

THE GARLAND.

With sweetest flowers enrich'd
From various gardens culled with care."

A REFLECTION.

BY WILLIAM LEGGET.

If those bright orbs that gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits re-unite
Whom fate hath torn asunder here—
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this dreary world afar—
Meet soul and soul, and cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star!

But oh! how dark! and drear and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If, wandering through each radiant one,
We fail to meet the loved of this!

If there no more those ties could twine,
Which death alone had power to sever,
Those stars would then in mockery shine
More hateful—as they shine forever!

It cannot be! each hope and fear
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than the bleak world which claims us now;
There is a voice, by sorrow heard,
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain,
That voice is the Almighty's word!
"The pure in heart shall meet again."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YOUNG WARRIORS.

Extract of a Letter from Michigan.

"For the substantial accuracy of the following story I can truly vouch. One of the parties is intimately known to me. The tragic scene, while it affords a new development of the individual sufferings and horrors incident to war, especially to border wars, discloses traits of youthful courage and presence of mind eminently worthy of public record.

Towards the close of the late war with Great Britain, in 1813 or 1814, when the American arms had been so far victorious as to alarm and intimidate the Indians on these frontiers, they acceded to a proposition to meet American commissioners at Greenville, in Ohio, for the purpose of making a treaty of peace and of cession and indemnities. The British authorities in Canada, learning the intelligence of this contemplated convention, became anxious to prevent as many of the tribes disposed to attend it as possible from doing so. For this purpose they detached a force of Canadian savages, commanded by a French Canadian officer, whose object was to intercept a tribe of the American Indians, and overawe them from proceeding to Greenville. This scheme soon became known to the military authorities of the United States on this frontier. They promptly adopted measures to counteract the project of the enemy. They selected a lad about sixteen years of age, the son of a respectable native of this country, who had enjoyed the confidence and goodwill of the Indians all his life. The father having died, they transferred their attachment to the son. This boy armed himself with a tomahawk, scalping knife, musket and ammunition; engaged, as his companion, a half-breed, the nephew of the Canadian commander of the hostile Indian force, somewhat older than himself, and proceeded from Detroit to visit the friendly Indians, and to induce them, by his hereditary influence, to proceed on their mission to Greenville, as well as to warn them against the meditated attempt of the enemy to intercept them. The two lads marched with celerity, amidst trying difficulties and dangers. They passed a Pottawatomie village, with the aboriginal inhabitants of which the American lad was a great favorite. These Pottawatomies were aware of the movements of the Canadian Indians; and after the two lads had left their village in pursuit of the business on which they had been dispatched, they became apprehensive that their youthful favorite and his companion might be captured and massacred by the hostile force. They, therefore, sent a number of their warriors after them, for the purpose of affording them protection. Before these generous allies overtook them, the two boys had begun to cross a river in a canoe. On the opposite shore, they descried a detachment of the savage enemy. But it was too late: They were ordered by the Canadian commander of the detachment to come on shore and surrender themselves. Feigning submission, our young heroes, as they approached the enemy, whose commander was advancing towards them alone, came to the determination to sell their lives dearly, and not to be taken alive, if captured at all. They formed the plan of walking up as near as possible, with safety, to the Canadian officer, and of shooting him down on the spot, each pledging himself to the other to fire simultaneously. As they came near to him, the half-breed discovered that the officer was his uncle. For a moment he faltered; but re-inspired by the determined spirit and energy of the American lad, he marched fearlessly up towards the commander. Within a few steps of him, he demanded an immediate surrender of themselves and their arms. They looked around them: They perceived that the hostile savage detachment were stationed on the brow of a hill about fifty yards from them. They felt their perilous situation; but with undaunted firmness and desperate resolution, they told the Canadian officer not to come any nearer to them. If he did they would certainly kill him. At first he laughed at them. He could not suppose it possible that two boys, neither of them 18 years of age, would, in the face of a large detachment of savage enemies, burning with resentment, and flushed with hope, dare to execute their threat. Fingering that they were in no wise intimidated by the dangers which on all sides surrounded them, the Canadian commander resorted to the bold expedient of moving towards his youth-

ful adversaries; throwing open his bosom, defying them to fire at him, and at the same moment raising his sword to cut down the young American. In the act of striking, they both shot him through the heart. He fell at their feet: But such was the presence of mind of the young American, in these fearful circumstances, uncertain whether the officer was certainly dead, that to render "assurance double-sure," and to prevent the possibility of his calling out to his detachment to fire on them, he turned the butt end of his musket, and with it broke, at one blow, the neck of the enemy whom they had shot through the heart. At this instant, the friendly Pottawatomies providentially appeared on the opposite shore of the river, gave a tremendous yell, and rushed across the stream with the rapidity of lightning. The savage enemy, by this time apprized of the fate of their commander, and seeing the rapid approach of the Pottawatomies took to flight. The brave lads were saved, proceeded on their journey amidst perils scarcely less eminent than the one they had just escaped, and effected the object of their trying and dangerous mission. The treaty of Greenville was signed and ratified; peace was restored with the Indian tribes; and the intrepid young American, left a penniless orphan by the death of his parent and the disastrous effects of the war, lived to educate and bring up a large family of sisters, by his own exertions, and still lives, in prosperity and affluence, to enjoy the society of that family, respectfully established in life, and to see the savage wilderness where he was cradled and nurtured under the uplifted tomahawk, in a state of high cultivation, and blossoming and blooming like the rose."

