arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the eagle and stripes over the National Palace in that City of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa, the American Gibraltar,—was stormed, and the batteries of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men, he attacked and overthrew an army of twenty thousand of the best troops of Mexico, posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient and modern history, can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico!

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country—and whose patriotism is as largeal enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man—reared and educated among Southerners—he has fought and bled alike for the North and South—and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie!

[From Mansfield's Life of Winfield Scott.

THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

Early in the morning of the 3d of July, 1814, Scott's brigade, with the artillery corps of Major Hindman, crossed the Niagara river, and landed below Fort Erie, while Ripley's brigade landed above—Scott led the van, crossing in a boat with Col. Camp, who had volunteered his services, and was above before the enemy's picket fired a gun. Fort Erie soon surrendered, and preparations were immediately made to advance, and attack the army of Gen. Riall at Chippewa.

On the morning of the 4th, Scott's brigade, seven hundred strong, moved towards Chippewa. For 16 miles he had a running fight with the Marquis of Tweddale, who commanded the British 100th regiment, till at dusk the latter was driven across Chippewa river, and joined the main body of the British army under Gen. Riall. The Marquis has since said, that he could not account to the wheel of the pursuit until he recollected the fact that it was the American great anniversary.

That night, Scott took up a position above Street's Creek, two miles from the British camp below Chippewa. The interval between these creeks was a plain which was fought the battle of Chippewa.

The position of Riall and of Scott on the morning of the 5th may be easily understood. On the east side was the Niagara river, and near it the road to Chippewa. On the west was a low swamp, which, at these, running from the wood to the river, were two streams, the principle of which was the Chippewa. The other was the small creek above, called Street's. Behind, and below the Chippewa, lay the army of Gen. Riall, with a heavy battery on one side and a blockhouse on the other. Scott's brigade had taken up the line above and above Street's Creek. Over these streams the road to Chippewa passed on bridges, the one over Street's, the Americans, and the other over the Chippewa near the British. This was the position of the respective parties on the morning of the 5th, when Gen. Brown was expecting to attack the British, and they in turn determined to anticipate him by a movement from the lines of Chippewa. It was a long day in summer; the earth was dry and dusty, and the sun bright and hot; when the best troops of Britain and America met, as in tournaments of old, to test their skill, their firmness, and their courage, on the banks of the Niagara.

The day began with the skirmishes of light troops. The British militia and Indians occupied the wood on the American left, and about noon annoyed the American picket posted on a four flank. General Porter, with volunteers, militia, and some friendly Indians of the Six Nations, soon engaged them, and, after some skirmishing, drove them through the wood, back upon Chippewa. At the Street's Creek skirmishes, finding that their main army under Gen. Riall was advancing, rallied, and in turn attacked Scott, compelling his command to give way. In spite of his own efforts and personal gallantry, these light troops broke and fled, at sight of the formidable array of Riall.

It was now about four o'clock. Gen. Brown was alone in the wood with Porter; when a cloud of dust arose towards the bridge of Chippewa, and a firing was heard. This announced to him that the Irish army was advancing. At this very moment, Gen. Scott, in ignorance of the British advance, was leaving his brigade towards the plain, simply for the purpose of drill. Near the bridge over Street's Creek he met Gen. Brown, who said—"The enemy is advancing. You will have to fight." Beyond this brief remark Scott received no further orders during the day. Gen. Brown passed to the rear, to put Ripley's brigade in motion, and to reassemble the light troops behind Street's Creek. It was not till he arrived at the bridge, over Street's Creek, two hundred yards to the right of his camp of the night before, that Scott saw the enemy. The army of Riall had crossed the bridge over Chippewa, and displayed itself on the plain before described. It was composed of the 100th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Tweedale; the 1st or Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon; a portion of the 8th or King's regiment; a detachment of the Royal Artillery; a detachment of the Royal 19th Light Dragoons, and a portion of Canada militia and Indians. The main body of those troops were among the best in the British army.

This force, was supported by a heavy battery of nine pieces, within point-blank range of the American troops. Under the fire of this battery the corps of Scott passed the bridge in perfect order, but with some loss. His first and second battalions, under Majors Leavenworth and M'Neil, after crossing, formed a line to the front, which brought them opposed respectively to the left and centre of the enemy. The third battalion under Major Jesup obliqued to column to the left, and advanced to attack the right of the enemy, which extended far into the wood. Captain Towson with his artillery was stationed on the right, resting in the Chippewa road.

