

Star & Republican Banner.

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

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GETTYSBURGH, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

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THE GARDEN.



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

FROM THE LYCOMING FREE PRESS.

MY SPIRITS' LYRE.

My Spirits' Lyre has lost the tone
That rang so proud and high,
And answers with a deep low moan
Even to the touch of Joy.
The sweetest of its tuneful strings
Dark Fate has torn away,
And all its fitful murmurings
Mourn the lost melody.
Young Friendship pour'd her holiest lay
In childhood's happiest home,
Before along life's pilgrim way
My feet had learned to roam.
But some young hands that woke their string
To this high holy lay,
Lie on the still breast moulder,
And some are far away.
It had a chord attached to Fame,
That Mercy snatched away,
She sought to save a woman's name
From envious calumny.
Young Hope no longer crowns the Lyre
With wreaths of brilliant flow'rs,
And bids the trembling soul aspire
To sweet and sunny hours.
For cold Experience stole her wreaths
And hung them o'er a tomb,
And now this only lay she breathes
"Peace in the life to come."
But sympathy's elastic strings
Their full deep tone retain;
And drooping sorrow often brings
Her wild and sobbing strain.
Woe to the wreck'd and shivering Lyre,
Whose joyous chords are riven:
Till it awakes to ecstasy—
Strung and attun'd in Heaven.
LIBERTY, PA. LYDIA JANE.

TO MY WIFE.

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

When in thy bosom I recline,
Enraptur'd still to call thee mine,
To call thee mine for life;
I glory in the sacred ties,
Which modern wits and fools despise,
Of Husband and of Wife.
One mutual flame inspires our bliss:
The tender look, the melting kiss,
Even years have not destroyed;
Some sweet sensation, ever new,
Springs up and proves the maxima true,
That Love can ne'er be cloy'd.
Have I a wish?—'tis all for thee,
Hast thou a wish?—'tis all for me.
So soft our moments move,
That angels look with ardent gaze,
Will plead to see our happy days,
And bid us live—and love.
If cares arise—and cares will come—
Thy bosom is my softest home;
I'll lull me there to rest;
And is there ought disturbs my fair?
I'll bid her sigh out every care,
And lose it in my breast.
Have I a wish?—'tis all her own;
All here and mine are roll'd in one—
Our hearts are so entwined,
That, like the ivy round the tree,
Bound up in closest amity,
'Tis death to be disjointed.

THE REPOSITORY.

The Bachelor and the Married Man.

Nothing is more common than to term a single gentleman, who is near the age of fifty "an incorrigible," "a gone case," "an irretrievable anchorite," "a man dead to the fascinations of beauty," &c. &c. We have long suspected that there were exceptions to the general rule, and do conscientiously believe, that if old bachelors were treated with a little more Christian charity; if a sunny smile from an arch blue eye was occasionally directed towards them; if greeted with a kind look instead of a frown, a cordial welcome instead of a cold recognition and an indifferent toss of the head; if young ladies, taking pity on the forlorn condition of an old bachelor, would deem it an act of duty to pet them a little more than they do, many a heart that now resembles the "wind of the winter night," would be soothed and subdued; many an icicle would be melted; and many a withered shrub would be transplanted and flourish in a warmer clime.
I had an invitation to spend an evening lately with an old friend in St. Mark's Place. "It is the anniversary of my wedding day, and I have always celebrated it," said he; "we shall have a pleasant family party; do come, and, if you please, bring a friend or two. We shall have some music—probably a dance." He was a merchant, in easy circumstances; prudent and systematic in all his concerns; enjoying life discreetly; living well and within his income; hospitable in reason, and occasionally happy to see a friend; possessing good taste and good temper, a sound judgment, and a love of rational enjoyment. I determined to go; and if possible, to persuade my old friend and companion Tom Courtney, to accompany me. It was ten o'clock when I called in at his lodgings. Tom was an old bachelor of fortune and talent; he had, for many years, rented a parlor and bed-room, in which he would sleep and breakfast; read, write and ride until three; and then, in old times, take his dinner at the City Hotel, but, in later periods, call for his macaroni at Delmonico's; a canvass back at Sandy Welch's, or, a five o'clock dinner with Milford; would "drop in" at an early hour with me on Sunday—for I dine early on that day to let the maids go to church; and frequently had the pleasure of his company to tea and toast, in the evening. He was an admirer of beauty; never railed against matrimony; and yet never received any encouragement to wed.—The ladies all appeared to like him, without caring for him; and in old times, when stiffness and fatiduousness were unknown, Tom always got

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.

Mechanics.

