among the wounded he remembers Gen. Lane, Col. Jefferson Davis, the Mississippi regiment; Capt. Stein, first U. S. Dragoons; Capt. Conner of the Texas Volunteers; Lieut. J. G. French and O'Brein, of the U. S. Artillery; Lieut. Barber, 1st Dragoons; Infantry; Lieut. Cowin, 1st Mississippi regiment, and Lieut. Whitside, of the Indiana Brigade.

The official despatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off.

Col. Morgan's regiment of Ohio volunteers having been reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

Colonel Curtis, of Ohio, with one company, Capt. Hunter's of the U. S. Dragoons, his own regiment, and one of Indiana volunteers; the Virginia Regiment, and I think some Texan Rangers, in all about 2,000 men, was about to leave Camargo to attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about thirty miles south of that place, with an army of from four thousand to five thousand men, principally rancheros.

He is believed to have with him only 1,500 regular troops. A great many if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army, will disperse, and the gallant Colonel will no doubt obtain the victory.

This news has come by the mail that the various reports which had heretofore been received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force from our depots at Brazos, and at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be untrue.

We annex Santa Anna's own account of the battle of Buena Vista, as translated for the Tampico Sentinel. We have the original Spanish article in our possession.—

Georgian Buena Vista,
February, 23d, 1847.

Excellent Sir,—After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of from 8,000 to 9,000 men and 26 pieces of Artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of Artillery and two flags.

I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva, to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or a grain of parched corn. Thanks to the position occupied by my army, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2,000 dead.

Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy.

The soldiers under my command have done their duty, and crowned the honor of the Mexican nation with glory.

The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the nature of the ground, or the state of the season, for it has been raining during the action, could prevent the terrific charge of the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

(From the N. O. Delta, March 23, 12 M.)

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

On the 22d, Santa Anna began the battle by various manœuvres, attempting to outflank and terrify old "Ro ugh and Ready." On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading, without much effect on either side.

In the meantime Santa Ana had sent a large force to Taylor's rear, but our Artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw.

On the 23 the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day.

The Americans did not wait the attack, but with the most daring impetuosity, with loud huzzas, rushed in the battle, their officers leading them gallantly.

Gen. Taylor was in the thickest of the fight, and received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured.

Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at the side of Gen. Taylor. Adjutant Lincoln also, of the Medical staff and also of the General's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed.

The battle of the 23d continued from early in the morning until about 3 P. M., when Santa Anna withdrew from the field, and retired to Agua Nueva for reinforcements.

It will be remembered that Santa Anna's reserve corps, commanded by Gen. Valasquez, had been delayed in his march, and has no doubt joined him a few days after the battle.

In the meantime his army is starving, and many of his men are deserting.

Capt. Hunter's strong artillery company was not in action, but had left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor, with six cannon, two being 8 pounders.

On the 7th of March, one of the Ohio Regiments also left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these, and Capt. Prentice's artillery arrive in time, the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position undisturbed retired to Agua Nueva, leaving their killed unburied, and all their wounded, on the field where they fell.

The killed and wounded on the Mexican side are estimated at 4,000. Some of the Mexican officers taken prisoners admit that their loss was at least 2,000.—The American loss was about 700 killed and wounded. Santa Anna in his letter admits that his army is cut up. That the victory was on the side of Gen. Taylor is abundantly proved by Santa Anna's precipitous retreat eighteen or twenty miles in the rear. As his trophies, we consider that part of his letter at sporsyphal, and shall wait for the particulars before we fully credit. This victory has been achieved at great sacrifice on our part.—The ardor of our volunteer officers led them into the hottest part of the fight, and consequently the number of field officers killed and wounded is lamentably great.—Every volunteer colonel but one was either killed or wounded.

Latest from Vera Cruz.

The packet brig Adams Gray, Capt. Collins, arrived from Havana, brought the the New Orleans Picayune files of papers to the 14th, the day of her departure. Vera Cruz papers had been received to the 12th February, from them the following extracts are made by the Havana journals:

All sorts of preparations to oppose the attack of the Americans were going on at Vera Cruz, where 2000 more men from Puebla were daily expected to arrive.

