

# THE STAR AND BANNER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1850.

NEW SERIES—NO. 166.

BY D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER.

VOL. XXI—4.11

Washing reduced to a science.

**TIN WARE, TIN WARE.**  
**GEO. E. BUEHLER**  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends that he continues to manufacture all kinds of TIN WARE at his establishment in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Post Office—where he will be pleased to fill all orders promptly and upon the most reasonable terms.  
Gettysburg, March 15, 1850.

**LAST NOTICE**  
IS hereby given to all those indebted to me, to make payment by the 30th of March. As my former notice has been disregarded, those not attending to this, will find their accounts in some other's hands for collection.  
SAM'L. FAHNESTOCK.  
March 1, 1850.—4t

**TO CONTRACTORS.**  
**NEW JAIL**  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, Pa., until Monday the 20th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the erection of a new COUNTY JAIL AND PRISON HOUSE.

for said county. Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of said Commissioners, where they will at all times be ready for inspection, by calling on the Clerk of the Board.  
JACOB KING,  
J. G. MORNINGSTAR,  
JOHN MUSSELMAN,  
Commissioners.  
Attest—J. Anghinbaugh, Clk.  
March 22, 1850.—4t

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 12th of April, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, A Certain Tract of Land, containing 3 of an Acre, more or less, on which are erected a TWO-STORY Log Dwelling House, a Stable and other improvements, situated in Oxford township.  
GEORGE SLAGLE,  
Adm'r Bernard Altrough.  
This sale was continued from the 10th of March to the 12th of April.  
March 22, 1850.—4t

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale or rent HIS FARM, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, containing 173 Acres.  
The improvements are a large Dwelling House, and Stone Kitchen, a large Barn, two Wagon Sheds and a Corn Crib, Barn, two Cows, and a few other improvements. Any person wishing to view the property will be shown the same by calling upon DAVID M'URDIE.  
March 22, 1850.—4t

**FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.**  
THE subscriber will sell at private sale the FARM on which HENRY HERSHEY, jr., now resides, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of King Wilson, Andrew Hinzelman, and others, containing 105 ACRES.  
The improvements are a TWO-STORY Frame Dwelling House, a first-rate LOG BARN, with a Spring of good water convenient to the door. There is a fair proportion of Timmer and Meadow on the farm, and an excellent Orchard. Persons wishing to ascertain the terms, which will be reasonable and to the satisfaction of the subscriber, will call upon the subscriber, or apply to the tenant.  
HENRY HERSHEY, Sen.  
Franklin tp., June 1, 1849.—4t

**OIL CLOTH FACTORY.**  
**TO COACHMAKERS.**  
THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Coach makers of Gettysburg and other places, that they have commenced the manufacture of Oil Cloth and Canvas for Coaches, of the very best quality, on an extensive scale, which they are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Our Canvas will be found equal in finish and quality to any manufactured in the city.  
We design also manufacturing, for wholesale and retail, COACH VARNISH of a superior quality.  
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.  
SAMUEL J. LITTLE,  
GEORGE H. LITTLE.  
March 15, 1850.

**One Thing Certain,**  
THAT MARCUS SAMSON can and will sell Window Blinds, Shirts and Suspenders, silk and gingham Cravats, Handkerchiefs, and all other articles in his line cheaper than the cheapest.  
GEO. E. STARKY,  
SARAH TAYLOR,  
Executors.  
March 15.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.**  
S. BUEHLER has just received a large supply of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of every variety, from the celebrated Shaker Gardens in New York. Gettysburg, Feb. 10, 1850.

**NOTICE.**  
Estate of James H. Taylor, deceased.  
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES H. TAYLOR, late of Butler township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present the same for settlement.  
GEO. E. STARKY,  
SARAH TAYLOR,  
Executors.  
The first named Executor resides in Tyrone township, the last named in Butler township.  
Feb. 22, 1850.—4t

**DRIED CURRANTS**—a prime article, just received by the subscriber; also a lot of fresh Figs, Raisins, &c.  
W. W. HAMERLY.

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:  
GENTLEMEN:—The States of Virginia and Georgia have transmitted to the Executive Department of this Commonwealth Resolutions in reference to the preservation of the Union;—the institution of Slavery;—and complaining of certain alleged violations of the Constitution of the United States. A respectful courtesy to these distinguished members of the confederacy, demands from the Government of Pennsylvania an early and calm consideration of the grievances thus presented.

