

Poet's Corner.

From the "Songs of Almacke,"
WRITTEN BY F. W. N. BAILEY, ESQ.

Where in that Mazourka graceful,
Nobles bend the gartered knee—
See you not of fawn-like creatures
One—two—three?
Lorely as the rose in blossom,
Lightly as the bark at sea,
Bound they not around their partners,
One—two—three?
Love laughs in their glad, bright faces,
Tendrils of a noble tree,
Many took them for the graces,
One—two—three.
Like the young gazells in mildness,
Fairer few could ever be,—
Flatter'd—honored—loved and courted,
One—two—three.
Balmy zephyrs waft them lightly
Over life's blue summer sea,
When as many years shall pass as,
One—two—three.
We may find them sweetly fettered,
In such links as none would free,
Laughing at their rosy children,
One—two—three.
It is some years since the above song was written; and the ladies to whom it alluded were then but young scions of the Almack stock. They have since, all of them fulfilled the prediction in our last verse, and are now
Laughing at their rosy children,
One—two—three.

HUMOROUS.

From the New York Constellation.

UNACKNOWLEDGED CHILDREN.

There was formerly a lawyer and judge, not a thousand miles from here, who, though a man of very creditable talents in his profession, was more distinguished for his glibness, than his reputation either at the bench or at the bar. He is now beneath the clouds of the valley; but his descendants are no doubt numerous, and might not be pleased if we should name him. He had sons and daughters born at home, but a still greater number abroad. His children at home were allowed to be his own children, of course; and the paternity of those abroad was not so well settled; and he was obliged to maintain a watchful care over his acknowledged sons and daughters, to prevent their marrying with those who were unacknowledged.

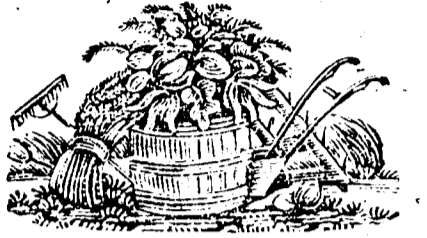
Several accidents of this kind had nearly taken place, when there came to reside in the neighborhood a beautiful accomplished young lady, whose charms very soon made a deep impression on the heart of one of the Judge's sons. He began to be assiduous in his attentions, and every body said it would be a match—except the Judge—and he, as yet, had said nothing about it. But when he found what every body said was likely to prove true, and that the young people were earnestly disposed to take each other for better or for worse, he thought it time to bestir himself. Wherefore, taking his son aside one day, he began to remonstrate with him on the impropriety of his attentions to the young lady.

"Impropriety, sir!" exclaimed the son.
"Yes, sir, the greatest."
"How so? my intentions are honorable."
"I do not doubt it—but the lady—"
"What of her! tell me, father, what of the lady?"
"Enough, sir, to prevent your marrying her."
"Enough! For heaven's sake, father, what do you mean—what do you know of her?"
"More than I feel disposed to tell."
"You torture me—you rack me with suspense—you make me imagine a thousand dreadful things. Tell me the truth at once."
"Let it suffice, my son, that you cannot marry the young lady without bringing disgrace upon yourself and misery upon your family."
"Disgrace! misery!—and yet you do not tell me wherefore. Is she not virtuous?"
"I believe so—but—"
"Is she not a lady of sense and education?"
"No question of it—but—"
"Is she not young and handsome?"
"Admitted—but—"
"But what, father? The evidence is altogether in favor of your own admission.—How then can you make out a case against her? What objection can you have?"
"If nothing but the plain truth will satisfy you, I must tell it. She is your sister."
"My sister!"
"Ay—I said so."
"Indeed, father, I'm much obliged to you for giving me so many brothers and sisters all over the country; but I beg that, to save future trouble, you would just give me a list of them."

TWO NEGATIVES MAKE A POSITIVE.—Mr. Pitt was remarkable for giving his opinions with great positiveness. At a Cabinet dinner, he was once expatiating on the beauty of the Latin language; and as an argument in favor of the superiority which he affirmed it had over the English, he said, that two negatives make a thing more positive, than one affirmative possibly could do. "Ah! then," said Lord Thurlow, "your father and mother must have been two negatives, to have made such a positive fellow as you are."