Gen. Scott soon perceived that, although there were no intervals in the British line, yet their right was much more left.—To remedy this difficulty caused the movement of Jesup, and the interval between the battalions of Leavenworth and M'Neil on the plain, was greatly enlarged. These evolutions were executed rapidly, and with great precision, under the fire of Canadian artillery and infantry.

The instant that Leavenworth and M'Neil's battalions were thrown into oblique positions, both armies rapidly advancing, Scott galloped to our battery on the right, and called out to Towson—"Captain, move to the left; the enemy is there!" Towson, on foot, and developed in smoke, could not see that the enemy's line had advanced inside the range of his last discharge. The gallant Captain—from whom no man in the army possessed a greater prowess—instantly changed the direction of his two remaining guns more to the left, and gave the final destructive fire, a second time, before the conflict of bayonets on that flank.

The action soon became general. Major Jesup, now in the rear, of a wide open view, engaged, and held in check the enemy's right wing. The plain widened on that flank, and the major's main line continued to advance. Jesup having thus held in check one battalion in the wood, the engagement there gave the enemy a new right flank upon the advance of Gen. Scott, who had continued alternately to advance, halt, and fire, formed himself not more than eighty paces from the enemy. The enemy having a new flank, Scott took advantage of the critical interval between Leavenworth and M'Neil, to throw the left flank of M'Neil's battalion upon the right, so that it stood obliquely to the enemy's charge and flanking him a little on his new right. At this moment, (unnamed called about to M'Neil's battalion, which had not a recruit in it.—"The enemy say that we are good at a target. Let us show them what good we can do!" I call upon the Eleventh instantly to give me its fire. Let the 11th Company." The Company, thus accosted with decisive effect. A corresponding change was also made by Leavenworth, who held an oblique position to our right. These changes were sustained by the flank fire of Towson's artillery on the right, and by a battery on the enemy's rear. The British army broke, and fled in confusion.

In the meanwhile, and nearly at the same time, Major Jesup, commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front and flank, ordered his rear rank to support the front and advance." This order was promptly obeyed amidst a deadly and destructive fire. Jesup, and his men were secure positions, he returned upon the enemy to severe a fire as caused them to fly in disorder. The battle was thus fairly routed, in a field action, on an open plain. They fell to their intrenchments beyond the Chippewa, hotly pursued by Scott to the distance of half musket-shot of Chippewa bridge. He took prisoners, forty-seven officers, and three hundred and twenty-five of the dead and wounded of both nations.

The battle of Chippewa was an exciting and in some degree poetic scene. It was fought at the close of a long, bright summer's day. On one side rolled the rapids of the deep Niagara, on the other was seen the verdure of the northern forest. The plain on which the battle forces met was level and smooth, as if prepared for the meeting of the chivalry of ancient knighthood. The best troops of England wheeled into it over Chippewa bridge, and the regiment of American regulars, and disciplined, marched to meet them in combat. The sun shone down, and brilliant array of British and American veterans, and the movement of the troops was distinct. As the battle deepened, fine bands of music mingled their melody, in sudden burst, with the roar of artillery and the moans of the wounded.

The battle ended, and many were the sad sights. The dusty plain, whose last groans had expired with the last rays of the setting sun.

Darkness came on, and wearied with battle and thirsty with heat, each army retired to its camp. The dead were left where they fell, and the living sank to rest. The wounded and his watcher, looked upon the stars, alone kept the vigils of the night.

In the British official account of this battle, the American force is represented as numerically superior. The fact was the reverse. The British force amounted to about 1500 regulars, and the American to 1000. The total killed and wounded of the British troops was 503, and the American lost 227.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, June 28.—The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at her wharf at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, with four days later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, on the evening of June 14th, the Government gave notice that it would suspend the progress of the Bill providing for the government of French criminals.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, the attorney of Mr. Fergus O'Connor petitioned for the release of his brother from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, as she had taken arrangements to have him placed in an asylum.

The case of M. Mortel, attacked down by an Austrian officer in Florence, was again brought up by Lord John Russell and severely commented upon by many members. Lord Malmsbury and that the difficulty also that by pressing it too far, the English Government might be led to recognize the military occupation of Tuscany by Austria, which it had always declared to be.

