Glorious News from the Army.

Santa Anna defeated by General Scott at Cerro Gordo!

☞ The glorious news of the Buena Vista victory closely followed by the brilliant capture of Vera Cruz, has scarcely made the circuit of our wide spread country, before the American heart is again made to swell with emotions of joy and of national exultation, over another equally brilliant achievement of our indomitable army. The enemy, finding themselves unable to cope with our soldiers in the open field, and distrusting the walls of their cities and homes as defences against our shells and cannon, resolved to change their mode of conducting the war, to fortify all the difficult passes of the country, and to make strong opposition to the passage of our army at every point accessible of a defence. In pursuance of this new plan of operations, Santa Anna left the capital with a force of nearly 20,000 men, intending to unite with La Vega, and with strong reinforcements from the National Guard and from Puebla and other towns on the route, to take position at a very strong pass called Cerro Gordo, and there give battle to our army. With the daring spirit that gave birth the memorable achievements of our arms on Niagara's battle field, Gen. Scott determined to meet the enemy on his own chosen ground, and GLORIOUS HAS BEEN THE ISSUE! Annexed we give an interesting description of the battle from the N. Orleans Delta, of the 2d inst. furnished by Captain Hughes of the Topographical Corps, together with Gen. Scott's Official Despatch, from which it will be seen the triumph was complete, even to amen ture rout of the enemy and the capture of all their baggage and ammunition, and some 3,000 prisoners, including La Vega, Herrera, and most of their generals.

(From the N. Orleans Delta.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF

CERRO GORDO,

On the arrival of the other division of the army at the encampment of General Twiggs, on the 16th of April, Gen. Scott, after taking a reconnoissance of the enemy's works, determined to storm them. The position occupied by the enemy was regarded by them as impregnable, and truly to any other than American soldiers it must have appeared an insurmountable and impracticable undertaking to carry it by storm or take it by strategy.

The road from Vera Cruz, at it passes the Plan del Rio, which is a wide rocky bed of a once large stream, is commanded by a series of high cliffs, rising one above the other, and extending several miles and all well fortified. The road then descends to the right, and, curving round the ridge, passes over a high cliff, which is completely enfiladed by forts and batteries. This ridge is the commencement of the *Terra Templada*—the upper or mountainous country.

The high and rocky ravine of the river protected the right flank of the position, and a series of almost always impassably impassable mountains covered their left. Between these points running a distance of two or three miles, a succession of strongly fortified forts headed at every turn, and seemed to defy all bravery and skill. The Cerro Gordo commanded the road on a gentle declination, like a glacis, for nearly a mile. An approach in a direct direction was impossible. A front attack must have terminated in the almost entire annihilation of our army. But the enemy expected such an attack, confidently in the desperate valor of our men, and believing that it was impossible to turn their position to the right or left. Gen. Scott, however, with the eye of a skilful general, perceived the trap set for him, and determined to avoid it. He therefore had a road cut to the right so as to escape the front fire from the Cerro, and turn his position on the left flank. This movement was made known to the enemy by a deserter from our camp, and consequently a large increase of force under Gen. Vega was sent to the forts on their left. Gen. Scott, to cover his flank movement, on the 17th of April ordered forward Gen. Twiggs against the fort on the steep ascent, in front and a little to the left of the Cerro. Col. Harney commanded this expedition, and, at the head of the rifles and some detachments of infantry and artillery, carried this position under a heavy fire of grape and musketry. "Having secured this position in front and near the enemy's strongest fortification, and having, by incredible labor, elevated one of our large guns to the top of the fort, Gen. Scott prepared to follow up its advantages. A demonstration was made from this position against another strong fort in the rear, and near the Cerro, but the enemy were considered too strong, and the undertaking abandoned. A like demonstration was made by the enemy.

