

Star & Republican Banner.

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"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS.

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[WHOLE NO. 256.]

THE GARLAND.



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

THERE ARE SOUNDS OF MIRTH. There are sounds of mirth in the night-air ringing...

ORIGINAL.

ON THE VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN RACE.

No subject, perhaps, has afforded a more fertile theme for speculation, and a more prolific source of error, than the origin and cause of the different varieties of the human race.

It is now almost universally conceded, that there is but one distinct species, and that the great diversity of form and features that is to be found on various parts of the globe, are just so many varieties of the same species.

However lucid and ingenious the arguments, a careful perusal of the Mosaic writings cannot fail incontestably to prove, that those various relations refer to one and the same species.

The European, who inhabits a temperate climate, undergoes no change, either in color or features, during a protracted residence in the tropical regions, the temporary change effected upon the color of the skin, by the scorching rays of a vertical sun, excepted, the dark tinge immediately disappearing as soon as he returns to his native climate.

The same observation applies to the Mongolian variety; the Chinese, who inhabit a warm country, are no darker than the Greenlanders, who belong to the same variety, inhabiting the seventieth and even the seventy-sixth degree of North Latitude.

The color, then, appears to be dependent upon some inherent peculiarity of the variety, without regard to climate. The white and the black man are promiscuously scattered over the face of the globe, independently of either climate, food or manner of living; the white man in one place subsisting wholly upon vegetables, in another upon ani-

mal food; in one country in a state of civilization, in another in a state of barbarism, in the torrid, temperate and frigid zones. The same is true of the black man.

The form of the skull, also varies materially in the different varieties, without regard either to climate, food or any of those causes already recited. In the European or Caucasian variety, the forehead is prominent, and the superior portion of the skull much more expanded laterally, than in the other varieties.

View the Ethiopian recently imported from the burning climes of Africa, and him who was born in the temperate regions of North America; in form and color, they are still the same.

The causes of the different varieties of the human race, yet remain to be explained. The subject is shrouded in darkness, and we have not obtained the means necessary to dispel it; until then, we will be obliged to grope in the dark, and amuse ourselves with such theories as we may chance to stumble upon.

In a recent popular work, by an individual who stands high in public estimation for the profundity of his learning, it is observed by the author, that a thousand or more years are requisite, before the influence of climate, and of the other causes enumerated, is exerted; and that the same period would be required for the residence of the African in a different climate, before every vestige of his peculiarity would be effaced.

From the facts already stated, it is obvious that climate, and the other causes mentioned, are insufficient to account for the striking peculiarities manifested in the varieties of the human race. But even admitting it as a fact that climate does exert a great influence, it is not reasonable to expect that the African would become white amongst us after a lapse of five or ten or even more centuries; because it is well known that the native Americans, or Indians, are of a red or copper color—consequently, if climate have the tendency to change the native hue of the African, he would in all probability turn red.

turn white—but, on the contrary, the white man, as well as the black, would turn red.

The cause of the numerous varieties of the human race, is enveloped in mystery; and he who modestly confesses ignorance, is perhaps nearer the truth than he who has spent years in searching for the cause; for oftentimes when we are in search of truth, our favorite theories carry us further from the goal, than we were when we set out.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

The following is a passage from a Poem on enthusiasm, by JOHN L. LEWIS, of PEN YAN, N. Y. which received the premium offered by the publishers of the New England Galaxy, for the best Poem.

But Woman's Love, a treasure richer far, Than all the trophies of the victor's war, Oh! let the heartless, selfish worldling deem, That 'tis the fancy of an idler's dream; The frigid Platonist may preach in vain, 'Tis but the fiction of the Poet's brain; His frozen heart could never taste the bliss Of mother's love, or gentle sister's kiss.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE AND TRAGEDY OF BENEDICT ARNOLD, BY JARED SPARKS.

CAPTURE OF MAJ. ANDRE.

It happened that, the same morning on which Andre crossed Pine's Bridge, seven persons, who resided near Hudson's River, on the neutral ground, agreed voluntarily to go out in company armed, watch the road, and intercept any suspicious stragglers, or droves of cattle that might be seen passing towards N. York.

About half a mile north of the village of Tarrytown, and a few hundred yards from the bank of Hudson's River, the road crossed a small brook, from each side of which the ground rises into a hill, and it was at that time covered over with trees and underbrush.

Eight or ten rods south of this brook, and on the west side of the road, these men were hidden; and at that point Andre was stopped, after having travelled from Pine's Bridge without interruption.