Gen. Morales, commander-in-chief of the troops at Vera Cruz, is represented as very anxious that the Americans should commence the attack on the city, as he was confident that with the forces under his command, and the reinforcements expected, he would be able to give them a hard fight. The Mexicans were carefully watching the movements of the American squadron, and nothing indicated the approaching attack, but they had reliable information that the troops and several vessels intended to operate in it, were at Lobos Island, where they awaited the result of Don Alejandro Atocha's mission, in order to begin the attack if the proposals tendered by him on the part of the United States Government, were refused.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that a most fatal disease had made its appearance among the crews of the American vessels, in which we believe there is no truth.

The papers from the Capital seem to confirm the belief, that the mission of Senor Atocha was to propose an arrangement, by which the 26th line of parallel should be the boundary between Mexico and the U. States, for which $20,000,000 would be paid to Mexico, and moreover the United States would take upon them selves to satisfy the claims of their citizens —amounting to about 11,000,000.

The Monitor says, that however advantageous this offer may appear at first sight, it is not so in reality, for the line of the 26th degree would cut off the States Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, New Mexico, New Leon, Tamaulipas, Texas and both the Californias.

The authorities of Vera Cruz called upon the inhabitants on the 18th, requesting them to leave the city and move to the interior.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, April 2, 1847.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSEPH H. PATTON.

To Those Interested.

☞We intend availing ourselves of the privilege extended by the New Post Office Law, of sending the STAR and BANNER to the following places outside of the mail:—Fountaindale, Cashtown, New Chester, Two Taverns, Littlestown, New Oxford, Petersburg, Heidlersburg, Hunterstown, Petersburg, Millerstown, Wilsonville, and Arendstown. ☞Such of our subscribers as prefer receiving their papers *through the mail* will please inform us.

School Circular.

☞The Superintendent of Common Schools of this State has sent a circular to the Directors of the accepting School Districts, in relation to the State Appropriation, which amounts to $500,000 were appropriated to School purposes at the late session of the Legislature, the same as last year. Last year the Commissioner of the State, when distributed as intended by the law, was about 50 cents to each taxable inhabitant; but in consequence of the increasing number of accepting districts, the proportion hereafter will be somewhat less, say from 45 to 50 cents. Attention is directed to the provisions of section 4, of the act of June 13, 1836, authorizing the Directors of every School District annually, on or before the 1st of May, to levy a School tax not less than equal to, nor more than treble the amount which the district is entitled to receive out of the State appropriation. If any additional sum be needed for school purposes, it is required that the Directors convene the taxable inhabitants of the district, by proper public notice, on the first Tuesday of May annually, who shall decide by ballot how much and what additional sum shall be raised.

The Superintendent is prevented from issuing his warrant for the distributive share of a district, for any year, until he is furnished with the report of the directors for the preceding year, and with a certificate that a school has been maintained, as required by law, and a duplicate and warrant for the collection thereof, delivered to the collectors.

☞The beauties of Mr. Polk's Subtreasury system are beginning to develope themselves. One of the Subtreasury agents, named Wells, was robbed of $5,000, Government funds, near Logansport, Indiana, while travelling in the stage.

FOR THE "STAR AND BANNER."

County Treasurer.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 26th ultimo, I observed a recommendation of the name of a gentleman as a candidate of the Whig party of this county, for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, which is to be filled next October. I am gratified to see that the Whig party have selected some of our firmest; as it shows that we are preparing early for the important campaign which is come off in October next. I think that one, however, Mr. Editor, to suggest another name than the one mentioned in your recommendation for the office—and that name is THOMAS WARNER, of Gettysburg. And without detracting one iota from the Whig principles which have always characterized the former gentleman, permit me to say that in THOMAS WARNER we have every thing that constitutes a wide-awake Whig. He has been that ever since he has had a vote, and not only in name but in act he that have counted well in times gone by. He is not only a Whig in principle but has always been a *working* Whig and no drone. He has spent his time and his money without stint in the support of Whig men and Whig principles, and by referring to the campaigns of 1840 and '44, the Whig party of Adams county will find that THOS. WARNER was almost always the leading foremost of the forward, and by his acute reasoning and substantial judgement, has changed many a benighted democrat to see the error of his ways and brought him to the true faith. Such a man is THOS. WARNER, and we hope to see the gratitude of the Whig party evinced by his nomination as their candidate for County Treasurer. He is honest, worthy and capable. He has served in many little offices without pay and without emolument.—Now there is a chance to reward him by an office of some profit, and we trust the Whigs will confer it upon him.

