FROM THE ARMY.

The American Arms Victorious in two Battles!

Majors BROWN & RINGGOLD *dead—Gen. Vega taken Prisoner—Total Defeat of the Enemy with heavy loss, and Capture of their Ammunition, &c.*

By the New Orleans papers of the 17th inst. we have important intelligence from the Army of Occupation on the R. Grande. There have been two engagements between Gen. Taylor and Mexican troops, the first occurring on the 8th inst., when Gen. Taylor was returning from Point Isabel to his camp opposite Matamoras.—In this the Mexicans, numbering from 3,000 to 5,000, were repulsed, our army sleeping on the field of battle, on which next day 200 Mexicans were found dead, and several pieces of artillery, stores, &c., were captured by the American army.—Major Ringgold died from a wound received in this action. Of the second battle we can only give the following particulars from the Picayune.

The U. S. steamer, Col. Harney, arrived this morning just as our paper was going to press, from Brazos Santiago. She left on the 13th inst. The news is glorious to our arms. She brings official accounts of a second battle between the Mexicans and the American forces, which took place on the 9th of May, commencing at half past 3 P. M., within three miles of Camp Taylor. The action was on the edge of a ravine, and one mile from the chaparral, which was near 12 miles in width. The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted on a narrow open passage through which Gen. Taylor was advancing, there being a swamp on the other hand.

Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in line upon the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responding carried the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet. In this action Major Ringgold was the attack that Gen. Arista had no time to save his papers, which, with all his correspondence, fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one hour and a half, in which time six hundred Mexicans were killed or wounded, and a number taken prisoners, with several pieces of artillery.

The Americans had in the action about sixty-two killed and wounded. Major Brown died from a wound received by the bursting of a bomb while gallantly defending the unfinished camp opposite the most incessant bombardment by the enemy's batteries.

The total loss of the Mexicans in both actions was estimated at from 1000 to 1200. That of the Americans at from 110 to 130.

Among the prisoners taken by Gen. Taylor was Gen. Vega, who was taken while in the act of firing one of the guns of the battery which he commanded. An exchange of prisoners of equal rank was made, by which Captain Thornton and Lieutenants. Hardee and Lee have been restored to our Army.

We learn that about 175,000 rounds of cartridges, 500 pack mules with their saddles and camp equipage, were taken in the action of the 9th instant. The American soldiers dank the Mexican's liquor, smoked their cigars, and ate his pigs and beef which they were just in the act of cooking when the engagement took place.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon of the battle, having been the whole force. He started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there on the evening of the 10th, without molestation. He expected to leave upon the camp on the 13th with such reinforcements as might have arrived up to that time, with the view of making an attack on Matamoras—when a decisive action was anticipated, as Gen. Paredes was advancing to the support of that City with a very large Army.

The News fully Confirmed!

PARTICULARS OF THE TWO BATTLES.

☞Late dates from New Orleans fully confirm the general correctness of the above intelligence. The subjoined letter from the scene of operations to the N. O. Bulletin gives a clear and circumstantial account of events since Gen. Taylor's departure from Point Isabel on the 7th inst. The accounts are brilliant beyond the most sanguine expectations; the triumph of American arms is complete; a vastly superior force is routed through a series of actions as brilliant as any on record, displaying in our brave handful of troops, and their illustrious Commander, the very highest points of military courage, skill and knowledge.

POINT ISABEL, May 12th, 1846.

By the Express I write you very briefly of the operations of the army up to that time—of the bombardment of the fort opposite Matamoras, and the movement of Gen. Taylor with the main body to this place, for the purpose of strengthening its defences. Having effected this, he marched, without waiting for reinforcements, on the evening the 7th, and on the 8th the two o'clock, found the enemy posted in front of a chaparral, which lies opposite to the timber of a stream called Palo Alto.

The train was closed up, the troops filled their canteens, and Gen. Taylor promptly formed his line of battle as follows: on the right was Ringgold's battery, 5th and 8th Infantry; then two eighteen pounders; then the artillery battalion. The left was composed of the 4th and 8th Infantry, and Duncan's battery. A daring reconnoissance by Capt. J. E. Blake showed the enemy's line to be 3 of nearly twice the strength of ours, with heavy reserves in the chaparal. The Mexicans opened the action with their artillery, the range of which was hardly great enough to reach our line, which was moving slowly forward, and some got into the thickest of their shot and halted.—Their fire was returned from all of our batteries, and I venture to say that no field of battle ever displayed such skill, or rapidity of fire and evolution.

