layed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the meantime, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capital.

In consideration of the great services of Col. Totten, in the siege that has just terminated so successfully, and the importance of his presence, at Washington, as the head of the engineer bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Prior to the commencement of the cannonading Gen. Scott summoned the city to surrender, in which, after describing the position of the two armies, he says:

The undersigned, anxious to spare the beautiful city of Vera Cruz from the imminent hazard of demolition—its gallant defenders from a useless effusion of blood, and its peaceful inhabitants—women and children inclusive—from the inevitable horrors of a triumphant assault, addresses this summons to the intelligence, the gallantry, and patriotism, no less than to the humanity of his excellency, the governor and commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz.

The undersigned is not accurately informed whether both the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa be under the command of his excellency, or whether each place has its own independent commander; but the undersigned, moved by the consideration adverted to above, may be willing to capitulate for the city should, by capitulation, be garrisoned by a part of his troops, no missile shall be fired from within the city, or from its bastions or walls, upon the castle, unless the castle should fire previously upon the city.

The following is the substance of the reply of Don Juan Morales, the Governor of the city and castle:—

The undersigned, commanding general of the free and sovereign State of Vera Cruz has informed himself of the contents of the note which Major General Scott, commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States, has addressed to him under the date of to-day, demanding the surrender of this place, and castle Ulloa; and, in answer, has to say, that the above named fortress, as well as this place, depend on his authority; and it being his principal duty, in order to prove worthy of the confidence placed in him by the government of the nation, to defend both points at all cost, to effect which he counts upon the necessary elements, and will make it good to the last; therefore his excellency can commence his operations of war in the manner which he may consider most advantagious.

The undersigned has the honor to return to the general-in-chief of the forces of the United States the demonstrations of esteem he may be pleased to honor him with.

God and liberty!

Proposition for the appointment of Commissioners.

I have the honor of transmitting to your excellency the exposition which has this moment been made to me by the *Senores* Consuls of England, France, Spain and Prussia, in which they solicit that hostilities may be suspended while the innocent families, in this place, who are suffering the ravages of war, be enabled to leave the city, which solicitude claims my support; and considering it in accordance with the rights of afflicted humanity, I have not hesitated to invite your excellency to enter into an honorable accommodation with the garrison, in which cause you will please name three commissioners who may meet at some intermediate point, to treat with those of this place upon the terms of accommodation.

With this view I renew to your excellency my attentive consideration.

God guard your excellency, &c.

In answer I offer my sickness of the commanding general.

JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

Major General Scott.

The first set of propositions on which to surrender the City and Castle, made by the Mexicans as follows, were rejected by Gen. Scott, except the 4th and parts of the 2d and 3d:—

1st. The garrison will evacuate the place within a time to be agreed upon between the belligerent parties, retiring to the city of Orizaba or Jalapa, by regular day marches, according to the custom of armies in a march.

2d. The aforesaid garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, colors displayed, drums beating, stores belonging to the property of which it is composed, the lowaice of field pieces corresponding to its force, baggage and munitions of war.

3d. The Mexican flag will remain displayed on the castle of Santiago until the retiring Mexican garrison shall be out of sight of the city, and, on hauling it down, it shall be saluted with twenty-one guns fired from the same bastion, until which time the forces of the United States shall not enter the place.

4. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz shall continue in free possession of their movable and immovable property, in the enjoyment of which they shall never be disturbed, as well as in the exercise of their religious faith.

5. The national guards of Vera Cruz, if they find it convenient to retire peaceably to their homes, not to be molested on account of their conduct, in bearing arms in defence of the place.

6. The undersigned desire to know, in case the Senor General Scott should have to continue hostilities on account of not admitting these propositions, if he will permit individuals to go out of the place, as well as the women and children belonging to Mexican families.

The following are the outlines of instructions given by Gen. Scott to the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and commissioned by the undersigned to treat with such persons as may be duly authorized on the part of the city of Vera Cruz and its dependencies, on the subject of the surrender of the same:

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war.

