Latest from Vera Cruz.

Propositions to surrender. Gen. Twiggs en route for Jalapa—La Vega retired from the National Bridge—Cleansing the city, &c.

By ship Louisville, Capt. Hunt, the N. Orleans Delta has news from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst. From a conversation with several gentlemen who came passengers by the Louisville, they learn that the people of Alvarado had resolved on an attempt to surrender their town on a guarantee of the safety of the lives and property of the citizens.

The town of Jalapa also had sent its Alcalde, with a civil escort, proffering the surrender of that town, and praying that a force be sent by the United States to take possession of the town and to protect the rights of the citizens.

Gen. Twiggs had taken up the line of march for Jalapa on the 2d of April, with a column of 1800 men. Col. Harney had left the day before with his regiment, 2d Dragoons. This enterprising and gallant officer had succeeded, by the most incredible exertions, in mounting the whole of his regiment, and it now numbers 500 strong, and a nobler band of cavaliers never went forth into battle. La Vega had been at *Puente Nacionate*, with 5000 men and 7 pieces of cannon, but not being supported by the Government or the people, had concluded to abandon the post, and marched his force towards the city of Mexico. Immediately after his departure the citizens of Jalapa met together and determined to send the Alcalde to the American camp, to surrender the town.

Col. Bankhead, with the 2d artillery, is under marching orders, and would follow Twigg's column with a long train and large military force. The country people begin to come into Vera Cruz, bringing vegetables and other market supplies. Gen. Worth had enacted a tariff upon all articles brought into the city to be sold.—The market was well supplied with beef mutton, vegetables, fish and oysters, at moderate prices. All the grog shops—except two respectable hotels, that have special license from the commander—are suppressed, and liquor cannot be sold within the city, without the consent of the general in command of the city.

A great many laborers are employed in cleaning the streets of Vera Cruz, which are in a horribly filthy condition. A stench pervades the whole city, particularly that part of it which suffered most from our cannon. It is supposed that there must be many persons buried beneath the ruins of the houses destroyed by our shells.

Important from Santa Fe.

The St. Louis papers of the 9th inst. contain advices from Santa Fe to the 10th February, which have been received there with full details of the shocking massacre at Taos and the subsequent battles.

After the severe encounter between our forces and the Mexicans near Santa Fe, Col. Price with three hundred men and four howitzers, proceeded towards the valley of Puebla, where two large houses, as strongholds against the foe, and a church, had been strongly fortified by the enemy with every show of determined resistance.—They reached there January 31st and immediately commenced the attack. At the first charge of the Dragoons under Capt. Burguin, and the infantry, seven of our men were killed and several wounded.—Capt. Burguin received a fatal wound, a shot having penetrated his lungs so he was gallantly leading his company to the attack.

When the houses were taken and the church was stormed, the Mexicans fled, but were overtaken by the Dragoons, and the victory was complete and decisive.—From 150 to 200 of the Mexicans were killed and a large number wounded. The American forces lost 12 in killed and 30 wounded.

Montoya, one of the leaders, was brought in by some friendly Mexicans—he was court-martialed on the 7th, found guilty, and hung on the 8th. Tomas, another of the leaders, whom Col. Price required to be given up, was shot by a sentinel, while attempting to escape.

They also had some heavy skirmishing at Lucanda and El Amburdo on their route to Taos, in each of which the Mexicans were routed with considerable loss.

A number of Americans were massacred, at different times, in skirmishes with the Indians.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM COL. PRICE.—The Washington Union publishes an official dispatch from Col. Price, giving an account of the battle of Cavada, Amboda, and the massacre and battle of Taos. The accounts do not differ from those already published. He states that the number of the enemy at the battle of Puebla de Taos was between six and seven hundred. Of these about one hundred and fifty were killed—wounded not known. Our own loss was seven killed and forty-five wounded. Many of the wounded have since died.

THE MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.—The gallantry of the Mississippi Regiment of volunteers, at Buena Vista, is the theme of universal praise among the officers of the army. The Picayune states on good authority that Gen. Taylor, in speaking on account of the battle to Lieut. Col. Randolph, of the Virginia Regiment, said that "if there had been only regulars in the battle of Buena Vista he would probably have lost the day, as the Mississippi regiment was whipped three times with out knowing it; that when some gave down by overwhelming numbers, their yielding on at nothing, and no one had happened to them and by dint of endurance and a wonderful alacrity in ripping up the next man to them, they retrieved the fortunes of have field." As reported by all, the Mississippians, under Col. Davis, on that day of terrible fought with a valor and intelligence unparalleled in modern warfare.