I once heard a young lady exclaim, "Do you think I would be seen walking with a mechanic?" The individual referred to was a young blacksmith, very intelligent and of excellent moral character; and what made the exclamation the more remarkable was, that the father of the young lady had worked at the same trade until he had acquired a fortune of between 20 and 30 thousand dollars, with which he had retired from business. Misfortunes, however, have since that time dissipated his earnings, and he is now, in old age, making a living at the occupation she so much despised. The lady herself, even during the prosperity of her family, made a runaway match with a carpenter.—He was a man of good education, and sound sense, and had been called from the saw and jack-plane to fill several important public offices; and at the present time is a representative of his native state in the legislature. This is not a solitary instance of the children of tradesmen despising the profession which raised them from obscurity; but the fact does almost stand alone, of a person whose mind was warped by prejudice and education, getting so far the better of those feelings as to marry an independent man, for such we consider every man who is master of a trade. If he possesses industry and the least ingenuity, he is certain, while in health, of being able to command all the comforts of life; and yet parents who by honest industry have been enabled to educate their children better than they were themselves, are ambitious of forcing them into professions, when it frequently happens they are not able to assist them further. Then, if they are not possessed of extraordinary talents or money, or influential friends, the chance is against their getting forward in life; they must live as well as other men, and they either become a burden to their relations or a pestilence to society. Even those who are more successful, often become beggars for offices, and dependents upon great men's influence.

This is baneful to society at large. For instance, you go to the house of worship, to receive instructions from a man who has not assumed the calling for the purpose of serving his Creator, or for the salvation of souls, but that he may obtain a living by it. Doctors who have but few patients are obliged to make the most they can of those few, by charging exorbitant prices for their attendance besides losing the opportunity of the experience and knowledge they would acquire in a more extensive practice. In like manner, lawyers are almost compelled to forego their better feelings, to cringe and sue for office, or protract the suits of their clients for an unreasonable length of time that they may reap all the advantages possible from such a course.
No man who is a sincere patriot, and who has ever seriously considered the subject, can wish to place his son among the mass of those who are preying upon the vitals of our country's prosperity, and destroying the moral tone of her society—I mean the idle and the needy.
There is an idea of degradation attached to the mechanical professions which is easily accounted for; those who are able to educate their sons liberally, invariably make Parsons, Lawyers, or Doctors of them. It follows of course, that few but the poorest and most ignorant, learn trades. Now, as we cannot admire of respect ignorance, of course, we are apt to attach an idea of degradation to the mere mechanic. We know that the examples are numerous of high-minded and intelligent persons among the working men; but it is not often conceded to them; yet all must acknowledge there is as much integrity, and full as much honesty among them, as are to be found in an equal number of any other class of society.
A general system of education will raise the working man in the scale of intellect, to a level with those of the learned professions, and this will more effectually do away with the distinctions and prejudices of society than any other scheme that can be devised. Until this is accomplished, the learned idle, will affect to treat with contempt those who labor for them, and prey on those more ignorant than themselves.
ELLA.

VARIETY.

Suicide has reached a horrid height at Paris, no less than 44 having destroyed themselves at their own houses within the month preceding October 8th, besides 22 taken out of the Seine to the Dead House or Morgue—these latter chiefly also victims of self-destruction.

QUACKERY.—Dr. E., a physician of Montpellier, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with the beat of the drum, a reward of twenty-five louis for whoever should bring him. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academical honors of the Doctor, as well as his place of residence. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow; he must be rich, for he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patients were.

LIVIDATING DEBTS.—Mr. Dunn, have you got my account against me?
"Yes, sir; ten dollars, or thereabouts."
"Well, I am glad on't, just make it, and bring me a glass of liquor with it."
"Yes, sir."
Tom took the bill and liquor, and pocketing one and swallowing the other, poked out of the shop without showing the color of his money!
"Hollo! there, mister, you've forgot to pay!"
"Yes, mister," quoth Tom, "but you advertised that you wanted people to come in and liquidate their debts. My gracious! I have just liquidated mine to my satisfaction—what more do you want—now get along with ye!"

ANECDOTE.—A late and distinguished clergyman of Connecticut, who was famed for his witticisms, dined one day with the senior deacon of his church. The deacon, being an old-fashioned man, was in the habit of asking blessings of a wearisome length. On this occasion he was particularly prolix, and finally forced to pause to gain a new supply of breath and words. The instant he

DEFEERED ARTICLES.

Pennsylvania Elections.

PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT U. S.

