WAR INTELLIGENCE.

INTERESTING FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamer James L. Day, from Vera Cruz, arrived at N. Orleans, on the 6th, bringing among her passengers Gen. PILLOW and Col. MAY, the latter having got board at Brazos.

The city of Puebla had sent a deputation to Gen. SCOTT, and will make no resistance to his occupation of that place.

Arrangements had been made to defend the capital, but after Gen. Pillow was on board at Vera Cruz he received a message from shore stating that an express had arrived with intelligence that the Mexican Government had abandoned the capital, taking with it the archives, and that the citizens had sent a deputation to Gen. SCOTT to advance and afford them protection.

Proclamations were being circulated by the Mexicans calling for the organization of guerilla regiments, which plan of warfare was to be adopted on an extensive scale.

In consequence of sickness, death, and loss in battle, it is said that Gen. Scott will not have left in his army more than about 5,000 effective men, after the return of the volunteers, whose time shortly expires, and whom Gen. Pillow states will return almost as a man. Of the seven regiments he says not a company will remain.

Santa Anna's army was entirely dispersed, and he, wholly without power and influence, was seeking to leave his country.

Gen. Taylor remained at Monterey, and the main body of his army at Buena Vista, without any prospect of an immediate advance. All the new troops recently intended for him were, under a new order, to Vera Cruz.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Jalapa, May 20, to the New Orleans Picayune, says:

Rumor has it that they are running their bells into cannon, both at Puebla and the city of Mexico, and further that they will make a grand stand somewhere between these two cities, with a rabble of at least 100,000 men, collected any and every way.—The more of this species of force General Scott has to contend with the better.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Scott, on the 30th ult. issued General Orders No. 129, for the government of the Army, indicating an intended forward movement, in which the adjacent country must be depended on for supplies, as all connection with the depot at Vera Cruz would be broken off. 'To secure a sufficiency of these supplies, it is enjoined upon the army to abstain from all acts which might have a tendency to exasperate the surrounding population. The following paragraphs occur in the Orders:

"Hence they (the supplies) must be paid for, or the people will withhold, conceal, or destroy them. The people, moreover, must be conciliated, soothed or well treated by every officer and man of this army, and by all its followers.

Accordingly, whosoever maltreats unoffending Mexicans, takes without pay or compensation, wanton or needless injury of any kind whatsoever, will prolong the war, waste the means, present and future, of subsisting our own men and animals as they successively advance into the interior or return to our water depot, and no army can possibly drag after it to any considerable distance, no matter what the season of the year, the heavy art-cles of breadstuffs, meat, forage.

Those, therefore, who rob and plunder, or destroy the houses, fences, cattle, poultry, grain-fields, gardens, or any property or any kind, along the line of our operations, are plainly the enemies of this army.—The general-in-chief would infinitely prefer that the few who would commit such outrages would desert at once and fight against us; then it would be easy to shoot them down, or capture and hang them.

The last letter from Mr. Kendall to the Picayune, is, however, three days later than the above, from which we take the following extracts:

JALAPA, May 4, 1847

Orders and counter-orders. This morning Gen. Quitman's brigade of volunteers was to take up the line of march towards Puebla, and to-morrow Col. Campbell was to move; but as the time for which many of the volunteers enlisted has nearly expired, and as Gen. Scott has ascertained positively that but few of them will re-enlist, he has determined upon disbanding them here, and will send them all home, by wagons, as fast as he can get them off. This will of course not only delay but alter his whole plan of operations, and the impression with many is that he will go no farther than Puebla with his present force. I'm in the U. States may think that he has an overwhelming power with him, and that he is fully able to run at will all over the country; but the truth is, that the first place he did not have half men enough to advance upon the capital of Montezuma, nor half transportation enough for what he had.

Had Gen. Scott a force sufficient to leave garrisons and keep up a regular communication with his rear, and then march directly upon Mexico with a fighting force of even of 6 or 8,000 men, the war would be ended in one month's time, at least so far as this country would be able to make further resistance of any moment; but such a force he has not at his command just now. He may still go on to the capital, even with what he has, for there are not Mexicans enough in arms to arrest him; yet whether such a course would be prudent, or whether such are his intentions or not, is more than any one can say who is not thoroughly into his secrets.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

Intelligence from Gen. Taylor to the 14th ult. has been received at the Picayune office. It has conversed with an intelligent officer—one who has been with Gen. Taylor from Palo Alto to Buena Vista—who left Monterey on the 20th April, who thinks, as did General Taylor's army generally, that the army is melting away by reason of the expiration of the terms of service of the volunteers, and that Gen. Taylor has neither the reinforcements with which he had expected, nor the army's country. Indeed the whole line of communication from the Brazos to Saltillo, will presently be in a very exposed situation. For very lack of the material of war the general must keep his encampment per force.