The first and only important movement was made by the enemy, was a detachment of their cavalry to make a detour around a clump of chaparral on their right, and attack the train. Capt. Walker, of the Texan Rangers, promptly reported this, and the 5th infantry was detached to meet it, which it did handsomely, receiving the lancers in square, and driving them back by a well-delivered volley. The cavalry then pushed on again for the train, and found the 5th infantry advancing in column of divisions upon them. They then retired, and as they report, the 5th, they received a fire from Lieut. Ridgely's two pieces which had arrived at the nick of time. Two field pieces which were following the enemy's cavalry, were also driven back with loss.

Meanwhile the enemy's left was riddled by the eighteen pounders, which slowly advanced up the road—Duncan's battery on the left of it, keeping the enemy's guns, their fire into the Mexican infantry, and swept whole ranks. The 8th infantry on the left suffered severely from the enemy's fire. The grass was set on fire at the end of an hour's cannonading, and observed the enemy's position completely, and an interval of three quarters of an hour occurred. During this period our right, now resting on the eighteen pounders, advanced along the wood, to the point originally occupied by the Mexicans left, and when the smoke had cleared away sufficiently to show the enemy, the fire was resumed with increased rapidity and execution.—Duncan divided his battery on the left, giving a section to Lieut. Roland, to operate in front, and with the other he advanced beyond the burning grass (which was three feet high and the flame rolled 10 feet in the strong breeze), and seized the prolongation of the enemy's right, enfilading that, flank completely. Night found the two armies in this position.

On the 9th, U. S. General packed the heavy trains, collected the enemy's wounded in hospital, buried their dead, arranged our own wounded, among whom we have to regret the sudden death of Major Ringgold, and probably Captain Page, and moved on in pursuit of the enemy on the Matamoras road. They had taken post in the chaparral the second time, occupying the bed of a stream called Resca de la palma, with their artillery on the road at the crossing. I have neither details of this affair. The general brought up his troops by battalions and posted them, with brief orders to find the enemy with the bayonet, and placed the artillery where they could aid in the road.

The dragoons were held in reserve, and as soon as the advance of our line had uncovered the Mexican batteries, Gen. Taylor told Capt. May, that *his* time had come. "Here's the enemy's batteries, sir—take it *volens volens*." May dashed upon it with his squadron, and lost one third of it, but he cleared the battery and captured its commander, Gen. Vega, who in the act of raising a port fire to fire a piece himself. May took his sword and brought the General off. The enemy re-manned the guns, and lost them a second time. Thornton and Lieutenants. Hardee and Lee have been restored to our Army.

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Three Days Later from the Seat of War.

By the arrival of the steamer James L. Day 2 New Orleans on the 19th inst. three days later intelligence has been received from the Army. The news is important. Gen. Taylor had returned to his intrenched camp opposite Matamoras on the night of the 14th without meeting the enemy.—Immediately after his arrival a party of Dragoons swept over the river and brought a boat from the opposite side.

While Gen. Taylor was at Point Isabel, he received intelligence that the Mexicans were gathering in large numbers at Reynosa, the Mexican town, immediately on the banks of the Rio Grande. On being thus informed, he ordered the two companies of Louisiana volunteers, under Captains Desha and Stockton, and a detachment of U. S. Infantry, (from Jefferson barracks) numbering in all, regulars and volunteers, about one thousand men, composed entirely of infantry, to proceed to the attack of that town.

These troops embarked on the morning of the 15th, on the steamers Nova, Lee and Cincinnati, and were landed at the Brazos at 1 p. m. and immediately marched for the Rio Grande, the steamers being ordered to ascend the river and transport the troops and their ammunition, of which Commodore Conner with his whole squadron, consisting of the steam frigate Mississippi, the frigates Cumberland, Raritan and Potomac, sloop St. Mary's, the brig Lawrence, and the schooner Santa Anna, at the same time weighed anchor and sailed for the mouth of the river, intending to assist the troops in crossing with his boats, and to aid in the attack with his men. The expedition was under the command of Col. Wilson.

General Taylor intended to cross the river at or near his camp, to take possession of Matamoras, and the expedition was ordered for the double purpose of disbanding the Mexican army, their property as Barita, and assisting Gen. Taylor in occupying Matamoras, should he be opposed.

