

OFFICE OF THE STAR,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, A FEW DOORS
WEST OF MR. FORRY'S TAVERN.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Conspicuously inserted four times for ONE
DOLLAR per square—over four times, TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS per square will be charged.

THE STAR,

Adams County Republican Banner.

Terms—Two Dollars per annum—
payable half-yearly in advance. No sub-
scriptions taken for less than six months, and
none discontinued until all arrearages are paid
—A failure to notify a discontinuance, will
be considered a new engagement and the
paper forwarded accordingly.

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLEBURY,
At \$2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1832.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans'
Court of Adams County, will be exposed
to public vendue,

On Saturday the 25th of February next,
at 12 o'clock a. m. at the premises,
**A TRACT OF
LAND,**

late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE,
deceased, situate in Cumberland township,
Adams County, Penn., about five miles from
Gettysburg, and one from the State Road
leading to Emmittsburg, adjoining lands of
David Horner's heirs, Robert McCreary,
Andrew Walker and others, containing about
**Two Hundred and Sixty
Acres,** with a large proportion of good
Timber—and

**A LOG
HOUSE,**

and Double Log Barn, and other necessary
Buildings thereon. Said Property is in a
high state of cultivation, and is very produc-
tive. A large proportion of the cleared
land consists of excellent Timothy Meadow.
The title is indisputable; and the Farm is
PATENTED.

There are two wells of good water—one
of which is near the house. The property
will be shown on application at the premises,
or by the Subscribers. The terms of sale
will be made known on day of sale by
HUGH DENWIDDIE, } Admr.
DAVID DENWIDDIE, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
January 24, 1832. 4t—12

Patented Land for Sale.

The subscribers will sell a
TRACT OF LAND,
containing

Four Hundred Acres,
more or less, situate in Hamiltonban town-
ship, Adams County, Pa. adjoining lands of
Philip Fehl, Jacob Benschoot, Thos. White
and others—on the side of the South Moun-
tain, about 3 miles from Myers' Mill—late
the property of JOHN V. HOOK, dec'd.

The greater part of the land is covered
with excellent Timber, and it will be divided
to suit purchasers. The improvements are,
A GOOD LOG

HOUSE,

Log Barn, Tenant House, two
Orchards, &c.

The terms will be made known, and
the day of sale appointed in due time, by
THE HEIRS,
One of whom resides on the premises.
January 24, 1832. 3t—12

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having declin-
ed business, and intends re-
moving to the West shortly, he therefore
requests all those indebted to him by note
or book accounts, to call and settle the same
—otherwise he will not be able to settle
with them himself.

DANIEL COMFORT.
N. B. He may at all times be found at
his dwelling house.
January 24, 1832. 4t—12

**A STORE ROOM
FOR RENT.**

THE FRONT ROOM, togeth-
er with a Cellar, of the New Building
one door West of Mr. Buchler's Drug Store,
is for rent. It is large and convenient,
and the situation a good one for a Store, or
Office.

ROBERT SMITH.
January 17, 1832. tr—41

FOR SALE.

IN THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.
That two-story BRICK
dwelling House,
In Chambersburg Street, a few
doors West of Mr. Forry's Inn, recently occu-
pied by Dr. Smyser. The payments, if desired,
will be made very accommodating. For
further particulars, inquire of the occupant.
January 17, 1832. tr—11

THE EAST NOTICE.

And without any equivocations whatever!

THOSE persons indebted to me, either
by bond, note or book account, and
who have neglected my former notices for
settlement, are hereby notified, that, unless
they come forward and close their accounts,
On or before the first day of April next, I
will POSITIVELY bring suit, against
them without "fear, favor or affection."
My business must and shall be closed at
that time.

JAMES A. THOMPSON.
January 17, 1832. tr—41

THE GARLAND.

"With sweetest flowers curick'd
From various gardens cul'd with care."

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

BY JAZA-EL.

Thou'rt false to me—thou'rt false to me,
And pride shall teach me to forget;
But still my heart beats warm to thee—
I love thee yet—I love thee yet!

I thought to still
Each burning thrill,
I thought to drown each fond regret;
But ah! my soul
Forbids control—
I love thee yet—I love thee yet!

Still 'midst the gay I'm seen, I'm heard—
My mother joys to hear me sing;
Nor dreams, that like the wounded bird,
I bear the shaft beneath the wing.

