

# THE STAR AND BANNER.

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

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XXII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1851.

NUMBER 19.

## LIKENESSES.

Photographic Likenesses taken by Daguerrotype Process with all the colors of nature beautifully represented.

J. R. WEAVER respectfully announces to his old friends and the citizens generally, of Gettysburg, that he has commenced a *Daguerrotype Gallery* in the Old Temperance House in Chambersburg st., where, being in possession of all the recent improvement in the art, he is prepared to offer his best efforts to those who may desire pictures of themselves or friends.

He has recently improved his facility for taking miniatures, by the addition of a splendid new and enlarged *German Camera*, manufactured by "Voigtlander and Son," who are acknowledged to be the most celebrated opticians in the world; thus the public can rest assured that he is ready to execute pictures in the best possible manner.

It needs but a remark to call the attention of the reader to the regret expressed by hundreds of not possessing an image of an absent or departed relative or friend. Ladies and Gentlemen are therefore most respectfully invited to embrace the favorable opportunity by calling at his *Daguerrotype Gallery* and have their miniatures taken.

Miniatures taken for \$1.25 to \$6.00 in Pins or Lockets, \$1.25 to \$3.00 Groups proportionally low. Old pictures taken over at half price.

When convenient, families wishing pictures, to avoid detention, should engage the hours beforehand. Invalids waited upon at their residences, and likenesses taken of deceased persons.

Pictures taken without regard to weather, and warranted not to fade. Call and examine specimens. June 20, 1851.

## The Philistines are Beaten, and Samson's Head Again!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving and whoever will, may step in and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete, full suit, at prices that defy all competition! He can't be beat!

He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS AND VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c.—Dress, Frock and Stock Coats, Roundabouts, Pantaloon and all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

(Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDES, LINEN, and other goods.—Everything needed for summer wear.—Call and allow us to show a suit and we are certain to sell.)

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find musical Instruments; Accordions, Violins and Guitars, and a few CLOCKS of the same good lot he always keeps.

He has various articles of linen goods, such as shirts, bosoms and collars. Also handkerchiefs, suspenders, socks, pen-knives and pistols, and a most excellent article of razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourself, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low priced.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at Samson's that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to show our goods.—We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but one price, and that put low to suit the times.

SAMSON'S One price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the bank. Gettysburg, June 27, 1851.—if

## NOW FOR BARGAINS!

KELLER KURTZ HAS added to his usual large stock of BOOKS & STATIONERY, a large assortment of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety, which will be sold at prices that can't be beat. Call and see them. May 23, 1851.

## GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS, STILL continue the marble-cutting business at their old stand in Carlisle st., a few doors north of the diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.; and will furnish everything in their line, such as Marble Mantels, Table tops, Monuments, Tombs, and Head stones, of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in style which cannot be pleased. The charges, too, will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed. June 20, 1848—6m

## EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

THE genuine original EXTRACT OF COFFEE, which has been recently so extensively brought into use as a substitute for Coffee, and which recommends itself by reason of its cheapness as well as its excellence, can be had, at all times, at the Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Ladies' Dress Goods. A NOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Bourges de Laines, Berages, and Mous. de Laines, handsome and cheap, at FAINESTOCK'S.

## The Cars Arrived.



A New Supply just Received at HAMERSLY'S GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of

GROCERIES, including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans, crushed, and loaf sugar, N. O. sugar-house and syrup molasses, tea, dairy salt, extra pure starch, sarsaparilla, pepper, allspice, ginger, cloves, mustard, rice, fresh mackerel, tobacco, snuff, cigars, Pickles, crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c.; also

Fruits and Confections, candies, raisins, figs, prunes, nuts, coconuts, oranges, lemons, citrons, almonds, &c. Also the best assortment of QUEENSWARE

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing every thing in the Queensware line, from common to best china, Britannia ware, glass ware, together with a large variety of

Miscellaneous Goods, such as cedar ware, tubs, baskets, buckets, dour mats, brooms, bed cords, grain and measure forks, shovels, nails of all sizes, knives and fork, chains, spoons, brushes, and iron, lead powder and shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the north-west corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Gettysburg, April 25.

## NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore st., adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar Ware, Shoe Findings,

Paints, Oils, & Dyestuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—

to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the Ready Money), to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER, DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, June 13, 1851.—if

## NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD HAVING extended his business, is now opening as large a stock of Fresh Goods as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, among which are superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Castines, James, Drillings, Summer Cloths and Plaids, with many other articles for gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine.—

Also, a great variety of Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, plain, striped and plaid, Calicoes, Gingham, Mus, Dolans, Berages and Bourges de Laines, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings, with almost every article in the Dry Goods line.

A large lot of Carpeting, Domestic, Fresh Groceries, Queensware, Wooden-ware, &c., &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold in any article by any establishment in the place. What we promise we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

GEO. ARNOLD, Gettysburg, April 4.