Dough recently defined moustaches to be the upper lip in mourning for the loss of the brains.

"Aid and Comfort to the Enemy."

In reply to some remarks of ours, the Pennsylvanian uses the following language:

"What the purpose to be accomplished is—whether to 'aid and comfort' the enemy, to embarrass the administration, or to sub the repulsion of General Scott—we leave it to the reader to decide."

We purpose replying, in a few words, to the above, which seems to us like the outcry of the treacherous *Iago*, who, while he was stabbing one, killing another, and thrusting his sword in the meantime, with wind, was bellowing against the practice of killing people in the street.

Aid to the enemy!! and this from a newspaper that aided in the election of James K. Polk, and now aids in sustaining his wretched administration!!! A newspaper paragraph is an aid to an enemy!! Let us see what else may be done to aid an enemy."

When General Taylor went into Mexico, at the head of the American army, he was opposed by portions of the Mexicans under no effective leader. He had nothing to do but to take possession of the land which he was ordered to hold, and, if assailed, to scatter his assailants as all such may be scattered, when without a popular leader, in whom they have confidence. He did scatter them. Battle after battle came, and the arms of the United States were everywhere victorious. It is true that there was not as much rejoicing at Washington as might be expected, but that was because the people had begun to see that the glory of the army could not be claimed by the administration.

In the midst of these doings, the Mexicans were yielding to the inevitable consequence of a want of a commanding general of their own side, and the evidence of a commanding and conquering general on the other. The hearts of the enemy of our country were encouraged, and their hands strengthened, by the arrival in their midst of that favorite, and their almost worshipped general; and as if to give to his advent the appearance of a providential interference in their favor, it was made known that he came to take command of the disbanded forces by the permission of the President of the United States!!

Do men talk to us of aiding and comforting the enemy? Are we, for a remark on the acts of those nearly two thousand miles distant, told that we aid and comfort the enemy, and that, too, by a paper which sustains the President that gave that enemy its only efficient general? Shame! shame! shame!

But does it stop here? Does the supply of the enemy with heart and head, with courage and a general, constitute all the aid and comfort which is extended to the Mexicans? No, no! It became evident that not even Santa Anna could withstand General Taylor—most Santa Anna with the now combined forces previously scattered, could be sure of defeating Taylor and his command; and so an attempt was made to drive General Taylor from the command by placing in the field a Lieutenant, General!! who never saw a battle, (a personal brawl excepted,) and knows no more of the practice of war than a common militia lieutenant. What is that? If that is not aiding and comforting the enemy, we do not know what is. To supply one side with a large and able general, and to withdraw from the other an unconquered and always conquering general, in whom officers and men had the most entire confidence, seems to us like working in a compound ratio for the assisted party; and in the case now before us that party is the enemy. And what was the consequence—every one of American weight and that part—of the even partial success of Mr. Polk's plan? For, thanks to the foresight and patriotism of the Whigs, and a few distinguished men in the Democratic party, it became a failed—failed thrice! What was the result?

General Santa Anna, who was allowed to enter Mexico, and to take command of the Mexican army, by the aid and comfort vouchsafed by the President of the United States, was found at the head of twenty thousand men, and leaning them in hot pursuit of General Taylor, and though all that oppose General Taylor must suffer, (he is a *rough* customer for an enemy at home or abroad,) and a *ready* one, too, yet the attack of this Mexican general, commanding by permission of the President of the United States, cost more than *seven hundred human* lives—seven hundred warm-hearted true Americans—seven hundred of our friends and fellow-citizens.

In that field fell Yell! Clay!! Hardin, Lincoln, and so many of the glorious host that followed them—fell by the assault of Santa Anna and his twenty thousand followers.

And does a paper friendly to the administration that thus conducts a war, talk to us of aiding an enemy? A paper that sustands by a party which, in Congress, insults by a vote of censure, the leader of the American army, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and MONTERREY!!

But the Pennsylvanian is not content with a reference to General Taylor; it must add an intimation that it is our intention to "sail the reputation of General SCOTT!!"

Where was the regard for the reputation of General Scott when the attack was planning to place over his head a *peace* general? Where was the regard for the reputation of the Hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, when in making preparations for the conquest of Vera Cruz and St. Juan de Ulloa, the President was urging upon Congress the measure to drive him from the field, and place over the officers bred to arms a man who is totally ignorant of all modern warfare in the field!!