Intelligence of the taking of Vera Cruz and the battle near Chihuahua had been received and made known to the troops by a General Order from Gen. Taylor.

The vice Governor of Monterey has been arrested and tried as a Spy, for keeping Santa Anna regularly informed of the movements of our forces.

A sham duel came off in camp between two of the soldiers, which proved fatal, one of the guns being loaded with a ball.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICO.—From all we can learn, says the N. O. Picayune, the Washington Union will be grievously disappointed in respect to the renewal of their engagements, by many of the volunteers, whose term of service is about to expire. It is not supposed here, that a single regiment can be formed out of the twelve month's men now in Mexico. The volunteers who won the glorious battle of Buena Vista, are on their way home. One of the Kentucky regiments is already at the Brazos. Col. Jefferson Davis' regiment will soon be there, and the Illinois and Indiana troops will follow. We learn from the officers and men, that there is no disposition to re-enlist. The accounts from Gen. Scott's column are as unsatisfactory. The determination to return home as soon as their enlistments expire, is universal. The officers are as little desirous as the men of remaining in service; so that the whole of Gen. Taylor's Buena Vista army, with the exception of a few regulars, and a large portion of Gen. Scott's, will shortly leave the field. The reason for this universal desire to quit the service has been explained to us. The men of Monterey and Buena Vista went out with good reason, that the laurels that have been won by them, have been garnered by the government to decorate other brows.—They say, and truly, that that our valor, our sacrifice, our victories of theirs, can ensure their promotion, or protect them from being overslaughed by inexperienced officers, and subject to the command of political appointees. The 2d Kentucky regiment returns without its colonel or lieutenant colonel: the 1st Mississippi will bring home its colonel and lieutenant colonel upon biters; the Illinois troops leave the gallant Hardin where he fell, and Col. Yell comes back no more at the head of the men from Arkansas. The noble regiments have melted away under the services of a campaign in which, they have not won the lasting gratitude of their countrymen, they have won nothing.

THE TROPHIES OF WAR

Are thus described in a letter from Vera Cruz to the Mobile Register:

"Never had I beheld such destruction of property. Scarcely a house did I pass that did not show some great rent made by the burstings of shells. Almost every house at which I paused to examine the destruction occasioned by these dreadful messengers of death, some one of the family (if the house did not happen to be deserted) would come to the door, and, inviting me to enter, point out her property destroyed, and with a pitiful sigh, exclaim, "*La bombe!—la bombe!*" (the bomb! the bomb!) My heart ached for the poor creatures.

"During my perigrinations, came to a lofty and noble mansion in which a terrible bomb had exploded, and laid the whole front of the house in ruins. While I was examining the woeful havoc created, a beautiful girl of some seventeen came to door, and invited me into the house. She pointed to the furniture of the mansion torn into fragments, and the piles of rubbish lying around, and interspersed with the beautiful eyes filled with tears, that the bomb had destroyed her father, mother, brother and two little sisters, and that she was now left alone in the world almost. O war! war!—who can tell thy horrors!—Who can picture thy deformities!

"During the afternoon, I visited the hospital. Here lay upon mattle beds the mangled creatures who had been wounded during the bombardment. In one corner was a poor, decrepid, bed-ridden woman, her head swathed with the sorrows of seventy years. One of her withered arms had had been blown off by a fragment of a shell. In another place might seen mangled creatures of both sexes, bruised and disfigured by the falling of the houses, and bursting of the shells. On the stone floor lay a little child in a complete state of nudity, with one of its tender legs cut off just above the knee! The apartment was filled with flies, that seemed to delight in the agonies of the miserable creatures over whom they hovered, and the moans were heart-rending.

"I went about from cot to cot, and attempted to condole with the sufferers, by whom I was invariably greeted with a kind smile. Yet, even this abode of wretchedness had been exempt from the accursed scourge of war! A bomb had descended through the roof, and after landing on the floor exploded, sending some twenty already mangled wretches to the sleep that knows no waking."

