by addressing the General. The sound, however, upon being repeated caught the General's ear, and quickly turning, bade the man search for the spot from whence the sound proceeded, while he prepared to assist in the act himself. It was not long before the object of their search was found. Along beneath a huge broken rock lay a soldier with both of his legs shot away above his knees. The instant his eyes caught the sight of his beloved chief, he with difficulty raised himself upon his side, and extending his hand while a smile played over his pallid features, he said: "General, did we not serve you well to-day?"—The reply of Scott was choked by a deep sigh. Stripping the cloak from his person, he wrapped it by the wounded man within it, and with the aid of his followers bear him to where a party of soldiers were busy in attending the surgeons. The wounded man, however, notwithstanding his motives, laid his hand solemnly upon his shoulders, and said—"No, General, no. This must not be. I have but a few hours to live, and would fain die where I rest." But at length he said, "General, I have something to impart to you, and shall die easier easy after I have spoken." General Scott did all in his power to cheer his comrade and as the pale moon wandered through the blue vault of heaven, she witnessed the sorrowful spectacle of the brave General Scott. The soldier spoke as follows:

When I landed from Ireland, about three years since, I had a wife and four lovely children. The scanty store that I possessed was soon exhausted, my last dred dollars. But my hopes were high and my heart bold. With a determination to persevere, I was indefatigable, to work and soon gained an employment in the city of New York. For six months things went on to satisfaction, and I thought I was about to realize my most sanguine expectations. But alas! they were disappointed. My wife grew sick with the small-pox, and in one week my wife and two daughters were borne away to the grave. I escaped the disease, although I never left their bedside. Would to God I had followed them, for then I had escaped much misery. But I've little time left to tell my story; therefore General I'll be brief. I was then destitute of money and previous to your departure for Mexico I drove you from the Jersey City ferry-boat. You then, I was poor, but now I am rich in fore, but had never seen you; I formed the resolution at once, of enlisting under your command. The sequel, General, of this determination into execution by going to the rendezvous. I was soon sent to Texas Island and from there to Tampico from this time my life has been the ordinary history of a soldier. General, I have two children left, they are both living in New York with a priest named Father

You will see them General, will you not, when you go home? Tell them how their father died, and oh! if you can comfort them in any way, do it. I shall meet my dear ones I give them, my General, the word of consolation and say that you have so often given us, you gave me.

Scarcely had General Scott promised the soldier that he would see his family, when his soul had fled away. But did the General forget his promise? Ah! no.—Both of the children were placed at School, and at this moment one of them has been placed in a good situation by General Scott, the other is with his grandfather, and is the fairest in the world. They both correspond with the general, and he has ever manifested an intense interest in their welfare. This is no tale of fiction but a simple truth.

Gen. Pierce's Benevolence.

Among the items circulated by his friends, concerning General Pierce, is his excessive liberality. At the outset his warm hearted friend, Gov. Steele of N. H., rescued from oblivion the amazing expenditure of one cent, for candy, for a poor boy who was crying for a pennyworth, and doubtless a "penny" with which to make such investment. And we think the Boston Post will do about as much, for its friend General Pierce, by the following reference to his Sunday School liberality:

"Many years ago," says the Journal, "a collection was taken up in his native town for the purpose of increasing the Sunday School Library, and the informant of the Post remembers with pride the satisfaction it gave him to see Gen. Pierce empty his pocket *as freely as he did for* that good object."

Well, from the above, we did think some amazing act of generosity had been performed. The pocket-book, greasy with its well-filled treasury, had been opened and its contents turned over to the Christian organization. But the equal tells a different story; and well may Pierce throw up his hands and cry out as the Irish man spare him from any more exhibitions of such animal benevolence.

The Manchester (N. H.,) American brings to light the veritable subscription paper, dated "Hillsborough, March 10, 1827," and from the document itself it appears that the largest subscription on that paper is one dollar, and the smallest is 25 cents. About the middle of the list is "Franklin Pierce, 25 cents." Thus the General, at 23 years of age, "sampled his pockets" by giving 25 cents.