Gen. Taylor intended to cross the river on a bridge formed of the boats of his navy, one mounted light. For this purpose he had ordered all the oakum at Point Isabel to be sent up to the camp.

Capt. Griffin heard nothing whatever of the report that Paredes was marching to Matamoras with 15,000 men, nor was there any certainty that the Mexicans had been reinforced; the general opinion, however, was that they had been.

There were none of the enemy between the camp and Point Isabel; if any remained on this side of the river they must have crossed the river.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.—*Ravages of the Yellow Fever, Small Pox, and Famine.*—By the arrival of the Pauline at Boston, discussing intelligence from Boston Vine, has been received. The yellow fever was introduced by a British warsteamship, and upwards of one-eighth of the Gilling population, of the ill-fated vessel, have all swept off. It is said that many of the wretched beings who escaped the contagion have succumbed to the not less horrid, though more rapid, death from hunger. Capt. Yarrington, of the Pauline, generously conveyed gratuitously a donation of corn, made by the citizens of Gambia, for the relief of the sufferers. From accounts from shore, there had been nearly five hundred deaths, and all the principal merchants, or people that could, had left the Island. Three vessels had been sent from Gambia with supplies for the poor. The P. left Gosea on the 25th of April.—The small pox was then making dreadful havoc among the natives. About two hundred had died in about twenty days, and the hospital was nearly full. The Island is about one mile long, and contains nearly 7000 inhabitants.

FATAL OCCURRENCE NEAR FRANKLIN, N. H.—By a private letter from Franklin, N. H., we are informed of a fatal disaster which occurred about one mile below that village on Wednesday evening. 20th inst. It seems that one of the hands employed by the contractors of the Northern railroad, was bringing from Concord, with other things, an Irishman and his wife. On the way they procured a bottle of rum, of which they drank freely. When about a mile from Franklin, the teamster heard them talking loudly; next came a blow, and the woman fell out of the wagon, between the front and hind wheels; The wheels passed over her breaking her neck and smashing her head, and killing her instantly.

☞A man by the name of JESSE REYNOLDS was tried at the late term of the Chester county court for malpractice, in "digestently, and without possessing the knowledge and skill, practising as a physician, and thereby injuring the health of his patient." He gave himself out as a "Female Physician," and professed to cure "all the various kinds of all diseases peculiar to females. His principal medicine was the "black drops," and, as is the case with quacks generally, he carried with him a host of certificates testifying to numerous cures. The Jury rendered a verdict of *guilty*, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 and the costs.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Three men, named David Morgan, Thomas Murphy, and Jno. Calohan, were killed in a coal mine, at New Philadelphia, near Pottsville, Pa., on Tuesday last. A car containing six men and a boy, with a horse attached, in passing into the drift ran off the track and against the props, used to support the roof of the drift, the drops fell, and with it the slate and earth above came down, burying the unfortunate men beneathhis weight.

In the single county of Mercer, Pennsylvania, there now creeping four new iron furnaces, and one thousand miners are now wanted to mine iron and coal in the valley of the Chenango. Men that have some experience in mining are most needed.—Let not a sure of employment in a region proverbial for its healthfulness.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 21st inst. with fifteen days later intelligence from Europe. The arrival brings but little news of general importance.

The Irish Coercion Bill had passed its first reading in the House of Commons by a majority for the ministers of 139. The Corn Bill had not been acted upon, but it will probably follow the coercion bill.

Lord Aberdeen has recognized the annexation of Texas, by informing the Texan Minister that the president of that country may be regarded as the people of the American Union.

Steadily International Affairs.—The British Journals are friendly. Internal Addresses from different towns and cities in England to the same number of cities in the U. States. The most remarkable of these addresses are the one from the women of Exeter to the women of Philadelphia, signed by sixteen hundred of England's fair country women.

The settlement of the Oregon on the basis of the 49th parallel continues to be regarded as a thing that must be—as a fair settlement, to which the leading statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic will combine to give their aid.

All was quiet on the Continent.

IRELAND.—The accounts from Ireland are more gloomy and every day adds to the misery of the people in that unfortunate country.

The accounts from various parts of the country give painful evidence of the existence of famine. Many of the districts are suffering the horrors of famine, and fever is on the increase. The ballinasloe Advertiser states that the district hospital in that town is crowded to excess.