Let us hear no more of this, or somebody may proceed to make an application of the truths we have set forth; somebody may mortify American feelings by giving name to the *acts* to which we have alluded.—*C. S. Gazette.*

MORE TROOPS TO BE RAISED.—The Washington Union of Saturday says:

We understand that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service. They are principally intended to fill up the places of the volunteers whose time is about to expire. It is probable that many of them will renew their engagements; but to provide for any possible contingency, it is deemed best to make the present call.

These troops are intended to strengthen the divisions of our army, viz: at Santa Fe, the army in the direction of the Rio Grande, and the column of Vera Cruz.

The administration is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mexico may be blind to her own interests—she may obstinately determine against any pacification. In that case she will find the Executive of the United States as resolutely bent upon carrying on the war as she can be, until peace can be made between the two countries. It is the true policy of the the United States to profit by the victories they have gained. Peace or war—the olive branch or the sword—is left to the decision of Mexico. Whatever may be said against the administration, the last complaint will be its want of energy.

THE CASTLE OF ST. JUAN DE ULLOA.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says:

The castle was not at all injured; one room in it was injured by a shell. This immense fortification, covering acres of ground, was well supplied with ammunition. There were more than 1000 12-inch shells, larger than any used by our army, and we should infer, of the finest quality in the world. Many of these were made at Harper's Ferry, in this country, and some of them quaint old Spanish brass mortars, dated as back as 1621. The strength of this famous castle has not been exaggerated. It was a just remark of an officer of the British fleet, in reply to an inquiry of Commodore Perry, whether he thought it could be taken by a naval squadron, that "with a thousand British seamen or soldiers to man the castle, it could blow to atoms all the navies of the world before they could make an impression on on its walls."

ANOTHER CALL FROM IRELAND—*Letter From Maria Edgeworth.*—A letter from Maria Edgeworth, the well known writer, has been received in this country, and is published in some of the papers. It is addressed to the ladies of America, and is written for the purpose of showing that the representatives of Irish distress are true pictures. She says:

"Famine, disease, deaths immureable, are in all parts of this kingdom—putrefaction and pestilence in some—and if the supplies are not immediately relieved by supplies of food, and enabled by supplies of seed, to sow the land, the famine, diseases, deaths and pestilence must be greater than ever. Food, actual food, is wanted; but seed is more wanted, most wanted, oats and barley. Supply might come from America of barley in time for sowing: Indian corn for food may be had for money—money will relieve all our wants for the present, but without *seed our future is hopeless.*"

DREADFUL DISTRESS IN SWITZERLAND.—A physician, writing from Schuil, in the canton of the Grisons, on the 28th February, says: "The parish of Schuil is one vast charnel-house. A frightful mortality reigns here. Each day from forty to forty-five human bodies are interred. There is scarce an humble dwelling in the Canton into which fever, dysentery, or death has not entered. Graves cannot be prepared in sufficient numbers; and the bodies are hastily interred also, the dogs scraping off the dirt, draw them out and batten on their flesh. The feebleness of the inhabitants prevents them from digging deep graves. Of twenty-five doctors, who had a year since a hundred and forty scholars, now has not one. Half are dead, the rest incapable of raising themselves, and wanting bread to support his family, is working on the roads."

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—The Philadelphia Ledger, in speaking of the recent explosion of Dupont's powder mills, at Wilmington, Delaware, says:

We learn that the Messrs. Dupont not only give $100 annually towards the support of the families of the deceased workmen, but much of their widows is provided by them with a house, rent free, during their lives. Those of them whose circumstances are limited, are generally supplied with a good cow, and their children employed about the works at wages much superior to that paid others for the same services. These facts, so creditable to the Messrs. Dupont, are given us by a gentleman who has for a long time been employed in the mills.

KIDNAPPING CASE AT PITTSBURG.—An attempt was made at Pittsburg, as we learn by the Gazette, on Thursday evening last, by JOSEPH LOGAN, and two officers, to kidnap Johnson, and George Kraucr, from Witchester Vera to carry off a slave belonging to LOGAN, whom they had decoyed into a room in the Monongehela House, by force, and the aid of a Steamboat lying at the landing. A scene of noise and confusion arose, amid which the slave escaped, and the master and officers were obliged to drive off the Slave, were themselves arrested under the recent act of this State relative to kidnapping, by which it is made a penal offence to attempt to remove any person in a vicious, tumultuous, or unreasonable manner.

The kidnappers were brought before Judge Lowry of the District court, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, where it was to be argued by Mr. Bigham for the prosecution, and Messrs. Burt, Evster and Snowden, for the defendants.

John Haggerty, the murderer of the Fadeway family, is to be hung in Lancaster on the 13d of July.

Maj. Joseph W. Patton.