"In the course of the afternoon, the army took possession in arms of the city of Vera Cruz, and the streets were thronged with our troops. After visiting every thing worthy of note, at sunset I returned on board, having witnessed a lesson in the horrors of war which I shall not soon forget."

A long and deeply interesting account, in detail, of the great battle of Buena Vista, from the pen of one of the Arkansas officers, appears in the Little Rock Gazette. The writer, after a vivid sketch of the scenes on the battle-field during those two days of fearful carnage, says:

"No man living could have won the battle, but General TAYLOR. His presence gave confidence to the men. While he sat there unconcerned on his white horse, a target for the balls and yet unhurt, every man felt like May when he said to his men at the gloomiest moment: "Men The Day is Ours!"

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, May 21, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHO 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 plattn, 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.

☞ Hon. Simon Cameron will accept our acknowledgements for a copy of Mr. Calhoun's speech in reply to Mr. Benton.

What does it Mean?

☞ The Philadelphia Ledgers has a correspondent at Washington City, who, by his familiarity with the views and purposes of the Administration, has more than once given abundant evidence of his being at least near the "throne."—And if the writer cannot claim credit at all times for too much prudence in his disclosures, he cannot at least be charged with wanting in zeal in defending the blunders and blundering of the Administration. The following singular and significant paragraphs occur in one of his letters written on the 13th inst., to which the careful attention of the reader is invited:

WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1847.

"With the defeat of Santa Anna my hope of peace is considerably diminished; for, however strongly the opposition press may have railed against what it is pleased to call "the passport granted to that chief," certain it is that *our best hopes of peace rested on him*, and that nothing but the impossibility of sustaining himself in Mexico has thus far baffled his efforts to make the Congress agree to the proposition of our Government to send commissioners.

"The tone of his warlike despatches was, from the commencement, forced upon him by the circumstances in which he was placed, and PERFECTLY UNDERSTOOD HERE BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET. Santa Anna's only hope of success consisted in first satisfying the national vanity of his countrymen, or availing himself of some lucky accident to turn the current in the fortunes of war, and to improve that momentary advantage to his profit. *I came very near such a chance at Buena Vista*, but the battle of Cerro Gordo has put an end to brighter prospects, and, with them, to *war calculations* of peace from that quarter."

"Our best hopes of peace," says this apostle of the Administration, "rested on him," (Santa Anna)—his movements have been "perfectly understood by the President and his Cabinet."—Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo have "put an end to his prospects, and, *with them*, to a CALCULATION of peace from that quarter." What are we to understand by all this? Simply, that the Administration secretly wishing disaster to our arms, in order to give Santa Anna a firm footing in Mexico! Was it stipulated in the "bargain" at Havana, that the Mexican chieftain should not only be placed at the head of the Mexican armies, but his easy victory should be secured for him over our own troops! Are we to find in this a clue to the singular policy of the Administration in sending Gen. Taylor, with a mere handful of men into the heart of an enemy's country, and publishing to the world the effects—the sickly sentimentalities under the pain of official censures and denunciations—a policy so singular as to have excited the surprise of the country and called forth the severest strictures? Are we to understand that the man who at most not more than 20,000 well drilled Mexican soldiers were allowed to meet Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista with less than 5000 men? Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo have put an end to the "*calculation*" of the Administration! Were the triumphs of our arms at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, achieved by the almost unparalleled heroism of the brave men composing our little armies, so unexpected to Mr. Polk and his official advisers, as to have dashed all their hopes, and put an end to all their "calculations" of peace, through with Santa Anna! Pregnant questions, these—questions which, for the honor of the country and the reputation of its rulers, should be promptly, explicitly answered.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune understands, *from official sources*, that if all the claims accruing thus far during the war were to be adjusted and paid, there would be one HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS would be required, including of course the regular expenses of the army.

☞ The Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette states that no inconsiderable destitution exists among the poor of Prince George's county. A wealthy clergyman in the lower part of the county has been making collections to buy corn for the suffering poor in his parish.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, held on Monday last, the propositions of the Pittsburg and M'Connellsville Company were rejected by a decided vote. This, we presume, puts an end to the negotiations between the two companies.