THE WHOLE HOG.—Mr. Editor.—The late account in your paper of the origin of the above saying, which of late both politically and morally, has assumed much significance, is incorrect. It arose in the following manner: It is well known that hogs are very plenty in the western country, so called. When the season for slaughtering arrives, the farmer dresses his hogs, as they call it, and in general, without a cent in his pocket, arrives at Louisville or some principal settlement in that part of the country; there he meets, among other adventurers, speculators in cotton, who usually have plenty of money. No great is the thirst among

these people for gambling, playing "old sledge," as it is called in Virginia, that the farmer must have a "touch at it," before he has had time to sell his hogs and realize his cash. So soon as he sees a "Cotton Man," he exclaims, "stranger, what say you to a touch at old sledge?" "Done, stranger!" and they are seated at once. The farmer starts fair, and says—"I've no money yet, hav'n't sold," and after having shown him a schedule of the weight of his hogs, with a fair price; always "honor bright," "now," says he, "my quarter hog is so much," and plunks his scrip, when the cotton man plunks his money. They play with alternate success; but on one occasion, a farmer who had by quarters and halves, played away all except one which weighed over 400 weight. "Well," said the cotton man, "what will you go now?" "Go!" said the farmer, "Panters and Alligators! I'll go the whole hog!"



THE FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Genessee Farmer.

BOTS IN HORSES.

In a late number of the American Farmer is published a letter from Doct. R. R. Harden, of Georgia, in which the writer puts forth a new theory concerning bots in horses, which is, that bots never kill horses, neither do they feed upon them until after death. In the first place, he asserts that all horses have bots, but that fat ones have more than poor ones, and infers that there is but one way of expelling them, viz: "to starve the horse, and use him badly." He says that horses that are out of use and at pasture, never die with bots; and his reason for this is that colic causes the death of many horses, which is often occasioned by injudicious feeding and use; and that immediately after the death of the horse, the bots as if by instinct, perforate the intestines, for the purpose of making their escape. On the contrary, he asserts that if a horse is opened the moment that he is dead, the stomach will never be found perforated. If this is correct, it is a pretty strong argument in favor of his theory. He mentions a case, where a race horse killed himself jumping over a fence, and was opened a few hours afterwards, when it was found that the bots had nearly cut up his stomach. He examines the common means applied for the relief of horses said to have the bots, by putting them into different solutions, and noting the effect in the following manner:—"twelve two ounce vials had bots put in them, one had milk put in it, another water, another nothing as a standard; we then filled the others with a strong solution of copperas, a solution of arsenic, aquafortis and water, a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c. nine of them being filled with such things as were thought to be most likely to kill them. The arsenic, copperas and aquafortis, appeared to have no effect upon them; they appeared fully as contented as those in the water. Those in the lard, however, moved less than the others, remaining apparently dead at the bottom of the vial, but moved when touched; after keeping them until we were all satisfied that nothing that a horse could take would injure them, they were all thrown away." This is in accordance with the declaration of a friend of ours, who says that he has seen the experiment tried of putting them into a strong solution of potash, which did not appear to injure them. Taking these premises as correct, then the thousand nostrums and specifics given by most of our horse-doctors, are worse than useless, unless they are of that kind which would have a good effect in colic; which he declares those cases to be altogether, which are so commonly ascribed to bots. We confess we are in favor of his theory, as we have had some experience with horses, and have generally given strong cathartics in cases which were strongly marked by those symptoms ascribed to bots, and in every case but one with success; and we do not recollect one case but what might be traced, either to a change of food, over feeding, or improper treatment. We think that the Doctor is entitled to the thanks of community, for giving this powerful stimulant for investigating the subject closely, at least, as he has come boldly into the field against those long handed-down opinions, many of which we give currency to without ever suspecting that we are declaring those things for facts, of which we have no knowledge; nor even suspect ourselves of conforming in opinions to those of the dark ages. The horse surely is one of the most noble animals, and ministers greatly to the comfort of man; and let us ask—who has ever seen one of these sick animals in the hands of a horse quack, but what has felt a degree of pity for him? First, if his case is pronounced bots, he must have a dozen Dutch words whispered in his ears, then a number of blows with the flat hand, a piece of board or a shovel upon the belly, or must be rubbed from end to end with a pitchfork handle, compared with which, being kneaded for the dyspepsia is a mere trifle.

WOOD

WILL at all times be received in payment for the Star. It is needed very much at present.
ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

BLANKS

For sale at the Office of the Star.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have connected themselves in the Merchandise business under the firm of Dickey & Himes, and have purchased from Mr. DANIEL COMFORT his entire Stock of Merchandise, comprising a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,



GROceries,

Hardware, Queensware, &c. on such terms as will enable them to sell on the most accommodating terms. They will continue business in the same room occupied by Mr. Comfort and formerly by Mr. George Arnold. They respectfully invite the public to give them a call.

THOMAS DICKEY,
CHARLES HIMES.

January 10, 1832. 4t-40

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at public sale,

On Saturday the 4th day of February next,

at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others,

Containing 116 Acres, and allowance, of patented Land,

On which are erected, a Two-Story Weather-Boarded DWELLING HOUSE,

and Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant-House, and Smith-Shop. There are two Wells of good water, and two Orchards, on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by

DAVID WILLS, Adm'r.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
January 10, 1832. ts-40

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 5th day of March next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys- }
burg, Jan. 17, 1832. } ts-41

Creditors Take Notice.