"ROUGH AND READY."

Hon. James Cooper.

This talented Senator is a whole-hearted Whig, is justly a favorite of the Whigs of Pennsylvania—His prompt and cordial response to Gen. Irvin's nomination, under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, increases, if possible, his claims to their admiration and confidence. They will not, they cannot, forget this noble testimony of his devotion to the Whig cause. While they recognize in him the superior Statesman, the eloquent Orator, and the able Whig, they must hail him as the future Governor of the State, so honored by their unanimous, spontaneous, united suffrages. We are proud to have such a man in our ranks as JAMES COOPER.—*Lebanon Courier.*

Death of Lt.-Col. Clay.

☞Among the slain at Buena Vista, we observed the name of Col. CLAY, the eldest son of that distinguished man whose name is familiar to every American citizen—Henry Clay. The New Orleans Bulletin, alluding to this fact, observes, that "among the prominent names of the fallen will be seen with deep regret that of Lieut. Col. Clay, the eldest son of the honored statesman, who left this city, but a few days since, with gloomy forebodings that an accompanying presentiment of evil. The blow will be keenly and deeply felt."

Transports in the Gulf.

☞There are now in the service of the government, as transports, 46 ships, 24 barks, 10 brigs, and 11 steamers. These added to the vessels of war, make 164 vessels employed directly and indirectly, in the blockade of the coast of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Uloa—not, perhaps, inappropriately termed the Gibralter of the new world—and is the largest naval force ever put forth by the U. States.

☞The "Literary Record and Journal of the Lutheran Society of Pa. College," for April has come to hand. It is a neat, handsome entertainment has its personal furnished as. Plain and unostentatious in appearance as is this modest little monthly, we should whether any periodical in the country can present, in the same space, more of interesting and valuable matter. A Voyage to the South Sea Islands, Lone Seven from my Journal, The Doctrine of Latent or Insensible Caloric, The probable existence of undiscovered Planets, The Age of Pericles, The Twin Conversions, Epistles to Students, and a quaint though exceedingly rich "Literary Fragment," with several notices of Lutheran operations, make up the contents of the present number, and would do credit to the pages of any periodical. Published monthly—H. C. Neinstedt, Printer, Gettysburg: $1 per annum.

☞An editor out West remarks:—"You might as well try to confine a thunderbolt in a quiet nest, as to cramp our genius; its rising like a level of yeast."

Acceptance of Gen. Irvin.

☞By the following letter which we take from the Bellfonte Whig, it will be seen that Gen. Irvin accepts the nomination as the Whig candidate for Governor:

BELLFONTE, March 15, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 10th inst., informing me that I have been unanimously nominated for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, by the Whig State Convention that met at Harrisburg on the 9th inst. has been presented to me, by Messrs. Irvin and Mackey. I accept the nomination with feelings of profound gratitude, for the high and unmerited honor which has been conferred on me by the Convention; and assure them, and through them the people of Pennsylvania, that if elected, my highest ambition will be to pursue such a course as will contribute to sustain the Union and promote the best interests of the State.

With sentiments of the highest respect for the Convention and each of you individually, I remain your friend and fellow-citizen,

JAMES IRVIN.

To Messrs. Pearson, Mackey, Irvin, Duffield, Wilson, Adams, and Baird.

Treasury Tariff for Mexico.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Express states in a recent letter that the Secretary of the Treasury has (with the aid of several of the chief custom-house officers scattered at Washington for the purpose) prepared a tariff of duties to be levied on all imports (excepting from the U. States) into those Mexican ports which are now or may hereafter be in possession of our military forces; which duties are to be collected by officers to be designated by our government. This system of imposts is partly specific and in part ad valorem, the latter ranging from a low rate as high as forty per cent; the whole averaging about one-fourth of the rates of the existing Mexican tariff. This is the general scheme proposed to be given by the Hon. WALKER himself last winter, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, and if earnest and zealous effort will shield some help in the ways and means to carry on the war. Copies of this tariff have, it is said, been sent off to go by the steamer of Thursday next to Europe.

The License Question.