The known character of the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their faithful adherence to the National Constitution; their deep veneration for, and attachment to the National Union, and their uniform respect and regard for the rights, privileges, and happiness of the citizens of the other States of the confederacy, is a sufficient pledge that they would feel deeply wounded should their Representatives by admission and acquiescence seem to admit, or to be understood as admitting, the obnoxiousness to the assertion that they had commenced, and were persisting in a systematic encroachment upon the Constitution and rights of a portion of the people of this confederacy, which is alike unjust and dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the cherished Union.

Permeated that there exists no unkind feeling among our citizens to any other portion of the confederacy, and that a cordial love for the National Constitution and Union pervades our entire population; it is deemed a pleasant duty to transmit these resolutions to your Honorable Bodies, that the necessary consideration of the whole subject, to give a decided negative to the complaints of our Sister Republics, if they have done our people and Government injustice in these charges; and if otherwise, to offer the ample assurance that the speediest remedies will be provided to redress any just grievances. This action is necessary in order that no truthful accusation of a willful and wanton breach of the Constitution;—infidelity to the National Union, or invasion of the rights of others, shall stain the social history of Pennsylvania.

The wrongs alleged may be classified as follows:  
First, That the people of the non-slaveholding States have encroached upon the Constitution of the United States.  
Second, That they have done acts hostile to the peace and perpetuity of the National Union.  
Third, That they have unjustly, dangerously, and injuriously trespassed upon the rights of other portions of the confederacy.

These are grave charges against the faith and honor of this Commonwealth;—and hence the necessity of a careful examination of their justice and truth.  
Questions connected with the slavery of the colored race, have given origin to these complaints.

It is not necessary to discuss the abstract question of slavery. If it were now to be abolished;—if the footprints of the bondman were now for the first time to mark the soil of our common country;—if the Constitution were now to be formed, it would be our duty to enter our solemn protest against its introduction or recognition. We should feel a pleasure in the adoption of a different policy from that imposed upon us by our British progenitors. Where they forged and riveted, we would strike the chains of bondage from human limbs.

The Constitution guaranteed to a certain extent, the existence of slavery, and recognized the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, in their peculiar property; all such discussions in reference to the institution as it exists in those States, are properly precluded by a just sense of Constitutional duty. With slavery therefore, in the several States, there is not now, and never has been, any disposition on the part of the Government of Pennsylvania to interfere.

Let us examine how far the general charges, made against the people of the free States, apply to our people. To do so, with more clearness, a recital of the events, preceding, and attending the formation of the Constitution, is deemed necessary and proper.

Pennsylvania had been a slaveholding State. The introduction and use of servile labor, and the moral and political degradation of the colored race had been engrained upon her liberal institutions, by the cupidity of our British ancestry. While the Revolution and the separation of the colonies from the mother country were in progress; and before the recognition of their independence by the government of Great Britain, her Legislature, by the act of the first of March, 1780, abolished slavery within her borders. A copy of that statute is hereto annexed.

The preamble to this act in strong and appropriate language expresses an abhorrence of that condition of civil bondage to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us;—acknowledges the beneficent agency of the Supreme God, in our deliverance from the threatened dangers, and admits the great injuries and wrong done to the servile race, by means whereof they had been deprived of the common blessings to which they were by nature entitled; and then in commemoration of our own happy escape from tyrannic and despotic power, provides that all persons, as well as negroes and mulattoes as others, who shall be born within this State, from and after the date of the said act, shall not be deemed and considered servants for life, or slaves.

The further provisions of this humane law relate to the registry of slaves, the service of their children;—their support when left indigent;—their trial for offences; and what if no man or woman, of any nation or color, except registered slaves, shall at any time thereafter be deemed, adjudged, or held within the territories of this Commonwealth as slaves, or servants for life, but as free men, and free women, it makes provision for the protection of the

property of non-residents in slaves, or servants for life, who may be sojourners for a period of six months. On the 29th of March, 1788, another act intended to cure the defects in the act of 1st March, 1780, was passed and is hereto annexed.

These enactments made Pennsylvania a non-slaveholding State; and in terms the clearest and strongest character marked the determination of her people to abolish, forever, servile labor within her borders. Whilst the preamble to the first act recited and embodied the reasons for the abolition of, and expressed her feelings in relation to, the institution of slavery, it furnished notice, of the most authentic kind, of her determined resistance to its increase and extension.

The Congress of the States in session in New York, Virginia, Georgia and Pennsylvania, being represented therein on the 13th of July, 1787, passed an ordinance with great unanimity, that slavery or involuntary servitude should never be established, except for crime, within the territories of the Confederate States;—no "There is no exception or designation of degrees of latitude to limit the area of freedom of the institution in all the territories under the jurisdiction of Congress.