2. The garrisons to be permitted to march out with the honors of war, and to ground arms to such forces as may be appointed by the undersigned, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

3. The surrendered places to be immediately possessed by American troops.

4. Mexican officers to preserve their side-arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, (regular and irregular officers,) at the end of days, to retire to their respective homes on the usual parole, with the exception of such officers as the two parties may deem necessary to accompany the rank and file to the United States.

5. The rank and file of regular regiments, corps or companies, to remain as prisoners of war, subject to be sent to the United States, with such Mexican officers as may be needed with the men, and to be clothed and subsisted by the United States, at the ultimate cost of the belligerent that may be agreed upon by a definite treaty of peace.

6. The rank and file of the irregular portion of the prisoners to be detained days, and subsisted (if necessary) for the time by the U. States, when they may be permitted to retire to their respective homes, their officers giving the usual parole that the aforesaid rank and file shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

7. All the *material* of war, and all the public property of every description found in the city and its dependencies, belonging to the United States; but the armament of the same, not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war, may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace.

8. If the Mexican commissioners decline from want of power or authority, to treat of the surrender of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the American commissioners will urge the former to ask for such powers, and grant any necessary delay to that end; but if such power be not asked for, or be not, on application, obtained, the American commissioners may, hesitatingly, consent to refer the subject back to the undersigned for further instructions to meet the state of things.

Article 8 was not, of course, given to the Mexican commissioners.

The following were the terms of capitulation finally agreed on:

Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Colonel J. G. Totten, chief engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, generalissimo of the armies of the United States; and Colonel Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Manuel Robles and Colonel Pedro de Ampudia, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don Jose Juan Landero, commanding in chief, Vera Cruz, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and their dependencies, have agreed to the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison, or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States, as prisoners of war, on the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, regular and irregular officers, as also rank and file, five days to return to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in the preceding article, the forts of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and, immediately thereafter, forts Santiago and Concepcion and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, occupied by the forces of the United States.

The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, on parole, as may desire, and the irregular be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole, that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

7. All the *material* of war, and all public property of every description found in the city and its dependencies, belonging to the United States; but the armament of the same, not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war, may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace.

8. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

9. Absolute protection is guaranteed to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, or for fair equivalent.

10. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.

LETTER FROM VERA CRUZ.—The following letter from an intentive correspondent, came to hand on Saturday evening:

(*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun*)

March 20th, 1847.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the castle displayed the "Mexican Flag,"—at 10 the garrison crossed out and stacked their arms on the road near the Cemetery. Our army then took up the line of march on each side of the Mexican force, into the town. Col. Benton took possession of the castle, saluted the American flag, and also fired a salute to Com. Conner as the Princeton left. Gen. Scott from the Government house reviewed the troops as they marched through the public square—he is now quartered in it, the largest portion of the inhabitants had left the city previous to the attack—on our entry the place looked deserted. The number killed is not ascertained—supposed however to be large. The city is much injured from the effect of shot and shell.—Nine thousand Mexican troops were within 7 or 10 miles of the city on the night of the 28th but were impeded and driven back by Col. Harney of the dragoons.—The attack on "Alvarado" will be made on to-morrow (20th.) The possession of this place is important, owing to its agricultural produce.

Unofficial list of killed and wounded before Vera Cruz, from the landing to the taking possession of the City and Castle; namely from the 9th to the 29th of March.

Killed—Navy: 1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery No. 5. Army: 2 officers and 6 men—Total, 3 officers and 12 men.

Wounded—Navy: 1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery No. 5. Army: 3 officers and 40 men—Total, 4 officers and 46 men. Total killed and wounded, 7 officers and 58 men; making in all 65 persons.

Officers killed—Capt. John R. Vinton, 2d Artillery: Capt. Alburtis, 2d Infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, navy.