There are many fever cases. The Galway Mercury gives an account of a relief meeting in that district, where the sum subscribed was totally inadequate to the emergency of the evil. In Mallow, fears of an outbreak have been general. In Clogheen, oatmeal and coarse flower had been distributed among about 1000 starving creatures. In Waterford the respectable sum of $850 had been subscribed in one day, and other sums had since been added.

In Tralee, rumors had been passed and provisions distributed to the famishing populace. The accounts from the districts on the south and south-western districts are nearly uniform in their statements of the destitution, and apprehensive for the continuance of peace.

THE WHEAT.—In some fields the wheat in Queen Ann's county looks promising. In far the larger part however the Hessian fly has injuredit very much. Old farmers say that there is more of the fly at this present time than they ever have shown since the memorable season of 1816, when the wheat crop was entirely destroyed by that pestiferous insect.—*Cecilleville Md. Times.*

WHEAT.—We are sorry to announce (says the Lancaster Intelligencer) that all our information from the counties of this State, east of the Ridge, is unfavorable.—From what we have seen and heard, the wheat crop in this region must be a short one.

CROPS.—The crops are equally promising now, as at the time last year. We never saw a finer prospect for a wheat crop in our County. Unfavorable circumstances should transpire to destroy them, such as *Late Spring Frost*, and the casualties to which they are exposed, they must be immense.—*Fred. Examiner.*

The Kent (Md.) News says the Hessian fly has made very great ravages among the growing wheat in that county; but the late rains have had a favorable effect.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL STAGE.—We learn from the Cumberland Civilian that the Mail Stage was robbed on Thursday night last, between Cumberland and Union Town. The boot was cut to pieces and several trunks stolen. Further particulars are not known.

FACTS FOR SMOKERS.—German physiologists affirm that of twenty deaths of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, ten originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking.

TEMPERANCE AT BROOKLYN.—The people of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, were called upon to vote upon this question, and the anti-license party succeeded by a majority of 2000 or 3000.

MOSQUITOES.—There are a million and a half of them in the central counties of the U. States—all ready to load and fire.

GETTYSBURG, May 22, 1846.

I have been afflicted for several years with Rheumatism in the various parts of the system, and my health was totally ruined. Last September, I was induced to use Dr. *G. Benjamin Smith's Sugar Coated Pills.* I have taken several boxes, and my health is as good now as I have ever enjoyed. I believe it is due to my taking the Pills. I have recommended them to the public, and shall continue to do so, as I believe they are a good lightning-rod.

CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement which has heretofore been extended to him, and respectfully informs his friends that he still continues the

Cabinet-making Business,

at the Old Stand in Chambersburg street, where he is prepared to execute the *Neatest and most Fashionable Work*, which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He has now, and will always keep on hand a general and extensive assortment of the different articles of Furniture, including

BUREAUS,

CENTRE AND DINING TABLES

BEDSTEADS, CUPBOARDS,

Work and Wash Stands, &c.

all of which are of a superior quality, and for which he only asks an examination to be acknowledged as the very latest fashion.

All orders for *Coffins* will be promptly attended to.

Gettysburg, Feb. 6, 1846.

New and Cheap Goods.

I have just received a Large Assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which he invites the attention of the Public—satisfied that I can offer them as HANDSOME GOODS, and at as LOW PRICES, as can be had at any other house,

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4. tf

Latest Arrival!

THE attention of the LADIES is invited to the beautiful assortment of new style Spring Calicoes, Silks, Merinos, Ginghams, Muslins, Lace, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery and Fancy Goods generally just received and now opening at the Store of

W.M. RUTHRAUFF.

April 10, 1846.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

ON hand at all hours; parties supplied at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Call at the Fruit and Confectionary Store of

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 10, 1846.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOS. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 19.

PEA NUTS, FILBERTS, ALMONDS, &c., of the best quality, to be had at the Confectionary of

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

HAND BILLS,

NEATLY PRINTED AT THE STAR AND BANNER OFFICE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, Auditor on the account of Jacob Martin, Executor of the last will and testament of John C. Smith, deceased, late of the township of Conewago, would hereby give notice that on *Saturday the 20th day of June next*, he will attend at his office, in New Oxford, at one o'clock, P. M., to apportion and distribute the balance remaining in the hands of said Executor to and among the legatees in said last will and testament mentioned, when and where said Legatees are expected to attend.