Just think of it, a partizan journal going back to 1852 to boast that Frank Pierce gave a Sunday School organization *twenty five cents!*

Pierce's History in a Nut-Shell.

The Lebanon *Courier* gives Pierce's history in a nut-shell as follows:—He was born of a family that claims relationship with the English nobility; he is a graduate of a college; studied law; was admitted; was elected to the U. S. Senate on the merit of his being a bitter partizan, where he never did anything but make a very small potato speech against the will-o-w of Gen. Harrison; was appointed by Polk a Brigadier General, on the same merit; went to Mexico; on the first day an enemy was near, his horse stumbled, and he tumbled from the horse and retired for the day; on the succeeding day an enemy was in sight he again mounted his Rosephalus, but at the first crack of a gun he felicaed away as fast again rolled to the ground; this ended his military life; and as he was disgusted with the smell of villainous saltpetre, he resigned and came home; here he remained in retiracy until he was exhumed by the Baltimore Convention. This is a very full and true record of Gen. Pierce,' with nothing extenuated nor aught down in malice.

Dr. Dwight Moody.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF MR. CLAY.—Theodore Frelinghuysen, who served with Mr. Clay many years in the Senate, and who was upon the same ticket with him in 1844, bears the following testimony to the religious character of his friend and associate. It is from his own private correspondence.

I have thought that a few extracts from a friendly correspondence, revealing the serious and devout temper, would be grateful to you to hear. They show how universal is the need of a people hope for the noblest—that however human distinction exists, and usefully, yet before God there is but one level; and that we who are here for more glorious true greatness beams upon us from the foot of the Cross, penitentially seeking pardon through the blood of Him, that once died upon it for our sakes.

In 1830, after the severe domestic affliction in the death of a married daughter, he wrote to a friend:

"I thank you for the deep interest you so kindly take in my spiritual welfare. I would be most happy to have full confidence and assurance on that serious subject. I will say one word, if I feel given me evidence in the world of its having engaged my serious thoughts. I have long and constantly reflected with the greatest solicitude, and I indulge the hope that I shall ultimately find peace. My late and affliction has taught me an awful lesson and impressed me with a solemn conviction of the utter vanity of all earthly things."

Again, in 1834, he writes:

"You have, my dear friend, however, kindly suggested the truest of all consolation, in the resources of our holy religion. I have long been persuaded of its sufficiency. I thought I was about to realize my most fervent desires, but alas! they were soon disappointed. My wife grew sick with the small-pox, and in one week my wife and two daughters were borne away to the grave. I escaped the disease, although I never left their bedside. Would to God I had followed them, for then I had escaped much misery. But I've little time left to tell my story; therefore General I'll be brief. I was then destitute of money and previous to your departure for Mexico I drove you from the Jersey City ferry-boat. You then, I was poor, but now I am rich in fore, but had never seen you; I formed the resolution at once, of enlisting under your command. The sequel, General, of this determination into execution by going to the rendezvous. I was soon sent to Texas Island and from there to Tampico from this time my life has been the ordinary history of a soldier. General, I have two children left, they are both living in New York with a priest named Father

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Dr. Dwight Moody.

Dr. Dwight Moody, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Louisville, from an attack of apoplexy.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, July 23, 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 Mellinger, (of East-Berlin.)
COMMISSIONER.
John Mickley, Jr., (of Hamiltonban)
AUDITOR.
John Dickson, Jr., (of Straban.)
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
Peter Smith, (of Mountpleasant)

Notices.

The *American Whig Review*, for July, has been lying upon our table for some days. A fine portrait of Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury, embellishes the work, and there are besides several able written political articles upon "The Democratic Conventions," and "A Decade after *Democratic Principles*" is enriched by the usual amount of literary contributions. The Review is well worthy of a liberal support, and, with the ability, and the Whig enthusiasm of its Editor, Mr. Brewer, publisher, 121 Nassau street, N. York, $3 per annum.