No where is Major Patton, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, better known or more highly esteemed than in Blair county, and the section of country through which the Portage Railroad passes. We are glad, therefore, to see the enthusiasm with which his nomination has been received in that quarter. It speaks volumes in his praise. We find in the last Hollidaysburg Register the subjoined brief sketch of his early history and public services, which pays but a just tribute to his merits.

MAJ. JOSEPH W. PATTON.—This gentleman is now before the people of Pennsylvania as the Whig One Term and Tariff candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and some account of his past life may not only be interesting, but is due to the public, whose suffrages are solicited in his favor. He is a native of Bellefonte, Centre county, but removed with his parents, when very young, to Hollidaysburg (now Blair) county, afterwards to Mifflin county. At the early age of 12 years he left his father's roof to push his way through the world as best he could.

He found an employer in the person of Mr. Henry Walters, (now of Harrisburg,) in Liverpool, Perry county, with whom he served a term of years in the mercantile business. He was afterwards employed in the same business in Harrisburg, then at iron works in Cumberland county, afterwards at Maria Furnace, Adams county, and then in the construction of the Juniata Canal. In 1832 he was induced to enter largely into the manufacture of iron, but owing to the depression in the business world which soon followed, and the great derangement in the currency of the country consequent on the veto of the United States Bank, he was compelled to quit business somewhat involved in debt. But to his credit be it said, a large proportion of his indebtedness has been since paid off by the application of every dollar of the earnings of his personal exertions, and that he still enjoys in the highest degree the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has had any connexion in business.

In the spring of 1846 he was appointed superintendent of the west end of the Columbia Railway, where he remained only a few months, but long enough to establish a high reputation as an officer, and gain the flattering *soubriquet* of "THE WORKING SUPERVISOR." From this station he voluntarily retired, and a few months after, at the solicitation of the commissioners, he took charge of the transportation department of the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Whilst in this office he introduced many reforms which greatly facilitated the transportation on the road, *and lessened the expenses so much as to bring them within the income of the moderate power fixed by law*, and never employed by any previous officer on the road. Through his influence locomotives were first placed upon the short levels, and among other acts exhibiting his zeal for the interests of his native State, and his respect for her manufactures, he obtained permission from the commissioners to purchase the iron for the inclined planes in Pittsburg, thereby retaining $18,000 or $20,000 per year in our own State, instead of sending it abroad, as had previously been the practice, thereby giving employment to Pennsylvania mechanics and furnishing better ropes at less cost.

During his management of the Portage Railroad, he gave universal satisfaction, more than any officer having charge of it before or since, and he retired with a reputation for honesty, capacity, integrity, energy—and industry, that any man might be proud of, and now bears an honor which is *the reward of merit* alone—that of being the freely chosen candidate of the Whig party for the responsible office of Canal Commissioner. He is eminently a *self-made* man.

His career is full of instruction to the young men of our State. With an inflexible determination to make a worthy man of himself, and imbued with the principles of honesty, integrity, and industry, he has worked his way from one step to another in the estimation of his fellow citizens the public, until he now stands in the foremost ranks of Pennsylvania's worthiest sons, and his fair to be entrusted with one of the highest honors his fellow-citizens can bestow.

He has all his life been a firm and consistent Whig, but those who know him well never charge him with being proscriptive or vindictive. On all subjects he entertains a liberality of sentiment perfectly in character with the true gentleman and generous man.

This hasty sketch we throw before the public for the benefit of those who have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Patton, and trust that enough in it to satisfy them that he is altogether as worthy of their support as a Whig can be.

In consequence of the pleasantness of the weather, Brandreth's Pills are universally used in every section of this wide country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of *professed* similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their used since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact, beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, wherever it may be said of the THEORY, THE UTILITY OF PRACTICE IS NOW BEYOND ALL DOUBT.

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

J. M. Stevenson & Co.—Gettysburg.
Jno. B. McCreary,—Petersburg.
Abraham King,—Hunterstown.
A. McFarland,—Abbottstown.
David M. C. White,—Hampton
McSherry & Fink,—Littlestown.
Mary Duncan,—Cashtown.
John Hake,—Fairfield.
April 2, 1847.

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

Just received at

J. G. BAKER'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Chambersburg street,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he continues the tailoring business at his old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he may at all times be found, ready to accommodate all those who may want garments made. He has just received the last New York

FASHIONS,

and he promises all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will give them a good article, both as regards the fit and workmanship of all garments entrusted to him; and at as moderate prices as they can be obtained anywhere else. He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a continuance of public patronage and support. ☞Country produce taken in exchange for work.