Officers wounded—Lt. Col. Dickinson, 1st S. C. Volunteers, severely; Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, Navy, slightly; Lieut. Delozier Davidson, 2d Infantry, very slightly; Lt. Lewis Neill, 2d Dragoons, severely.

All of the wounded are doing well.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS FROM VERA CRUZ.—The New Orleans Tropic, of the 5th inst. contains the following additional items of news from Vera Cruz:

A bomb fell through the roof of the Governor's Palace, killing a lady and her two children, who were seated near one of the parlor doors. The door way and the furniture were entirely destroyed.

The number of women and children and other non-combatants in the city has been greatly overrated by the press. The whole number in the city did not probably exceed 1500, and the number killed did not probably exceed two hundred.

The killed and wounded among the combatants in the city was said to be fifty-eight.

There was but one gun fired at the castle and no one was injured in it.

The city and castle were entirely without provisions, but there was a large quantity of ammunition, powder, balls and shells, both in the castle and city.

There was said to be a force of about nine thousand troops (mostly cavalry) between Vera Cruz and Pont del Rey, at which place it was supposed there would be some resistance.

These items we have derived from an officer of the navy, who visited both the castle and the city after the surrender.

SHOT THROWN AT THE BOMBARDMENT.—A correspondent of the N. Orleans Delta states that during the bombardment, our army threw the following number and size of shot:

Army Battery.

3000 ten-inch shells,	90 lbs. each.	
500 round shot,	25	"
200 8-inch howitzer shells,	68	"
Gen. Patterson's Navy Battery.		
1000 Paixhan shot,	68	"
800 round shot,	32	"
Musquito Fleet, Capt. Tatnall.		
1200 shot and shell, averaging 62		"

Making in all 6,200 shot and shell—weighing 463,000 lbs.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.—The Washington Union contains the following additional items of intelligence from Vera Cruz:

Gen. Scott had despatched a detachment to Alvarado, to collect mules, horses and beeves. The village Medellin, ten miles from Vera Cruz, in the direction of Alvarado, had recently been occupied by our troops, had quietly submitted, and met with the most liberal treatment on the part of our troops. The inhabitants of Alvarado will probably, animated by this example, be willing to furnish their animals for American gold, instead of having them taken from them by forcible contributions.

Two days after Col. Totten left Vera Cruz, the general expected to send on his advance towards the capital. He will push on to that point, as soon as he obtains the necessary transportation, and as rapidly as he can. He leaves no hostile foe behind him. No very formidable opposition is expected at Puente Nacional, (National Bridge, 30 miles from Vera Cruz,) nor even at Jalapa, (68 miles.) The General will push on to the healthy table land between the bridge and Jalapa; thence, we presume, unless unexpected obstacles occur, to the capital. It was said that Gen. Vega had two or three thousand cavalry with him, on the road to Mexico.

One problem is, will there be any government at Mexico capable of making peace; for, as the condition of things now stand in Mexico, there may be greater difficulty in finding an executive to treat for peace than for them to carry on the war.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 4.

Later from the Brazos.

The U. S. transport schooner Sarah, Capt. Eldridge, arrived from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 29th ult.—three days later than our former advices. Among her passengers is Major Ben M'Culloch, of the Texas Rangers.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Monterey on the 9th of March with the 1st Mississippi Rifles and the Kentucky Cavalry as an escort, and from an article in the American Pioneer (a paper published at, Monterey) we infer that he was yet there on the 15th. What day he left Monterey we are not informed, but all accounts agree that he was in pursuit of Gen. Urrea. We extract from a letter in the Flag, dated Camargo, the 23d ult., which purports to derive its information from Major M'Culloch.

Old Zack is down on this side of the mountain, hunting up Urrea with a sharp stick. The Old Hero is wrathy at being assailed in his rear and having his bread carts demolished, and if he lays hands on the Mexican general he will hay him alive.

Urrea will doubtless effect his escape, for he would sooner meet the devil with odds than Old Zack. At the last accounts he was at Linares, making a straight shoot for Tula Pass.

