ssippi and 3d Indiana regiments, the former of which reached the ground in time to pour a fire into the right flank of the enemy, and thus contribute to his repulse.—In this last conflict we had the misfortune to sustain a very heavy loss. Colonel Hardin, 1st Illinois, Colonel M'Kee and Lieut. Col. Clay, 2d Kentucky regiments, fell at this time while gallantly heading their commands.

No further attempt was made by the enemy to force our position and the approach of the night gave an opportunity to pay proper attention to the wounded, and also to refresh the soldiers, who had been exhausted by incessant marchings and combat. Though the night was severely cold, the troops were compelled for the most to bivouack without fires, expecting that morning would renew the conflict.—During the night the wounded were removed to Saltillo, and every preparation made to receive the enemy should he again attack our position. Seven fresh companies were drawn from the town, and Brig. Gen. Marshall, who had made a forced march from the Rinconada, with a reinforcement of Kentucky cavalry and four heavy guns, under Capt. Prentiss, 1st artillery, was near at hand, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night. Our scouts soon ascertained that he had fallen back upon Agua Nueva. The great disparity of numbers, and the exhaustion of our troops, rendered it incompetent and hazardous to attempt pursuit. A staff officer was dispatched to General Santa Anna to negotiate and exchange prisoners, which was satisfactorily concluded on the following day.

Our dead were collected and buried, and the Mexican wounded, of which a larger number had been left upon the field, were removed to Saltillo, and rendered as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

On the evening of the 26th, a close reconnoissance was made of the enemy's position, and it was found to be occupied only by a small body of cavalry, the infantry and artillery having retreated in the direction of San Luis Potosi. On the 27th, our troops resumed their former camp at Agua Nueva, the enemy's rearguard evacuating the place as we approached, leaving a considerable number of wounded. It was my purpose to beat up his quarters at Encarnacion early the next morning, but, on examination, the weak condition of the cavalry horses rendered it unadvisable to attempt so long a march without water. A command was finally dispatched to Encarnacion, on the 1st of March, under Col. Belknap. Some two hundred wounded and about sixty Mexican soldiers were found there, the army having passed on in the direction of Matehula, with greatly reduced numbers, and suffering much from hunger. The dead and dying were strewed upon the road and crowded the buildings of the hacienda.

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown, by the accompanying field report, to have been 334 officers and 4,425 men, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo.—Of this number two squadron of cavalry, three battalions of light artillery, making not more than 453 men, composed the entire force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Gen. Santa Anna, himself present, to be 20,000, and that estimate is confirmed by all the information since obtained. Our loss is 267 killed, 456 wounded and 23 missing. Of the numbers wounded, many did not require removal to the hospital, and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be permanently disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle.—We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but is known to be very great.

Our loss has been especially severe in officers, many of eight having been killed upon the field. We have to lament the death of Capt. George Lincoln, assistant adjutant general, serging on this occasion. Wood—a young officer of high bearing and gallantry, who fell early in action. No loss falls more heavily upon the army in the field than that of Colonels Hardin, M'Kee and Lieut. Col. Clay. Possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of their commands, and the last two having enjoyed the advantage of military education, I had looked particularly to them for support in case we met the enemy. I need not say that their zeal in engaging the enemy, and the cool steadfast courage with which they sustained their positions during the day, fully realized my hopes and caused me to feel yet more sensibly their untimely loss.

A perform a grateful duty in bringing to the notice of the Government the general good conduct of the troops. Exposed for successive nights without fires to the severity of the weather, they were very prompt and cheerful in the discharge of their duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repulsing at great odds a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their arms relieves me from the painful necessity of specifying many cases of bad conduct before the enemy, I feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers, whose skill, coolness, and gallantry in trying situations and under a continued and heavy fire won to merit particular notice.