☞The question of license or no license has been much agitated and voted upon by the people in different parts of the Commonwealth at the late spring elections. In Erie county twelve townships voted in favor of license and thirteen, including the borough of Erie, against it. There was an aggregate majority of 253 in the county in favor of license. In Beaver county, 17 townships, including the borough of Beaver, voted against license, and sixteen for it. The average majority in favor of license was 320. In Washington county, as far as heard from, not a township has voted in favor of license. In Allegheny county, the Pittsburgh Gazette says—"but two or three townships so far as heard from in the county have voted in favor of license. A very large majority appears to have voted against the sale of liquors.

☞Now that the smoke of the battle, and the shouts of the victors, have begun to pass away, revealing the true condition of parties, the Locofoco editors begin to suspect that after all, the result of the election in Philadelphia is not so "glorious" a triumph as was at first supposed. It is now deemed advisable to account for the exceedingly small Locofoco majority, and excuses are the expedients to which resource is had. Among other things it is stated that "nearly 5000 Democrats voted for Shunk, thinking the majority was that the number of votes polled at the recent election, exceeded by far that of any previous election!

☞The Boston Traveller discredits the story published of an encounter between the Sheer of Nestorians by the Khurds under Bader Khan Bey. For this opinion it relies chiefly on the fact that the Nestorians are represented to be those mild, among the Nestorians of Persia, have given no account of such a massacre in their letters to the Board.

☞The rumor of the surrender of the Castle of San Juan, current a few days ago proves to have been without foundation. The 26th ult., it is generally understood, had been fixed upon as the time for the attack.

THE PASS OF RINCONADA.—The following description of this celebrated Pass, is taken from a letter published in the N. Y. Courier: "We had these magnificent mountains all the way along from this place (Saltillo) and we have thus far met no obstacle of them, as they extend 3 or 400 miles into the interior, and each scene much finer than the last. The centre of the march was made about 16 or 18 miles, and we halted a half a mile short of the famous pass, called, from its crooked shape, the Pass of the "Rinconada," or Ram's Horn. It is one of the places specified in the terms of capitulation at Monterey, between Gen. Taylor and the Mexican General, beyond which our army was not to pass during the eight weeks armistice. It is a most formidable impregnable pass, and in fact, the key to the whole interior country, and is celebrated from the circumstance of 4000 Mexicans slaughtering ten times their number—40,000 Spaniards—during their struggle for independence. We, of course, expected that our march on the morrow, would be disputed at this pass; and our apprehension was strengthened from the fact, that about early after dark, looking towards the top of one of the highest mountains which overtopped us in the rear, we saw suddenly blown up a fire, which burned some time, silently for some minutes, and then went out, and which was doubtless intended for a signal, as it was so placed as to be seen from the pass, by those on the interior, and to apprise them of our vicinity.

The next morning at reveille, about five o'clock, hardly light enough to see our way, the bugle sounded the advance, and we started full of expectation of hearing the first cannon shot which was to apprise us of the heights being occupied. We marched on in silence, through the gloomy gorge—and a turn in the road was here a recess or a stretch of about half a mile, and at the extremity there is a steep hill, which completely blocks up the passage and affords a splendid position on its crest for several batteries of heavy artillery, which would completely enfilade or sweep the road where it debouches from the mountains, for some half mile—but two or three days after the column, as fast as it would emerge from the pass. On this crest we saw several recently constructed batteries, admirably situated; but what was our relief to find that our enemy had not thought even this position a sufficient advantage, but had abandoned this formidable pass, leaving the door to the advance of our forces without any apprehension of danger.

POSTSCRIPT

By Last Night's Mail.

Eight Day's Later from Saltillo.

Confirmation of the Great Victory!

The New Orleans Delta has given some further particulars of the battle of Buena Vista, derived from Dr. Turner, bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, who embarked at the Brazos on the 14th ultimo.

He says it is understood at Camargo that Santa Ana had retired from Agua Nueva, in the direction of Potos, where it is supposed he will make a halt. Gen. Taylor still maintained his position at Buena Vista.

Dr. Turner also says that the news already published of the battles of the 22d and 23d may be relied upon; that it was brought from Gen. Taylor's camp to Monterey by Paymaster Coffee, who was bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor, but who could get no further than that place with them. The despatches were sent immediately on to Tampico, and not got through by the last accounts. The news received at Camargo was the substance of these despatches, brought by an express rider, who was ninety days in making the trip through to Camargo, being compelled to make a circuit of five hundred miles to escape the Mexican forces and rancheros that swarmed in the valley.