☞ The Columbia Spy states that a colored man, residing in West Hemptfield township, Lancaster county, named *Wm. Rigby*, was on Monday evening last, decoyed into the woods about a mile from that place, by a young negro, where an assault of 15 or 20 negroes by *in* with clubs, who tied him to a tree and literally cut him to pieces. The cause of the outrage is ascribed to Rigby's having betrayed a runaway slave.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the S. W corner of the Public Square, one door West of G. Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq., dec'd. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

Agent and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions.

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

Gettysburg, April 2, 1847.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REEDS,
(Of Carlisle,)

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Jan. 30, 1846. tf

ALEX. R. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Gettysburg, Pa.

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

ROBERT G. HARPER, *Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from the 5th day of May, 1846, until the 3d day of May, 1847—both days included.*

DR.

To balance of duplicate for 1839, in hands of J. Sleppy,	$16 12
Do. do. for 1845, in hands of Q. Armstrong,	253 99
Borough and Road Tax assessed for 1846,	1027 72
Stall Rent, (Market-house,)	20 00
Cash received for sale of Engine-house (York street,)	10 15
Do. do. (High street,)	12 12
Money obtained on loan,	1455 00
	$2795 01½

CR.

By balance due Treasurer at last settlement,	3 72
By orders paid out as follows:	
Holding Borough Election,	7 00
Wm. Gillespie, Rent of Engine-house, 2 years and 10 months,	17 00
Joseph Sleutz, High Constable,	80 07½
George A. Carr, do.	30 00
Wm. Schick, Insurance company for Engine Property on Middle-street,	917 00
Wm. Simpson, Baltimore, for Suction Leather,	450 00
Joseph Trostle, hauling do. from Baltimore,	10 25
Dukehart & Co. Hose and Hauling,	176 48
Henry Rupp, Expenses and repair of Engine,	5 37
Geo. Little, repairs to Engine-house,	20 98
J. G. Frey, painting Engines,	10 50
W. Hoffman, Hose Reels, &c.	60 14
Daniel Baldwin, expenses opening Alley,	3 50
Henry Chritzman, opening alley, removing stable, &c.	15 00
Thomas M'Creary, surveying alley,	2 00
Hugh Denwiddie, for painting Town Clock, &c.	11 00
J. Sheads, repairing do.	6 00
Q. Armstrong, Street and Road Commissioner,	93 47½
Do. Fees and Releases,	72 82
S. H. Buehler, money paid for Hose Engine,	50
S. Witherow, Auctioneer,	2 00
R. G. Harper, Printing,	7 00
Do. Postage,	1 00
H. J. Schreiner, dec. &c.	2 37½
S. Witherow and others, special Constables,	5 00
J. Major—balance due him as Collector,	6 85
Henry Little, arresting vagrants,	3 00
R. W. M'Sherry, merchandize,	3 37½
Do. do.	1 50
J. A. Thompson, stone and gravel,	14 72
Do. do. hauling, &c.	15 87½
J. B. J'Therson, do.	4 00
George Swope, do.	4 00
Conrad Snyder, do.	1 87½
John Slentz, do.	10 12
J. Brigell, do.	3 50
John Trostle, timber,	65 00
Peter Wertz, hauling,	20 13½
Thomas Warner, gravel,	5 37½
Wm S. Hamilton, work done for the borough,	18 25
Geo C Strickhouser, do	34 37
V Haas, do	4 00
Adam Dersom, do	4 00
C W Hoffman, do	1 00
David M'Millan do	3 50
Peter Hoffman, do	1 04
J. N. Hoffman, do	3 00
Samuel M'Creary, do	3 00
C H Redding, do	1 00
Michael Tesy, do	19 25½
Peter Lutz, do	1 50
Henry Rine, do	2 00
Jacob Culler, do	2 73½
George Codori, do	9 93½
J. Ketner, do	29 25
C S Swope, do	11 00
E Hanaway, do	5 50
J. Ketner, do	7 75
Adam Foutz, do	4 81
J Piercy, do	6 00
J. Sleppy, do	1 00
Burgess and Council,	30 00
Clerk and Treasurer,	36 00
Balance in hands of J. Slentz,	20 12
Do Q Armstrong,	29 95½
Do J Bowen,	263 01
Do Treasurer,	25 91
	$2795 01½

1847, May 3. The Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg do report that they have examined the items which compose the above account of ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending this day, and find them correct; and that there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of *Twenty-five Dollars and Ninety-one Cents.*

WILLIAM KING,
Pres't ont o Council.