J. G. BAKER.

April 16, 1847.—3m

Spring & Summer Dry Goods,

DAILY received from Auction, at J. ROSS HOOPES', No. 411 Market Street, corner of Fifth, opposite Girard Square Philadelphia: such as muslin de laines, from 12 1-2 to 18 3-4 cents, ginghams, new style, 18 3-4 to 25 cents, yard wide lawns, 12 1-2 to 18 3-4, white muslin, bleached lawns, turlctons, percents, striped and plaid muslin from 12 1-2 to 25, rich and glossy alpacas from 25 to 37, tickings, flanels, diapers, &c. Shawls of every style from 75 cts to $12. Calicoes from 6 to 12 1-2 c, of a superior style, hosiery and gloves, men's and boy's linen, cotton and woolen stripes and plaids, from 10 to 20c. Tweed, Cassimere, all wool, only 25 and 31 cts. Black, Eng. and French Cloths from $2 to $5 per yard. My assortment of muslins and linens are not to be surpassed, either in cheapness or variety, in this city. Muslins at 8, 10, 12 1-2: 3 yards wide, 37 1-2. Cotton and wool ingrain carpets from 10 to 50 cents. Matting 25 to 87 1-2 cents.

N. B. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere, and they will save at least 25 per cent.

Philda. April 9.—3m

DR CULLEN'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PANACEA.

PERSONS afflicted with Scrofula, Kings Evil or Tumors, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Ulcers, Tetter, Mercurial Disease or any other disease arising from impurities of the Blood, are requested to read the following testimonials in proof of the wonderful properties of the above named medicine. READ! READ! READ!!!

HEREDITARY TETTER.

GENT.—It is now six months since my youngest child, a daughter, had a cutaneous affection, which made its appearance over its entire body. It was a case of hereditary Tetter, and so virulent was the disease, that we wished, in case it could not be speedily relieved, that it might be soon laid in its grave. At this stage of the disease my sister-in-law called upon you, to advise us to the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that could be procured, as an alterative: when you recommended the use of Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea. I am pleased to say that the good effects of the medicine were perceptible when it had taken but a few doses; and by the time we had used one single bottle, the disease had entirely disappeared, and from that time there has been no re-appearance. I really feel thankful to you for having recommended the Panacea in our case. I feel confident that had not the disease been arrested, my child would, ere this, have been the tenant of the cold and silent tomb. Respectfully yours,

ROWLAND WATSON. *John P. Rees*

Phila. Dec. 9 1845. 85 N. Seventh St.

WHITE SWELLING.

Philadelphia December 10, 1845.

MR. J. T. ROWAN.

Dear Sir,—At your request I cheerfully give you an account of the wonderful cure effected upon me by *Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea.* At the age of fourteen years I had upon my right knee a White Swelling, which stiffened the joint, and caused some seventy or more abscesses to come away with it, in the sores, and which was temporarily relieved by the usual remedies, but not entirely cured. At times sores would again break out, and become so distressing and painful that I could get no rest night nor day. In this way it continued till last spring, when, having witnessed the extraordinary effects of your Panacea, as an alterative, upon a a daughter of mine who was using it for a chronic disease, I concluded to make a trial of it in my own case; the result has been an entire cure. I am now sixty-seven years of age, and have suffered fifty-three years with sores. I cheerfully add my testimonial to the many others that I have heard, of the cures performed by your celebrated Panacea.

Thomas Walton.

190 N. Third Street, Alderman Seventh Ward, N. L.

SCROFULA

To whom it may concern.—This may certify that my child, almost from birth, was afflicted with Scrofula, which covered most of its bodies with sores; and that for eighteen months we had unremitingly used medical treatment, nothing afforded relief till I was induced to make a trial of Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea. The result was, that after using the medicine two months, in which time of the fresh laurels being bound round the brows of the victorious Generals of the present War, and the certainty of the Whig party's selecting one or the other as its candidate in '48, seem very sublimly to have quickened his observing powers, and all at once, despite the evidence of our editorial columns for the last few weeks, he wakes up to the conclusion that "the Star has struck the Seventh Plag!" Well we to-day set matters right and we place the name of the editor of San Juan d'Ulloa, where we trust the decision of the Whig National Convention will authorize it to remain during the campaign of 1848; and beg our neighbor to wait patiently for such an event *Locofocoism* may as well adopt the spelling of Capt. Scott's *Coon*; and "knock under in advance." Mr. Polk will hardly fare any better in a contest with our generals than did his late "particular friend," at the head of the Mexican Armies.