On the next day the 18th, Gen. Twiggs was ordered forward from the position he had already captured against the fort which commanded the Cerro. Simultaneously an attack on the fortifications on the enemy's left was to be made by Gens. Shields and Pillow's divisions, who were encamped on the right of the enemy's position. The attack upon Twiggs was ordered against the strong forts and difficult access on the right of the enemy's position, and, by a series of skilful movements, had at one time bodies of men into the various positions to be attacked. The movements of Gen. Twiggs, who advanced in single file, under the fire of the fort commanded by the Cerro. Nothing can be conceived more brilliant than this undertaking. The troops advanced, fully out of the range of the enemy's guns, in front, and, at the enemy in front, and five miles west of Cerro Gordo, fortified the cross fire of the forts and batteries, which enfiladed our lines, made the duty assigned to Gen. Twiggs one of surpassing difficulty. Nothing prevented our men from being utterly destroyed but the steepness of the ascent under which they could shelter. But they sought no shelter, and onward rushed against a hail-storm of balls and musket shot, led by the gallant Harney, whose bravery during this sted the appearance of the whole army. His conspicuous and stalwart frame at the head of his brigade, his long arm waving his sword in the charge, his steady voice ringing above the clash of arms and the din of conflict, attracted the attention and admiration alike of the enemy and of our own army. On, on, he led the columns, whose front lines melted before the enemy's fire like snow flakes in a torrent, and staid not their course until, leaping over the rocky barriers and bayonneting their gunners, they drove the enemy pell mell from the fort, delivering a deadly fire into their ranks, from their own guns, as they hastily retreated. This was truly a gallant deed, worthy the Chevalier Bayard of our army, as the intrepid Harney is well styled. Gen. Scott, between whom and Col. Harney there had existed some coolness, rushed up to the Colonel after this achievement, and remarked to him, "Col. Harney, I cannot now adequately express my admiration of your gallant achievement, but at the proper time I shall take great pleasure in thanking you in proper terms." Harney, with the modesty of true valor, claimed the praise due to his officers and men.

Thus did the division of the gallant veteran Twiggs carry the main position of the enemy and occupy the fort which commanded the road. It was here that we received their heaviest loss, and their General Vasquez was killed.

A little after, Gen. Worth having, by great exertion, passed the steep and craggy heights on the enemy's left, summoned a strong fort in the rear of the Cerro to surrender. This force was manned by a large force under Gen. Pinzon, a middle officer of considerable ability and courage, who, seeing the Cerro carried, thought prudent to surrender, which he did, with all his force. Gen. Shields was not so fortunate in the battery which he attacked, and which was commanded by Gen. La Vega. A heavy fire was opened on him, under which the fort was carried with some loss by the gallant Illinoisians, under Baker and Bennet, supported by the New Yorkers, under Burnett. Among those who fell under this fire was the gallant General, who received a grape shot thro' his lungs, by which he was completely paralyzed, and, at the last accounts, was in a lingering state. On the enemy's right, Gen. Pillow commenced the attack against the strong forts near the river. The Tennessians, under Haskel, led the column, and the other volunteer regiments followed. This column unexpectedly encountered a heavy fire from a masked battery, by which Haskell's regiment was nearly cut to pieces, and the other volunteer regiments were severely handled. Gen. Pillow withdrew his men, and was preparing for another attack, when the operations on other points having proved successful, the enemy concluded to surrender. Thus the victory was complete, and defended by a fine battery of long brass guns, was abandoned by the enemy and occupied by our troops. Gen. Twiggs bivouacked within three miles of the lovely town of Jalapa.

La Vega was in command of the Cerro Gordo on the first day of the fight, but a deserter from our dragoons, a German, going into their camp at night, and informing them that the main attack was to be on the right of their line—the work so fiercely attacked by Gen. Pillow, he changed places with Gen. Vasquez. The latter, as I have already stated, was killed—La Vega defended his post until the lines of the enemy were completely turned. Several Mexican colonels have been killed, but their names I have been unable to learn. A brother of Gen. La Vega, a colonel of artillery, was severely, and, is supposed, mortally wounded.