Nothing had been heard of Col. Curtis since he left Camargo. It was thought that Gen. Urrea would fly before him as soon as he had ascertained the overwhelming defeat of Santa Anna.

Private letters had been received from Saltillo as late as to the 6th of March, at which time Gen. Taylor was at Buena Vista. The following letter was received at Matamoras by a Merchant of that place from a Mexican at Saltillo. It was dated on the 6th of March, and gives the only account of the numerous fights in which the battle was fought that has yet been received:

"At 3 o'clock on the 22d ult. the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery and a destructive cannonade was kept up until sunset. No decided advantages was obtained by either side—the loss was heavy on both sides.

On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half-past 3 in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged during the whole time. Gen. Wool advanced with a strong detachment against the Mexicans, and he was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords and did great execution. As Wool fell back he was pressed with fresh troops, and repelled the Mexicans with great slaughter. This charge decided the battle, which was not again renewed. The Mexicans killed and wounded very great on both sides. I can only estimate the number by the cart-loads of wounded that have entered this city from both battlefields.

On the 24th both armies hung off without coming to a general engagement—each occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying their dead.

After the 24th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops, finishing with hunger, became convinced that they could not triumpy or drive Gen. Taylor from his positions, and retired.

As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war; it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion, it will be best for the two Governments to enter into negotiations.—With the power the United States possess it would be as dishonorable in her to force into negotiations as it would be to herself, as it would be for us to make concessions from necessity.

It is reported that a train carrying provisions to the American army was attacked and plundered at Marina, by Don Jose Urrea, and is yet in his possession, with a quantity of private merchandise, taken at the same time, &c."

The Picayune has also the "Matamoras Flag" of the 13th, which states, under the head of the "Latest Intelligence," that Gen. TAYLOR was expected at Monterey on the 8th with the Kentucky Cavalry, for the purpose of opening the communication between that place and Camargo.

It is reported in Matamoras that Gen. URREA had retreated towards the Tula Pass as soon as he understood that Col CURTIS was marching against him; and that Santa Anna was falling back upon San Luis Potosi, but the latter is not expected by Dr. Turner, who thinks he has only retreated to Parras.

Later letters affirm the amount of loss on both sides to be in the neighborhood, and also attest the correctness of the list of officers who were killed and wounded.

A Mexican surgeon at Saltillo, in writing to a friend at Camargo, bears witness to the humanity of the commanding General of our forces, by stating that Gen. TAYLOR permitted SANTA ANNA to have all his wounded sixteen miles to into Saltillo, and tendered him surgical aid from his own army.

The Hagerstown Torch Light says there is a settlement of Mormons in the vicinity of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., which has existed for two or three years past. The head of this community, which is gradually diminishing, is Sidney Rigdon; he is called a prophet.

It is estimated now, that *nine-tenths* of the papers supported by the corporation of New York, are foreigners, and only one-tenth Americans.

MEXICAN SYMPATHY.

From the Mexican Diario.

By the last arrival from New Orleans, we have been placed in possession of late papers from the United States, and a majority of them denounce and condemn this war against this country as "infamous, unholy and unrighteous."

Daniel Webster, the most liberal and enlightened statesman of the country, says that the expenses of the war are over "half a million of dollars a day," and he has introduced resolutions into the Senate to inspect the cowardly Jim Polk, and turn him out of office. These "northern barbarians" cannot carry on the war very long at this rate, and Mr. Webster deserves the thanks of the whole Mexican nation for the noble stand he has taken on the side of right and justice! Arise, Mexicans, and drive the invaders from our soil.

Mexicans can derive comfort from the fact that the greater part of the people of the United States are opposed to this war, as their papers show, and the base man who is at the head of the government, will be exiled from power, by the sympathies of one entire party in that country are on our side, and long will Mexico remember their patriotism.

The above is going the round of the Loco papers, and has found its way into the columns of the Pennsylvanian. We doubt very much whether any such article ever appeared in a Mexican paper. It does not sound like Mexican composition. It appears much more like some of the vampings of the Loco party to affect a particular purpose.