We had intended to avail ourselves of the occasion to re-affirm some of the reasons that have influenced a preference for WINFIELD SCOTT, and to say why, at the present time above all others, we would look to him as the standard-bearer of the great Whig party, but this would be rendered no doubt, be sure hazarded without necessarily subjecting him who makes it to imputations of "selfish motive" from those who, but a few months since, could find nothing but rank, unadulterated "treason" in the mention of any name other than that of Mr. CLAY in connection with this Presidential question. But the press of other matter upon our columns compels us to defer the intended remarks.

Court Dodings.

The April Term of Court was brought to a close yesterday evening, after four days' session. Annexed is a register of the cases put on issue:

Commonwealth vs. George Quickle—Case of Assault and Battery, in excessive whipping of a pupil, Anna Hartzell. Verdict, Guilty: fined $5, and pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. ——Toland—Fornication and Bastardy. Plead guilty, and is sentenced to pay the usual costs, &c.

Com. vs. Thomas Cullen—Larceny. Pleads guilty, and is sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, to pay $1 fine and costs.

Com. vs. Jas. M'Barren—Fornication and Bastardy. Found guilty at January term; motion for new trial overruled, and sentenced to pay usual costs, &c.

Com. vs. Robert Douglass—Assault and Battery. Defendant not appeared. Recognizance forfeited.

COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. Gulden vs. J. & L. Peters—Action in debt for Corn delivered. Verdict of $170 05 for Plaintiff.

Geo. Lush, Cong. vs Ger. Ref. Cong.——Special plea entered by defendant, and cause continued by plaintiff.

☞During the late Court term, JOHN S. HAWKE was, on motion of Hon. James Cooper, admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

J. E. NEALE, Esq., of York county, was admitted to practice in the same Courts, on motion of T. McCleary, Esq.

Feathers! Feathers!

Cheap for Cash.

FREDERICK G. FRASER, *Upholsterer and General Furnisher*, No. 413 Market street, above Eleventh, North Square Philadelphia: keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Beds and Mattresses, Curled Hair and Feathers, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads and Looking glasses, together with all other articles in the above line of business, at the very lowest price for Cash.

N. B. All old work repaired with neatness and despatch.

March 26, 1847.—(3m.)

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, April 23, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

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 platin, 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:—Pontanidale, Cashtown, New-Chester, Two Taverns, Littlestown, New Oxford, Abbottstown, Heidlesburg, Hunterstown, Petersburg, Millerstown, Wilsonville, and Arendstown.

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

☞Please send us your advertisement of "Welch & Delevan's Grand National Circus," to exhibit in Gettysburg on Tuesday week.

☞We are indebted to a friend for a copy of Dr. ALEX'S Valedictory Address to the Graduates of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College. The Address is beautifully written, abounds with excellent suggestions, and will well repay a perusal. We are pleased to notice that the Medical Institution with which Dr. T. is connected, (as is also our respected townsman, Dr. D. GILBERT,) is steadily progressing into favor—the number of students in attendance on the lectures during the past winter having been greater than at any previous session. We observe the names of Zerkiel Hartzell, of this county, and William F. Krebs, formerly of this place, on the list of Graduates upon whom the degree of M. D. was conferred at the late Commencement.

☞"The Weekly Visitor," is the title of a new paper lately established in Littlestown, in this county, by Messrs. GOLTZ and BART—$1 00 per annum. The Visitor presents a respectable appearance, and has our wishes for a long and useful existence.

Our Candidate.

The *Star* has struck the Scott flag. The editor must have suddenly changed his notions in relation to the "availability" of the "*hero*," &c.—*Compiler of Monday.*

Our acknowledgements are due to our neighbor for calling attention to what had almost escaped our notice, and thus enabling us to "right matters." Some weeks since, in making a slight change in the arrangement of our paper, the Flag containing the name of our candidate for President, was removed from our columns, and in the hurry of the moment we neglected to replace the name of the Hero of Niagara. The unconscious of our neighbor, in view of the fresh laurels being bound round the brows of the victorious Generals of the present War, and the certainty of the Whig party's selecting one or the other as its candidate in '48, seem very sublimly to have quickened his observing powers, and all at once, despite the evidence of our editorial columns for the last few weeks, he wakes up to the conclusion that "the Star has struck the Seventh Plag!" Well we to-day set matters right and we place the name of the editor of San Juan d'Ulloa, where we trust the decision of the Whig National Convention will authorize it to remain during the campaign of 1848; and beg our neighbor to wait patiently for such an event *Locofocoism* may as well adopt the spelling of Capt. Scott's *Coon*; and "knock under in advance." Mr. Polk will hardly fare any better in a contest with our generals than did his late "particular friend," at the head of the Mexican Armies.