In concluding our imperfect sketch of this brilliant achievement, we cannot sufficiently express our admiration of the extraordinary deeds of our gallant army and their General. Scarcely a month has elapsed since our troops, under Scott, landed on the enemy's shores. In that time a strong walled city has been captured, together with an impregnable fortress; a pitched battle has been fought under the most unfavorable circumstances, and against the most formidable natural defences; twelve thousand prisoners have been taken; including some half a dozen general officers five hundred splendid cannon, and an immense amount of munitions of war have been added to the national trophies. Truly such results are glorious testimonials of the valor of our soldiers, and of the skill, gallantry, and perseverance of the accomplished General who led them.

Official Despatches of Gen. Scott.

The Washington Union, of Saturday evening states that the following very interesting despatch from Major General Scott, was received at the War office by that evening's southern boat. We lay it before our readers:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Plan del Rio, 20 miles from Vera Cruz,
April 19, 1847.

SIR: The plan of attack sketched in General Orders, No 111, herewith forwarded to the Department, was finally executed by this gallant army, before two o'clock P. M., yesterday. We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accoutrements.—About 3,000 men laid down their arms, with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction—Pinson, Jarero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss, though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from us in the mountains. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report, as yet, from any division or brigade. Twigg's division, followed by Pillow's (now Col. Baker's) brigade, are now at, or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither, all pursuing, with good results, as I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps six or seven thousand men—who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road.

Pillow's brigade alone is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have only time to give you him the names of his Lieutenant P. R. Nelson, and Lt. G. Gill, both of the 2d Tennessee foot, (Haskell's regiment,) among the killed, and in the brigade 100 of all ranks killed or wounded. Among the killed in Pillow's brigade general himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled, and Major R. Farquson, 2d Tennessee; Capt. H. Bradley; Lt. Murray, Co. C. T. Smith, 1st Lieut. W. P. Hale (adjutant) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieut. W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know, from personal observation on the field, that 1st Lieut. Ewell, of the rifles, if not now dead, was mortally wounded in entering, sword in hand, the extensive works around the captured tower. Second Lieutenant Derby, topographical engineers, I also saw, at the same place, severely wounded, and Capt. Patten, 2d U. S. infantry, lost his right hand. Maj. Sumner, 2d U. S. dragoons, was slightly wounded the day before, and Capt. Johnson, topographical engineers, (now lieutenant colonel of infantry,) was very severely wounded some days earlier, while reconnoitering. I must not omit to add that Capt. Mason and 2d Lieut. Davis, both of the rifles, were among the very severely wounded in storming the same tower. I estimate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250, and that of the enemy, 3000. In the pursuit towards Jalapa (25 miles hence) I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized and hence my haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by events.

In this hurried and imperfect report I should omit to mention that Brigadier Gen. Twiggs, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force to carry that height, which commanded the Xalapa road at the fort, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole, or any part of the enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction. A portion of the 1st artillery, under the often distinguished Brevet Colonel Childs, the 2d infantry, under Captain Alexander, the 7th infantry, under Lieut. Colonel Plympton, and the rifles, under Maj. Loring, all under the temporary command of Col. Harney, 2d dragoons, during the continuance of his sickness, and Brevet General P. F. Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive. The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry with the utmost steadiness, reached the breastworks, drove the enemy from them, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 2d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and, after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet.

It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harney's brigade. Pillow, Loring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men, for this brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed.

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, with his light battalion, to support the assault but ninte time.—The General, reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Cols. Harney and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Maj. Gen. Patterson left a sick bed to share the dangers and fatigues of the day; and after the surrender went forward to command the advanced forces towards Xalapa.

Brig. Gen. Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted with great daring the enemy's line of batteries on our left; and though without success, they contributed to distract and dismay their immediate opponents.

President Santa Anna, with Generals Canalizo and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped towards Xalapa just before Cerro Gordo was carried, and before Twiggs's division reached the national road above.

I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here, beyond today, and cannot afford to detach a large body of horse and foot, with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train, though increasing, is not large enough to give an assured progress to this army. Besides, a greater number of the prisoners would, probably, escape from the escort in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one—than we shall find again, out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the of the officers, highest in rank, refuse to give their parotes except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence, perhaps, to the United States.