JOHN C. ELLIS.

May 15, 1846.

Groceries & Queensware.

JUST received a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of at small profits.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 4. tf

DRUGGISTS.

THOSE wishing to buy Domestic Goods, can buy them of R. W. M'SHERRY, as cheap as at any other Store in town.

May 8. tf

Cloths! Cloths!

OF all colors and qualities, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, Silks, &c. just received and for sale at the Store of the subscriber.

W.M. RUTHRAUFF.

April 10, 1846.

Calicoes.

A large Assortment of beautiful style CALICOES—just received and for sale by

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 8. tf

Bonnets, Ribbons & Flowers.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths and Flowers; also, a fine lot of Shawls, Parasolls, Parasolets and Sun Shades, for sale by

R. W. M'SHERRY.

May 8. tf

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

Oranges! Lemons!

A VARIETY OF FIRST-RATE ORANGES, & LEMONS constantly for sale by

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846.

TIN WARE.

EVERY article of Tin Ware necessary in House-keeping always on hand or made to order at the Shop of the subscriber in Chambersburg street.

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 13.

THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, May 29, 1846.

Whig Reform Candidate for Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER.

☞HON. MOSES MCCLEAN will accept our thanks for several interesting documents.

☞The Rev. C. WITMER, lately of Catawissa, Columbia county, and formerly of this place, has taken charge of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregations at Abbottstown, in this county.

Female Seminary.

☞We have received a communication from Prof. HAYES explanatory of the recent changes in the arrangements connected with the Female Seminary in this place, and his intentions as to the future. Not having been received until the usual amount of matter had been prepared for to day's paper, its publication is necessarily postponed until next week. We regret to learn that the institution does not receive that support that it should from our town.

Barns Burnt.

☞An unusual number of Barns have been destroyed by lightning this season. We have heard of no less than three instances during the past week in which the buildings have been completely destroyed.

The Right Spirit.

☞We are gratified to observe the entire harmony of sentiment which prevails in the whole Whig party in relation to the unfortunate difficulties with a sister Republic, in which the blundering, mischievous policy of the National Administration has involved the country. There is no difference of sentiment as to our duty now that hostilities have commenced. The war must be prosecuted with energy to a speedy and triumphant close; and to effect it all the energies of the country must be marshalled in its vigorous conduct. And in responding to the calls which may be made either upon the treasury of the Government or the individual services of the people, from no source will there be a more enthusiastic and energetic action than the members of the Whig party.

While, however, there exists this unanimity of opinion as to our present duty, there is as little difference of sentiment, as to the propriety of holding the Government strictly accountable for all the disasters and melancholy consequences of the War, as there is of the propriety of making a reasonable administration of our foreign policy. And it will be a fearful responsibility, that of recklessly invading the soil of a foreign State, virtually declaring war and assuming the prerogative vested by the Constitution in Congress alone, without being sworn and blessed by the Sanhedrim of the Democracy.

Louis Philippe not Dead.

☞The statement that Louis Philippe was dead and that a Revolution had broken out in France, which was published in our columns, last week's paper, upon the authority of the Baltimore papers, turns out, as we expected, to be unfounded.

No Licenses.

☞The citizens of the State of New York last week voted upon the question of "License," or "No License." The Anti-License party seem to have had matters pretty much in their own hands throughout the State, as but a number of towns have received—most of the towns having declared that hereafter no house shall be licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. Albany city declared *against* license by 1500 majority; Troy 928; Poughkeepsie 101; Williamsburg 440, and Brooklyn by 3000!

National Fair.

☞The National Fair at Washington City is said to exceed the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The spectacle is described as being one of the most magnificent exhibitions ever witnessed in this country, and one which has elicited a great deal of admiration from the vast crowds who have witnessed it.

Factory Girls.

☞Four score Lowell Girls have gone to the Washington Fair where they will take a stand exhibiting goods of their own manufacture. The Lancaster Examiner thinks that if Congress would only vacate the Capitol awhile, and let these girls take charge of the Government looms, the people's cloth would be better woven.

☞The National Intelligencer of Saturday says:—"Among the samples of American Manufactures drawn hither yesterday by the National Fair, was a female from Montgomery county, Md., a manising mother of three children at one birth."