We had intended to avail ourselves of the occasion to re-affirm some of the reasons that have influenced a preference for WINFIELD SCOTT, and to say why, at the present time above all others, we would look to him as the standard-bearer of the great Whig party, but this would be rendered no doubt, be sure hazarded without necessarily subjecting him who makes it to imputations of "selfish motive" from those who, but a few months since, could find nothing but rank, unadulterated "treason" in the mention of any name other than that of Mr. CLAY in connection with this Presidential question. But the press of other matter upon our columns compels us to defer the intended remarks.

The Peace Propositions.

☞The Diaria del Gobierno, a Mexican paper, publishes the propositions said to have been made by our Government to Mexico, through Senor Atocha, in his letter to Rejon. The U. States demand the 26th parallel of latitude, from the Gulf to the Pacific, as the dividing line, for which $15,000,000 is to be paid, and indemnity for war expenses to be claimed; the U. States to guarantee the integrity of all Mexican territory south of that line, to protect the latter from depredations by the Indian tribes, and the two Governments to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, against all European intervention in the affairs of America. These are main features of the overtures made with the view of concluding a treaty of peace by commissioners from both Governments.

Official from Gen. Taylor.

☞The Washington Union publishes a letter from Gen Taylor to the War Department, giving a detailed account of the battle of Buena Vista. The letter is very long and minute in its relation of the movements of the different divisions of his Army; but the principal incidents of interest have already been given to our readers. It seems that Gen. Taylor was not at Buena Vista on the morning of the 23d when the battle commenced. He went to Saltillo on the 21st, to make arrangements for the defence of that town, leaving General Wool in command of the troops. He returned to Buena Vista on the morning of the 23d, when the skirmishing commenced. Not having completed his arrangements at Saltillo, he returned that night, and next morning again left for Buena Vista. The battle commenced at daylight, and was fought with great desperation and doubtful success for some time. The 2d Indiana Regiment had given way, and the enemy was pouring masses of cavalry and infantry through the opening, and was gaining in great force to the rear of the American.—Gen. Taylor arrived at this critical moment, and aided by the officers who carried his orders into effect with the greatest zeal and daring, he soon gave a check to the enemy which changed the fortunes of the day and left victory with the American arms. Gen. Taylor's letter will appear in our next.

☞The Illuminations in Philadelphia and Baltimore on Monday and Wednesday nights, in honor of the victories in Mexico, were on the most magnificent scale.

☞Gen. Taylor's Official despatches give 4,759 as the number of men under his command at the battle of Buena Vista—of whom 267 were killed, 456 wounded, and 23 missing.

☞The following toast was lately given by a Tailor:—Gen. Taylor: like an accomplished workman, he can *cut*, and *sew*, and *fit*, and *try*, but has never yet learned the *backstitch!*"

☞"It is singular," (remarks the Auburn Journal in reference to the low rhubarby and insulting epithets applied so freely by some of the Locofoco editors to the Whig party because of the privilege of free thought and expression in regard to the present weighty war with Mexico, claimed and exercised by the Whig press) "that the Locofoco papers will persist in making such silly things at the Whig party as the above. If they had the least sense of shame and decency they would see that such conduct never would cause them to slink away and hide their cowardly faces from the sight of all honest men. But their impudence is equal to their villany. How any any editor claiming an iota of respectability can, week after week, defile his columns and insult his readers with such vulgarity is more than we can see the fact that every officer who distinguished himself in Mexico, almost every one who has been killed there bravely fighting this Polk war, and two-thirds of the volunteers who have gone to Mexico, are Whigs, and yet, still, the Whig presses all over the country have almost with one voice advocated a bold and vigorous prosecution of the war, though they have exercised the right to condemn the manner it was begun and the manner in which it is conducted, and such an event *Locofocoism* may as well adopt the spelling of Capt. Scott's *Coon*; and "knock under in advance." Mr. Polk will hardly fare any better in a contest with our generals than did his late "particular friend," at the head of the Mexican Armies.

☞We have pleasure in calling the attention to a gentleman some of the reasons that have influenced a preference for WINFIELD SCOTT, and to say why, at the present time above all others, we would look to him as the standard-bearer of the great Whig party, but this would be rendered no doubt, be sure hazarded without necessarily subjecting him who makes it to imputations of "selfish motive" from those who, but a few months since, could find nothing but rank, unadulterated "treason" in the mention of any name other than that of Mr. CLAY in connection with this Presidential question. But the press of other matter upon our columns compels us to defer the intended remarks.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS!