The small arms and accoutrements, being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of transporting them. I am also somewhat embarrassed with the pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade and half the mules of this army to transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper earriages with us.

Being much occupied, as you see, I have not been able to make out a list of killed, wounded, and prisoners, and I fear I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper earriages with us.

Being much occupied, as you see, I have not been able to make out a list of killed, wounded, and prisoners, and I fear I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper earriages with us.

This pursuit may be continued many miles, until stopped by darkness or fortified positions towards Jalapa. Consequently, the body of the army will not retire to this encampment, but be followed to-morrow afternoon, or early the next morning, by the baggage trains of the several corps. For this purpose the senior officers and men of each corps, will be left to guard its camp and effects, and to load up the latter on the wagons of the corps. A commander of the present encampment will be designated in the course of the day.

As soon as it shall be known that the enemy's works have been carried or that the general pursuit has been commenced, one wagon for each regiment and one for the cavalry, will follow the movement, to receive, under the directions of medical officers, the wounded and disabled, who will be left behind to take place for treatment in general hospital.

The Surgeon General will organize this important service and designate that hospital, as well as select medical officers to be left at it.

Every man who marches out to attack or pursue the enemy, will take the usual allowance of ammunition, and subsistance for at least two days.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. General.

THE WAR!

30000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscriber would inform their enemies by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a fresh

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at a saving of from one to five dollars in being "Quick sales and small profits.—My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it may become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements; I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of its truth.—Among the stock will be found 50 DOZ'N of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmerette, Cassinet, Linen, Check and Gingham; Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS, of Fine Fancy Cashmere, Cassinet, Linen, Cord, and Cotton,—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Merseilles and Cassinet. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials, and as well made as can be made anywhere. Also on hand a large assortment of fancy and useful articles, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Penknives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made to my order, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper Leather, which will be sold uncommon cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new Rockaway, two second-hand Buggies, a second-hand Carriage, new and old Harness, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

☞ Don't forget the "Sign" BARGINS will remember to call at the old-established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz' Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

N. B. MCCUBBIN.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of goods purchased at auction very low.

Gettysburg, April 30, 1847.

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 may relieve them from the necessity of journey to Washington on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 2, 1847.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED,

(Of Carlisle),

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and the public, and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue the practice of law 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.

REMOVAL.

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

April 9, 1847—1y.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 14, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR
GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.

AN APPRENTICE

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

The Battle of Cerro Gordo.

☞ The preceding page is devoted to a detailed and interesting sketch of the late battle of Cerro Gordo, between the forces under Santa Anna and those under Gen. Scott. It needs no comment from us to direct attention to the singular military genius exhibited in the preparations for the contest, or the brilliant heroism with which the Orders of the General-in-chief were carried into execution by his gallant soldiers. Cerro Gordo is forever linked in glorious association with Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, and Vera Cruz, and adds a still loftier pinnacle to the fame of our arms, already so exalted by the brilliant achievements of these memorable fields, and invests with additional lustre the name of the veteran Chieftain under whose auspices the triumph was secured, all resplendent as it is with the glorious associations that belong to Chippewa, Bridgewater, and Lundy's Lane.

The decisive result of this battle will not fail to arrest the attention—being almost the first of the well-fought contests of this War, in which the substantial fruits of triumph have fallen to the victors. Hitherto, with the sole exception of a few of our troops, they have been compelled, by circumstances, to be content with the honor of sleeping on victorious fields—the enemy retiring and withdrawing his exhausted forces from the theatre of danger. Cerro Gordo, however, leaves the too nothing except the few broken fragments of a scattered and ruined army, saved from all the 15,000 chosen men, whose glittering armor, on the morning of the 18th of April, flashed back the bright sun-light from its rugged hills, and seemed to challenge the easy victory apparently within their grasp.