A proclamation has been issued by the Queen, prohibiting the public exercise of the Roman Catholic ceremonies, elsewhere than in places of worship.

The *Nautical Standard* states that the Hudson's Bay Company intends again to send Dr. Rae on an exploring and surveying expedition to the Arctic Regions, with a view to continue the search for Sir John Franklin, in the regions which he may visit.

IRELAND.

The "Catholic Defence Association" are buying themselves in property for the purpose of protection. They have just issued a lengthy address to the Roman Catholic electors, calling on them to set aside party interests and support those candidates only who will vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles acts, the abolition of the secular colleges, and ameliorations demanded by their creed.

FRANCE.

Some other public functionaries have refused the oaths, among them M. Courgeon, Professor of History at the College of Bordeaux. The *Toulonnais* says that but one naval officer has refused to swear allegiance.

The Presidents and Secretaries of the Councils-General are to be chosen by the President of the Republic, and those of the Councils of Arrondissements by the Sub-Prefects. Their settings are not to be public.

A person once sent a note to a wounded friend, for the loan of his *nouse* paper, and received in return his friend's amputated carotidas!

[From the National Intelligencer.

The Religious Test in Hampshire.

The opening of the Presidential campaign by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, on Monday night, reminds us, in respect, of the opening of that of 1844 in the same city, when our political adversaries in their ardor to start with an overwhelmed as possible, in utter disregard of facts, ascribed the enactment of the tariff of 1842 to—Mr. Dallas, Dallas & Co.!

At the Democratic Ratification Meeting held in Philadelphia on Monday night last, the Hon. Chas. Ogden, Mayor, Mr. Dallas presided, he opened the meeting with an address in which we find the following sentiment:

"I have heard it intimated to-day, for the first time, that Franklin Pierce had heretofore, while the constitution of New Hampshire stood, made a proposition, and insisted upon, a religious test. Now, gentlemen, this is a weak invention of an already frightened enemy; it deserves at once to be nulled to the contempt as spurious and base; and I hope, by a simple statement, to crush it at once and forever.

"It is true that the Constitution of New Hampshire was disgraced by an intolerant provision, which, at a moment, unfortunately called "*The Catholic Test*," which rendered Catholics ineligible to the Legislature and to the office of Governor.—But it is equally true that the most strenuous exertions—were repeatedly made by the Democracy, persevering for full twenty of her brightest stars, Levi Woodbury and Franklin Pierce; to expunge an exception so unworthy of a liberal and consistent with the creed and character of sound republicanism. Twice did they succeed in carrying the proposition of civil and religious liberty succeed in obtaining from a Convention, called to amend the Constitution, a vote in favor of the abolition of the obnoxious clause, and twice (as the Constitution permitted no change in its provisions) was sustained by *two thirds* of the votes of the people) were they defeated by the opposition combined Whigs and Abolitionists at the polls."

We regret that we have to correct an error, of no material importance, in the statement as Mr. Dallas, who, in defending the candidate of his own party from political aspersions, has thus referred to Pierce, for we do not know what position Mr. Pierce occupied on that question—but we know that it was not a thing upon the Whig party of New Hampshire the responsibility of an odious decision, made by the people of that State, in which it is notorious that the Whigs have always been in a minority.

The facts here cited are widely different from what is stated by Mr. Dallas.—The very day (in March, 1851) when the People of New Hampshire rejected the amendment to their Constitution which proposed to abolish the property qualification and the religious test, the Whig candidate for Governor, at which the Whig candidate received only eighteen thousand votes and the vote of fifty-seven thousand. The vote was as follows:

For Mr. Reed, Whig	18,434	
For Mr. Dinsmoor, Democrat	27,125	
For Mr. Atwood, Free-Soil Dem.	12,088	
		57,613

Mr. Atwood was the regularly nominated Democratic candidate until within a few days of the election, when, owing to his free soil predilections, he was thrust aside, and Mr. Dinsmoor substituted in his place. It is not probable, therefore, that the votes received by Atwood were Whigs; indeed, it is rendered certain that on this occasion Mr. Sawyer's vote was cast for the same, in consequence of the Whig candidate for Governor had received at the annual elections immediately preceding that of 1851.

Now in contrast with the above vote, we insert the vote upon the adoption of the Act of March, 1821, the returns of the vote on the several constitutional amendments submitted to the people. The votes were originally copied from the New Hampshire Patriot, and professed to give the complete vote of the State, with the exception of one town.