Letter from Gen. Taylor to Hon. Henry Clay.

The Louisville Observer publishes the following letter of Gen. Taylor addressed to the Hon. Henry Clay, as candidate to the host of the General as well as to the officers he mentions, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
AGUA NUEVA, Mexico, March 1, 1847.

My Dear Sir:—You will no doubt have received, before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son in the battle of Buena Vista.—It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty which I owe to the memory of the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still unsettled, to express the division which his untimely loss and that of other kindred spirits has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say, that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling but for the honor of the service and of the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could lean with entire confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented M'Kee, gallantly did sons of the sons of Kentucky, in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State and of the country.

A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permited to express the bereavement which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard, and when I miss his familiar face and those of M'Kee and Hardin, I can say with truth, that I feel no exultation in our success.

With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely, your friend,

Z. TAYLOR.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.—A recent letter from Matamoras to the N. Y. Catholic Magazine expresses a fear that one of the Catholic chaplains in the army has been murdered in Mexico. It says—

"Father M'Elroy, the worthy chaplain appointed to the American army, is here, and has won golden opinions from all classes and distinctions. The venerable man is in excellent health, and constantly occupied in doing good.

Father Ray left Monterey on the 16th of January ult. for this city, and has not been heard from since. He either has been murdered or is a prisoner with the Mexicans. I hope he may be in the latter position; yet I must confess I fear the former to have been his fate."

Santa Anna, in addressing a letter to the Governor of Cuba, said, "I gave he had three times won the battle of Buena Vista, but that Gen. Taylor was such a stubborn old Yankee that he did not know when he was whipped.

SANTA ANNA.—In our news from the Brazos of last date, we mentioned the arrival of Santa Anna, on the 8th ult. at San Luis Potosi, with a remnant of his army. Mr. Kendall in one of his letters speaks of him as having subsequently reached the capital of Mexico, where it is said he has joined the Church party, and is disposed for peace. This intelligence Mr. Kendall received through the foreign ministers at Vera Cruz, and it is probably true in so far as the whereabouts of Santa Anna is concerned: nor is it improbable that he has become disgusted with fighting.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The total loss of the U. States army in the recent battle between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, is 801—of whom 293 were killed, 482 wounded, and 26 missing.

(By request of the V. S. A. S. Society.

Law against Kidnapping.

AN ACT to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of peace, aldermen and jailors in this commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That if any person or persons shall, from and after the passage of this act, by force or violence, take and carry away, or cause to be taken or carried away, and shall by fraud or false pretense entice or cause to be enticed, or shall attempt so to take, carry away, or entice any free negro or mulatto, from any part or parts of this commonwealth, to any other place or places without the limits of this commonwealth, with a design and intention of selling and disposing of, or of causing to be sold, or of keeping and detaining, or of causing to be kept and detained, such free negro or mulatto as a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever, every such person or persons, his or their aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, having competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the court passing the sentence, any sum not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; one-half thereof shall be paid to the person or persons who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this commonwealth; and moreover, shall be sentenced to undergo a punishment, by solitary confinement in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a period not less than five years, and not exceeding twelve years; and on conviction of the second offence of the kind, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a like fine, and undergo a punishment, by solitary confinement in the penitentiary, for twenty-one years.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons shall hereafter knowingly sell, transfer or assign, or shall knowingly purchase or take a transfer or assignment of any free negro or mulatto for the purpose of fraudulently removing, exporting or carrying such free negro or mulatto out of this State, with the design or intent, by fraud or false pretences, of making him or her a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be sentenced by such court to pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars; one-half whereof shall be paid to the person or persons who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this commonwealth; and moreover, shall be sentenced to the direction of the court, to undergo a punishment by solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the proper penitentiary, for a period not less than five years, and not exceeding twelve years.

