

Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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

VOL. 6--NO. 9.]

GOTTYSBURG, Pa., MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1835.

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CONDITIONS:
I. The Star & Republican Banner is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, (or Volume of 52 Numbers,) payable half yearly in advance.
II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editor—A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.
III. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion—longer ones in the same proportion. The number of insertions to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.
IV. Communications, &c. by mail, must be post-paid—otherwise they will not meet with attention.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
FELLOW-SOLDIERS:
I OFFER myself as a candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
Should I be fortunate enough to obtain that office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

DAVID SCOTT.
March 24, 1835. te-51

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE ENROLLED INHABITANTS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:
I THROUGH your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last election, for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments. The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to enroll my name amongst the list of Candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to indulge the hope, that you will again stand by, and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.
March 24, 1835. te-51

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE ENROLLED MEMBERS OF THE 2D BRIGADE, 5TH DIVISION, PENN. SYLVANIA MILITIA.
FELLOW-SOLDIERS:
I AM induced by a number of my friends to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and impartiality.

JACOB HERMAN.
March 17, 1835. te-50

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
FELLOW-SOLDIERS:
I AM induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
at the coming election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. McCREARY.
Gottysburg, March 10, 1835. te-49

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
FELLOW-SOLDIERS:
HAVING on a former occasion received a respectable number of votes, for which I tender you my sincere acknowledgments, I feel myself induced to offer again as a candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
at the ensuing Election and, if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with justice and impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.
March 3, 1835. te-48

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
FELLOW-SOLDIERS:
ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
at the ensuing election. Should you think proper to elect me, the duties of that station shall be discharged with fidelity and impartiality.

JAMES LILLY.
Borwick Township, Adams County, March 31, 1835. te-52

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
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I AM induced by a number of my friends to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of
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Borwick Township, Adams County, March 31, 1835. te-52

THE GARLAND.

—“With sweetest flowers enrich’d,
From various gardens cull’d with care.”

TRUE RICHES AND GLORY.
For fortune's prize let others pant,
And count the "yellow slave."
No joys can gathered jewels grant,
No sickening sorrows avenge—
But bustling and jostling
To swell the treasured heap,
It rears us, annoys us,
And leaves the heart to weep.
Let others climb the dizzy height
Where glory shines afar,
Alas! renown is but the light
That decks the falling star.
Still driving and striving
To reach the radiant prize,
We grasp it and it dies,
And in our clutch it lies.
But, oh! let mine the treasure be,
That social joys impart,
And mine the glory, sympathy
Beams on the feeling heart—
Still soothing and soothing
The grief of friends distract,
And lending and spending,
That others may be blest.

SELECT TALES.

THE QUEEN OF SEMIRAMIS.

“I should be no longer queen, were I to be the account of my actions. Never again shall I be queen.”

“Do so,” returned the monarch; “whom I love, I am indifferent to all others.”

“Queen of Assyria! Are you not so already,” said Ninus, “since you reign by your beauty over its king?”

“No—no,” answered his lovely mistress; “I am at present only a slave whom you love. I reign not; I merely charm. When I give an order, you are consulted before I am obeyed.”

“And to reign then you think so great a pleasure?”

“No, I repeat it,” said the captivated monarch. “Would you like, for one whole day, to be sovereign mistress of Assyria? If you would, I consent to it.”

“And all which I command then, shall be executed?”

to resign the command of the slaves into the hands of the person who shall present to him this order.—Fold it, seal it with the king's seal, and deliver to me this decree.—Write again: “Under penalty of death, the general of the army encamped under the walls of Babylon is ordered to resign the command of the army to him who shall be the bearer of this order.”

She took the three orders thus dictated, and put them in her bosom. The whole court was struck with consternation; the king himself was surprised.

“Listen,” said Semiramis. “In two hours hence let all the officers of the state come and offer me presents, as is the custom on the accession of new princes, and let a festival be prepared for this evening. Now let all depart. Let my faithful servant Ninus alone remain. I have to consult him upon affairs of state.”

When all the rest had gone out—“You see,” said Semiramis, “that I know how to play the queen.”

Ninus laughed. “My beautiful queen,” said he, “you play your part to astonishment. But if your servant may dare to question you, what would you do with the orders you have dictated?”

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ment. It was a comedy in which each played his part. Towards the end of the repast, when wine had added to the general gaiety, Semiramis rose from her elevated seat, and said—“My lords, the treasurer of the empire has read me a list of those who this morning have brought me their gifts of congratulation on my joyful accession to the throne. One grandee alone of the court has failed to bring his gift.”