	Yeas.	Nays.
On adopting the Bill of Rights.	10,451	16,753
Relating to the House of Representatives	4,714	22,546
Do do Senate	6,015	21,333
Do do Governor and Lt. Governor	8,613	18,505
Do do Biennial elections, &c	5,551	22,935
Do do Selection of county judges	7,540	19,418
Do do Trial Justices, &c	10,111	17,021
Do do Test and property qualifications	9,862	17,173
Do do Future amendments	9,013	17,687
Do do Electors of judges, &c	7,316	19,788
Do do Judicial Public Instruction	5,553	21,177
Do do Commissioner Agriculture	5,182	21,447
Do do Election by plurality	6,201	20,901
Do do Abolishing the Council	8,986	18,208
Do do Other alterations	7,040	18,950

That the Whigs were not accountable for the defeat of the amendment abolishing the religious test and property qualification was clearly demonstrated by the Press of the State at that time, which gave publicity to the following facts, in contrasting the votes given in the strong hold of both parties in favor of the amendment. The comparison is made between fifteen towns of each party, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC TOWNS.				WHIG TOWNS.			
	Yeas.	Nays.			Yeas.	Nays.	
Barnstead,	53	33	Merrimack,	130	59
Centre Harbor,	19	97	Nashua,	643	10
Gilmanton,	61	48	Nashville,	23	25
Effingham,	1	136	New Ipswich,	94	53
Hampton,	12	281	Dublin,	91	14
Tuftonborough,	42	140	Fitzwilliam,	94	4
Wakefield,	1	215	Jaffrey,	74	43
Wolfborough,	1	263	Keene,	233	8
Bow,	26	150	Marlborough,	81	29
Chichester,	11	172	Troy,	35	13
Warner,	36	295	Winchester,	209	6
Pembroke,	21	151	Claremont,	213	168
Alexandria,	14	166	Bath	107	43
Bristol,	4	173	Lisbon,	100	50
Hill,	11	148	Lyme,	88	57
	360	3,188		2,512	574

The table shows that the above named Democratic towns gave almost ten votes to one against the amendment, while the Whigs were given nearly four to one in favor of it. The town of Concord, in which Mr. Pierce resides, gave 122 votes in favor of the amendment to 200 against it.

These facts contradict the statement attributed to Mr. Dallas, and exhibit the liberality of the Whigs of the Granite State in a much more favorable light than that of the Democrats.

MEETING OF NEW YORK.—The New York *Commercial* says that within fourteen days, sixteen corpses of unknown adults have been drawn from the water in that city. Some of them bore marks of violence. Several were not recognised.—"The verdict in everyone's jury was generally 'found drowned.'"

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Thursday Evening, July 1, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN, (Berks)

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.
David McClinger, (of East-Berlin)
COMMISSIONER.
John Mickley, jr., (of Hamiltonban.)
AUDITOR.
John Dickson, jr., (of Strban.)
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
Peter Smith, (of Mount Pleasant.)

DEATH OF MR. CLAY.

☞ Death is again stored in the land, doing his work among the high, the gifted and the loved ones of the Republic, and our people are called on to pay their last tribute of regard at the tomb of her noblest son. HENRY CLAY—the idol of the Republic, the embodiment and representation of American political policy—is dead! For weeks and months this event has been awaited and regarded as inevitable, but now that it has occurred, we can hardly bring our minds to a realization of the truth. We have neither heart nor time today to write a eulogy upon the character of the illustrious deceased—nor is it necessary. Henry Clay has lived in the hearts of our people, and there his memory will continue to live. No man ever lived in any country, about whom were so intertwined the affections of his countrymen. No man ever lived who was more deserving of admiration; and few have ever been more bitterly maligned. Party rancor, like an unstaled hounds, yelled on his track, and kept him from the attainment of that position which was due to him, as the first citizen of the republic, in all the elements which constitute the great statesman and pure patriot. In the quiet of the tomb he will not be followed by this vindictiveness, but now that his position is no longer to be feared, the truth of history will be vindicated; the cloud of detraction will roll away, and the fair fame of HENRY CLAY will spring from his grave pure and unsullied as the noble spirit which has winged its way to the presence of Him who knows all hearts, and will take His own good time and means to vindicate the memory of the venerable statesman!