SEC. 3. That no judge of any of the courts of this commonwealth, nor any alderman or justice of the peace of this commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction, or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor from any of the United States or territories, under a certain act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters;" nor shall any such judge, alderman, or justice of the peace of this commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of such fugitive from labor, under the said act of Congress, or any other law, authority or act of the United States; and if any alderman or justice of the peace of this commonwealth, shall take cognizance (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, it cannot be said of the THEORY, the UTILITY of the PRACTICE is NOW BEYOND all DOUBT.

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

J. M. Steerman & Co.,—Gettysburg.
Jno. A. McCreary,—Petersburg.
Abraham King,—Hunterstown.
A. McFarland,—Abbottstown.
Dr. J. M. C. White,—Hampton
McSherry & Fink,—Littlestown.
Mary Thorn,—Cashtown.
John Hake,—Fairfield.

April 2, 1847.

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, since their connection, will receive their joint attention and completed.

MOSES M'CLEAN
DAVID M'CONAUGHY.

April 1. 3t

LAW NOTICE.

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

MOSES M'CLEAN.

April 2, 1847.—4t

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 solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit, confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also 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 to him, personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 2, 1847. tf

REMOVAL.

J. H. REED has removed his Law Office to the room one door East of Mr. Wattle's Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horners.

April 9, 1847—1y.

LAW NOTICE.

J. R. REED,

(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

ALEX. R. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in the Centre Square, North of the Court-house, between Smith's and Stevenson's corners.

Gettysburg, Pa.

THE STAR & BANNER,

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, April 16, 1847.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR
GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.

TO PRINTERS.

☞ The PRESS on which the "*Star*" is now printed is offered for sale. It is a good Ramage, with iron bed and platen, is in good order, and will be sold LOW.

Letters to the editor, *post-paid*, will be attended to.

To those Interested.

☞ We intend availing ourselves of the privilege extended by the New Post Office Law, of sending the "Star" packages to the following places outside of the mail:—Fountsnidle, Cashtown, New Chester, Two Taverns, Littlestown, New Oxford, Abbottstown, Heidlersburg, Hunterstown, Petersburg, Millerstown, Wilsonville, and Arendstown.

☞ Such of our subscribers as prefer receiving their papers *through the mail* will please inform us.

The Fall of Vera Cruz.

☞ We devote a large space in to-day's paper to the details of the brilliant triumph of the American Arms under Gen. Scott in the reduction and capture of Vera Cruz and the renowned Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa. Whether we regard the greatness of the undertaking that has been so successfully accomplished, and the important results that must follow in its train, or the singularly small number of killed and wounded by which the victory was purchased, we cannot but regard it as THE TRIUMPH of the present War, and one which cannot fail to entwine fresh laurels in the chaplet that already encircles the brow of Nagonal hundred Christian. The National Intelligencer describes it as a victory which has shed a crowning lustre on the military annals of our country—The fortified city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa, one of the strongest fortresses in the world have surrendered to the American forces under Major General WINFIELD SCOTT—Although the character of that veteran and distinguished commander, the strength and good appointment of his forces, and the admirable judgment, combination, and vigor with which his preliminary measures had been taken, had inspired the strongest hopes of his ultimate success, yet we were hardly prepared for a triumph so prompt, so brilliant, so complete, and, above all, with so little sacrifice on our side. This last circumstance makes the event peculiarly gratifying, and doubly welcome to us. But great, we are sorry to learn, was the carnage in the ill-fated city.—This terrible carnage Gen Scott with that humanity which is so distinguishing and bright a trait in his character, sought in vain to avoid, and gladly arrested the first moment that the enemy gave him power to do so. The Whigs of the country are proud of this signal victory, and of the skill and courage by which it has been achieved. Party enmity itself is forgotten in admiration of those high attributes of judgement, perseverance, and valor in the veteran commander whose youthful sword gave victory to the arms of his country thirty-three years ago, and whose fresh laurels are now crowned with an achievement of such surpassing splendor. From the comments of the press we will make but a single extract, and that from the N. Y. Evening Post, a leading locofoco paper:

"The more we look into these imperfect details, so much the more signal and brilliant the achievement appears. If we take into consideration the quiet preparation and equipment of this powerful fleet and army; their almost simultaneous arrival from different quarters of the world; and the skillful disembarkation of twelve thousand men without the smallest accident; the investment of the city, and the gradual approach of our lines of trenches and castles in the world to our forces, which had lost only sixty-five men, the enterprise from first to last will stand forth in his life history as a performance unrivalled in the skillfulness of its management or the completeness of its success."