It remains to be seen what effect the issue of this last battle may have upon the enemy, and upon the prospects of a speedy termination of the war. It seems scarcely possible that Santa Anna should be able again to rally his countrymen in any considerable force to oppose the progress of Gen. Scott to the capital, unless he should be driven out of Cerro Gordo. However the nation may feel that he wished by every good citizen that our government should once more avail itself of the vantage ground given it by the result of this battle, and again extend the olive branch, and invite Mexico to renew negotiations for peace. Indeed we see it stated that the Government has already invested the appointment of Commissioners for this purpose. We sincerely hope that it may prove to be true, and that our unfortunate sister Republic may be induced to accede to the proposition in a proper spirit. Surely this country has already been drained of sufficient blood and treasure to satisfy the most heartless advocate of War. The precious lives lost during this its first year's conflict—the bristling and aching hearts of the thousands widowed and orphaned through its instrumentality—the suffering, misery, immorality, and vice, which it has scattered broad-cast where but a year since was universally adopted, the sweet and virtue—surely these form an aggregate of evil sufficiently dark and loathsome to incline to pause even the hearts of those, who, to subserve an unholy ambition, or for selfish purposes, in the midst of the 19th Century, heedlessly involved two prosperously Christian nations in a protracted, bloody, and unnecessary War.

The State Tax.

☞ The Commissioners of Adams County have, as usual, promptly responded to the call of the State Treasurer to assist in raising the funds necessary to pay the interest on public debt. In a very day last at a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners, the following Resolutions were adopted:

The Commissioners of Adams County, at a meeting of their Board, this day held to make provision for the prompt collection of Taxes, unanimously determined that they will endeavor to avail themselves of the provisions of the 23d Section of the Act of Assembly, passed April 10th, 1744, allowing an abatement of *five per cent.* to any county for any sum paid into the State Treasury, *fifteen* days previous to the 1st day of August in each year. And believing that they may thus relieve to some extent, those from whom the Taxes are to be collected—they Resolved:

1. That public notice be given by the distribution of printed Circulars throughout the County, that an abatement of *five per cent.* will be made upon all Taxes which may be paid into the State Treasury and paid to Collectors after this day, and on or before the 8th of July next, and Collectors are hereby requested to give a credit of five per cent. to all persons paying before said day.

II. That Collectors be required to make their payment to the county treasurer on or before the 11th day of July next, otherwise they will not be entitled to receive the abatement.

III. That it will be the duty of collectors to call upon individuals personally between this and the 1st of July next.

Hover's Writing Ink.

☞ GOOD INK is quite a desideratum to those who have much writing to do, and the desideratum has been supplied by JOSEPH E. HOVER, of Philadelphia, whose card will be found in a subsequent column. We have used his Writing Ink, MR. HOVER'S INK for some weeks, and freely pronounce it the very *best* article of the kind with which we are acquainted. We understand that it is already very generally used in Philadelphia, by Accountants Scriveners, and others whose professions compel them to make frequent use of the pen. The Ink can be had in Gettysburg at the Book-Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

☞ The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to tender a sword to General Scott for the Victories of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

Gen. Scott's Orders.

☞ The remarkable General Orders of the gallant SCOTT, issued the day before the battle of Cerro Gordo, are worthy of attention on account of the chivalrous spirit which pervades them, calling up in interesting association the daring gallantry that has consecrated to fame the achievements of Lundy's Lane, of Bridgewater, and of Queenstown, and reminding us of the famous Orders of Napoleon the eve of the memorable battle of Austerlitz. Save the example of the great French Captain in the instance alluded to, we recollect of no such orders as those issued by the gallant leader of our victorious army, in which the General-in-Chief exposes to the common soldier his plans and purposes, and points out to every man what his general expects him to perform, under the assurance that "in Scott's vocabulary there is no such word as *fail!*" The calm determination and heroic foresight displayed in this document, (says the N. Orleans Delta,) must excite the warmest applause and highest admiration of every American. He never permits a doubt to cross the high purpose he has in view. There is no looking back—onward he turn. "The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned." And then he is not satisfied with a bare victory. He will not stop his onward course, and quietly repose on his laurels until reinforced; but he pushes on, not even resting from the fatigues and wounds of battle, nor awaiting the slow approach of baggage wagons; but, with the determination to reap the benefit so well as the honors of a victory, he pushes forward his columns upon the heels of the fugitive enemies, and stays not the pursuit until there is not one left to follow. Glory, then, to WINFIELD SCOTT!—And let not silent be the ribald tongue or pen that would link his name with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unfailing in resources and wisdom!