MR. CLAY has just closed his seventy-fifth year, having been born on the 12th of April, 1777, in Hanover county, Va. He early emigrated to Kentucky, and after a period of State service he was first elected to the United States Senate, when only 29 years of age. He was appointed by John Adair, resigned; his then associate was Buckner Thurston, whom he likewise succeeded by legislative appointment on January 4, 1810. Then was an interval of seven years, when he was re-elected, filling the great confederacies of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will all be arranged in the Scott column at the general summing up.—*Reading Journal.*

The Response.

☞ The whole country seems to be tumultuous with joy as the names of the Whig nominations spread abroad, and every side comes up the earnest enthusiastic response of the Whigs of the Union. The People's candidate is before them—he is one who has spent his life in the service, and never betrayed the trust reposed in him—who, whether on the tented battlefield, or as a pacificator on the Northern frontier of Maine, or among the Nullifiers of the South, has ever displayed equal firmness, moderation, and patriotism, is now to be called to a higher sphere of usefulness.

In Boston, where warm personal attachments and local pride had enlisted a decided and sanguine feeling in favor of Mr. WEBSTER, and where the disappointment was of course hereby felt, the notion of the Baltimore convention was first coolly received; but that has disappeared, given way to cheerful acquiescence, and even enthusiastic economium upon the Whig nominees.

But it is in the *South*, where it was least expected, that the nominations of SCOTT and GRAHAM are most enthusiastically received, as the sure forerunner of triumph. At Richmond, Va., on Saturday night there was an immense Ratification meeting, amid the blaze of bonfires and the roar of cannon, which was addressed by some of the ablest speakers of the State.

At Louisville, Ky., on the same evening, there was a ratification meeting, which was represented to have exceeded, in numbers and enthusiasm, any of the monster meetings of 1840. So at N. Orleans, St. Louis, and other points.

The grand ratification meeting in Washington City, on Monday evening, is represented by a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun to have been "decidedly the largest political meeting ever convened in that city."

☞ The Harrisburg Telegraph is alluding to the re-nomination of Dr. Mellinger for the Legislature remarks of him as follows:

"Dr. Mellinger re-nominated for the Legislature is a gentleman of distinction for the sweetness of his manners, the kindness of his heart, and the popular disposition and talent he evinced last year in the Assembly. His re-nomination will give satisfaction to all his fellow members who may participate meeting him again.

[*Correspondents of the "Star and Banner.*

MANSE, EDITOR:—It is but just to the place that an occasional letter from 'The Mountain City' may prove interesting to some of your many readers, that I write. Doubtless all has heard of 'Old Berks,' famous if for nothing else, for its devotedness to Democracy.

Its county seat deserves a short notice—although but a few years have elapsed since it was regarded as an ordinary country town—the church of improvement has gained for it the title of the most beautiful inland city in the Keystone. With a population of only 8000 in 1840, enterprise has secured for her a justly deserved reputation. Ten years has wrought a great change. Her prosperity has been unusually great. Her population has doubled, and even now as I write, the whistling engine as he rushes by, dragging behind him an immense train of 150 cars, freighted with the produce of a sister county reminds me of a great change. Ten years ago the slow and tedious stage coach spinning at least a day's travel was all the communication that existed between us and Philadelphia, whilst two hours travel now will land us safely in the Quaker City." The immense business carried on over our railroad, surprises all who are unacquainted with its extent, the receipt being $18,000 per day for freight &c. and in proportion for passengers. Business gives employment to many and has contributed much to its rapid growth, many other enterprises which we have not time to mention. Car Building Mills and Furnaces—of which we may justly boast—support hundreds of families, whilst our Iron Furnaces give employment to more operatives than any other in the State. The location here is particularly fortunate, in consequence of its adaptation to manufacture. The Schuylkill Navigation runs at its feet on the West and South, furnishes an abundance of water. The mountain on the East abounds in iron ore of the finest quality, the ticker, and heaviest veins, and competition between the Canal and Railroad Companies have reduced the cost of transportation to a mere nominal consideration, rendering it injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to our Liberties to offer no other pledge or guarantee than the mere honor and integrity of some individuals, now undergoing the ordeal of public life.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my association on the ticket, and in the confidence of my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesies, I close the hurried sketch, with a single great esteem, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Confession of one of the murderers of young Lehman—Eighty murders accomplished—Fearful disclosures.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—A Polander, who has had an interview with the two Polanders, who murdered young Lehman, in the county prison, made developments of the most startling character to-day. Eighty of the murders have been committed! Nine hundred and forty-six Polanders are in this country, and are organized by a secret society, which has ramifications in every part of the Union. The object of the society is to rob and murder, and protecting their innocence—The other murder, confessed to have been committed by the Polanders, may probably be that of Mr. Buck, who was so mysteriously murdered at the Copper Works on the other side of the basin. Should the Skupinski's prove to be the murderers of Buck, the Polanders will have that stain on their clothed with additional horrors.]