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Tuesday afternoon with 15 days later dates from Europe. There is but little intelligence of interest except the announcement of a heavy decline in the prices of all kinds of breadstuffs. Indian Corn had fallen 10s. per barrel! Of course, this intelligence will again unsettle our markets and cause a reduction in prices.

The distress in Ireland, Scotland, and on the Continent continues unabated.

O'Connell has improved in health, but it is not thought he will again appear in public life.

The total inhabitants of the town of Egelesbach, in Germany, 1400 in number, have requested permission to emigrate to the U. States. There were also extensive preparations throughout the country to emigrate to the U. States.

Capture of Alvarado.

☞The sloop-of-war St. Marys arrived at Pensacola on the 13th inst. with intelligence of the capture of Alvarado. A detachment of 2,000 men, under Gen. Quitman, had been dispatched by Gen. Scott against that place, and at the same time Com. Perry sailed for the purpose of investing the place in conjunction with the troops.—Lieut Hunter, in command of the steamer Scourge, was ordered down in advance to blockade the town. On arriving, however, Lieut. HUNTER thought he might as well go to work and take the place at once. He accordingly fired two guns and then commenced the city to surrender. The authorities asked time to consider. Lieut. Hunter demanded an instant and unconditional surrender, with threats of an assault from the land forces then near at hand, which brought the authorities to terms, and the town capitulated. Lieut. Hunter, with a small party, then took possession of the place, proceeded up the river, and took the town of Tlacotalpa, a Mexican brig, and some smaller craft.—About 800 Mexican soldiers were secured as prisoners at the two places.

Gen. Quitman and Com. Perry before Alvarado, they found the place already under the American flag. Lieut. Hunter was subsequently arrested by Commodore Perry for a violation of orders, he having only been directed to blockade Alvarado.

☞It is generally understood that N. P. Trist, Esq., Chief Clerk of the State Department, has been sent to Mexico with important despatches containing, it is said, the ultimatum of our Government.

☞The President has announced the West Point Cadet appointments for 1847, including eight from Pennsylvania. DAVID ALL, of York, represents this Congressional district.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just received from Philadelphia a large and well selected stock of *British, French, and American*

DRY GOODS,

of the newest styles and richest designs.

ALSO—GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware, Gloves

HOSIERY, BONNETS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

at *unusually low* prices; making his assortment very full and complete, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public, believing that he will be able to offer them first-rate BARGAINS, and which will give entire satisfaction.

Gettysburg, April 23.—tf

COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by the suggestions of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. Should my political friends deem me worthy of their confidence, and elect me to the office, its duties will be promptly and faithfully discharged.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1847—tf

IN accordance with the wishes of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of *COUNTY TREASURER*, and respectfully ask the patronage of my friends and the public generally, if ever, his equal. His plan of communicating instruction to youth is excellent, and merits universal approbation.—In concluding these remarks, I would say, in estimating the merits of Mr. CLARK, most cordially unite in sentiment with the many learned Gentlemen of this County, who have spoken in his favor, and with the School Directors and Trustees of the different literary Institutions in which he has taught, who have praised him for his talents as a Scholar, for his faithfulness and fidelity as a Teacher, for his standing in Society, as a most worthy and useful Citizen, and for his general good conduct as a correct, moral, and honest man.

At the close of the examination he stated it was on motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, that the thanks of the School Directors, and all others immediately concerned, be, and they are hereby respectfully tendered to Mr. WILLIAM CLARK for the very able and masterly manner in which he has discharged the duties of his station, during the time which he has taught in East Berlin.

By Order of the Board

GEORGE KING, *Pres't.*

MARTIN GETZ,

JOHN RUFF,

JOHN LAUCH,

Attest—B. HILPEBRAND, *Sec'y.*

April 23, 1847.—tf

WOOD WANTED.

THOSE persons who have engaged to furnish the Subscriber with *WOOD*, on account, are requested to deliver it immediately at his Foundry, otherwise he will expect the money. Those interested will please attend to the above promptly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 23.—tf

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed under a Deed of Voluntary Assignment Assignee of JOHN MUSSER, of Tyrone Township, Adams County; Notice is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the said John Musser, to call and to make payment to the Subscriber, residing in Strabane Township, and those having claims against him to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL DEARDORFF.

April 23, 1847.—9t

MARRIED

On Tuesday morning, the 2d inst., by the Rev. H. L. Baugher, Jonn COX, M. D. of Columbia, Pa., and Miss LOUISA C., daughter of Samuel Fahnestock, Esq. of this place.

On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Jones, ISAAC CASSELBERRY, M. D., of Evansville, Indiana, and Miss LOUIS