But suppose it was altogether Mexican, what is it but a miserable mistake which, if not wholly unpatriotic, is calculated to do injurious to those who put trust in its delusions. The Mexicans would, of course, never seriously write about "*comfort from a fact*," and that fact only a speculation. They have no reason to feel really about their for that. Probably not twenty men in Mexico ever heard of the remark made in any part of the United States. But all Mexicans have to know where to look when that country has looked, and may look, for comfort, and not look in vain.

"COMFORT from the *fire!*" Well—the great fire that the United States, having got into a war with Mexico, and having placed her troops and a skilful General there, found herself triumphant in three of the greatest battles ever fought by any power on this continent. Mexico was palsied for want of a commander. Immediately the President of the United States permits an accomplished and patriotic commander to pass a strict blockade, and take command of Mexican troops. That is comfort.

The President had authority given him last June, to raise fifty thousand men to march against Mexico. He did not raise them, and Gen. Taylor has been without forces to carry on the war. That looks like comfort. The troops of the United States have been spending millions in Mexico, without promoting the objects of a war, and Mexicans have rather profited by the expenditure. That is comfort.

It may be very convenient to manufacture small papers, and credit them to a Mexican paper, that will do to deceive the people with; or it may be that the silly articles were really found in a Mexican Gazette, but in neither case has and been given to an enemy.

While a real indisputable case of "aid and comfort" is made out, in the admission of Santa Ana himself, that the command of the army—of the very army, and the very branch of that army, that is now discomfiting General Taylor, and avenging upon his country the fears of the Mexicans, to which his victories excited in Washington.

These are *facts*, indeed, and we do not have to go to a Mexican paper to find them.—*U. S. Gazette.*

SINGULAR AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On the Springfield and Worcester road, on Saturday, while the train was on its way, the wire of the telegraph, in some way or other, got entangled in the machinery, and before it was discovered it threw off three of the hands, killing one, named Coleman, immediately, and injuring another so much that it was found necessary to amputate his arm. The third one was considerably though not dangerously hurt. It is not known in what manner the accident occurred, but it is said the wires and posts were down, and, besides, the railroad and telegraph are parallel to each other.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS IN HOT-HOUSES.—The Rio Star, of Brazoria, says—"An invention has just been patented that is destined, we think, to supersede entirely the use of glass in the construction of our sugar houses, and hot houses—The substitute consists of a chemical transparent water-proof composition, for rendering muslin, calico or linen for the frames of green houses, &c., impervious to rain or moisture, admitting light equal to glass, much warmer, and the plants never burn under it. It is proof against hailstorms, so destructive to glass.

NO NEED OF A SHERIFF.—In Japan every criminal adjudged worthy of death is his own executioner. When found guilty he is notified of the fact, together with the day and hour appointed for his death. When the hour arrives, he bids his friends and friends farewell, and rips open his own bowels, thus satisfying the law.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—A revolution took place in the city of Mexico on the night of the 26th ult., and was effected by a union of the National Guards, the Clergy and their friends. Gomez Farias was deposed, and Salas elected as President, while Santa Anna was continued in the command of the Army. The object of this change of Government upon the relations between Mexico and the United States, cannot be predicted with the least degree of confidence, although at the first blush, the movement would seem to be of a pacific character, as Salas when formerly in power, was reported to be favorable to an early adjustment of the troubles. The Mexicans are, however, a complete puzzle.

One of the New Orleans editors says that Santa Anna cannot, even at the head of 80,000 men, enter the city of Saltillo.—But what, asks Prentice, if he present himself at the gate at the head of an army and *exhibit a pass from Mr. Polk?*

The Doylestown Democrat says that C. C. Burleigh, of Philadelphia, was arrested in Chester county, recently, for selling books on Sunday. He was taken to the West Chester jail, where after remaining a day or two, he was released.

☞The FLOUR MARKET is quiet. Small sales of Howard st. brands at $6 12, Holders generally ask $6 12, some $6 25. Good to prime red Wheat $1.20 a $1.33; New white and yellow Corn at 78 a 85; Oats 44 a 46; Rye $1; Cloverseed $4 00 a $4 50; Flaxseed $1 25; Beef Cattle $6 to $7 75. Hogs $6 00 to $6 75.

MARRIED,

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Charles Witmer, Mr. GEORGE BUFF, of East Berlin, to Miss ANN MARY, daughter of Mr. Isaac Wolf, of Berwick tp. Adams county.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. ADAM PLASNE, and Miss CATHARINE GOLDENBAUGH, all of this county.