☞ *The Evangelical Lutheran* for July, has reached us, and is filled with its usual fare, Rev. Dr. Pastorius, Revd. Kruch, H. Mills, D. D., and others, whose names do not appear. The articles generally are able and written. The Review continues to be ably edited by MR. C. NEUDRAFF, of this place.

☞ *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, for June and July, has come to hand. The wide spread reputation of the publication renders commendation at this time unnecessary. The work has met with unprecedented circulation, although started but two years ago, and the publishers, Messrs. Harper, have further furnished illustrated original contributions, (such as "The Armory at Springfield," by Jacob Abbott, and "Adventures in Mexico," by J. L. Stephens,) together with selections from the best productions of the transatlantic periodicals, and a great variety of reading. HARPER & BROTHERS, publishers, New York, $2.50 per annum.

☞ We have received from the publishers the first No. of *The National Portrait Gallery of distinguished Americans*, with Biographical sketches. The publication will contain upwards of 120 finely engraved and well authenticated portraits, and the accompanying pages will form and speed a place in the history of the U. states, commencing with George and Martha Washington, and running through a long series of eminent patriots. It is to appear in parts, at the rate of one edition in 1835, with additional portraits and biographies. The render may rely upon the fairness and *great purity* publication. The plates are from the first edition, all of which will appear in this work, in the original impression, size—$3.00 (?) It will be issued in forty numbers at 25 cents each. The publication will commence on the first of August, and the rest following in exhibitions. The work will be issued from the Philadelphia office, and gives evidence that the work will be compiled in a style to make it a desirable acquisition to every family. Published by Parrot, Robert & Co., publishers, N. W. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Agents wanted, who will receive the entire publication (10 numbers) postage free, upon receipt of $2.50.

☞ *"The Saint,"* a fortnightly miscellany and monthly school reader, devoted to the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of youth, is a neat and portrait in its form, and is well adapted to the young—published by FOWLER & WELLS, 131 Nassau street, N. York. $1 per annum.

☞ *Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet*, is the title of another Group monthly designed for the young, commencing a new volume with the July number. Combining amusement with instruction, it is a series of charming stories, and recent fall to please the youthful mind. D. A. Woodworth, publisher, 113 Nassau street, N. York. $1 per annum.

☞ *The Pennsylvania Farm Journal* continues to deal out its monthly supply of valuable facts and suggestions to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. A. M. SPANGLER, publisher, Lancaster, Pa. $1 per annum.

☞ *Graham, for August*, is also upon our table, well stored, as usual, with readable contributions, and handsomely illustrated. "Bella" is a highly finished steel plate engraving, and which we have other creditable wood engravings, partly in illustration of the text.

☞ "The Good Angel," "The Opera Box," "The Love Letter," "Portraits of Mrs. Washington, Mrs Adams, Mrs. Madison, Mrs. Lincoln, and Mrs. John Q. Adams" with numerous and other illustrations constitute the embellishments of *Godey's Lady's Book* for August, which is a copy of the number. The articles are mostly from the pens of well known and popular contributors.

☞ *Sartain's Magazine*, for August, gives us a finely finished steel engraving, "Summer Flowers," and a commencement of Hamilton's theatrical life of Jackson, with contributions from Alice Carey, Henry B. Hirst, John Neal, Charles G. Leland, and other writers, interspersed with miscellany.

☞ *Peterson's Ladies' National* comes to us with the usual well-gotten up embellishments, and contributions from good writers, among them the editors of the magazine, Mr. Peterson, and Mrs Ann S. Stephens.

Graham, Godey and Sartain are published at $3 per annum; Peterson at $2.