Mr. Benton on the Oregon Question.

☞On Friday last, in the U. S. Senate, Mr. BENTON took the floor upon the bill which proposes to extend our jurisdiction over the whole of Oregon Territory, and spoke until the hour of adjournment upon the general merits of the Oregon controversy. On Monday he resumed his speech and bore down strongly upon the "fifty-four-forty" men and their claim to the whole territory. He went into an elaborate argument to prove that our title never extended beyond 49° and that the difficulty should be compromised on that line as the basis. The speech of "Old Bullion" was illy relished by Messrs. Cass, Allen, Hannegan, and their co-laborers in the War movement.

☞A large meeting of the citizens of Mifflin county was held at Lewistown on the 21st inst. at which a number of patriotic resolutions were adopted pledging themselves that "little Mifflin would be ready to do her duty in the war now waging with Mexico. Both the volunteer companies have tendered their services to the President, to march to the seat of War. The meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen; among others, by our friend D. CORNYN, Esq., whose remarks, says the Gazette, were "rapturously applauded."

Gen. Scott and the Administration.

Letters from Washington, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, state that a most decendable course has been pursued by the Administration, in relation to Gen. Scott. It will be remembered that it was recently announced that the General was appointed to take command of the army just called into the field to operate against Mexico, should extensive operations become necessary. This announcement was received with a burst of approbation throughout the country. All parties united in commending the movement, because the present confidence was felt in the gallantry and ability of the distinguished officer named. But it is now said that the Administration are making an effort to supercede Gen. Scott in the command of the Southwest Army—in other words, to thrust him aside, and to avoid placing him in the position to which he is entitled, and which, indeed, the honors and the interests of the country require him to occupy.

Gen. Scott, it is understood, refused to supercede Gen. Taylor, being unwilling in any way to interfere with the honor and glory of that veteran and patriotic officer. But he was perfectly willing to accept the command of the forces ordered by Congress; because such a step would by no means disparage or reflect upon the veteran who has the command of the Army of Occupation.—But the Administration, so it is said, are highly incensed at his conduct, and have concocted a Bill authorizing the appointment of two Major and four Brigadier Generals, in addition to the present military establishment, the object being, as it is believed, to avoid placing Gen. Scott in the position to which his character, his services and his rank entitled him. But such movement, all the circumstances considered, seems almost impossible. The people every where, and of all parties, would, we feel satisfied, receive it with indignation. We are at war with Mexico, and the services of our best and bravest officers should be rendered available at such a crisis.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The President having made a requisition upon the Governor of this State for six Regiments of Volunteer Infantry, Adjutant General Bankhead has issued an order prescribing the mode in which the six Regiments are to be raised. The companies now formed and to be formed, are to tender their services to the Governor, and when muster of for active duty, will be arranged into regiments and elect their regimental officers. The companies and regiments will be organized and officered, as stated in the orders from the Secretary of War, a few days ago, each regiment embracing 10 companies, and each company 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 64 Privates. The offers of service must be directed to the Adjutant General at Harrisburg, and must be made before the 22d of June next. Forms are given for the offers, and the Governor expresses entire confidence that the call will be promptly respond ed to by our citizen soldiers.

Reward of Merit.

☞The National Intelligencer states that on Tuesday the President nominated the gallant Brigadier Gen. Taylor for the brevet rank of Major General, and that the nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

No Later News

Was received from the Army by last night's Southern mail. Reinforcements were still leaving New Orleans, and other Southern cities, for the seat of war.

Rejected.

☞The nomination of HENRY HOAR, as collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was rejected by the Senate on Monday last.

The Attack upon the Tariff.

☞The opposition of the Washington Union to its locofoco friends in Congress to rally at once to the onslaught upon the protective policy as recognized by the present tariff laws, do not seem to be pleased with the entire approval of his brethren of the Press of the same political school as that of the Harrisburg Union, (probably the most spirited and efficiently conducted locofoco paper in the State,) thus refers to President POLK'S Tariff Speech:

"The Union is still calling upon Congress to reduce the Tariff—now is the time (says that paper,) to strike against the Tariff system. This kind of *logic* will not suit the Southern theorists, but in good old Democratic Pennsylvania, we eschew all such nonsense. Let us first drive the enemy from the soil, and then talk about encouraging the manufactures of *foreigners* afterwards.