On the 25th inst. by the same, Mr. GEORGE EICHHART, and Miss SUSANNE THOMAS—all of this county.

On the 1st inst by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. CHAS. SHENER, ann Miss SARAH ANN BEARD, both of Freedom tp.

On the 25th ult. by Daniel Minnich, Esq., Mr. FLETCHER BAYLES, and Miss HANNAH PENROSE, all of York Springs.

DIED,

On the 21th inst. Capt. JOHN M'MILLAN, of Hamiltonban tp., in the 59th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. Miss NANCY REEA, daughter of Mr. Robert Reed, deceased, of Hamiltonban tp.

On the 24th inst. Mrs. ——— DONALDSON, wife of Col. John Donaldson, of Hamiltonban tp.

On the 20th inst. in Berwick tp. Miss REBECCA BAUGER, daughter of the late George Baugher, aged 21 years.

NOTICE.

THE partnership in the Practice of the Law, between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by the terms of the original agreement, and by mutual consent. All business originating and entrusted to them, must be prosecuted and settled by their joint attention until completed.

MOSES M'CLEAN
DAVID M'CONAUGHY.

April 2.. 3t

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the S.-W. corner of the Public Square, one door West of G. Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by JOHN M'CONAUGHY, Esq., dec'd. He will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

Agent and Solicitor for
PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

He has made arrangements, through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application, personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 2, 1847. tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending herafter to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of the Law, respectfully tenders his services to his old friends and clients, and the public generally. Office in South Baltimore street nearly opposite Forry's Hotel.

MOSES M'CLEAN.

April 2, 1847.—4t

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the enrolled inhabitants of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

for the unexpired term of Major Morrison, resigned. Should my voters at the Brigade deem me worthy of an election, my best endeavors will be exerted to do the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

March 19, 1847.

To the enrolled inhabitants of the 3d Brigade, 5th Division, Pt. 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 and a determination to act honestly, faithful and prompt discharge of the several duties, to be able to satisfy all.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 26.—te

To the enrolled inhabitants of the 3d Brigade 5th Division, P. M.

FELLOW-CITIZENS and Soldiers:—Encouraged by the solicitations of a number of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should you deem me worthy of your confidence and elect me to said office, I pledge myself to perform its duties with promptness and fidelity.

HENRY HARTZELL.

Menallen tp., Adams county, } te
April 2, 1847.

TO THE ENROLLED INHABITANTS OF THE 2d BRIGADE.

I Would tender my most sincere acknowledgments for past favors; and would now inform them, that if elected, I will cheerfully serve them in the capacity of BRIGADE INSPECTOR for the remainder of the term. They can therefore consider me as a candidate.

SAMMEL E. HALL.

April 2. et

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SNYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 19th day of April next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, April 2, 1847. te

WM. RUTHRAUFF

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

Nov. 6.

VESTINGS.

WM. RUTHRAUFF has handsome Vestings, of every description, 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.

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

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Philomathean and Phrenakosmian Societies of Pennsylvania College, will celebrate their Annual Literary Contest, on *Wednesday evening, April 14th, 1847*; the performances to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. The exercises will consist of Essays, Orations, and a debate on the following question, viz:

"*Can the Dreams of Genius subservient to Intellectual and Moral Culture?*"

The Intervals will be enlivened by suitable music, which has been procured for the occasion. The lovers of literature, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN A. BRASHEARS,
LEWIS F. SCHEMERHORN,
MOSES W. MERRYMAN,
C. WILSON HILL,
JACOB H. HICKS,
HENRY JACOBS,

Joint Committee of the Society's.

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

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Garden Seeds.

A fresh supply of grst-rate GARDEN SEEDS just received from Risley' & 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 beautiful, received and for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 5, 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.*

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 5, 1847.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RIFLEMEN will parade at the house of FRANCIS BREAM, at Marsh-creek Bridge, on *Saturday the 17th day of April next*, at 1 o'clock, P. 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.

ALEX. COBEAN,
O. S.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of Franklin township will meet at the house of HENRY HARTMAN, (Election house,) for the purpose of hiring one male and female *Teachers*, male or female, on the *Second Monday of April next.* By order of the Board.

F. DIEHL, *Sec'y.*

March 26, 1847—3t

HOUSE SPOUTING

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

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 13.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

G. E. BUEHLER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand a large