AGES OF GREAT MEN.

The appointment of Mr. S. T. MASON to be acting governor of Michigan, at the age of 20, has excited much admiration. It is not intended to justify it; but the fact suggests a reflection that many of our great men have held very elevated places at an age much less advanced than we are apt to suppose.

LAFAYETTE, at twenty years of age, was Major General in the American army.—KNOX was at the same time of equal rank, and a very efficient leader at twenty-seven; GREENE, the hero of the southern war, was a Major General at thirty-six; WAYNE was at that time thirty-two; WILKINSON was a Brigadier General at twenty; REED was about thirty-six; MIFFLIN thirty-two; HAMILTON, a Colonel, but in the meridian of fame and usefulness, at twenty-one; SCHUYLER was forty-five, and WASHINGTON was of that age only when appointed Commander-in-Chief. The greater part of the Members of Congress of 1776, were young men.—ADAMS, JEFFERSON, CHASE, RUSH, and many others of the revolutionary worthies, were distinguished in political affairs before they were thirty.

In the olden times, when it was a custom in many parts of New England to sing psalms and hymns by "deaconing" them, as it was called, that was, by the deacon's reading each line previous to its being sung, one of these church dignitaries rose, and after looking at his book some time, and making several attempts to spell the words, apologized for the difficulty he experienced in reading, by observing,

"My eyes indeed are very blind."
The choir, who had been impatiently waiting for a whole line, thinking this to be the first of a common metre hymn, immediately sang it. The good deacon exclaimed, with emphasis,

"I cannot see at all."
This of course they also sung, when the astonished pillar of the church cried out,

"I really think you are bewitched!"
Response by the choir, "I really think you are bewitched."—Deacon:

"The deuce is in you all!"
The choir finished the verse by echoing the last line, and the deacon sat down in despair.

LAW AND PHYSIC GOING BY WATER.—We learn from the U. S. Gazette, that a lawyer and a physician one day last week, twice swam the Delaware without stopping to rest. This exploit we think cannot fail of procuring them professional patronage.—It affords strong presumptive evidence that they are not heavy fellows.—N. Y. Constel.

SLAVE HUNG FOR AN ACCIDENT!—The slave who fired a cotton factory in Edgely, S. C. a few weeks ago, was to have been hung yesterday, (the 16th ult.) pursuant to his sentence. An Augusta paper says:—"It seems it was not his intention to commit so extensive an injury to the proprietors.—He thought he had extinguished all the fire which he accidentally dropped." This is the kind of justice for which the South is so distinguished. An accident committed by a slave is generally punished with greater severity than a crime perpetrated by a white man. This poor innocent victim was executed undoubtedly to make the slaves more careful!

LOCK JAW.—A late number of the Erie Observer states that a young man, named Richard Monington, of Waterford, Pa. died recently with the lock jaw, occasioned by running a nail in his foot. A correspondent of the same paper recommends, as an effectual preventative of this most terrible disease, the application of strong lye, applied as warm as it can be borne. "If the wound is in a part of the body where it cannot be immersed in the lye, apply cloths well saturated with warm lye; they should be frequently changed, and the application continued until the pain is removed."

Advertisements.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

General Election

will be held in the said County, on the Second Tuesday in October next, (the 11th day.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. & F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocheer, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowag, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Norbeck, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED,

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania; to represent the District composed of the counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts, and

One Director of the Poor, and House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October next,

Being the 30th September inst., and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present.

And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the sev-

eral duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which will be on Friday the 14th day of October aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed April 2d, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give public notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified electors who shall vote at any general or special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the inspectors of such election, separate tickets for each station or office voted for, which tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no ticket shall be rejected by the judges of the election in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws, and that the said Judges have appointed Tuesday the 27th of September next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN LOOP. August 30, 1831. 4w—21

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, either by bond, note, or book account, to the late mercantile firm of JOHN & JESSE HOUCK, of Hunterstown—and also those indebted in the same manner to JOHN HOUCK, of the same place, are requested to come forward and settle with the subscriber, to whom the accounts have been transferred, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT—after which time, no indulgence can be given.