But in my bower,
At twilight hour,
I mourn o'er hopes forever set;
And tears might tell,
How much too well
I love thee yet—I love thee yet!

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Various;
That the mind of desultory man, studious of change
And pleased with novelty, may be indulged."

MARY THE PRUDE.

MARY was a very pretty, a very interest-
ing girl, nay, a very amiable girl—but Mary
was, nevertheless, a *prude*; and prudish too
at an age when the young spirit generally
bounds to the syren mistress of plea-
sure, and expands beneath the radiant sun
of unrequited love. Mary was cold, pre-
cise and formal; a pattern and model of de-
corum herself, she neither excused, nor
would allow of any thing beyond the strict
and formal etiquette of society, and boasted
frequently of platonic affection and reciproc-
al esteem. Mary had a younger sister,
who, unfortunately, had a very different dis-
position; warm-hearted, generous, affable,
and kind—but as good-hearted a little crea-
ture as ever rambled across a lawn, or pluck-
ed wild roses from the hedges, or gathered
buttercups in the fields and meadows. These
were the characteristics of the girls in child-
hood; they grow with their growth, and
strengthened with their strength; and when
Mary had arrived at the womanly age of twen-
ty-one, and Lucy at the more juvenile
period of eighteen, the one was a downright
prude, the other a merry good-tempered
soul, with a lover, a *boudoir*, and a spaniel
dog. Mary eschewed these things—the
boudoir was too careless and toyish, the
spaniel was too noisy, and as for the lover—
Dear me, the poor girl was alarmed at the
very mention of the word. Though Madame
Rumour did tell a very strange story of
Mary Woodbine having been seen one even-
ing reclining upon the arm of a military
gentleman, walking down the hawthorn lane
leading to G—, looking prettier than ever,
and so happy! But Madame Rumour tells
fibs very often—and who would ever suspect
Mary?

Lucy had a lover, a good, kind, affection-
ate lover; their passion was mutual. The
giddy girl, though she delighted to tease
her faithful Edmund, and make him look
very foolish, or very wise, as lovers gener-
ally do when their ladies have the inclina-
tion to tantalize, which they often have,
(whether to their credit or not, I will not
say; we must not be the first to blame our
sex.) still Lucy loved him, tenderly and truly,
and who could have the heart to sever
two such faithful ones?

Mary had—I will not say what occasion-
ed her conduct, but it is certain that her
guardian had taxed her severely about the
rumors respecting the military gentleman
in the hawthorn lane, and to shift the burthen
off her own shoulders, she placed it upon
her pretty sister's directly, revealing the
whole course of love, and all the meetings
and appointments, which were in consequence
immediately broken, for Lucy was confined
to her boudoir. Mary was again thought a
model of propriety; she lectured Lucy upon
the indecorum of her attachment, and deliv-
ered a sage discourse upon the ridiculous
nature of love, and the sublime tendency of
platonic affection; she ordered all the pretty
books in the house to be locked up in her
own apartment, and delivered to her sister
"The Whole Duty of Man," "Seneca's Mo-
rals," and a few other virtuous books of the
same description. Lucy, with a heavy heart,
received the books, and threw them down
in a pet after her sister had quitted the
boudoir, when, lo and behold, what should
peep out from between the leaves of one of
the large moral books, but the edge of a lit-
tle note, nicely folded! Lucy immediately
opened the volume in ecstasy, and a neat
bath-wipe gilt-edged billet revealed itself,
which the pretty prisoner had the curiosity
to read, for it began with "My Dearest
Mary," and finished with "thine ever truly and
affectionately, Alexander!!!" Here was a
discovery!—and to Mary too!—whoever
would have thought it?

The bell was instantly rung, and at the
request of Lucy, Mary shortly entered the
boudoir, with a look and aspect of gravity.
"My dear, dear, dear sister Mary," joyously
exclaimed the enraptured romp, as she sprung
upon the neck of the prude—"how is
Alexander—qu—der?" "Alexander!" rejoin-
ed the astonished girl. "I do not understand
you, Lucy."
"Oh no, you have no notion of the tender

passion; love is a very ridiculous thing, very
ridiculous—and platonic attachment the most
divine affection upon earth; but still we all
—now and then—like a little Alexander.
Now and then, sister—eh?" And a merry
laugh completed the meaning of the gay
girl.

"Sister Lucy, sister Lucy—" exclaimed
Mary, with a look of austere gravity.