[The remainder of Gen. Taylor's letter is taken up with a statement of his obligations to the different officers, and men under his command, and to staff especially for the War Department, and an such ministering to the general reader. Brigadier Generals Wool and Lane, Cols. Davis, Marshall, Bowles, Bissell, Clay, Hardin, Yell, &c., and Majors Bragg, Bonneville, Lear, Graham, Monroe, Captains Washington, Bragg, Crittenden, Shover, were conspicuous for their gallant bearing during the battle. The services of the Light Artillery under Major Monroe, Captains Washington, Bragg, Crittenden, Shover, were conspicuous in the morning of the 23d, and in the morning of the 27th the army was put in motion for this place, where we arrived about 3 o'clock, P. M.—their rearguard, consisting of cavalry, leaving our advance got in sight. I at once determined on harassing his rear; but, on examining the state of the men and horses, I found that five days and nights' marching, incessant watching, and sixteen hours' hard fighting, had so exhausted the first and broken down the latter, it was next to impossible to accomplish any thing without rest. We remained quiet here until the 2d instant, when I pushed a command on the San Luis road as far as a place called Hacienda Pozo, where we found between two and three hundred wounded in the most wretched condition, besides those they carried with them and left here on the field. Here we took about ten prisoners, the main part of their army having proceeded on in the direction of San Luis Potosi in a very disorganized condition.

On the 22d the enemy threw in our rear, through the passes of the mountains, two thousand cavalry, and early in the morning of the next day, the 23d, made demonstrations against Saltillo, and throughout the day. They succeeded at one time in cutting off the communication between the city and the battle-ground, and making several prisoners, but were driven away by the officer commanding in the city, with two pieces of artillery, covered by about sixty men. They, however, while in possession of the road, prevented a good many from running off to the city, to which place about two hundred of our men succeeded in getting previously to the cavalry occupying the road—they, the runaways, reporting that our army was beaten and in full retreat.

The loss on both sides was very great, as you may suppose—enough so on ours to cover the whole country with mourning, for among the noblest and purest of the land have fallen. We had 240 killed and 350 wounded. The enemy has suffered in still greater numbers; but, as the dead and wounded are scattered all over the country, it is difficult to ascertain their number. The prisoner who have fallen into our hands, (between two and three hundred, enough to exchange for all who have been taken from us,) as well as some medical officers left behind to take care of the wounded, say their killed and wounded is not less than fifteen hundred, and they say perhaps more.

I hope the greater portion of the good people of the country will be satisfied with what we have done on this occasion. I flatter myself that our compelling a Mexican army of more than twenty thousand men, completely organized and led by their Chief Magistrate, to retreat, with less than five hundred regulars and about four thousand volunteers, will meet their approval. I had not a single company of regular infantry, the whole was taken from me.

The road to the city of Mexico is now open, and we only want a few thousand of good regulars, in addition to the volunteers, to enable us to reach that place. What effect our late battle will have on Santa Anna and the Mexican Congress time must determine; but I sincerely hope it will lead to peace. One thing is certain; their principal army has become disorganized, and it will be very difficult for them to raise and equip another.

With respect and esteem, your friend,
Z. TAYLOR.

Gen. E. G. W. Butler, Louisiana.

Late from Mexico.

Santa Anna resolved to fight—Preparations to that effect—His address to the people.

Intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 2d of April has been received through Tampico papers. Santa Anna, it seems, is about to depose Paredes and proclaim himself dictator.

"On the 31st of March was published in Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says:

"Mexicatis, Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the American or the infirmity of our soldiers. We ourselves to our shame be it said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our intermineable dissensions. I am resolved to put an end to this state of things. Chance may decree the proud American host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. Yet the nation shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A thousand times happier for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity and generous ardor of a true patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country."

"On the 27th of March were already assembled around the National Bridge, under the command of General La Vega and the Governor of the State, Don Juan de Soto. Between the 27th and the 30th two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry marched from the capital in the direction of the bridge, with their corresponding batteries, amounting in all to 2000 men.