## LOUST GROVE STEAM MILL.

INASMUCH as the streams are now falling, the Farmers will please bear in mind that at this Establishment they can at all times have their grinding done on short notice and in the best manner. Persons from a distance, by waiting over night, can take with them their grain manufactured as desired. The building has been much enlarged, and a large quantity of grain can now be received.

Patrons of this establishment—it has been built at heavy expense, for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood and surrounding country.

GEO. ARNOLD, Germany township, June 6—6e

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth COATS. Also, some fine Cassimeres PANTS, of every variety, at SAMSON'S.

April 25—if

## ORATION OF MR. WEBSTER.

Delivered July 4th, 1851, At the Capitol, on the occasion of Laying the Corner-Stone of the Extension of the Capitol.

Fellow-Citizens:—I congratulate you; I give you joy on the return of this anniversary; and I felicitate you, also, on the more particular purpose of which this memorable day has been chosen to witness the fulfillment. Hail!—All hail!—I see before me and around me a mass of faces, glowing with cheerfulness and patriotic pride. I see thousands of eyes turned towards other eyes, all sparkling with gratification and delight. This is the New World! This is America! And this is Washington, the capital of these United States. And where else among the nations, can the seat of government be surrounded, on any day of the year, by those who have more reason to rejoice in the blessings which they possess? No where, fellow-citizens; assuredly, nowhere. Let us, then, meet this rising sun with joy and thanksgiving!

This is that day of the year which announced to mankind the great fact of American Independence. The fresh and brilliant morning blesses our vision with another beholding of the Birthday of our Nation; and we see that nation of recent origin, now among the most considerable and powerful, and spreading over the continent, from sea to sea.

Among the first colonies from Europe to this part of America, there were some, doubtless, who contemplated the distant consequences of their undertaking, and who saw a great futurity; but, in general, their hopes were limited to the enjoyment of a safe asylum from tyranny, religious and civil, and to respectable subsistence, by industry and toil. A thick veil hid our times from their view.

But the progress of America, however slow, could not but at length awaken sleep, and attract the attention of mankind. In the early part of the next century, Bishop Berkeley, who, it will be remembered, had resided for some time in Newport, in Rhode Island, wrote his well-known "Vermes on the prospect of planting Arts and Learning in America." The last stanza of this little Poem seems to have been produced by a high touch of poetical inspiration:

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way; The first four lines already pass; A fifth shall close the drama with the day; Time's noblest offspring is the last."

This extraordinary prophecy may be considered only as the result of long foresight and uncommon sagacity; of a foresight and sagacity stimulated, nevertheless, by excited feeling and high enthusiasm.—So clear a vision of what America would become was not founded on square miles, or on existing numbers, or on any vulgar laws of statistics. It was an intuitive glance into futurity; it was a grand conception, strong, ardent, glowing, embracing all time since the creation of the world, and all regions of which that world is composed; and judging of the future by just analogy with the past. And the intuitive thought is expressed in a few striking passages in our language.

On the day of the declaration of Independence our illustrious fathers performed the first act in this drama—acting, in real importance, infinitely exceeding that of the great English poet invoked

"A muse of fire, A kingdom for a stage, princes to act, And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!"

The Muse inspiring our Fathers was the Genius of Liberty, all on fire with a sense of oppression, and a resolution to throw it off; the whole world was the stage, and higher character than princes, traitors, and instead of monarchs, countries, tribes and nations, the whole beheld the swelling scene. How well each acted his part, and what emotions the whole performance excited, let history, now and hereafter, tell.

At a subsequent period, but before the declaration of Independence, the Bishop of St. Asaph published a Discourse, in which the following remarkable passages are found:

"It is difficult for man to look into the destiny of future ages; (the designs of Providence are too vast and complicated, and the age powers are too narrow to admit of much gratification to our curiosity. But, when we see many great and powerful causes constantly at work we cannot doubt of their producing proportionate effects."

"The colonies in North America have not only taken root and acquired strength, but seem to be on an accelerated progress to such a powerful State as may introduce a new and important change in human affairs."

Descended from ancestors of the most improved and enlightened part of the old world, they receive, as it were, by inheritance, all the improvements and discoveries of their mother country.—And it happens fortunately for them to commence their founding State at a time when the human understanding has attained to the free use of its powers, and has learned to act with vigor and certainty. They may avail themselves not only of the experience and industry, but even of the errors and mistakes of former days. Let it be considered how many ages a great part of the world appears not to have thought at all; how many more they have been busied in forming systems and conjectures, while reason has been lost in a labyrinth of words and they never seem to have suspected on what fitful matters their minds were employed.

And let it be well understood that rapid improvements, what important discoveries have been made in a few years, by a few countries, with our own at their head, which have at least discovered the right method of using their faculties.