☞ The two Pennsylvania Regiments were engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo. The 1st Regiment had nine men wounded, and the 2d Regiment twelve wounded—most of them mortally. We have received no report of any having been killed on the field.

Gen La Vega and Ex-President Herrera were among the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo. La Vega was found bravely fighting at his post, even after the whole line of the enemy had been turned. He, with about 20 other officers, refused to be paroled, and will be brought to the U States as prisoners of war.

☞ It is said that the cause of Santa Anna's precipitate flight from Cerro Gordo, was the serving up a "hasty plate of soup" by the American General, which proved as unpalatable to the Mexican Chieftain as did a similar article some six months since, to the large-foot editors.

☞ On the 10th of April, the Gulf Squadron under Com. Perry captured the town of Isla, after a severe resistance by the Mexican troops. The Americans had four men killed and 13 wounded. The place was rendered defenceless and then abandoned.

☞ The Army under Gen. Scott has taken, since it landed near Vera Cruz, besides the reduction of that important city, and the "Mexican Gibraltar," 500 pieces of artillery, and prisoners equal to the whole numerical force.

A magnificent illumination in honor of the victories o our arms took place in Washington City on Saturday last. The office of the National Intelligencer was brilliantly illuminated with transparencies and colored lights. The following significant inscriptions appeared on several transparencies:

"A hasty plate of soup" served in 1814, at Chippewa and Niagara."

"A hasty plate of soup" served in 1847, at Vera Cruz, San Juan de Ulon, Cerro Gordo."

"Another 'hasty plate of soup' served up at Cerro Gordo, but not tasted, being found 'too hot' for the principal guest."

Human Magnetism.

☞ On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, several interesting lectures on the influence of magnetism on the human body and mind, were delivered in the Commonwealth Hall, by Mons. Lessom and GIBOUX. The lectures were accompanied by a series of experiments intended to illustrate this singular influence, which gave universal satisfaction to those present. Prof. Lessim, after magnetizing a young lady, (his assistant,) requested her to go and be securely handcuffed by committees selected by the audience. This being done to the satisfaction of the audience, the young lady read almost every thing that was presented to her with great readiness, and even when the object was removed from her person the entire breadth of the large Court room! The experiments were conducted in such a way as to prevent the possibility of collusion or deception. Mr. Gibon also magnetized a young lad and entertained the audience with a number of interesting and amusing experiments.

☞ During the past week, we had the benefit of several fine rains, while have already much improved the appearance of vegetation, before suffering from the continued drought.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer states that a painful sensation was produced throughout that city on Sunday, in consequence of the sudden decease, at an early hour in the morning, of Dr. George M'Clellan, one of their most distinguished physicians. He died suddenly, of bilious cholic." His age was 51. The loss of such a man is a public loss. Dr. M'Clellan, as a physician and a surgeon, was regarded by thousands not only of the citizens of Philadelphia, but the citizens of other parts of the Union, as occupying the very first rank in his profession.

☞ A disgraceful match-fight came off at Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday last, between two boxing bullies, named Sullivan and Caunt, the former of New York, and the latter of England. After six or seven rounds Caunt was so much beaten as to be unable to meet his adversary again, whereupon Sullivan was declared the victor. The fight was witnessed by a large concourse of persons, and numerous bets depended on the result; Shame on the authorities of the State that cannot prevent such a flagrant outrage to take place on its soil.