☞ We are under obligations to a friend for a copy of the discourse of Rev. Dr. Kennedy, on the life and character of Harvey Clay, delivered at the request of the citizens of Doylestown, and published by the Committee of Arrangement. It is a beautiful tribute to the character of the "Great Commoner," and worthy a perusal by such as had not the privilege of hearing it when delivered.

☞ The Annual Commencement of Dickinson College took place at Carlisle on the 8th inst., preceded by the usual exercises of Commencement week. The graduating class numbered 21. The Trustees of Dickinson have matured a plan for its permanent endowment, and agents are now about commencing operations in the work. The plan proposes to give

1 years tuition for	$25 00
10 "	50 00
20 "	100 00

The means that the holder of the certificate is entitled to an many complete years of tuition at any time in any sub his experience is said to student. The certificate is also transferable.

The rate of tuition after charged at most institutions is not less than $33 per year—this amounts in 4 years to $132, in 10 to $330, and in 20 to $660. The difference is very decided.

The Superintendents of the above plan have addressed Hon. Isaac S. Pennypacker, of New Orleans, to learn notes for certificates to any who may feel disposed to patronize their plan. Any person wishing further information can get it by calling on the Rev. E. McCLEAN, at his residence in this place, and leaving their names.

GEN. SCOTT AT NIAGARA.—It is stated in the N. York Tribune that at the earnest solicitation of many of his old companions in arms, Gen. Scott has consented to be present at the great Niagara gathering on the 27th inst.

Difficulty with England!

☞ Quite a breeze has sprung up within a few days between England and this country in regard to the Fishing Grounds along New Foundland. The affair, although of some importance, has been much exaggerated by newspaper writers. It seems that a large fishing business has been done by the New Englanders in taking fish along the coast of New Foundland, where exclusive right is claimed by British subjects, and orders have recently been issued from the British Admiralty for the protection of these alleged rights. The matter has already engaged the attention of both Governments. The British Minister left Washington a few days since for consultation with Mr. Webster, who is still in New England. The Washington Republic thus speaks of the matter:

Acts stands, it involves little more than a policy of customs regulation, which may and probably will form the subject of negotiation, but cannot be supposed to peril the peaceful relation so that exist between the two countries. It is found that the rights exercised by boats sailing from New England, are sustainable under the treaty, the matter will be easily settled. If, on the other hand, no official examination of the subject leads to the conclusion that the possession of the privileges are sustainable under treaty stipulations, albeit prejudicial to our people, that we have a good reason for considering and determining the question of reciprocity before the close of the present session. The render will perceive, however, that in all this there is nothing that can reasonably warrant the alarm suggested by the published dispatch.

☞ The *Compiler*, instead of retracting its palpable misrepresentation of Gen. SCOTT's views in regard to the Tariff and Navigation Laws, deliberately re-affirms the falsehood by quoting an alleged extract from a letter purporting to have been written by SCOTT in 1841, which the *Compiler* must *know* has been again and again pronounced a FORGERY, and his defenders challenged to produce the original. The aim of the Opposition in all this studied misrepresentation is palpable. They desire to alienate from Gen. Scott the support of those who adopted citizens, and to this end he is represented as favoring such a modification of our naturalization laws as to make them in effect prohibitory, and this in face of the fact that his views on this subject are most confessedly liberal towards adopted citizens as to have arrayed against him the entire force of the native American organization. Yet, after the outrageous swindle of 1844, our friends must expect to see the Opposition resort to every manner of trick and falsehood to defeat Gen. SCOTT. They tried down HENRY CLAY in 1844, and it is very evident they have made up their minds to lie down WINFIELD SCOTT now, if they can. So be upon the lookout!

Pierce, the Young Washington.

The more we reflect on the character of Pierce the more we are impressed with the resemblance to Washington's. Washington never sought office, and Pierce was called to the public service in various places in the Government. Washington was a soldier, and Pierce. In fact, he was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and would have been a soldier in the war with Pierce. Washington's only wish was to see his country free, and Pierce. In fact, he was a young Washington, with whom we are all proud to see our