The Military Election.

The following is the result of the election for Brigade Inspector on Monday last. In consequence of the farmers being busily engaged in preparing for sowing, &c. the vote was very small Col. SCOTT is the successful candidate, having 65 majority over the next highest:

	Scott.	Hancock.	Hall.	Hartzell.
Gettysburg	305	13	10	9
Hanover	41	45	33	10
Petersburg	6	157	33	51
Abbottstown	6	26	76	1
Menallen	16	4	7	81
Dillsburg	34	55	2	3
Lewisbury	11	54	6	1
	419	354	167	156

☞ The "Literary Contest between the Pluralistic and Philomathean Societies of Pennsylvania College," took place on Wednesday evening in the Lutheran Church, in the presence of a very large audience. We were present but a part of the evening, and heard very little of the exercises, but understood that interesting Essays were read by Messrs. WM. H. MORRIS, (Phrenas,) of Baltimore, Md., on "The Crescent and the Cross," and V. L. COXRAN, (Philo,) of Pine Grove, Pa. on "The Curse of Genius. Orations were spoken by Messrs. W. H. WITHEROW, (Phrenas,) of Gettysburg, Pa., "Extinction of Polish Liberty," and L. E. ALBERT, (Philo,) of Hanover, Pa., "Shades of Josephine." The question, "Can the Poets be made subservient to Intellectual and Moral Culture?" was debated by Messrs. R. A. FINK, (Phrenas,) of Middletown, Md., and J. A. S. TRESSLER, (Philo,) of Loyalsville, Pa.—the former supporting the affirmative, and the latter the negative.

The intervals between the several exercises were supplied with excellent Music by the "Haydn Association."

☞ A new Post-office has been established at "Weikert's Store," on the road to Emmitsburg, to be called "Green Mount." JOHN WEIKERT, Post Master.

Gen. Taylor and the Presidency.

☞ The U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia Inquirer, and a number of other Whig papers, have run up the TAYLOR flag as that under which the Whig forces should go to battle with Locofocoism, with the assurance that the dependents of Mr. Polk would be as little likely to withstand the charge as were the legions of his "next friend" Santa Anna that of "Rough and Ready" at Buena Vista. A number of public meetings have also been held at which strong resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. Taylor's nomination as the Whig candidate. The Administration will find ere long that the infamous attempt of its partizans to overslaugh the gallant officers of our armies for selfish partizan purposes, will only prove a stepping stone to political preferment in favor of those whose merits sought to be accomplished. Whether the Whig candidate be SCOTT or TAYLOR—the Hero whose name is so honorably identified with the glories that belong to the achievements of our arms at Lundy's Lane, Bridgewater, Niagara, and Vera Cruz, or the stout-hearted soldier whose genius and courage during have consecrated to a glorious immortality the battlefields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista—the dawn of Locofocoism is sealed.

On Saturday evening last, the Whigs of Philadelphia met in town meeting, and adopted a series of Resolutions eulogistic of Gen. IRVIN and Mr. PATTON, and recommending Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency. A resolution was also adopted highly complimentary to Hon. SCOTT for his brilliant operations before Vera Cruz. JOHN SERGEANT, Esq. presided. Speeches were made by Charles Gilpin, J. R. Chandler, Benjamin Mathias, R. T. Conrad, J. R. Ingersoll, and E. Joy Morris.