BALTZER SNYDER. Heidersburg, Tyrone Town-ship, August 30, 1831. 4w—21

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of DAVID BYERS, deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement—and those indebted, are also requested to call and discharge the same without delay.

JACOB HERRATOR, } Ex'rs.
GEORGE BYERS, }
September 6, 1831. 4t—22

A German Anti-Masonic ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1832.

Has just been published at Lancaster, Pa. by S. WAGNER, Editor of the Examiner.

THIS ALMANAC is handsomely printed on good paper, with new and neat type; and contains forty-eight large octavo pages of letter-press. It comprises historical notices of Freemasonry, and expositions of its character and tendency in a social, religious, moral and political point of view; an explanation of the system of symbolical masonry, with extracts from the obligations and a brief description of the ceremonies of each degree, illustrated by

FIFTY-FIVE WOODCUTS; and a variety of information relating to Secret Societies; besides the usual astronomical calculations, &c. &c.

PRICE—Ten dollars, per gross.
One dollar, per dozen.
Single copies, 12 1/2 cents.

Orders, accompanied with cash or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to.
Lancaster, August 23, 1831.

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 Morrisson, within one mile and a half of Hampton. Fair Mount, June 14, 1831. 4t—10

UNION INN,

Hagers-Town, Maryland.

THE undersigned, grateful for the very liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him by a generous public, takes pleasure in informing them that he continues at his old stand, situated on the South West corner of the Public Square. The situation is certainly the most desirable in the place, being directly in the centre of business. The house is large and commodious, having a spacious back building, with well furnished, airy and convenient rooms, for the accommodation of the travelling order. Families can be accommodated with private rooms, and every thing necessary for their convenience. His BAR at all times supplied with the best and choicest Liquors; and his TABLE provided with a superabundance of every thing which the markets afford. His STABLE (sufficiently large enough for 60 horses) well attended by a careful and experienced hostler, and provided with provender of every kind.

Persons stopping at the UNION INN, who wish to take the Stages for the East, are informed that they will be regularly called for at the hours of their departure. Seats taken will be insured.

D. H. SCHLEIGH.

August 9, 1831. 4t—18
N. B. A few more genteel BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month or year.

CUMBERLAND INN.

The undersigned respectfully makes known to the public,

TAVERN STAND,

Situate at the south end of Gettysburg, on the Baltimore turnpike, called the "CUMBERLAND INN," where Travellers, Drivers, Wagoners, &c. can be at all times accommodated, and every exertion made by himself and family to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

J. HARBAUGH. May 24, 1831. 4t—7

CAUTION.

I GAVE a note to John Hersh, of Adams county, Pa. dated 21st March, 1831, for \$200, payable in six months. The consideration of the note has failed, and not been complied with by John Hersh, and therefore I am not liable to pay and shall not pay the same. All persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of said note from said John Hersh or any other person.

BENJAMIN SELDOMRIDGE. Lancaster, August 9, 1831. 3t—18

LOOK AT THIS!

FOR THE LAST TIME I call on all those indebted to me, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make settlement—I this notice has no more effect than my former notice, those indebted will have to make settlement with persons who will add COSTS to their visits.

JAMES A. THOMPSON. April 27, 1831. 4t—2-3

BICKNELL'S REPORTER,

Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current.

THE publisher of this journal having been solicited by a large number of his patrons to issue the "Reporter" weekly, has, in consequence, made such arrangements as will enable him to comply with their wishes after the 31st of July inst., on which date the first year of this publication will be completed. We feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us, (having now a more extensive circulation than any other newspaper in the United States), and shall leave no measure unresorted to, in order to render this journal valuable in all respects, not only to merchants, banking institutions, brokers, and keepers of hotels, but to the community in general.—We have engaged the literary assistance of several gentlemen well known as writers, and have correspondents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. We also receive weekly more than five hundred newspapers from different parts of the Union, so that whatever information may be circulated through the Medium of the "Reporter," and the resources from whence it is derived, we can confidently state may, in all cases, be relied upon as correct. Bank notes are being counterfeited in every direction; and on the arrival of every vessel from Europe, the state of the market varies. Every person should therefore, be possessed of some certain guide by which all such information might be received by earliest mails, and at such a rate as not to render its possession an exorbitant tax. Such a journal is exactly what we endeavour to render the "Reporter," in an effort to accomplish which, neither pains nor expense will at any time be spared on the part of the publisher. Every number will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, List of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock, & a description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this journal.—The latest foreign news, together with much original and well-selected matter, will also be found in the columns of the "Reporter."

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and for every other insertion twenty-five cents—larger ones in proportion.

The weekly publication will be enlarged and otherwise improved. It will be issued at the low price of \$3 per annum; the semi-monthly to remain at \$2; single copies, 12 1/2 cents. Address—ROBERT T. BICKNELL, Exchange Broker, No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.