☞ Last week, the usual interesting Anniversary and other annual religious meetings came off in the city of New York, attended by large assemblages of delegates of different denominations. Premium among the participants in the deliberations of the meeting for the purpose of forming an Evangelical Alliance in the United States, we notice the name of our townsman, Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, who presided at the devotional services, and subsequently actively participated in the discussions of the conference. The Slavery question, as usual, was the great obstacle to harmonious action, and gave rise to much anxious and interesting discussion, which resulted in the following declaration:

"That while the Evangelical Alliance admits into its bosom such persons only as are respectable members of evangelical churches, we are nevertheless persuaded that the great object of the association, the promotion of a larger Christian union, may be furthered by a frank expression of our sentiments on the subject of slavery. We therefore declare our deep, unalterable opposition to this antipendous evil, and we hold it to be the duty of all men, by all wise and Christian means, to seek its entire extirpation and removal from the land.—"Still the one question which should be ever kept in view, which is the promotion of Christian union and brotherly love."

☞ The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Thursday with 120 passengers to the 20th ult. There is but little intelligence of importance. In Ireland matters were improving, the crisis have been passed. O'Connell's health is much improved. The revolution in Portugal is still progressing, and it is said that the Queen's party has suffered so much as to be compelled to call on England for support. Wheat and grain have again advanced in price.

☞ PILLTON, the Whig candidate for Congress in the 12th district, Virginia, loses his election by one vote!

☞ The Slave case in Philadelphia has not yet been decided, proceedings having been postponed to enable the Attorney General to investigate the matter.

☞ The two Pennsylvania Regiments were engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo. The 1st Regiment had nine men wounded, and the 2d Regiment twelve wounded—most of them mortally. We have received no report of any having been killed on the field.

Gen La Vega and Ex-President Herrera were among the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo. La Vega was found bravely fighting at his post, even after the whole line of the enemy had been turned. He, with about 20 other officers, refused to be paroled, and will be brought to the U States as prisoners of war.

☞ It is said that the cause of Santa Anna's precipitate flight from Cerro Gordo, was the serving up a "hasty plate of soup" by the American General, which proved as unpalatable to the Mexican Chieftain as did a similar article some six months since, to the large-foot editors.

☞ On the 10th of April, the Gulf Squadron under Com. Perry captured the town of Isla, after a severe resistance by the Mexican troops. The Americans had four men killed and 13 wounded. The place was rendered defenceless and then abandoned.

☞ The Army under Gen. Scott has taken, since it landed near Vera Cruz, besides the reduction of that important city, and the "Mexican Gibraltar," 500 pieces of artillery, and prisoners equal to the whole numerical force.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Last Night's Mail.

Interesting from the Army.

JALAPA AND PEROTE IN THE POSSESSION OF GEN. SCOTT!

☞ By the Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning we have the important intelligence of the rapid advance of Gen. Scott towards the city of Mexico. This great Chieftain pushes on without stop or delay the detachments of his command, he allows not a day or an hour his onward march; with a boldness, an energy, and a masterly activity beyond all parallel, he has passed through the considerable town of Jalapa, traversed the dangerous and difficult road sixty miles beyond, and appears with the old vanguard of the army, under the gallant Worth, before the far-famed castle of Perote.

Both these places surrendered at the first summons, and without the firing of a single gun. Perote was in our possession on the evening of the 22d of April. Perote is 36 miles beyond Jalapa, 108 from Vera Cruz, and 170 from the city of Mexico.

Gen. Twiggs had taken charge of the retreating Mexicans, on the 19th, from the Cerro Gordo to within a few miles of Jalapa, when all tracers of them, as a body, disappeared for the entire night, and, by morning, within three miles of the town that evening, and entered and took possession of it early the next morning.

Twiggs passed on to pass through Jalapa, but, in company with Ampudia and Torrejon, turned off to the left at his hacienda, and halted for the night at the *venta* of Lencha, which was hastily fortified, but which, on second consideration, it was deemed prudent to evacuate.

The latest accounts left the Mexican General at Orizaba, a league and a half in front of the mountain of that name, with about 6,000 men of the fugitives from Cerro Gordo. It is said that the feeling against him, for the disastrous rout and flight of the battle of the 19th, is so strong that he will not dare to return to the city until success shall crown his efforts to redeem his thousand prisoners in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the *New York & Philadelphia Fashions*, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

Gettysburg, May 14.—tf

HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.

From Dr. Hare, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1843.