TO THE LITERARY.—The committee appointed at the late session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance offer a premium of one thousand dollars for a new ritual for that philanthropic Order.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—That this medicine will cure liver complaint and dyspepsia, no one can doubt after reading the testimony of Mr. Hoofland upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases; it acts on the constitution as well as the liver as calomel prostrates the system—the bitters strengthen and never prostrate the patient and will not salivate. They are blended to the delicate invalid, and restore the liver to its functions, and give digestion and appetite to the most enervated, and wherein the ordinary medicines fail in producing any effect.

TRIBUTE TO MR. CLAY.

☞ THERE will be a meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg in the Courthouse, this evening at 8 o'clock, to determine the most fitting manner in which to express their profound grief for the national bereavement which the nation has sustained in the death of Henry Clay.

Gettysburg, July 1.

MANY.

SCOTT CLUB!

A meeting of the friends of Scott and Graham, will be held in the Court house on *Tuesday evening next*, at the ringing of the bell, for the purpose of adopting measures for the organization of a Scott Club. Turn out, one and all!

By order of the Committee.

ROBERT G. HARPER, chairman

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[PER THE WASHINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market was dull to-day. No sales of any kind reported. Price remain nominally as last quoted. Howard street brands $4 12½ per bbl., and City Mills $4 25 per bbl. Rye Flour $3 62, and Corn Meal $3 12½ per bbl.

GRAIN AND SEEDS—The supply and demand of Grain are light. Sales of good to prime red Wheat at 93 cents a $1 00; white wheat 1 00 a $1 05; Rye 80 a 82; Corn 57 a 58 cents per bush., with small sales. White Corn 59 a 60 cents, and yellow do. 60 a 62 cents per bushel. Oats 36 a 40 cents per bushel. Seeds dull—prices nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES.—Coffee quiet at 9 a 9½ per lb. Sugars and Molasses unchanged. Rice 4½ a 5 cents per lb.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions are limited, and the market unsettled. Pork is held at $19 50, but buyers unwilling to give that price. Bacon shoulders 8½ cents, sides 10½ a 10¾ cents. Hams 11 a 12 cents per lb. Butter of Lard in tubs at 10 a 10½ cents per lb. Tallow 7 a 8½ cents per lb. Butter 14 a 18 cents per lb.

An Excellent Remedy.

☞ Those of our friends afflicted with Coughs, Colds, &c., will find themselves greatly relieved by the use of Dr. H. H. Highle's excellent Remedy for Pulmonary Diseases." It can be had at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, at 75 cents a bottle.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!!

THE STAR FOR 50 CENTS!

☞ In order that the numerous voters in Adams County who do not take a paper, may be "posted up" in regard to the political issues and events of the Presidential campaign, we will send, *postage free*, to every portion of the County, the Star and Sentinel, from now until the Presidential Election in November—a period of nearly FIVE MONTHS—at the following low rates:

FOR A SINGLE COPY,	$0,50
" EACH OF 10 SUBSCRIBERS,	2,50
" " " 12 " "	4,50
" " " 20 and upwards,	7,00

☞ TO BE PAID IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.

By this arrangement the cost of the paper will be reduced to one half of our usual terms.—Friends of WINFIELD SCOTT, "rally round the flag" on the 20th inst. Let every Democrat who reads this, and expects every Whig he meets to do the same, circulate the documents!!

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. L. Gerbert, Mr. MATHIAS WICHTER, to Miss ELIZA BETH PERSON, both of Abbottstown.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Scott, Mr. EPHRAIM GRABILL, son. of York county, and Miss ANNA MARY LAUCHMAN, of Adams county.

DIED.

On the 24th inst., in Franklin township, Mrs. ANN CATHARINE SALTZGIVER, aged 72 years 1 month and 27 days.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE
FAMILY HORSE,
SIX YEARS OLD.
☞ Enquire at this office.