The particulars of this event I shall here introduce as they are narrated in the testimony given by Paulding and Williams at Smith's trial, written down at the time by the judge advocate, and preserved in manuscript among the other papers. This testimony having been taken only eleven days after the capture of Andre, when every circumstance must have been fresh in the recollection of his captors, it may be regarded as exhibiting a greater exactness in its details, than any account hitherto published.

Myself, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams, were lying by the side of the road about half a mile above Tarrytown, and about fifteen miles above Kingsbridge, on Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the 23d September. We had lain there about an hour and a half, as near as I can recollect, and saw several persons who were acquainted with, whom we let pass.

Presently one of the young men who were with me said, "There comes a gentleman-like looking man, who appears to be well dressed, and has boots on, and whom you had better step out and stop, if you don't know him." On that I got up, and presented my firelock at the breast of the person, and told him to stand; and then I asked him which way he was going.

When further questioned, Paulding replied, that he asked the person his name, who told him it was John Anderson; and that when Anderson produced General Arnold's pass, he should have let him go, if he had not before called himself a British officer.

Paulding also said, that when the person pulled out his watch, he understood it as a signal that he was a British officer, and not that he meant to offer it to him as a present.

All these particulars were substantially confirmed by David Williams, whose testimony in regard to the searching of Andre, being more minute than Paulding's, is here inserted.

"We took him in the bushes," said Williams, and "ordered him to pull off his clothes, which he did; but on searching him narrowly we could not find any sort of writings. We told him to pull off his boots, which he seemed to be indifferent about; but we got one boot off, and searched in that boot, and could find nothing. But we found there were some papers in the bottom of his stocking next to his foot; on which we made him pull his stocking off, and found three papers wrapped up. Mr. Paulding looked at the contents and said he was a spy. We then made him pull off his other boot, and there we found three more papers at the bottom of his foot, within his stocking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RICHMOND COMPILER SAYS.—We hear of a distressing affair, which occurred lately in Nottoway county, Va.

Dr. Grisham and Dr. Jackson had some altercation on the subject of the political movements of the day, when the former shot the latter through the body, of which wound he died in a few minutes. We cannot detail the particulars with precision.

MAJOR PETER MULLENBERG of this place, says the Reading Chronicle, has been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Paymaster of the U. States Army.

LEGISLATURES OF THE UNION.

Maine House of Representatives, not less than 100 members, nor more than 200. Senate, not less than 20 nor more than 31. Massachusetts!! Senators, 40. Representatives, 605.

New-Hampshire. Representatives, one for every 1500 polls, and over that, one for every 300 rateable polls. Senate, 12 members. Vermont. Every town sends one Representative. The Council consists of 12 members.

Rhode Island. Representatives, 72. Senate, 10. Connecticut. Representatives, 208. Senate, not less than 18, nor more than 24. New York. Representatives, 128. Senate, 32.

New Jersey. Representatives, 50. Council 14. Pennsylvania. Representatives, 100. Senators, 33. Delaware. Representatives, 21. Senators, 9.

Maryland. Delegates, 80. Senate, 15. Virginia. Delegates, 134. Senate, 32. Delegates never to exceed 150. Senators, 36. North Carolina. House of Commons, 124. Senators, 62.

South Carolina. Representatives, 124. Senators, 45. Alabama. Delegates, whole number not to exceed 100, nor less than 80. Mississippi. Delegates, never more than 100, nor less than 38. Senate, not less than one quarter, nor more than one third the number of Representatives.

Louisiana. Representatives, not less than 25, nor more than 50. Senate, 16. Tennessee. Representatives, 60. Senators, not less than one third, 20, nor more than one half, 30. Kentucky. Representatives, not more than 100, nor less than 68. Senators, not more than 38, nor less than 24.

Ohio. Representatives, not less than 36, nor more than 72. Senators, not less than one third nor more than half the number of Representatives.

Indiana. Representatives, not less than 36, nor more than 100. Senators, not less than one third nor more than half the Representatives.

Illinois. Representatives, not less than 27, nor more than 36. Senators as in Indiana. Missouri. Representatives, never more than 100; every county one. Senators, never less than 14, never more than 33.

Michigan Territory. Legislative Council, 13. Arkansas Territory. Legislative Council, 5. House of Representatives, 28. Georgia. Each County sends one Senator, each County sends one Representative, but none exceed more than four.

Congress of the United States. House of Representatives, 240. Senators, 48. YORK, Pa. Feb. 18.

A NEW LEGAL AUTHORITY.—When King Philip, of Spain, seeing a man at a distance indulging in the most extravagant expressions of mirth, observed that "he must be either a fool, or reading Don Quixotte," he little thought that that profound work would ever be quoted in a court of justice as a legal authority. But on a late occasion in this place, that event actually occurred, and 4th

How SPIDERS MAKE BRIDGES.—Some of the most distinguished naturalists in the world believe that spiders have the art of crossing streams of water on bridges of their own making. Mr. Spencer relates the following curious fact.