Ravages of the Hessian Fly.

☞At a meeting of a board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, held on the 15th inst. among other business transacted, it was resolved that in the opinion of the Board, "at least one half of the wheat crop of Talbot county has been destroyed during the last few days by the Hessian fly, and that so great ravages have not been committed by the Hessian fly since the year 1817; that on some of the best land wheat has been ploughed up, and other portions are so much injured that they will not be worth harvesting."

Terrific Hail Storm.

☞A most terrific storm of rain and hail visited a portion of Schuylkill county on Saturday last. The papers state that the size and quantity of hail that fell exceeded any thing that had ever been experienced there. Many that were measured exceeded six inches in circumference! Much damage was done to the grain, grass, vegetables and trees. After the gale, the depth of hailstones in the bottoms of the sloping coal schutes was ten inches.

☞We have received the first number of "*The Standard*," a new paper published in East Berlin, by Mr. GEORGE OLIVER LITTLE, lately of this place. It is neutral in politics, and neatly printed.

☞Ex-President TYLER is in Washington in compliance with a summons from the committee appointed by the House to examine into the expenditures from the secret service money.

☞The Tennessean talks of making a "draft" to ascertain who hall go to the Rio Grande!

☞"SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This valuable medicine combines the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom. Its unprecedented success in the restoration of health to those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing, as it does, evidence of its most intrinsic value, and recommending it to the affliated in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this—one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels, with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system.

☞For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A B & D Sands, 76 Fulton street New York. Sold also by appointment of the Proprietor, by S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

May 22, 1846.—3t

BALTIMORE MARKET,

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

FLOUR.—Some sales of Howard street flour have taken place, at $4 12, being a small decline. Receipts nothing worth mentioned. Sales of Rye flour at $3 68. Corn meal $2 25.

GRAIN.—Small sales of good to prime Maryland red Wheat at 90 cts. to 94. White Wheat for Family Flour $1 05 to $1 07. White Corn sold at 56 a 57, and yellow at 57 a 58 cents. Oats are worth 39 and 41, and Rye 65 a 66. Cloverseed $4 50 a $4 87.

PROVISIONS.—952 lbs offered at the scales on Tuesday, of which 70 were sold at prices ranging from $6 to $7 25, per 100 lbs. according to quality.

HOGS.—A good supply of live Hogs in market, with a dull demand. Sales at $4 50 a $4 75.

PROVISIONS.—The sales of Pork are limited, and prices are now set down as following:—Mess Pork $11 00 a $11 50, Prime $9 a $10 00, new Mess Beef $9 50 a $10 50; Prime $8 25 a $8 75, Prime Beef $6 25 a $6 50. Sales of Bacon in limited quantities—Shoulders 5 a 6 cents; Sides 5¾ a 6; Hams 6 a 7; and Lard 6 a 7¼ cts. Lard is in moderate request at 7 a 7¼ cents for No. 1 Western, in kegs; and 6¾ in bbls.

BIRDSELL'S PATENT STEEL Shovel Cultivators

CAN be had for Cumberland township at C. W. HOFFMAN'S Cooch-Shop, Gettysburg, Pa. Please call and see them and judge for yourself,

Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

SECOND-HAND COACHES, BUGGIES, &c., of good and substantial make, can be had at the Coach Establishment of the subscriber, in Gettysburg,

C. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

ISABELLA NURSERY,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

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

C. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

COLLEGE STUDENTS, LOOK OUT!

A few young GENTLEMEN (four or five) can be accommodated with Boarding in a private family by making early application. For further particulars enquire of the Editor of the "Star."

May 15, 1846. 1m

FRESH M. R. RAISINS, FIGS, &c. for sale by

C. WEAVER.

April 10, 1846. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell, at the Court House in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 20th of June next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM,

And a Number of LOTS,

situate within a mile of Gettysburg, on the road leading from the last mentioned place to Emmitsburg.

THE FARM CONTAINS ABOUT

140 ACRES,

is productive, and handsomely and conveniently situated. It comprises the best portion of the tract *formerly* owned by Col. M. C. CLARKSON. There is on it a Log Dwelling House, and STABLE, and two unfailing wells of good water, and an ORCHARD bearing good Fruit.—The MEADOW LAND on the Tract is abundant and of a superior quality.