☞ *Note by Treasurer.*—A cou le table was not paid out of the above account on a few service rendered in previous years.

May 14, 1847.—3t

NOTICE

TO Fanny Keeports, widow of Daniel Keeports, late of West Lampeter tp. Lancaster co., deceased; and John Lefever and Elizabeth his wife, Samuel Howry and Catharine his wife, John Barr and Barbara his wife, Daniel Keeports, (son of John,) Christian Keeports, David Keeports, Amos Keeports, Levi Huber and Catharine his wife, Ephraim Swope and Susan his wife, Hannah Keeports, (a minor of whom Samuel McGlaughlin is guardian) John, Sarah Ann and Elizabeth Keeports, (minors of whom Rudolph Moyer is guardian,) Levi Gabriel, and Fanny his wife, and Daniel Keeports, (son of Christian,) heirs and legal representatives of said Daniel Keeports deceased.

In the Orphans Court of Lancaster co., in the matter of the proceedings in partition of the real estate of said Daniel Keeports, deceased.

April 28th, 1847, on motion of T. E. Franklin, Esq., the Court grant a rule on all the parties in the writ of partition named, to appear in Court on Monday the 21st day of June next at 10 o'clock, A. M., to accept or refuse the several purparts in the inquisition described and set forth, at the valuation thereof made by the inquest, or show cause why the said Real Estate should not be sold. Ordered that notice of this rule be published in the Gettysburg Star and Lancaster Examiner and Herald for three successive weeks prior to the return day.

By the Court,
JAMES DYSART,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

May 7, 1847.—3t

HOUSE SPOUTING

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

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 13.

Perfumery, Soap, &c.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

VERY cheap and beautiful styles of TWEEDS, also Black Goods for men's wear, and Fancy Cassimere, can be seen in Chambersburg street at

W. & C. RUTHRAUFF'S.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, all of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each one of the following is "tried and found true" in all the requisites to a safe and speedy cure. Let the sceptic, who may still be wedded to his old nostrums, read the following testimonials, and if he be a man of candor, he will be forced to the conclusion that this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm the fame, and that if it were generally known and diffused over the U. States, it would save not less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific purchased of me by a lady, proved a whole worms, and pieces that would have made, stately mess, from a son of John Leveling, which died in a short time. The child was to all appearance in the enormous length of one hundred feet.

JOHN GILLAND JACKSON,
Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed little and a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and rolled in several of my neighbors to see them. Some thought they were alive, I, could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. The child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st., Pittsburg.

Mother's Testimony.

From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Smithfield, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir: I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from children. A patient of mine, for a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child and in a short time upwards of 65 worms were expelled.

Dr. A. P. ore ell certifies that he has frequently used the Specific in his practice, and with unvarying success, it never failing to expel from 25 to 150 worms.

A child of mine passed one-third of a pint of worms with one vial of Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific. It is truly a surprising medicine.

Surprising effects of Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific.

On Saturday Feb. 7, 1846, Mr. James Richardson called at the office of J. Kidd & Co. and made the following statement:

A child of mine had been very sick for some ten days; we had given her purgative medicine, but it had done no good. One of the neighbors came in and said that it was worms that was destroying the child, and at the same time spoke of the wonderful effects he had witnessed from using Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in that neighborhood. We procured a vial, gave one teaspoonful, when the child discharged a large worm, and in half an hour another teaspoonful, which brought away 46 more, in all 88 worms. As a duty I owe to you and the community I feel bound to make known the fact, the child is now well. What is very remarkable, the Worms were expelled in the worms alive in about four hours after I gave the medicine.

N. B. Be particular to inquire for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge. Prepared for the Proprietor by J. KIDD & Co. Wholesale & Retail Druggists, Wood st. Pittsburg.

Dr. M'Lane's medicine can be had of the following agents:

S. H. Buehler, *Gettysburg*; J. Lower, *Greenville*; J. & C. M'Knight, *Brandreville*; J. S. Hollinger, *Heidlburg*; Holtzinger & Ferree, *Petersburg*; Jacob Aulebaugh, *Hampton*; J. T. Hildebrand, *Ex-Berlin*; Peter Mickly, *Mummasburg*; Wm. Bittinger, *Abbottstown*; Coulson & Co., Wholesale Agents, Liberty st. *Baltimore, Md.*

Feb. 26, 1847.—6m

A Mr. Nicholas Egan, of Canton, Ohio, received $2,200 damges in a suit against Dr. James Robertson for malpractice, by which Egan lost a leg.