The action of 1780, had given notice to the other States, of the views entertained by Pennsylvania, on this important subject. The ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, was conceived in the same spirit, and gave an assurance that the evils of human bondage should never be extended; and would eventually cease to exist among a free people. It was in this belief that the citizens of Pennsylvania consented to some extent the institution being adopted went into operation on the 23d April, 1789.

The following provisions, directly or indirectly connected with the servitude of the colored race:  
First, as regards representation it provides, "That representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons."

Second, "No migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation; not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

Third, "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The duration of the slave traffic; and the act of the National Congress immediately preceding its adoption, in relation to its non-extension to the territories of the Union, would seem to leave no doubt upon the mind, that it was the intention and meaning of the framers of the Constitution to prevent the extension and increase of human slavery; and at an early period to secure its entire abolition in the several States. The qualified representation of the servile race, and the delivery of fugitives were concessions made to the people of the slaveholding States.

To this organic law, containing these provisions, Pennsylvania gave her assent; and it is therefore a duty on her part to respect with religious fidelity the rights therein guaranteed to all her federal obligations it is believed can be made manifest. It is true that her business pursuits have been frequently interrupted;—it is true that the representation of property instead of people has been felt by her citizens as anti-republican and wrong;—nevertheless she has always felt it a duty faithfully to discharge her obligations as a member of the National Union, and as a citizen of the United States.

The institution of slavery has assumed a new position and importance by the successful attempt to extend it beyond its original limits, to every instance of the kind. This Commonwealth has raised her voice in earnest protest. In the written Constitution, to the observance of whose provisions her faith had been pledged, there was found no authority for its introduction into her, and after acquired territory.

With the knowledge that the framers of the Constitution had taken a part in the deliberations of the Congress of 1787, and that the intention of their ordinance, the preservation, from the malign influence of slavery, of all the territory then belonging to the Union; it was reasonable to suppose that any acquisition of regions to be covered with slavery, would be given with great reluctance. The same liberality of sentiment that breathed in the Declaration of the National Independence;—the same ardent love of human freedom that conceived the ordinance of 1787;—the same hatred of human bondage that induced the abolition of the slave trade, it was believed, would influence and direct the opinions and actions of the descendants of those illustrious fathers who placed these proud memorials among the venerated archives of the republic. At the time of the admission of Missouri this Government protested against the introduction of servile labor into that fertile region. The language of her protest is clear and strong; it breathes the true feeling of her children. To the compromise line at that time adopted, it is presumed, no assent was given. To have done so, would have done violence to her principles, and would be an abandonment of her early and cherished policy. It was an infraction of the spirit of the ordinance of 1787, and was a doubtful exercise of Constitutional power, as well as a species of infidelity to the National Union. The act of 1780 abolished slavery and alleged there was a human right to exact human bondage.

The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the territories of the then confederacy, and the reasons for its enactment applied as forcibly to the West Bank of the Mississippi, as they did to the North Bank of the Ohio. The National Constitution contained nothing to authorize the acquisition of new territory, and the erection of further slave institutions. On the contrary, by its provisions in reference to the slave-traffic, and the concurrent events attending its formation, it appeared to mark limits to the extent and duration of the institution; hence any action enlarging its boundaries was an unwarranted assumption of power. The Union of the States was endangered by the erection of new and keep any lines, tending to engender and keep alive sectional jealousies and prejudices. Pennsylvania desired no more Mason & Dixon's line, to mark distinctive characters and tastes among a homogeneous people.

In the powers of the National Congress is found no authority to create slavery; unless its introduction formed a portion of a treaty acquiring territory, or was the condition of a grant of lands. The spirit of universal liberty guarded all soil blessed by the institutions of freedom; and to establish bondage, positive enactments were necessarily required. These sentiments of Pennsylvania remain unchanged, and if to their expression, with a perfect willingness to submit their accuracy to the arguments of the National Congress, were subjected. The ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787 was conceived in the same spirit, and gave an assurance that the evils of human bondage should never be extended; and would eventually cease to exist among a free people. It was in this belief that the citizens of Pennsylvania consented to some extent the institution being adopted went into operation on the 23d April, 1789.

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The alien and sedition laws of the National Congress; and while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused their deepest and deadliest opposition, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

The extension of slavery over portions of the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although in direct opposition to her united and solemn protest; and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.