TO MY CLIENTS.

IN consequence of ill health, I have retired from business and my office is shaded of Wm. H. Stevenson, Esq., whom I recommend to the confidence of the public.

A. R. STEVENSON.

July 2.

W. H. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE, with A. R. Stevenson, Esq., on the South West corner of the Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, to ascertain the liens against the estate of JAMES TAWNER, and the facts, and to make distribution, among creditors, of the monies arising from the sale of such real estate, and to make report to said Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose aforesaid, on Saturday, the *24th day of July inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES G. REED, Auditor.

July 2, 1852.

"FOURTH OF JULY."

WE, the undersigned, merchants of Gettysburg, respectfully request all our Young Men in our employ an opportunity of celebrating the National Anniversary of our independence, agree to close our Stores on *Monday the 5th day of July*.

Abm. Arnold, W. W. Hamersly,
A. B. Kurtz, D. Middlecoff,
Geo. Arnold, S. H. Buehler,
Jacob Zeigler, W. W. Paxton,
J. L. Shick, S. Fahnestock & Sons,
Keller Kurtz. July 2.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, who resides in Latimore township, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, for settlement.

JAUOB GRIEST, Adm'r.

June 11—6t

WAR! WAR!
WITH THE MAJESTIC PINE FORESTS OF THE ALLEGHANIES!

THE subscriber being desirous to engage in the Lumber business, will sell his beautiful little farm, situate on the Carlisle and Oxford Road, one mile south west of Petersburg, (Pa.,) adjoining lands of John Sadler, Daniel Eckles, and others, containing 78 ACRES of first rate land, having been limed allover, and lying within one mile of the lime-kiln. Also 14 ACRES OF WOODLAND, lying 3 miles distant, a large portion of which is fine young Chestnut Timber. The improvements are a large and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE,

well finished throughout, the cellorns and convenience wheel connected are supposed in the County. It has an elegant porch in front and across one end, all beautifully surrounded with shade trees, and the best varieties of grape vines in full bearing; a large yard in front and rear, ornamented with flowers and shrubbery. There are two never failing Springs near the house, the water of one being brought into the house in lead pipes, affording a never failing supply in the kitchen for washing and house purposes—the water issuing from the other is brought in the cellar, and out of the front, where it can be used for watering the cattle, and filling the barn yard. The water of the latter is brought into a trough for watering Stock, and can be used for watering the garden when needed. Both springs are very strong, and there are others in the fields sufficient for all kinds of purposes. Attached of a double Log Barn, with Sheds, Wagon Shed, two Hay Houses, near the barn, Smoke house, Hen House, &c.

☞ Any person desirous to see the property will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises, who will sell on reasonable terms.

NATHAN GRIEST.

Petersburg, (P. S.) June 25—3t

VALUABLE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

On Wednesday the 28th of July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of the subscriber, at this office in Gettysburg, the following valuable Timber Land, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, containing a half west of John Marshall's and about the same distance west of Mr. Mickley's, in the tenure and occupancy of Elijah Seabrooke, deceased, Jacob Holler, John Musselman, sen., Wm. Scott, and others. This land has not its superior in the County and is well suited for Farmers who may wish to purchase a supply of

FIRST-RATE

TIMBER.

It will be sold in *lots of from four to ten acres*, as may be found most convenient, a plot of which may be seen at the hotel of GEO. W. MCCLELLAN, in Gettysburg.

The subscriber will attend on the hotel of GEO. W. MCCLELLAN, in Gettysburg, on the day of sale, where information will be offered.—If Gettysburgers without charge, students, &c., will find this a pleasant and agreeable ride.

D. AUSTIN WOLFORD, Publisher.
118 Nassau-st., New York.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
RICH lot just opened and for sale cheap at
SCHICK'S

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY

THE *Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, located at Gettysburg, is now in successful operation, and for lowness of rates, economical management of its affairs, and safety in insurance, challenge comparison with any other institution company. All its operations are conducted under the personal supervision of Managers selected by the Stockholders. The Books of the Company are at all times open to the inspection of those insuring in it. As no travelling agents are employed, persons desiring to insure can make application to either of the Managers, from whom all requisite information can be gained.