The following letter from the Hon. JAMES COOPER in reply to an invitation to be present at the meeting, is published with the proceedings:

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, '47.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note, inviting me to attend a meeting of the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia, on Saturday evening next, has been received, and it would afford me pleasure to meet and unite, with them in their efforts to promote the success of the Whig cause and the Whig candidate, were it in my power to do so. It is, however, out of my power to be with them on Saturday evening, as my business will take me from the city before that time. You will gratify me, however, by saying to my Whig friends, that I am anxious for the success of the Whig cause, and will labor earnestly to promote it.

Very respectfully, and truly, yours,

JAMES COOPER.

Capture of Chihuahua.

Advices from the City of Mexico, via Vera Cruz, to the 17th ult., announce another triumph of the American arms in the capitulation of Chihuahua, and defeat of the Mexicans force stationed there for its defence. No particulars are given.

Santa Anna was on his route to the city of Mexico, when the last advices from Vera Cruz were received. He was hourly expected at San Luis Potosi and other places his reception was marked with a general illumination and other evidences of public rejoicing.

☞ A disastrous explosion took place on Wednesday last, at Messrs. Dupouts' celebrated Powder Works, three miles from the city of Wilmington, by which 18 persons were instantly killed. The shock was distinctly felt in Philadelphia.

☞ Our position is critically important.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The New Orleans Times of the 7th inst. says :—We have been permitted to peruse several private letters, of a very late date, from the city of Mexico, written by persons of the highest respectability, and whose means of information are ample. They state, as a matter of positive certainty, that negotiations for peace between the United States and Mexico are under advisement, and that the return of Santa Anna, who was hourly expected, would be the signal for the commencement of overtures."

Rhode Island Election.

☞ The "Law and Order" party of Rhode Island have elected their candidates for Governor, &c. Elisha Harris, of Coventry, is the new Governor. Both branches of the General Assembly are "Law and Order" by handsome majorities; and Mr. Robert B. Cranston, of the same party, is elected to Congress in the place of Mr. Pendleton, the Western Congressional District there is no choice. The "Law and Order" candidates are Whigs.

Another Whig Victory.

☞ The Whigs of New York, on Tuesday last succeeded in sending a Whig Mayor to their city, as effectually as Gen. Taylor did Santa Anna—in at Buena Vista. The Whig candidate for Mayor, Brady, is elected by a majority of 1,335 over his Locofoco competitor, BROWNELL. The Whig Commissioner succeeded by about the same majority. Two thirds of the City Council elect are also whigs.

Brooklyn gives 1222 majority for the Whig candidate for Mayor and elects all the Whig supervisors, together with three-fourths of the Council.

Albany elects the Whig Mayor by a majority of 2470, and three-fourths of the Council. The Hall is rolling finely!

☞ The Whigs of N. Orleans achieved a gratifying victory on the 5th inst. in the election of city officers, carrying 6 out of 7 wards, and electing 13 out of 16 Aldermen.

☞ The triumph of our arms in Mexico under the gallant SCOTT and TAYLOR have called forth the liveliest demonstration of joy throughout the entire Union, and in one of the larger towns arrangements are being made for public celebrations and illuminations in honor of the victories.

☞ The Mayor and Council of Baltimore have selected Wednesday evening next, (the 21st inst.) for the illumination of that city in honor of the glorious victories of our gallant armies in Mexico.

☞ The City authorities of Philadelphia are making arrangements for a grand illumination and display of fire-works on Monday evening next in honor of the success of our army under Generals Scott and Taylor.

☞ The Reading Journal suggests the following as a suitable question for debating clubs:—When did James K. Polk exhibit the strongest desire to "kill comfort" Mexico? Was it when he ordered Santa Anna and Almonte to her camp and councils, or when he proposed to recall Taylor and Scott, from the Army of Invasion!

Brigade Orders.