May we not reasonably expect that a number of provinces, possessed of these advantages, and quickened by mutual emulation, with only the common progress of the human mind, should very considerably enlarge the boundaries of science?"

The vast continent itself, even, which they are gradually peopling, may be considered as a treasury teeming with natural productions that shall hereafter afford ample matter for commerce and contemplation. And if we reflect what a stock of knowledge may be accumulated by the constant progress of industry and observation, fed with fresh supplies from the stores of nature, assisted sometimes by those happy strokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by those superior characters which occasionally to instruct and enlighten the world, it is difficult even to imagine to what height of improvement their discoveries may extend.

And perhaps they may make as considerable advances in the arts of civil government and the conduct of life. We have reason to be proud, and even jealous, of our excellent constitution; but those equitable principles on which it was formed, an equal representation, the best distribution of power, and a just and commodious distribution of power, which with us were the price of civil wars and the rewards of virtues and sufferings of our ancestors, descend to them a natural inheritance, without toil or pain.

But must they rest here, as in the utmost effort of human genius? Can chance and time, the wisdom and experience of public men, suggest no new remedy against the evils which vicia and ambition are perpetually apt to cause? May they not hope without presumption, to preserve a greater seal for piety and public devotion than we have done? For surely it can hardly happen to them, as it has to us, that when religion is best understood and rendered most pure and reasonable, that then should be the precise time when many cease to believe and practice it, and all in general become most indifferent to it!

May they not possibly be more successful than their mother country has been in preserving that reverence and sublimity which is due to the laws of human genius? Can chance and time, the wisdom and experience of public men, suggest no new remedy against the evils which vicia and ambition are perpetually apt to cause? May they not hope without presumption, to preserve a greater seal for piety and public devotion than we have done? For surely it can hardly happen to them, as it has to us, that when religion is best understood and rendered most pure and reasonable, that then should be the precise time when many cease to believe and practice it, and all in general become most indifferent to it!

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co-operation with others, to apply them to the formation of new governments. Of this, a most wonderful instance may be seen in the history of the State of California.

On a former occasion I have ventured to remark that, "It is very difficult to establish a free conservative Government for the equal advancement of all the interests of society. What has Germany done; learned Germany, fuller of ancient lore than all the world beside! What has Italy done? What has Greece lived? They have not the power of self-government which a town meeting with us possesses."

"Yes, I say, that those persons who have gone from our town meetings to the gold fields in California, are more fit to make a Republican Government than any body of men in Germany or Italy; because they have learned this one great lesson, that there is no security without law, and that, under the circumstances in which they are placed, where there is no military authority to cut their throats, there is no security but the will of the majority; that, therefore, if they remain, they must submit to that will." And this I believe to be strictly true.

Now, fellow-citizens, if your patience will hold out, I will venture, before proceeding to the more appropriate and particular duties of the day, to state, in a few words, what I take these American political principles in substance to be. They consist, as I think, in the first place, in the establishment of popular government, on the basis of representation; for it is plain that a pure democracy, like that which existed in some of the States of Greece, in which every individual had a direct vote in the enactment of all laws, cannot possibly exist in a country of wide extent.—This representation is to be made as equal as circumstances will allow. Now, the principal of popular government, presiding either in all the branches of Government, or in some of them, has existed in States, almost from the days of the settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth; borrowed, no doubt, from the example of the popular branch of the British Legislature. The representation of the people in the British House of Commons was, indeed, originally very unequal, and is not yet equal. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the appearance of Knights and Burgesses assembling on the summons of the Crown, was not intended at first as an assistance and support to the Royal prerogative, in matters of revenue and taxation, rather than as a mode of ascertaining popular opinion. Nevertheless, representation had a popular origin, and acquired more and more of the character of that origin, as it acquired, by slow degrees, greater and greater strength, in the actual government of the country. In fact, the constitution of the House of Commons was a form of representation, however unequal; numbers were counted, and majorities prevailed, and when our ancestors, acting upon this example, introduced more equality of representation, the idea assumed a more rational and distinct shape. At any rate, this manner of exercising popular power was familiar to our fathers when they settled on this continent. They adopted it, and generation has risen up after generation, all acknowledging it, and becoming acquainted with its practice and its forms.

And the next fundamental principle in our system is, that the will of the majority, fairly expressed through means of representation, shall have the force of law; and it is quite evident that in a country without Thrones or Aristocracies or privileged castes or classes, there can be no other foundation for law to stand upon.

And, as the necessary result of this, the chief element in the law is the supreme rule for the government of all.—The great sentiment of Aemilius, so beautifully presented to us by Sir William Jones, is absolutely indispensable to the construction and the maintenance of our political systems:

"What constitutes a State? Not high castled battlements or labored mound, Thick wall or moated gate; Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd; Not bays and broad arm'd ports, Men who their duties know, Not arms and spangled courts; Where low howl'd business waits perfume to give."

No—Max, high-minded