"On the 1st of April Gen. Santa Anna in person, would set out from Mexico with 2000 more, to direct the military operations in the State of Vera Cruz, resolved, as he says, to dispute the ground inch by inch, and the before he would *consent to a peace*—his own words, as we find them both in letters and printed documents.—Enrollment of troops is going on at various points.

"The army of the North has returned to San Luis Potosi, where it remained at the date of the latest advices."

Later from Vera Cruz.

The schooner Iona, Capt. Stevens, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from that place up to the morning of the 8th inst. It is said in the American Eagle that Gen. Quitman's command, consisting of the first division of the army, and comprising the South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia regiments, returned to their camps, near Vera Cruz, on the 6th, after an absence of six days, during which they encamped at San Antonio de Lizardo and Alvarado. All was quiet at both places, and the inhabitants seemed friendly. No troops were left at either place, but a U. S. steamer and two prisoners remained at Alvarado, where between 20 and 30 cannon had been taken possession of.

Gen. Quitman and Gen. Twiggs moved with their commands upon Jalapa, the morning of the 8th.

A letter to the New Orleans Picayune, dated Vera Cruz, April 8, says:

Gen. Twiggs's division takes up the line of march for Mexico, this morning, and the other divisions will follow immediately. We shall soon know whether the Mexicans are to fight this side of Jalapa.

The weather continues most uncomfortably hot—hot enough to suffocate one after the day breeze which comes from the sea goes down at night. As yet however there is no sickness of consequence among the troops.

In my next letter I am in hopes of being able to have some news of interest to communicate. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

P. S.—Since writing above I learn that Santa Anna, on the 1st inst., either wrote a letter or issued an order breathing nothing but war to the death with the United States. This has been told me by an intelligent German gentleman. He says that there is a small party in favor of peace, but it is a mere fraction. I give this report as it was given me.

Gen. Taylor and Mexican Banditti.—Gen. Taylor, in order to check the lawless depredations committed by roving Mexican banditti, has issued a letter to the surrounding inhabitants, in which he says that he had used every effort to cause the war to be fought upon the people, and he had hoped, by this means, to retain their confidence and secure their neutrality; that this kindness had not been appreciated and that he now requires from the people of the country an indemnification for the loss sustained by the destruction of the trains and pillage of their contents. To to that end an estimate will be made by the proper officers of the entire loss, and this loss must be made good, either in money or in the products of the country, by the community at large, of the States of Tamaulipas and New Leon, and Coahuila, and each district or jurgado paying its just proportion.

Father Rey, who was supposed to have been murdered in Mexico, is safe. He found refuge with a pious Mexican family, and was in no danger was passed. He is probably now in Matamoras.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Youthful Convict.—A lad not more than fifteen years of age was recently convicted in the U. S. District Court at Savannah, (Geo.) for embezzling a check, and sentenced for ten years to the penitentiary.

A New Planet.—Professor Pierce, of Harvard University, in a letter to the Boston Courier, says:—"Whatever may be shown to be the result of Neptune, I am prepared to publish the corresponding elements and mass of another planet, (should one be needed,) which combined with Neptune, and having a period of revolution of 108 years, will be sufficient to account for all the perturbations of Uranus."

Of Age.—Chancellor Kent decided that a man becomes of age the day previous to the anniversary of his birthday, so that a person born on the second of April, attains his majority on the first.

Temperance seems to be popular in the Far West. The people of Iowa voted lately by counties on the license question, and in all the counties yet heard from, "no license" obtained decided majorities.

Sudden Death.—On Monday week, Mrs. Hamilton, an aged lady of Harrisburg, died instantly of apoplexy, shortly after eating her dinner. On the same day Jeremiah Shoop died in a similar manner—emiah Shoop died in a similar manner—on Tuesday, Mr. B. B. Hale, while sitting in his bar-room, talking to a neighbor, was seized with the same disease and died instantly.

Fatal.—James M'Vickers died in New York on Sunday, in consequence of injuries received in firing a salute in honor of the victories of Gens. Scott and Taylor. Lockjaw ensued from the fractures received, which produced his death.