"Dear Sir—Having tried your Ink, I will thank you to send me another bottle, as I find it to be excellent.

I am yours, truly,
ROBT. HARE."

From Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, distinguished for his numerous scientific researches:

"Med. Col. of Ohio, Cincinnati,
Jan. 17, 1844.

"Having used Mr. Hover's Writing Ink, I am satisfied that it is the *best* which has ever come to my knowledge, and especially that it is excellent for the use of the Steel Pens, and will not corrode them, even in long use.

JOHN LOCKE,
Prof. of Chemistry."

Hover's Adamantine Cement.

From a well known scientific gentleman.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1846.

"Mr. Joseph E. Hover—Sir: A use of your Cement, and some practical tests of its superiority, lms induced me to recommend it to others as an invaluable article for mending China, Glass, or Cabinet Ware.

CAMPBELL MORFIT.

Analytic Chemist."

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Manufactory, No. 87 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER,
Manufacturer.

May 14, 1847.

From Gen. Taylor.

The N. O. Delta has intelligence from Saltillo to the 14th of April. Gen. Wool had command of the troops at that post and Buena Vista. Gen. Taylor was at Walnut Springs, near Monterey. The term of enlistment of most of the volunteers was about expiring, and but few were willing to re-enlist. The editor of the Delta says that he understood from a passenger from Vera Cruz that Gen. Taylor had succeeded in communicating with Gen. Scott, and that the object of his despatch was the formation of a mutual understanding between them, with a view of joining their forces preparatory to a descent upon the city of Mexico.

A squadron of Col. May's Dragoons, about 200 in number, under Lieut. Rucker, during a scouting excursion, fell in with about 1000 Mexican laderes near Encarnacion, under Gen. Minon, and endeavored to draw a fight from them, but they were unsuccessful. Three of the dragoons, who had imprudently separated themselves from the main body, were killed by Mexican rancheros.

Extra Session of Congress.

☞ The Baltimore Sun of yesterday gives the following important rumor:—"By a dispatch from a reliable source in Washington, received at 10 o'clock last night, we have the information that a rumor was current, and generally believed in that city, that the President and Cabinet had decided on calling an extra session of Congress, and that the Union would contain the official announcement.—The Union had not gone to press when the telegraph office closed, consequently we have nothing positive on the subject.

☞ Lieut. JULIAN MAY was mortally wounded in one of the charges at Cero Gordo—he was a brother of Col. May, who gained notoriety at Resaca de la Palma excited so much admiration.

☞ The Vera Cruz Eagle, in giving an account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, has the following sentence:—"The second in command under Santa Anna is Pinzon, who, in the age of epodes, with a name something like Stinton."

☞ The FLOUR MARKET is more firm. A lot of Howard street brands sold at $7 75, less than which holders are unwilling to take, being firm in their demands. Good to prime red Wheat $1.65 a $1.73; choice white wheat for family flour $1.80 New white and yellow Corn at the rate of Oats 48 a 56; Rye 91; Cloverseed $4 25 a $4 37; Flaxseed $1 40; Beef Cattle $8 to $9 75. Hogs $7 00 to $7 25.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst. by F. W. Kuhler, Esq., Mr. PETER ALLEWELT, of Berwick tp., and Miss LEAH STOVER, of Paradise tp., York co.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. FRANKLIN W. BLACK, and MISS MARY ELIZABETH CORWELL—both of Cumberland tp.

DIED,

On the 1st inst. Mr. HENRY CARPENTER, of Paradise tp., York co., formerly of this county.

On the 3d of March, 1847, Mr. JOHN HAYS, wife of Wm. D. Rath, of Mansfield, Ohio, formerly of Adams co.

Very suddenly, on the 10th inst., SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. John H. Culp, of this place, aged 27 years and 2 months.

On the 10th inst., in this place, MRS. ANNA MARGARET SCHRIVER, widow of John Schriver, *deceased, in the 63d year of her age.*

On the 12th of March last, MRS. MARGARET, wife of Mr. Henry Butt, of Cumberland tp., aged