“Who is it?” cried Ninus. “He must be punished severely.”

“It is you yourself, my lord—you who speak—What have you given to the queen this morning?”

Ninus rose, and came with a smiling countenance to whisper something in the ear of the queen.

“The queen is insulted by her servant,” exclaimed Semiramis.

“I embrace your knees to obtain my pardon. Pardon me, beautiful queen,” said he, “pardon me.” And he added, in a lower tone, “I would that this fête were finished.”

“You wish, then, that I should abdicate?” said Semiramis. “But no—I have still two hours to reign; and at the same time, she withdrew her hand, which the king was covering with kisses. ‘I pardon not,’ said she, in a loud voice, ‘such an insult on the part of a slave. Slave, prepare thyself to die.’”

“Silly child that thou art,” said Ninus, “ill on his knees,” yet will I give way to your caprice, they reign will soon

—this Ninus.”

upon their own property, or that of others, whether agreeable to the word of God, or the dictates of pride.

She ruins health and produces sickness—destroys life, and occasions premature death. She makes foolish parents, invalids of children, and servants of us all.

She is a tormentor of conscience, despoiler of morality, and enemy of religion, and no one can be her companion and enjoy another.

She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and yet husbands and wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and servants, black and white, voluntarily have become her servants and slaves, and vie with one another, to see who shall be most obsequious.

Politeness at Church.—A Baltimore paper tells the following story as a fact: “A young man was seen to enter church in time of service; he paused at the entrance; the assembly stared; he advanced a few steps; and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle, not a bow opened; the audience were too busy for civility; he wheeled and in the same manner performed a march; stepping as if to ‘Rough Castle’ or ‘The dead march in Saul,’ and disappeared. A few moments after he returned, with a block upon his shoulder, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable; again the good people stared and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt every eye in the whole meeting flew open! But, no, the stranger was not a man; he came not there for disturbance; he moved not; he smiled not; he persevered until the service was concluded; he shouldered his block, and to the steps he bore it off, and replaced it where he found it. The congregation is now the most polite and pious in America.”

ONE THING AT A TIME.—Step along your neighbors, reader, and see whether those of them who have got along smoothly, and accumulated property, and gained a name, have not been men who have bent themselves to one single branch of business; who brought all their powers to bear upon one single point, and built upon one foundation. It must be so. Go out in spring, when the sun is yet far distant, and you can scarcely feel the influence of his beams, scattered as they are over the wide face of creation; but collect these beams to a focus, and you kindle up a flame in an instant. So the man that squanders his talents and his strength on many things, will fail to make an impression with either; but let him draw them to a point, and he will strike.

CLERICAL WIT.—We are told that at one of our churches the other Sunday, the congregation in attendance being small, the minister, after going through the previous exorcises, rose as if to begin his sermon; but stopping short, he said he should not preach that afternoon, and would on the next Sunday give his reason. The congregation looked at each other, and wondered what the reason could be. Their curiosity increased as the week passed on; the thing took wind, and when Sunday came a large congregation had assembled. At the proper time the minister rose and said that the reason why he did not preach on the last Sunday was because there were only seven persons present—Wheeling Gazette.

THE EMPIRE STATE.—The Annual Register, recently published by Mr. Williams, contains much interesting and highly valuable information. With regard to the Empire State, we learn that it contains 116 incorporated villages, and upwards of 1700 post offices. The assessed valuation of the personal and real estate in the several counties of the commonwealth for the year 1834, was \$459,672,135. There are 90 banks in the State, with an aggregate capital of \$34,781,460. There are 14 Marine Insurance companies in the city of New York, with a capital of \$4,550,000, and 29 Fire Insurance companies, with a capital of \$10,450,000. There are 27 Insurance companies in the State exclusive of those in the city of New York, with a capital of \$4,501,731. In the State there are 5 colleges—Columbia College, and the University in the city of New York, Union College in Schenectady, Hamilton College in Ontario county. There are 6 Theological seminaries, 1 in New York, 1 at Auburn, Cayuga county, 1 in Madison county, 1 at Hartwick, Otsego county, and 1 at Cazenovia, Madison county. The arrivals at the port of New York from foreign countries, during 1834, were 1,932. During the same year 48,110 passengers arrived at that port from foreign countries. There are 41 whale ships owned in the State, employing a capital of over \$1,000,000, and crews of about 1,000 men.