"Sister Mary, sister Mary," rejoined Lu-
cy, imitating the serious tones of the prude,
"what a naughty thing it is for young ladies
to allow young gentlemen, and officers too,
to write pretty hot-pressed gilt-edged billets,
teeming with vows and protestations, and
esprit de rose, so very tender, and so sweet-
ly scented—ha! ha! ha! my pretty prude
look here!" and with a laugh she revealed
the note.

"Lucy!" exclaimed the detected prude.
"Oh Mary, Mary, you lent me good
books!—very pretty books indeed for a
young lady's contemplation!—But here's my
hand, sister; effect my release, and make
peace between me and my guardian, and I'll
say no more about it."

"My good kind Lucy, I am ashamed—
but I will instantly endeavor to procure
your pardon," and the pretty blushing Mary
fastened out of the boudoir as speedily as
possible.

Hour after hour elapsed, and Lucy be-
came impatient for the return of her sister
with the promised pardon, until at length she
rang the bell; the servant who attended the
summons, replied to Lucy's enquiry, that
Mary had not been seen since she quitted
the boudoir; that she instantly proceeded
from thence into her dressing-room, and tak-
ing her bonnet and shawl, had left the house
the next moment. Lucy became alarmed,
and her fears were increased when her guard-
ian, entering the boudoir, enquired whether
Lucy could throw any light upon her
sister's elopement; but Lucy was relieved
from betraying the cause of Mary, by the
arrival of one of the servants, who had seen
Mary Woodbine, the prude, lifted into a
travelling chariot that was waiting at the top
of the hawthorn lane, by a gentleman in
regimentals! This idea was truly alarm-
ing; the fugitives were instantly pursued,
and people sent in all directions; but Mary
Woodbine had been seen by the family for
the last time, for, on the ensuing morning,
she returned as Mrs. —, having become
the wife of the "gentleman in regimentals,"
on the day that she completed her twenty-
first year, and her fortune became her own.

"I never will believe that there is such a
thing as a *real prude* in the world!" exclaim-
ed Lucy, as the happy party assembled at
the breakfast table, forgiving and forgiven—
"since I have been deceived in my sister,
my own sister Mary!"

INDUSTRY.—Man must have occupa-
tion or be miserable. Toil is the price of
sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment.
The very necessity which overcomes our
natural sloth is a blessing. The world does
not contain a briar or a thorn which divine
mercy could have spared. We are happier
with the sterility which we can overcome by
industry, than we would have been with
spontaneous plenty and unbounded profu-
sion. The body and the mind are improv-
ed by the toil that fatigues them. That
toil is a thousand times rewarded by the
pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments
are peculiar. No wealth can purchase
them; no indolence can taste them. They
flow only from the exertions which they
repay.

WHO WANTS A PRETTY WIFE?

If the following paragraph, from the Sus-
quehanna Democrat, be honest, there is no
excuse for bachelors in Pennsylvania, or
New York either:—

Accounts from Alabama show a most de-
plorable destitution of the softer sex in that
region. We would earnestly recommend
the gentlemen of this state to our county and
disburse us of some of our fair population.
Here we are troubled almost to suffocation;
yes, overwhelmingly so, by the most amia-
ble, accomplished and fascinating Ladies in
all the world; all sorts, sizes, and complex-
ions, from the ruddy buxom lass to the pale
and sickly blue of the cloistered nun: black
eyed beauties—ay, blue eyed ones too—as
fair as Diana, who, no doubt, would wish to
emigrate to the west, provided they could
secure the hand of some enterprising plan-
ter. "If they are not worth coming after,
they are not worth having." It seems as if
a heart sickening mania—a reason forsaking
rage had seized upon our young men of late
—all hieing to Michigan, to the Oregon ter-
ritory, and to regions far away, beyond the
attractions and angelic smiles of the daugh-
ters of Wyoming—the land of Gertrude, of
poesy and song. Come on then, my western
boys—bring good recommendations, & my
word for it, you will be greeted with oceans
of smiles, and get most excellent wives into
the bargain—those that will cause your wil-
derness to flourish and blossom like the rose.