The prostration of her industrial pursuits, caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the national congress, by the admission of Texas; while it deeply wounded, could not destroy her confidence and love for the national compact.

The compromise of the Revenue laws, made to win an erring sister to the duty of obedience to the constitution and laws, by which wide-spread ruin swept over her borders, wrong from her wrongs no denunciations of the Federal Union.

The refusal on the part of certain slaveholding States to deliver up, although required to do so by express provision of the constitution, kidnappers, whose wrong doing was against the very sovereignty of the commonwealth, furnished in her opinion no valid reason for assembling conventions to disrupt the confederation of the States.

All these acts, so injurious to her people, might have authorized deep and loud complaints, but her love for the Union rendered her silent; and induced the hope, that different and more friendly counsels would prevail. Her voice was heard only in kind remonstrance. No harsh complaints of a violated constitution and invaded rights were uttered to wound a brother's ear, and interrupt the social and kindred friendships of a united people. She remembered that we were a common people;—that a common purpose for the advancement of human rights had reduced our connection;—and that a common destiny awaited us. She reflected that the same soil had been made red with the blood of a common ancestry, and the same religion, laws, institutions, habits and pursuits governed and guided and marked our common pathway. Relying on the justice and fraternal feelings of a common country, she believed that her rights and interests would be in proper time admitted, recognized and protected. The attachment of Pennsylvania to the Union during her entire career, has been as pure and ardent as it was in the first hours of its existence, and her faith in its stability and permanent preservation has never been changed. She felt that the cement of the Union is the heart-blood of the masses the people; and that in the hands of the masses the fabric of liberty is placed beyond the reach of its secret foes. She confidently believes, that to prevent its disruption and overthrow, in the common danger, would be found side by side, as of old, the sons of Virginia, Georgia and Pennsylvania, patriotically and nobly striving in a common purpose, to plant on higher, safer, holier and more stable basis the National banner, and united therewith, forever and indelible, the "Virtue, Liberty and Independence" of Pennsylvania;—the "sacred temple of Tyranny," of Virginia;—and the "Freedom, Justice and Moderation," of Georgia.

In obedience to the constitutional duty requiring me to transmit such information to the Legislature as may be deemed pertinent to the welfare of the people, I beg leave to submit these resolves of Virginia and Georgia, with this message; and to request the passage of such resolutions, to be forwarded to the executives of Georgia and Virginia, as may indicate the injurious done to this commonwealth in the declarations made by their Legislatures; while at the same time we offer assurance of our cordial respect for, and faithful support of the National Constitution and Union; and of our sincere and fraternal feelings towards their people as citizens of a common country.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.  
HARRISBURG, March 22, 1850.

Occasional cases of Cholera still occur in different parts of the country.  
Mr. Wm. Canton, (barber) the old gentleman who had the honor of shaving the Father of his country, Gen. George Washington, and for which service he was presented with a guinea by him, died in Baltimore on Friday last, aged 83 years.

Lucky.—The Chenango Union says that two men named Leach and Callender, who left Smithville in that county three years ago, as private in General Dimick's company, have just returned from California, the former with \$20,000 in gold, the latter with evidence of \$50,000 worth of property in San Francisco.

Who can beat this.—Mr. George German, sr., of East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, aged 77 years, we have learned from good authority, last week, ploughed six acres of corn-sizable ground in two and one-fourth days. This certainly will be hard to beat by any man of his age.—Press.

Pennsylvania Gold.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the whole amount of gold from California, received at the mint in Philadelphia, is about nine millions four hundred thousand dollars—of which about \$900,000 was received last week.

"Now, girls," said our friend Mrs. Byelow to her daughters, the other day, "you must get husbands as soon as possible, or they'll all be murdered."  
"Why, I see by the paper that we've got 'most 15,000 post offices, and nearly all of them despatches a mail every—the Lord have mercy on us poor widows and orphans!" and the old lady stepped briskly to the looking glass to put on her new cap.

Wherever you find an ignorant people rely upon it, but few papers are taken. Men and children are well-informed only when supplied with newspapers.

The alien and sedition laws of the National Congress; and while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused their deepest and deadliest opposition, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

The extension of slavery over portions of the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although in direct opposition to her united and solemn protest; and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.

The prostration of her industrial pursuits, caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the national congress, by the admission of Texas; while it deeply wounded, could not destroy her confidence and love for the national compact.

The compromise of the Revenue laws, made to win an erring sister to the duty of obedience to the constitution and laws, by which wide-spread ruin swept over her borders, wrong from her wrongs no denunciations of the Federal Union.

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