Gen. HALL has published his Orders for Company parades of the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pa. Militia, on Monday the 3d of May next, at such places as their commanding officers may direct; and for Battalion parades as follows:

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Monday the 10th of May next; the 2d do. of do., on Tuesday the 11th; the 3d do. of do. on Tuesday the 18th.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, on Wednesday the 12th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 13th.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, on Friday the 14th; the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 15th of May next: unless the commanding officer should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

Persons not desirous of performing military duty, can exempt themselves by paying annually to the County Treasurer, one dollar, for the use of the military fund, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1844.

Appeals for volunteers on the 1st of November next.

The License Question.

Butler County—The returns from this county on the license question, show a majority of 731 in favor of the sale of liquor.

Allegheny County—This county has given a majority of 3,164 against the sale of liquor.

Crawford.—This county has given a majority of 303 for the sale of liquor.

Delaware—This county has given 377 majority against the sale of liquor.

Erie County has decided by a majority of 233 in favor of the sale of liquor.

Washington County has decided by a vote of 917 against the sale of liquor.

Beaver County has given a majority in favor of the sale of liquor.

Fayette County goes against the sale by 143 majority.

Warren county also against the sale by a large vote.

Chester county gives about 1500 majority against the sale of liquor.

Wyoming 20 for the sale of liquor.

Mifflin 228 for the sale of liquor.

Clearfield 225 for the sale of liquor.

Susquehanna 107 for license.

Tioga 501 for license.

☞ A German named MATER, with his son, a lad of 10 or 11 years of age, were drowned in the Codorus, at York, last week. They had gone on a fishing excursion on Thursday, and not returning, search was made on Friday, when their bodies were found in the water below the first dam.

☞ Mr. JESSE ATWOOD, an artist of Philadelphia, has started for Mexico, expressly for the purpose of painting a portrait of General Taylor.

☞ Postmasters whose salaries amount to less than $200 a year, have the *franking privilege restored to them*, as formerly. They can now receive letters and newspapers free of charge, as well as the names of new subscribers.

☞ The news from Ireland by the packet ship, Washington Irving, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of March, indicates that there is no mitigation in the sufferings of the people.

☞ See advertisement of the "Western Hotel," Baltimore, by J. P. BAYLESS, Esq. The House is conveniently located for public business, and well adapted in its arrangements to the comfort of visitors.

☞ The Legislature of New York has unanimously adopted resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, their officers and men.

☞ The FLOUR MARKET is more firm, owing principally to the small supply in Market. A small lot of Howard street brands sold at $5 62 on Tuesday, but holders subsequently refused less than $6 75. Good to prime red Wheat $1.43 a $1.48; New white and yellow Corn at 85 a 92; Rye 54 a 56; Oats 36 a 37; Cloverseed $4 37; Flaxseed $1 40; Beef Cattle $6 to $7 75. Hogs $6 75 to $7 00.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by Rev. Charles Wittner, Mr. DAVID F. HELLMAN, of Abbottstown, to Miss MARTHA WILSON, of Germany.

On the 8th inst by the Rev. T. Tanneyhill, Mr. WILLIAM WEAR, to Miss ELIZABETH M. BERMAN—both of Emmitsburg, Md.

DIED,

In Abbottstown, on the 4th inst. Mr. HENRY MATTHEW, formerly of France, in the 78th year of his age.

At Hanover, on the 8th inst. Mr. HENRY WOLF, Sen.

In this place, on Tuesday last, Mrs. NANCY NEWMAN, wife of Mr. Michael Newman, in the 60th year of her age.

PERSONAL PROPERTY
At Public Sale.

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at his residence at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., on *Tuesday the 27th day of April next*, a large variety of valuable Personal Property, including

3 COWS, 6 HOGS,
one Jersey Wagon and Harness, one large

Hallway Cooking Stove,

with pipe and necessary cooking utensils, 8 or 10 ten-plate Stoves, 2 or 3 Parlor Stoves with pipe, 10 or 12 Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Wash-stands, one Mantle Clock, Kitchen and Corner Cupboards, Writing Desks, one large Book Case, Meat Vessels, Barrels