SECOND MARRIAGES.—If a second mar-
riage is happy, (says the Boston Morning
Post) Solomon must have been a mighty
happy fellow. The German lady lately ex-
ecuted, who had such a passion for marriage
and must have been extremely hap-

py. There was Mistress Mina's second
marriage—the honey moon and halter are
yet to come—but enough. Sampson lost
his hair by a second marriage, and Napoleon
his Empire. We will not conclude without
an authority, which we ought to have plac-
ed as a caption. It is from the great obser-
ver of human nature, and the Poet of nature
—one who was not happy in his first mar-
riage and therefore did not seek a second.
"The instances that second marriage move.
Are base respect of thrift, but sense of love!"

IMPORTANT P. S.—A physician, (says the
New York Constellation,) in the interior of
the state, wishing for the advice of one of
his medical brethren in a difficult case, wrote
to him on the subject in very pressing terms.
He desired an immediate answer. But as
his own letter might possibly miscarry, he
prudently provided for such an event by ad-
ding the following:

"P. S. As it is of the utmost importance
that I should hear from you soon on the sub-
ject above mentioned, if you should happen
not to get my letter, be good enough to let
me know it by the first mail."

A LAWYER OUTWITTED.—Some time
since a young gentleman went to consult a
well-known legal character about carrying
off an heiress. "You cannot do it without
danger," said the counsellor: "the only way
to manage the affair is this—let her mount
a horse, and hold the bridle and whip, and
do you then get up behind her, and you are
safe; as in that case she runs away with
you." The counsellor was however, suffi-
ciently punished for his quibbling advice,
when next day he found that it was his own
daughter who had run away with his client.

A ROGUE CHEATED.—A worthy Friend
was stopped a few miles from London, and
robbed. The highwayman insisted, like-
wise, upon their exchanging horses. When
the Quaker returned to London, he clapped
the bridle over the horse's head, and so fol-
lowed the dumb creature to his proper sta-
ble. When the Quaker addressed the hostler,
"Friend, dost thou know any thing of this
beast?" "O, yes sir, it belongs to Mr.
—." "Well, friend, do thee take care of
it." He immediately posted to the house of
the tradesman, and was informed he was not
expected home till late. Next morning he
was early in his visit, and waited until the
gentleman came down stairs, when he ad-
dressed him with, "Don't be frightened
friend, thou knowest thee borrowed of me
yesterday, 9l. 13s., and now I hope thee
will have no objection to the return of it."
The tradesman immediately complied.—
"Further, said the Quaker, I must beg of
thee to exchange horses once more, 'or to
tell the truth, I do not like thine so well as
my own." This he likewise complied with;
when the Quaker, shaking him by the
hand, very heartily bade him farewell.

An innkeeper of New York, with a view
to distinguish his house from others, placed
his sign-board upside down. An Irishman,
observing it, immediately turned on his
head, when a gentleman passing, surprised
at his posture, asked him his reason.—
"Why," replied the son of Erin, "that I
may read the sign, to be sure."

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) Dec. 31.

It will be seen by reference to the act on
that subject, that free persons of color are
prohibited from emigrating to this State, and
remaining twenty days therein, under the
penalty of a fine not less than ten nor more
than fifty dollars, and confinement at hard
labor in the Penitentiary not less than one
nor more than two years.

A similar bill has passed the Legislature
of Louisiana, and become a law. In the
Kentucky Legislature a bill of the same
character passed the House, but was not
acted on in the Senate.

Another Warning to Ladies.—We have
already announced the death of Mrs. Booth,
in Franklin County, Alabama, the day suc-
ceeding her marriage. A post mortem ex-
amination attributes her death to her wear-
ing a *strong corset*, which so compressed
the lungs as to obstruct the passage of the
blood, rupture one of the blood vessels, and
suffocate her. Let ladies beware.—New-
York Mercantile Advertiser.

A letter from Columbus, Geo. dated the
4th ult., informs us that a few evenings
previously, at a house about eight miles dis-
tant from that town, a negro entered his
master's room, about eight o'clock, stabbed
him, and beat him with an axe till he was
dead. He then attempted to murder his
master's wife, but she escaped. The murder-
er then ran away, but was taken, on the
3d, in the Indian country, and brought to
Columbus.

A person was convicted, at a late Court
of Quarter Sessions of Berks County for
keeping a disorderly house, and sentenced
to one year's imprisonment in the County
Jail, pay a fine of \$400, and the costs of
prosecution.

We learn, says the National Intelligen-
cer, that the Convention of Indemnities, late-
ly negotiated with the Government of
France, has been ratified by the Senate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.—The British barque
George Williamson, at Charleston, brings
London papers of the 1st and Liverpool
of the 2d Dec.