NOTICE

TO Fanny Keeports, widow of Daniel Keeports, late of West Lampeter tp. Lancaster co., deceased; and John Lefever and Elizabeth his wife, Samuel Howry and Catharine his wife, John Barr and Barbara his wife, Daniel Keeports, (son of John,) Christian Keeports, David Keeports, Amos Keeports, Levi Huber and Catharine his wife, Ephraim Swope and Susan his wife, Hannah Keeports, (a minor of whom Samuel McGlaughlin is guardian) John, Sarah Ann and Elizabeth Keeports, (minors of whom Rudolph Moyer is guardian,) Levi Gabriel, and Fanny his wife, and Daniel Keeports, (son of Christian,) heirs and legal representatives of said Daniel Keeports deceased.

In the Orphans Court of Lancaster co., in the matter of the proceedings in partition of the real estate of said Daniel Keeports, deceased.

April 28th, 1847, on motion of T. E. Franklin, Esq., the Court grant a rule on all the parties in the writ of partition named, to appear in Court on Monday the 21st day of June next at 10 o'clock, A. M., to accept or refuse the several purparts in the inquisition described and set forth, at the valuation thereof made by the inquest, or show cause why the said Real Estate should not be sold. Ordered that notice of this rule be published in the Gettysburg Star and Lancaster Examiner and Herald for three successive weeks prior to the return day.

By the Court,
JAMES DYSART,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

May 7, 1847.—3t

The Slave Case—Important Legal Opinion.

☞ The Slave case, which has excited so much interest in Philadelphia, has at length been decided by the Governor's refusing to give up the party claimed. Gov. Shunk laid before the Attorney General of the State, B. Chambers, Esq., for his opinion of the law in the case, the facts in relation to an application by the Governor of Maryland to the Governor of the State under the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, and the Act of Congress of the 12th February, 1793, requesting the apprehension and delivery, as fugitives from justice, of Jake Mack and Ellen Lochman, slaves for life, who stand indicted under a law of Maryland of the crime of running away and escaping from that State into the State of Pennsylvania, against the will and consent of their masters and owners, with a view to escape from the servitude of their said masters or owners.

Attorney General Chambers, after due consideration, arrives at the conclusion that fugitives from service or labor are not embraced, and cannot be demanded under that clause of the Constitution which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice. That the rightful remedy of the owner is under that clause of the Constitution and the Act of Congress of 1793, which provide for delivering up persons held to service or labor, and that no act of legislation can evade, alter, abridge or enlarge the provisions and remedies contained in the Constitution and laws of the United States relating to this subject. This opinion, the Governor says, seems to him to be sustained by the history of the Federal Government, and the exposition of that part of the Constitution now under consideration, made contemporaneously with its adoption, as well as by the current of our judicial decisions, especially by that of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg versus the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reported in 16 Peters', page 539. The Governor, therefore, declined issuing the warrant for the arrest.

Official from Gen. Scott.

☞ Gen. Scott has forwarded to the War Department a second Despatch in relation to the battle of Cerro Gordo, together with full reports of the Officers commanding the several divisions during the day. The Commanding General bears the highest testimony to the good conduct of all the men engaged in the struggle, and the gallantry with which they carried into execution the Orders for storming and capturing the enemy's works.—Speaking of the result of the battle, Gen. Scott says:

"The route proves to have been complete—the retreating army, except a small body of cavalry, being dispersed and utterly disorganized. The immediate consequences have been our possession of the important city, (Jalapa,) the abandonment of the works and artillery at La Hoya, the next formidable pass between Vera Cruz and the Mexican capital, and the possession by Worth's division of the fortress of Perote, (second only to San Juan de Ulloa,) with its extensive armament of sixty-six pieces and mortars, and its large supplies of *material*.

Our whole force present, in action and reserve, was 8,500; the enemy is estimated at full twice our number, and 4,000 prisoners, 4 or 5,000 stands of arms, and 43 pieces of artillery were taken. By the accompanying return, I regret to find our loss greater than I first supposed, amounting in the two days to 33 officers and 398 men—in all 431, of whom 63 were killed. The enemy's loss is computed to be from 1000 to 1200."