☞ The Managers are: Samuel Miller, A. R. Stevenson, Geo. Swope, and D. A. Buehler, *Gettysburg*; Wm. B. Wilson, *Menallen*; Robert M'Curdy, *Cumberland*; Jacob King, *Strahan*; Andrew Heintzelman, *Franklin*; A. W. Magrith, *Hamiltonban*; J. L. Noel, *Oxford*; J. Musselman, jr., *Liberty*; H. A. Picking, *Reading*; Jacob Grieat, *Latimore*.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS
Located, Bought and Sold.

I HAVE $1,000 TO INVEST IN
LAND WARRANTS.

WILL pay the highest Market price, in cash, for Bounty Land Warrants and will warrants for soldiers. Persons wishing to sell Land Warrants, or Land, can be supplied.

I WILL LOCATE

WARRANTS, at the lowest prices and on the best lands in the Western Reserve, also furnishing description of soil, timber, &c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and in all the Southern States, giving numerous circuits locating Agents there.

Apply personally or by letter to

D. MCCONAUGHY.

S W. Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

April 9—3m.

BOUNTY LANDS.

PERSONS entitled to Bounty Lands under the acts of Congress of 1850 and 1852, can have their claims promptly and efficiently attended to by application personally or by letter addressed to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg, Chilhamsburg whose applications have been suspended on account of deficiency in proof may find it to their advantage to call.

☞ The fee charged is $5 in each case, payable upon the delivery of the warrants.

The subscriber will also attend to claims for Pensions for Revolutionary or other services and for Bounty Land.

Sale and purchase of Land Warrants attended to, and the highest cash price paid for the same.

R. G. MCCREARY.

May 14—tf. Attorney at law.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill,
DENTIST,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, 2 doors east of Middlecoff's store where he may be found ready and willing to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full sets of teeth are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:

Dr. C. N. Heisner,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D
" J. A. Rouzer,	" H. L. Baugher,
" H. S. Huntz,	" H. A. Kurtz,
Rev. J. Lawrence,	Rev. Rob't. Cathcart,
Rev Rob't. Johnson,	" M. L. Stoever.

July 7, 1848.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in the South-west corner of the public square, one door west of George Arnold's store, and formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq., deceased.

Attorney and Solicitor for
Patents and Pensions,

Can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants and attorneys, and will obviate the necessity of a journey to Washington.

☞ D. McC. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of

Claims for Bounty Land
to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others
—the selection of *choice lands* and locations, from the extensive portion of the Farm will sell 100 Acres thereof, at Private Sale, on accommodating terms. It is situate in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., and is well fitted to make of itself an excellent and desirable Farm. About 80 acres are in good cultivation, and well fencing, with a large proportion of excellent meadow. The balance, 80 Acres, is covered with STRIPT-HAIRED

HEAVY TIMBER,

but surpassed in the entire township. It lies about 6 miles from Gettysburg, near the road leading to Hanover, and about 8 miles from the latter place—so that the convenience of the railroad at the latter place could be had. It is surrounded by Mills, and possesses other advantages that would be desirable to a farm.

☞ The terms, which will be reasonable, can be ascertained on application to the subscriber, at Two Taverns P. Office, Adams County, Pa.

JOHN COSHUN.

June 16, 1852—3m.

☞ Hanover Union insert to amount of $2 50 and charge subscriber.

Books! Books!!

S. M. BUEHLER

TENDERS his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage so long and uniformly extended to him, and informs them that he has recently received at his old establishment in *Chambersburg street*, in addition to his former large stock of Books, a new assortment to which he invites attention, as being the largest, fullest and best assortment of

Classical, Theological, School,
Miscellaneous BOOKS

ever opened in Gettysburg, and which are unsold, he is prepared to sell at

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 4, 1852.

SCYTHES, Sneths and Rubbers, a new lot, just received and for sale at the RED FRONT.

NEW ARRIVAL
AT
HAMERSLY'S Variety STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a large assortment of Goods, to which he invites the attention of the public, and which will be sold at prices that can't be beat. The stock is large, and embraces, among other things,

Candies and Confections

of every variety, Orange, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Cocoa Nuts, Palm Nuts, Filberts;—Lemon, Ginger and Sarsaparilla Syrups, prepared ready for use, of the highest beverage, Preserved Ginger, &c. Also CRACKERS of various kinds, (Medford, Water, Butter, Sugar and Soda.)—Also, a large assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Sugar, Coffee, (best Java,) Teas, Mol