The Cholera still prevailed at Sunderland,
but the daily number of deaths does not ap-
pear to have increased. On the 28th Nov.
there were 8 deaths. The whole number
of cases, since the disease made its appear-
ance at that place, was 294—Deaths 86.—
A call is made upon the public authorities,
in the Liverpool Mercury of the 2d ult. to
adopt the necessary precautions for prevent-
ing its introduction into that place.

Great and increasing distress is said to
exist amongst the great mass of the poorer
classes in Ireland.

The operatives in Paisley, Scotland; who
are principally engaged in the manufacture
of Shawls and of Muslins, are represented to
be in great distress from the want of employ-
ment; which is attributed to the delay in the
passing of the Reform Bill, which has oper-
ated to create distrust in both manufactures
and purchasers.

A letter from Brussels, dated on the 29th
November, received in London, states as
cause of continued agitation in that city,
that the King of Holland still delayed giv-
ing an answer to the invitation of the con-
ference, to subscribe to the 28 articles of
Peace. He yet hopes, it would appear, that
the Czar of Russia will support his preten-
sions, and not ratify the treaty.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.

The Tagus, Captain Wade, arrived at
this port on Saturday evening from Lisbon,
whence she sailed on the 16th, bringing, we
are informed, despatches for Lord Palmer-
ston, his Majesty's Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs. By this vessel a *Lisbon
Gazette Extraordinary* has been received
in Liverpool, containing a royal ordinance
requiring a forced loan from the Merchants
of Lisbon, Oporto, and two others places of
£240,000, to enable Don Miguel to defend
the country against Don Pedro and his par-
tizans. This ordinance had thrown the
Portuguese merchants into a state of the
greatest alarm.

CONGRESS.

Twenty-Second Congress—First Session.
From the United States Telegraph.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Marcy, pre-
sented a memorial from sundry merchants
and others, of Boston, praying that the pre-
sent charter of the Bank of the United States
may not be renewed; and that an act of in-
corporation may be passed for a Bank with
a capital of fifty millions of dollars, reserv-
ing to the Government the privilege of sub-
scribing for one half of the stock, and limit-
ing the subscription to the remainder to citi-
zens of the United States. The memorial
was read, referred to the select committee
on the Bank of the United States, and order-
ed to be printed. Mr. Ewing offered a re-
solution declaring it as the sense of the Senate
that removals by the President from office,
for any other purpose than that of securing
a faithful execution of the laws, was hostile
to the spirit of the Constitution, never con-
templated by its framers; was a daring ex-
tension of executive influence, prejudicial to
the public service, and dangerous to the
liberties of the people; and that it was in-
expedient for the Senate to advise and con-
sent to appointments to fill supposed vacan-
cies occasioned by the removal of prior in-
cumbents, unless the removals shall appear
to have been on sufficient cause. This resolu-
tion comes up in course to-day. After
the usual morning's business, the Senate
went into secret session, and continued there-
in until its adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr.
Archer, from the committee of Foreign Af-
fairs, reported a bill for giving effect to a
commercial arrangement between the U.
States and the Republic of Columbia, which
was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading to-day. The resolutions
submitted by Mr. Pendleton, on the subject
of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme
Court of the United States, were called up
by that gentleman; but, upon a division by
yeas and nays, at the call of Mr. Speight, the
House refused to consider them, by a vote
of yeas 75, noes 83. After the considera-
tion and adoption of various resolutions, sub-
mitted on the preceding day, the House, on
the motion of Mr. Polk, went into a Com-
mittee of the Whole, on the state of the U-
nion, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, and resum-
ed the consideration of the Apportionment
Bill. The question was on amendment of
Mr. Howard, to alter the time of the Bill's
going into operation, from the 3d to the 6th
of March, 1833, in order to preserve in the
Electoral Colleges, at the coming Presiden-
tial Election, the present weight of the sev-
eral States, instead of voting according to
the new apportionment of representation.
The proposition was discussed by Mr. How-
ard, in favor of, and by Messrs. Polk, Dray-
ton, Crawford, Kerr, Beardley, Craig and
McDuffie, against its adoption, and finally
withdrew by the mover. The several
numbers of 47,000, 47,700, 50,000, 53,000,
51,000, and 46,000 were successively prop-
osed and rejected, and the committee rose