Expenses or Notes.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided that a suit against the maker of a note does not interrupt the prescription in regard to the endorser; that the endorser is released if he is not sued in five years after the time falls due, although the maker was sued within that time.

Iowa Election.—An election for State officers has just been held in Iowa. Harlan (Whig) beats Mason (Loco) for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction by near 1000 majority. Of the four Judges elected, three are Locofocos and one Whig.

Garden Seeds.

A fresh supply of greatest GARDEN SEEDS just received from Risley's & the Quakers' Gardens, N. York, and for sale at the Drug Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, March 5, 1847.

Flower Seeds.

RISLEY'S celebrated FLOWER SEEDS, a large variety and best quality, received and for sale by
S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, March 5, 1847.

BELANKAS
OF VARIOUS KINDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

B. 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 especially 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

A NEW FIRM!

W. & C. RUTHRAUFF.
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the Mercantile business under the firm of *W. & C. Ruthrauff,* inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from the Cities with a large and carefully selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

for Spring and Summer Wear, which they intend to sell at unusually low prices, at the Store-room recently occupied by Wm. Ruthrauff, Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church. Those wishing

TO MAKE BARGAINS

are invited to call and examine our stock of Goods, which is now unusually large, and embraces handsomer styles of

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

Silks, Lawns, Mus. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.

than have ever before been offered to the citizens of Gettysburg—all of which will be sold at such prices as shall convince the public that we are sincere in professing to sell *cheaper than ever!!*

N. B. At all times give us pleasure to show our Goods to all who wish to examine them before purchasing elsewhere. *Country Produce* taken in exchange for Goods.

WILLIAM RUTHRAUFF,
CHARLES RUTHRAUFF.
April 16, 1847.—tf

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and is now opening a LARGE & STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Summer Cloths, and Vestings,

with almost every other article calculated for gentlemen's wear.

☞ The Ladies' attention is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE
Plaid, Striped, and Plain Silks,
Ginghams, Lawns, Mus. Delains,
SHAWLS, BONNETS, AND
BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in his line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 9.—6t

Spring & Summer Dry Goods,

DAILY received from Auction, at J. ROSS HOOPES', No. 411 Market Street above 11th St. opposite Girard Square Philadelphia: such as mous. delaines, 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 mulls, bishop lawns, inclenas, jaconets, 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 $1 to $12. Calicoes from 5 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 20 and 25c. 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 4c. 10, 12 1-2 c. 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.

Philad April 9.—3m

W. I. Guards!

YOU will parade on *Monday the 3d of May next,* at Kendlesville, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, each member provided with blank cartridges.

By Orders will be held on said day for the office of 1st Lieutenant.

By order of the Captain.

April 23—td

TEA NUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, &c., of the best quality to be had at the Confectionery of
C. WEAVER.

G. E. BUEHLER

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

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

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

Gettysburg, March 12, 1847.

LATEST ARRIVAL

Hats, of the latest Style,

CAN be had at the Hat Establishment of J. J. BALDWIN, in South Baltimore street, a few doors above the Post Office, and next door to Danner's Tinning Establishment, THE PRETTIEST CHAPEAU that is now offered in this Borough or town—embracing *Fine Nutria Beaver, Fine Fur, and Old Man's Broadbrims,* and a good assortment of

Men and Youth's
SUMMER HATS,

all of which he is authorized to sell low for cash or country produce, if delivered immediately.

J. J. BALDWIN, *Agent.*
Gettysburg, March 19, 1847—3m

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 the 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 latest New York

FASHIONS,

and he promises all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will give them entire satisfaction, both as regards the fit and workmanship of all garments entrusted to him; and as to prices, he has SO 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

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Adams County, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Eli Pickens, one of the Admin's of JACOB FICKES, late of Huntington Township, dec'd., to and amongst the persons entitled thereto, will attend at the house of Philip Myers, in Huntington township, Adams County, Pa., *on Saturday the 8th day of May next,* at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day—at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend if they deem proper.