THAT I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the said Court have appointed the third Mouday (20th day) of February next, for hearing me and my creditors at the Court House in the borough of Greensburg, when and where you may attend to shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged according to law.

BENJAMIN ADAMS.
January 10, [17] 1832. 4t-41

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of A HUGH BIGHAM, late of Liberty township, Adams County, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same immediately—and those having claims against said Estate are desired to present the same for settlement.

JAS. A. THOMPSON, Adm'r.
January 10, 1832 4t-40

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Mountpleasant township, Adams County, about the 14th of October last, FIVE SHEEP. The owner of said strays is requested to come forward, prove property, and take them away.

GEORGE SNYDER.
January 17, 1832. 4t-41

ANTI-MASONIC BOOKS.—A great variety of Anti-Masonic Publications have been received and are ready for distribution, and sale, by the subscriber; among which are the following:—5000 Giddin's Almanacs for 1831 and 1832. New England do. do. Proceedings of the National Anti-Masonic Convention.

C. D. Colden's Letter. Lamentations of Free-Masonry. Illustrations of Free-Masonry, by William Morgan.

VALERIUS DUKEHART, General Agent.
Baltimore, 1st mo. 3d, 1832. 4t-30

These Editors friendly to the extension of Light and Knowledge, are requested to give the above a few gratuitous insertions.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

COACH-MAKING, &c.



EDWIN A. AUSTIN,

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed to his New Shop in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court House, WHERE HE IS PREPARED TO

Make, Trim and Repair COACHES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALSO

SADDLES,

BRIDLES, SADDLE-BAGS,

Portmanteaus, Harness, Trunks,

and every other article in his line of business, with neatness, durability and despatch. He returns his thanks for past encouragement, and shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

July 26, 1831. 4t-16

BELLOWS,

Water and Sugar Boxes, PRINTS, &c.

NEST BOXES AND BARREL COVERS,

30000 cane, suitable for reed makers

500 nest sugar boxes

500 barrel and half barrel covers

SPINNING WHEELS,

Wash Boards

Lamp wicks

Sugar boxes

Weavers' reeds

Wash Boards

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DOCT. S. M. TUDOR.

OFFERS his Professional services to the public generally, and can always be found at his father's residence, at the house formerly occupied by James Morrison, within one mile and a half of Hampton. Fair Mount, June 14, 1831. 4t-10

Prospectus of a New Volume.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

OR
Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper-plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music. The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those of all acquainted with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the Casket has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the Casket, as well as the prominent American periodicals. From both, selections are made with great care. To secure a sufficient quantity of ORIGINAL MATTER, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labours with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the Casket. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—PORTRAITS of distinguished characters; photos of the NEWEST FASHIONS, both of Europe and America; VIEWS of AMERICAN SCENERY, particularly striking and interesting; NATURAL HISTORY; ENGRAVINGS; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE; BOTANICAL PLANTS, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice; to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning; and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labours, so find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to PORTRAY, ANECDOTES, LIGHT READING, AMUSING SKETCHES, and VERSES which relieve the mind from the labour of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the Casket contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the Casket. When paid in advance it will be furnished for 12 months for \$3 50; or for 2 dollars if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscription price are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1829, 1830, and 1831 supplied to order.

ORDERS FREE OF POSTAGE, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. January 17, 1832. 4t-41

To the Editors and Publishers of Newspapers.

NATHAN ELLIOT, of the City of Washington, respectfully requests the Editors and Publishers of Newspapers within the several States and Territories of the Union, to furnish him through the Members of Congress of their particular States or Districts, at the Seat of the Federal Government, with three copies of their Newspapers (marked "one," "two," and "three," if issued on for about) Wednesday the 22d of February, 1832, (being the Centennial Anniversary of General Washington.)

As his motive is entirely disinterested and patriotic in making this request, it being his desire to produce positive evidence of the number of Newspapers printed in the United States and their Territories, he desires that particular attention may be paid to this request, as above, by the publishers of county papers in distant towns, that are, comparatively, little known, and if, at the same time, they would communicate, in their papers, any "statistical information" relative to their immediate neighborhood, it would be highly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

It is intended that every newspaper received, shall be carefully preserved and arranged, by States, in a room at Washington, devoted for this object; one set to be eventually deposited in the Library of Congress; the duplicate set to be transmitted to R. Rice, Esq. of London, (Agent for the purchase of Books, &c. for the Congressional Library) to be by him placed in the British Museum; and the triplicate set to