"Having placed a large full grown spider on a cane placed upright in the midst of a stream of water, he saw it descend the cane several times, and remount when it had arrived at the surface of the water. Suddenly he lost sight of it, wholly; but a few minutes afterwards, to his great astonishment he perceived it quietly pursuing its own way

on the other side of the stream. Having spun two threads along the cane, it had cut one of them, which carried by the wind had become attached to some object on the bank, and so served the spider as a bridge across the water."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

According to the report on Executive Patronage, by Mr. Calhoun, there are 100,000 persons fed with Treasury rap, in the United States!

LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.—Missouri Legislature, Jan. 1. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from His Excellency the Governor, inviting the members to take a glass of wine with him at 3 o'clock—whereupon the House adjourned.

The Select Committee of the Virginia Legislature, appointed on the subject of increasing the Banking capital of that State, have reported in favor of the establishment of a new Bank at Richmond, with a capital of \$2,750,000, with several branches in different parts of the state.

The Richmond Compiler says.—We hear of a distressing affair, which occurred lately in Nottoway county, Va. Dr. Grisham and Dr. Jackson had some altercation on the subject of the political movements of the day, when the former shot the latter through the body, of which wound he died in a few minutes. We cannot detail the particulars with precision.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A bill is before the Legislature to establish a Bank to be located at the town of Jackson, of Five Millions of Dollars! Also, for another Bank to be established at Rodney. Although this beautiful Jackson administration is for a gold currency and for putting down all Banks, there will be ten where there was one, before their crusade commenced.

MURDER.—The Newburg (N. Y.) Gaz. gives the details of another horrible murder, of a wife by her husband, in the domestic sanctuary—the direct result of drunkenness! Our only purpose, in recording such atrocities, is to aid the cause of TEMPERANCE, by the awful lessons which they convey. The Newburg paper says:

The murderer is named Peter Crines.—He returned home drunk from a wood frolic, sent one of his children for a whip, with which he beat his wife till it was worn out; he then went himself for others, and beat her till he had worn out seven whips. He also kicked and stamped upon her, threw her upon the fire and dragged her out again, until she had become almost senseless. He then placed her upon the bed and lay beside her. In a short time in consequence of her groaning the unfeeling wretch kicked her upon the floor. After leaving her there a while he arose, and again laid her on the bed, saying to his little girl that her mother was dying, but refused to let the alarm be given to the neighbors until about an hour after her death. This brutal murder was committed in the presence of his family, the oldest a girl of 13 years of age, who were deterred from giving the alarm, by the threats of the father to kill them likewise. The mother was the daughter of a respectable inhabitant of Minisink and has left five children. Crines is now in Goshen jail.

REFUSAL TO BE PARDONED.—A very curious bit of personal news has arrived this week from Sweden. Captain Laideberg, who had been pardoned by the king, after being convicted of treason, persists in repudiating the favor intended him, and declares his resolution of dying by the hands of the executioner. He will die, he says, in preference, believing "that his head, falling under the executioner's axe will do more service to his country than if it remained on his shoulders." The authorities have been attempting to reason with him, but he is quite inexorable!

AN OLD MUSKET.—A musket has been recently found at Gum Swamp, near Camden, S. C., which was identified as being once the property of a French negro, named Levi, who accompanied Gen. Lafayette to this country on his first arrival here, and who continued in the service to the end of the war. The musket was hidden by him after the defeat of General Gates, being too cumbersome to carry. The barrel was eaten through the centre by rust, and notwithstanding its long burial in a damp soil, yet the powder with which it was loaded, exploded by application of fire.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—We regret to have to state the failure, yesterday, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a majority of nine, of the bill giving the guaranty of the State to the payment of interest upon a loan for the use of this Company. The danger of the precedent of the State's becoming endorser for companies, seemed to be the principal influence operating upon those who voted against the bill; though some members indicated their opposition to it on account of the Canal being what they termed a border work. We are inclined to think an additional appropriation on the part of the State would have met with more favor, and been less liable to plausible objections. But for the late period of the session, we should think such an application might yet be presented with success. Virginia having "put her hand to the plough, will not look back." She will not leave a company, in which she is a partner, to languish for want of a helping hand at a critical moment.—Richmond Compiler.

The Legislature of Canada have three regular salaried reporters, and pay four papers for the official publication of the debates. This liberal policy secures correct reports, and avoids much of the unfairness and misrepresentation of which parties complain in this country.