JOHN WOLFORD, *Auditor.*
Gettysburg, April 23, 1847.—3t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL DEARDORFF.
April 23, 1847.—6t

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

TO BLACKSMITHS.

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

DANNER & ZIEGLER.
March 12.—3m

ISABELLA NURSERY,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

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

J. G. HOFFMAN.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

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 STAR & BANNER,
GETTYSBURG:
Friday Evening, April 30, 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 platen, is in good order, and will be sold low.

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

AN APPRENTICE

Will be taken at this Office if *immediate* application be made. One from 14 to 16 years of age would be preferred.

Brough Ticket.

☞ The following ticket was selected at the Whig meeting last evening. The men e omposing it are good and true, and should command the support of every Whig in the Borough:

Burgess—Jas. A. Thompson.
Council—R. W. M'Sherry, David Troxell, J. R. M'Pherson, Wm. Ruthrauff, Jacob Norbeck.
S. & R. Commissioners—Geo. Strickhouser, Peter Myerly.
School Directors—Robert Cobean, D. M'Conaughy.

☞ Persons wishing finely finished Daguerreotypes are referred to the Card of Mr. Symons in another column. Mr. S. is one of the most successful Artists in Philadelphia.

The Grain Crop.

☞ The papers from almost all parts of the country mention the indifferent appearance of the small grain, in consequence of wind of rain. In many places rubes rain was soon had, fears of a failure of the crops were entertained. In our county, so far as we can learn, we believe the grain has also suffered much in consequence of the continued drought, and threatens a serious failure unless revived by an early rain.

The Cecil Whig of Saturday says:—Some farmers in this neighborhood are ploughing up their wheat, and preparing to plant corn in stead, so unpromising is the appearance of the former grain.

The Boston (Berks co.) Gazette says more ground is being prepared for corn than was ever cultivated before in that county. In Northumberland county the grain in the ground has, in many places, suffered from the open character of the winter and tardiness of the spring. Fine weather may yet resuscitate it. In the northern counties of Illinois and the southeastern part of Wisconsin, where there is a vast amount of winter wheat in the ground, the indications are said to be rather unfavorable to the crop. It is too early to form a conclusive opinion on the subject, and it is to be hoped that unnecessary alarm has been created by the backwardness of the season.

From the Army.

☞ The last arrival from Vera Cruz and the Rio Grand brought but little intelligence of interest addional to those before received. A division of Gen. Scott's troops, under Gen. Twiggs, had already taken up its line of march for the Capital of Mexico. It was thought at Vera Cruz by a great many, that a battle would be fought on the 18th of April at Jalapa between Gen. Twiggs and the Mexican army.

Gen. Taylor was still at Agua Nueva, awaiting reinforcements, when, it was supposed, he would move on, via San Luis, to effect a junction with Gen Scott.

Santa Anna, in the mean time, is beating up the courage of his countrymen once more to meet our troops, and, in his proclamations, breathes nothing but war and vengeance against the "invaders of his country." That pagan!

More Troops.

☞ The President has made a requisition for another batch of troops a circumstance of 6,000; two companies are to be from Pennsylvania.

☞ "*Soup Scott*" was the name given to the Hero of Vera Cruz by the scribers for the *Locofoco Press,* before the bombardment of the City and Castle, but now it is "Gen. Scott," "Gen. Winfield Scott" "Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott," &c. &c., &c. Lately Lane, Chippewa, Fields, and Vera Cruz, are all to day blended with his name and fame, when but yesterday this brave man was the target for every shot which law wit or vile malice could aim against him.

☞ Some one of our exchanges has been grinding out music in honor of the victories at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and produces the following:

"Old Zack's at Monterey,
Bring out your Santa Anner,
Give him the point-blank point,
Down go the Mexicaner.

"And Scott's at Vera Cruz,
In spite of Jimmy Polker,
Every time he opens a mave
Down goes a Locofoco!"