The August Interest.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Tuesday says that the temporary loan, made last winter, to meet the deficit in the Treasury for the February interest, has all been paid, and that the prospect of being able to meet the August interest without resort to any extraordinary measures. The Commissioners of counties are manfully responding to the call of the State Treasurer, and making exertions to sustain the credit of the State. Cumberland county has already paid a large share of her State tax for the present year.

☞ The wheat crop of Ohio, of which fears were entertained that it would be materially injured in consequence of recent fine weather, more than an average crop. The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette says he passed, a few days ago, through the State from Cincinnati to Cleveland, and thence to Beaver, Pennsylvania, and he saw not a single field of wheat where a large portion had been winter-killed, yet taking into consideration the quantity in the ground, the present promise is of a yield above an average crop. Similar accounts come also from other quarters, where recently the prospect of a crop was poor.

☞ The Canals of this State appear to be doing an excellent business this season. The Danville American, speaking of that division, says there is a constant stream of boats; besides, many of the boats are now provided with extra hands and propelled night and day, so that the revenue of the State will be considerably increased. The collector at Northumberland informed us that the tolls received at that place are much larger than any previous year.

☞ The *Home Journal*, published at New York by Morris & Willis, certainly stands foremost in the front rank of weekly papers of its class, combine the light and agreeable in Literature, with lively comments upon passing events, in such a manner as to make it a most pleasant companion for an hour or two. Mr. Willis' contributions have all the sparkle and vivacity for which his writings have become remarkable, and the selections made for the columns of the "Home Journal" present something "ever charming, ever new." Besides the regular weekly issue, the publishers furnish the subscribers every month with a supplement containing "Dowsing Rods" as it is termed in this country in parts. The price for a year's subscription is $2. Address Morris & Willis, N. York.—*York Republican.*

☞ The New Orleans Delta of the 11th instant states that a large wedding party, was poisoned in Shelby county, Texas, including about 60 persons! Ten or twelve were already dead, and it was thought 18 or 20 more would die. The whole story reads rather *fishy*.

The Army.

☞ We have nothing additional from the army by last night's Sothern mail. The Washington Union gathers some items from letters received in that city, which it gives to the public. The Union says a gentleman at Vera Cruz, on the 4th inst., who had seen Santa Anna thirty-five or forty miles from that city, on the Orizaba road, considered him crazy. The same gentleman, a short time before at Puebla, heard it confidently said that her citizens would send a deputation to Gen. Scott to put themselves under his protection. The British agent at Mexico, Mr. Bankhead, it was reported, had been requested to mediate, and open a communication with the Americans to treat of peace. These things are gathered from letters received in Washington, and which the Union has seen.

It is now generally conceded that Gen. Scott will be compelled to surprend his intended march on the city of Mexico until reinforced. The terms of enlistment of the twelve months volunteers expires in June and July, and as they have already made known their determination not to re enlist, Scott's force will be reduced to about 5,000 men. Gen. Taylor is at Buena Vista unable to move for the same reason. The Washington Union says that large reinforcements are now on their way both for Scott and Taylor, intended to supply the places of those whose terms of service will expire shortly; but they will be unable to reach either point for some time, so that at least six or eight weeks will have been lost, which might otherwise have been devoted to active operations.

Gen. Taylor's Opinion.

In a letter to the Hon. J. W. Miller, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, Gen. Taylor, speaking of the revolutions in Mexico, says: "While these intestine divisions prevent them from putting forth her strength in defensive war, it is much to be feared that they will equally prevent her for making peace."

☞ The New York Tribune gives a table of the result of the recent Congressional elections, making 83 Whigs and 65 Locofocos. Of the Members to be elected the Tribune gives the Whigs 22, and the Locofocos 42—making the parties in the next Congress stand 120 Whigs to 107 Locofocos.—Whig majority 13. When Mr. Polk took his seat he had a majority of 70 in the House!

☞ The dwelling-house of Thomas Elder, Esq. in Harrisburg, was entered by burglars on Saturday night last, and robbed of several hundred dollars worth of plate, &c.

☞ A fire broke out in Pittsburg on the 16th inst. which destroyed buildings covering about an acre of ground—loss estimated at $125,000.