☞There will be sold at the same time with the farm, and along with it, if desired, a

WOOD-LOT,

containing about SIX ACRES. This is more convenient to the Farm, comprising a part of the original Tract.

☞There will also be sold at the same time and place, a number of

LOTS, OF FROM 3 TO 9 ACRES

each, convenient to town, and suitable for building purposes.

At the same time and place,

A Lot, or Tract of Land,

adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Emanuel Pitzer, Mr. Patrick and C. W. Hoffman, containing about

FOURTEEN ACRES.

ALSO—ANOTHER TRACT,

adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Ludwig Essig, Peter Weikert and Peter Trostle, containing about

60 ACRES.

This Tract will be divided, if desired, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money for the Farm to be paid in hand; the residue in four equal annual payments, bearing interest:

One-third of the purchase-money for the lots to be paid in hand; the residue in two equal annual payments, bearing interest:

The payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the subscriber; who will guarantee the title to the purchaser or purchasers.

☞The property will be shown to any person desirous of viewing it, by the subscriber.

JAMES COOPER.

May 29. ts

War! War! with Mexico!

To the Farmers of Adams County.

Now, I care not whether you are in favor of the War, or the course pursued by the Administration, or not; there is one thing certain,—if the war continues, the price of produce will rise, and then, if prudent and industrious, the Farmers can raise, the more it will be to their advantage. The old proverb says:—"Neither workmen nor fools can work without tools." Without all the variety of farming operations, the proverb will, in a great measure, be verified. The better kind of farming utensils we have, the more we will be at advantage.—Among the varieties of Cultivators calculated to cultivate corn or put in wheat, you will find

BIRDSELL'S CONVEX SELF-SHARPENING

CULTIVATOR,

to possess a decided advantage over all others by being a self-sharpener, and consequently the shares and cutters, by always being sharp, are death upon briers, weeds, grass or small bushes.

Now, notice is hereby given to all the farmers of Adams County, that you can procure them in the respective townships of the following-named persons, to whom I have sold my right in said townships, as purchased by me from James Birdsell:

Cumberland tp—C. W. Hoffman, Gettysburg.
Franklin—Abraham Scott, Conewago.
Germany—John Toner and G. Gander, Littlestown.
Conewago—J. Bashy, M'Sherrystown.
Union—P. Lytle & J. R. Harkins, M'Sherrystown.
Tyrone—Wm. H. Webb, near York Springs.
Hamilton & Reading—C. Cashman, Hampton.
Menallen & Berwick—Samuel Harris, Menallen.
Huntington—Samuel A. Neely, Petersburg.
Mount Pleasant—John Albert.
Straban—Thomas Snodgrass, near Bell's Mill.
Hamiltonban—John Kriner, Millerstown.
Freedom and Liberty—Thos. Harper, Gettysburg.

☞Having recently purchased of the patentee, James Birdsell, 45 counties in the State of Pennsylvania, and all the State of Virginia, I will be prepared to attend to reasonable prices, that any person purchasing counties and retailing them by townships, may make a great profit.

Bermudian P. O. Adams county, Pa.

SHAWLS & BONNETS.

A NOTHER lot of those Large and Beautiful BARAGE SHAWLS, Satin Stripe, and Plaid—various shades; also another supply of New Style

Neapolitan Bonnets,

Just received and for sale cheaper than ever by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 15. tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE

Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country. He is ready at all times, in cases usually entrusted to the DENTIST, and hopes, by strict attention to Dentistry alone, to be able to please all who may see fit to entrust their teeth in his hands. Office at Dr. WILLIAM'S Hotel.

May 15. tf

REMOVAL.

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

WM. RUTHRAUFF

HAS removed his Cheap and Fashionable Store a few doors West of his late stand to the rooms lately occupied by William M'Sherry, Esq., in Chamberburg street, nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to see his friends. Having just returned from the Cities with a large and splendid assortment of fashionable

SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS,

selected from the very best Establishments, he invites those wishing to make BARGAINS, to give him a call. ☞Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Gettysburg, April 10, 1846.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS, as a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In alcases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To impose the Genuine Brandreth Dedicated Pills, they should be kept in the house so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to; One dose is sufficient in most cases; a dozen after disease is established in the system.

☞The *genuine* Brandreth's Pills can be had of the following Agents:—

J. M. Stevenson & Co.—Gettysburg;
*Jno. B.