Dreadful Accident.

Mr. Jacob Shaffer, residing in the neighborhood of New Oxford, in this county, came to his death in a shocking manner on Wednesday last.—It appears that he had gone to New Oxford in the morning on some business, in a one-horse wagon, and on his return, the horse suddenly took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. S. to one side, so that his head protruded over the wagon-body; and before he could regain his position, (the wagon being close to the fence,) his head struck a post, killing him instantly. It is supposed that his neck was broken, and probably his skull fractured.

Mr. Shaffer was about 60 years of age, and a highly esteemed citizen. He has left a fine family to mourn his loss.—Comp.

☞ Father Mathew," the great Irish Catholic Temperance Lecturer, has announced his intention to visit the United States.

Mr. Clay and the War.

☞ It will be recollected that some time since the Whig Young men of Auburn (New York) presented Henry Clay with an elegant office chair and writing apparatus. The last Auburn Journal publishes the correspondence between the committee and Mr. Clay, from which we extract the following paragraphs. They are from the reply of the great statesman, and will be read with interest as the testimony of one of the most patriotic and distinguished of our great men against the unfortunate and "unnecessary" war in which the country has been involved by the mistdeds of its rulers:

"You express your regret on account of the unexpected issue of the last Presidential election. I ought to feel more for myself personally. Besides being relieved from a vast responsibility, it furnished the occasion of the exhibition of testimonials and the outpouring of affection from the hearts of my friends and countrymen, of which I had no previous conception that I ever could be the honored object. That spontaneous and disinterested manifestations are worth far more than the Presidency itself.

"For our common country I do regret the issue of the contest. Had it been otherwise, we should have preserved the protective policy under which we had made such rapid and encouraging advances; the unchecked commercial intercourse and harbors would not have been arrested; and, above all, *we should have avoided this unnecessary war of aggression with a feeble power torn to pieces by internal dissensions.* The brilliant achievements and the glorious laurels acquired during its prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride, cannot in any manner *compensate for the exceptionable manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the painful sacrifices which, I trouble in contemplating, may grow out of its termination.* But I have not a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and confidence to Million, who, I have no doubt will use that inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awful calamity to visit our beloved country."

Virginia Election.

☞ The return of the recent Election in Virginia for Members of Congress and State Legislature, exhibit a most gratifying gain for the Whigs. The Locos are overwhelmed in the mountains of Patrick Henry, Jno. Randolph, Jno. Tyler, &c. &c. Gen. Scott's troops, under Gen. Twiggs, had already taken up its line of march for the Capital of Mexico. It was thought at Vera Cruz by a great many, that a battle would be fought on the 18th of April at Jalapa between Gen. Twiggs and the Mexican army.

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☞ Some one of our exchanges has been grinding out music in honor of the victories at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and produces the following:

"Old Zack's at Monterey,
Bring out your Santa Anner,
Give him the point-blank point,
Down go the Mexicaner.

"And Scott's at Vera Cruz,
In spite of Jimmy Polker,
Every time he opens a mave
Down goes a Locofoco!"

From the Army.

☞ The last arrival from Vera Cruz and the Rio Grand brought but little intelligence of interest addional to those before received. A division of Gen. Scott's troops, under Gen. Twiggs, had already taken up its line of march for the Capital of Mexico. It was thought at Vera Cruz by a great many, that a battle would be fought on the 18th of April at Jalapa between Gen. Twiggs and the Mexican army.

Gen. Taylor was still at Agua Nueva, awaiting reinforcements, when, it was supposed, he would move on, via San Luis, to effect a junction with Gen Scott.

Santa Anna, in the mean time, is beating up the courage of his countrymen once more to meet our troops, and, in his proclamations, breathes nothing but war and vengeance against the "invaders of his country." That pagan!

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Virginia Election.