The American Sentinel and other papers continue to affect to believe Mr. Ritner hostile to public improvements. On what grounds they make this charge we are at a loss to know. His votes and speeches manifest the contrary. While in the legislature, he uniformly advocated internal improvements—opposing at the same time, all rash and extravagant expenditure of public money. The system he recommended was—to work prudently—to finish the main lines as soon possible—so as to get an immediate revenue—then to go on with the branch lines. This judicious system—worthy of a practical statesman—was unfortunately not adopted. The consequence has been, that after several years, and at an immense expense, the works are now only beginning to be productive—which they would have been long ago, on Mr. Ritner's system.—Phil. Sun.

From the St. Lewis Republican, May 7.
PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.—It will probably be somewhat surprising to those who observe the advance of civilization, to learn that a company of citizens of this state is now organizing, to emigrate to Upper California, on the shores of the Pacific. The company consists of about fifty families, principally in Jackson, Clay and Ray counties, who have entered into bonds to emigrate to California. As the company will not be ready until May, 1836, when they will rendezvous at Independence, it is expected that they will then amount to about one hundred families. Several individuals of the company spent two or three months near Monterey in California, last summer, and found that the country, in point of soil, climate and production, not only equalled, but far surpassed their most sanguine expectations.

Patriots, philosophers and statesmen, have looked forward to some distant day, probably in the next century, when the tide of emigration sweeping westward, would reach the shores of the Pacific; but few it is believed, have ventured to predict that in 1836, the Cabins of the “western pioneers” would be erected on the shores of the western Ocean.

In England, it is very common for the indigent sons of noblemen to marry the daughter of some wealthy merchant, who is flattered with the idea of seeing his daughter elevated to the rank of nobility, and offering her called “my Lady.” Among the Americans an analogous feeling exists in regard to the members of the professions.—The majority of professional men having no property, too often give their empty hearts in exchange for the full purses of petty heiresses, whose parents are somewhat flattered with the idea of hearing their daughter dignified by the title of the Reverend Mrs. so-and-so—or the wife of Squire Quibbleton, or the lady of Doctor Pillgarlic, &c. &c.—Boston Post.

A case of assault and battery has been tried at Williamsburg, Va. where the jury returned a verdict that the plaintiff should be taken to the public whipping post, and there receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back—and that his lawyer should pay the cost of prosecution!

BANK OF THE U. STATES.—This institution has commenced in earnest to call in its debts. Twenty-five per cent, is required at the Branch here, upon all future renewals, and as it amounts to—by this means the debt will be gradually paid or transferred to the State Banks without sensibly affecting the business of the country.—Cin. Gas.

The Pennsylvania canal and rail roads have cost 25 millions of dollars. The canal of Ohio 5 millions; and the canal about to be constructed by Ohio and Pennsylvania, will cost 2 millions more, making altogether 32 millions.

ANECDOTE.—A worthy clergyman in the country caused a road to be made through his grounds for the accommodation of the neighborhood. While he was superintending the workmen, a nobleman rode by, whose life was not quite so regular as it ought to be. As he passed, he accosted the clergyman thus—“Well, doctor, for all your pains, I take it this is not the road to heaven.” “True,” replied the clergyman, “for if it had been, I should have wondered at seeing your lordship here.”

INDIAN BUTTER CAKES.—A pint of rich milk to be heated. A piece of butter about the size of a walnut. Eight large table-spoonfuls of sifted Indian meal. Three large table-spoonfuls of sifted wheat flour. Three eggs. A salt spoonful of salt. A pint of cold milk. Put the butter into the first pint of milk; and warm it in a saucepan. When it is scalding hot, have ready in a pan the Indian meal and flour, (well mixed together), and pour the milk upon them. Stir it well, and then thin it with a pint of cold milk. Beat it till perfectly smooth, and free from lumps. Have ready three eggs beaten till light, and stir them gradually into the batter, adding the salt.

SOMETHING JUST LIKE A HUSBAND.—A Genoese lady, was asking another the number of her lovers. “Just at present” replied the Tuscan father, “I have but one.” “But one!” ejaculated the other—“What solitude! what ennui; why, it is just like a husband!”

It is said that in New South Wales an old maid is a much rarer animal than a black swan. It is asserted that fair emigrants from England receive offers of marriage through speaking trumpets, before they land from the ship.

A PRIZ LADY.—She looks as if she were fed through a quill; and when she opens her mouth to yawn, you would fancy that she was going to whistle.

A HARD HIT.—The August Age, in speaking of Fanny's Journal, says—“For ourselves, ‘we take no interest.’ Those who warmed the ‘bug’ into activity must take care of the bite.”