☞ The return of the recent Election in Virginia for Members of Congress and State Legislature, exhibit a most gratifying gain for the Whigs. The Locos are overwhelmed in the mountains of Patrick Henry, Jno. Randolph, Jno. Tyler, &c. &c. Gen. Scott's troops, under Gen. Twiggs, had already taken up its line of march for the Capital of Mexico. It was thought at Vera Cruz by a great many, that a battle would be fought on the 18th of April at Jalapa between Gen. Twiggs and the Mexican army.

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A New Move.

☞ It will be recollected that Henry A. Wise, some few years a nice, exultingly avowed on the floor of congress that there was no new paper published in his Congressional district." It has been discovered, however, that an occasional or slight breaks in upon the intellectual vision of the people, by means of a straggling newspaper; and the Grand Jury of Accomac county have gone to the trouble and expense to indict the 29th ult. the following presentment, which, before the County Court, and subsequently served upon all the po-tmasters, where the appearance of the monster might be suspected, to deter them from delivering the Advocate to subscribers:

"We, the Grand Jurors, present that the present the N. York Christian Advocate and Journal, a newspaper published in the city of New York, is a paper which is circulated in this county, to the great injury of this county, and *we believe, and is calculated and intended to prejudice persons of color, within this commonwealth to make insurrection and rebellion,* and deprive the right of masters to property in their servants, and therefore the duty of every postmaster is such right, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided.

"The presentment is made upon the examination of the paper itself.

LEWIS L. SNEAD, Foreman.

☞ The Press in England and Ireland make honorable mention of the sympathy manifested in this country for the distresses existing in Ireland, and come burdened with grateful response to the liberal subscription taken up in behalf of a fleeing humanity. The following resolution, adopted unanimously, amid loud cheers, at a great public meeting in London, March 24, will serve as a specimen:

"That, overpowered with heartfelt gratitude at the prompt, decisive, and energetic benevolence of the people of the United States, manifested, in their spontaneous and unsolicited aid to the poor peasantry of Ireland, we feel impotent in the inability to quate to give expression to our gratitude to that noble and independent people; heistening, as it does, to the nations of the earth, whether afflicted by calamities caused by Providential calamities or internal impolicy, that there is a great and magnanimous people on our globe, ever ready with help, and succor, and consolation in the hour of need, calling forth the overjoyed thanks of this meeting, the lasting gratitude of Ireland, and the admiration of the world."

☞ Mr. H. W. Cleaveland, connected with the Baltimore Magnetic Telegraph Office, has at length succeeded in recovering a means by which the telegraph wires may be so prepared as to permit them to be carried under water, without interfering with the passage of the magnetic fluid. The discovery is an important one, and will

☞ The N. York Express states that a gentleman of that City has received a letter from Mr. Clay which concludes with the following noble allusion to the fall of of his son at Buena Vista:

"My life has been full of domestic affliction, but this last is one of the severest among them. I derive some consolation from knowing that he died where he would be the testimony of one of the most patriotic and distinguished of our great men against the unfortunate and "unnecessary" war in which the country has been involved by the misdeeds of its rulers.

"You express your regret on account of the unexpected issue of the last Presidential election. I ought to feel more for myself personally. Besides being relieved from a vast responsibility, it furnished the occasion of the exhibition of testimonials and the outpouring of affection from the hearts of my friends and countrymen, of which I had no previous conception that I ever could be the honored object. That spontaneous and disinterested manifestations are worth far more than the Presidency itself.

"For our common country I do regret the issue of the contest. Had it been otherwise, we should have preserved the protective policy under which we had made such rapid and encouraging advances; the unchecked commercial intercourse and harbors would not have been arrested; and, above all, *we should have avoided this unnecessary war of aggression with a feeble power torn to pieces by internal dissensions.* The brilliant achievements and the glorious laurels acquired during its prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride, cannot in any manner *compensate for the exceptionable manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the painful sacrifices which, I trouble in contemplating, may grow out of its termination.* But I have not a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and confidence to Million, who, I have no doubt wise but inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awful calamity to visit our beloved country."

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