	1832.	1836.
Wirt, Jackson, Harr'n, V. Buren.		
Adams,	1362	1071
Allegheny,	2985	3321
Armstrong,	429	1437
Beaver,	1388	1360
Bedford,	649	1930
Berks,	1150	4472
Bradford,	1221	1598
Bucks,	3011	2681
Butler,	641	1076
Cambria,	54	444
Centre,	725	1961
Chester,	4286	2732
Clearfield,	207	520
Columbia,	404	1658
Crawford,	1130	1470
Cumberland,	1337	2160
Delaware,	1348	1395
Dauphin,	1423	955
Erie,	1494	1049
Fayette,	1176	2647
Franklin,	2176	1979
Greene,	338	1443
Huntingdon,	1441	1510
Indiana,	589	654
Jefferson,	105	175
Juniata,	268	578
Lancaster,	5140	4061
Lebanon,	882	1094
Lehigh,	923	1544
Luzerne,	1325	1745
Lycoming,	629	1640
Mercer,	1214	1366
Mifflin,	454	784
Monroe,	2507	335
Montgomery,	3507	2409
Northampton,	1093	2786
Northumberland,	411	1464
Perry,	346	1021
Philadelphia city,	3476	3267
Phila. county,	6433	6760
Pike,	43	506
Potter & McKean,	131	253
Schuylkill,	482	1270
Somerset,	814	778
Susquehanna,	868	1082
Tioga,	197	1035
Union,	864	1057
Venango,	294	1117
Warren,	194	490
Washington,	1888	3125
Wayne,	367	633
Westmoreland,	861	3419
York,	1452	3162
66,716	90,983	87,089
Van Buren's majority,		4,324

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—The following return appears on the back of an execution issued by a justice not far from this place, (says the Tioga County Phoenix)—the execution it will be recollected commands the constable to levy the debt and costs of the goods and chattels of defendant, but for want of sufficient distress to take the body to the jail of the county.
"Went to house of defendant and found no property, but there being sufficient distress in the family I did not take the body to the jail.
So answers
Oct. —th, 18—," Constable.

Population of the United States in 1836.

The population of the United States, at the present time, may be approximately estimated as follows:

Maine, the northernmost,	555,000
New Hampshire, south of Maine,	300,000
Vermont, bordering Canada,	330,000
Massachusetts, most densely peopled,	700,000
Rhode Island, with the least territory,	110,000
Connecticut, the most agrarian,	330,000
Aggregate of the Northern States	2,315,000
New York, the most populous,	2,400,000
New Jersey, the thoroughfare State,	360,000
Pennsylvania, the banking State,	1,600,000
Delaware, the narrowest State,	90,000
Maryland, the water State,	500,000
Aggregate of the Middle States,	4,050,000
Virginia, the largest State,	1,360,000
North Carolina, the modest State,	800,000
South Carolina, the Palmetto State,	650,000
Georgia, the southeasternmost,	620,000
Aggregate of the Southern States,	3,430,000
Ohio, the thrifty State,	1,300,000
Kentucky, the hugging State,	800,000
Indiana, the improving State,	551,000
Illinois, the prairie State,	129,000
Missouri, the northwesternmost,	250,000
Aggregate of the Western States,	3,240,000
Tennessee, the central State,	900,000
Louisiana, the southwesternmost,	350,000
Alabama, the river State,	500,000
Arkansas, the least populous,	70,000
Aggregate of the Southwest States,	5,220,000
District of Columbia,	50,000
Florida, with the most extensive coast,	50,000
Wisconsin territory,	20,000
Oregon, or the Far West,	5,000
Aggregate of the Territories,	125,000
Indians	400,000

The entire population within the limits of the United States, Indians included, amounts therefore to sixteen millions, six hundred and eighty thousand souls.

CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.

A small Ray which was caught at St. Ives, (Eng.) about two years since, was marked by cutting the letters I. B. upon the skin, after which he was thrown back into the sea. A few weeks since the same fish was again caught off Cape Cornwall, nearly full grown, with the letters perfectly distinct and six inches long. These letters had emphatically "grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength."

MONT BLANC.

On the 7th and 8th of this month, Mr. Alfred Waddington, accompanied by six guides, three volunteers, and five assistants, ascended Mont Blanc most successfully. They set out at half-past six, A. M.; passed the night at the Grand Mulets, which they reached at a quarter after one o'clock; and started at three o'clock on the following morning for the summit. At six, they breakfasted on the grand plateau, on their frozen provisions; and, at a quarter past ten, achieved their ultimate object. Their pulses were about 100, and they were literally in a high fever; but Mr. W. made some interesting observations. At six in the evening the adventurous travellers arrived at the Chalet des Pelicrins in safety.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—James M'Sherry, Thaddeus Stetens.

Allegheny—Math. Henderson, Andrew Bayne, Walter Forward, Henry G. Rogers.

Armstrong—William Curll.

Bedford—Andrew J. Cline, Jacob Barn-dollar.

Berks—George M. Keim, James Dona-gan, William High, Mark Darragh.

Beaver—John Dickey, Daniel Agnew.

Bradford—Nathaniel Clapp.

Bucks—John Houpt, Samuel Carey.

Phineas Jenks.

Butler—Samuel A. Purviance.

Centre—William Smyth.

Chester—Wm. Darlington, M. J. Thomas, Math. Pynacker, John Chandler.

Columbia—Ezra S. Hayhurst.

Crawford—David M. Farrelly, George Skilleto.

Cumberland—Richard M. Crain David Neria.

Delaware—George Serrill.

Dauphin—Wm. Henderson, Wm. Clark.

Erie—James Pollock, Thomas H. Sil.

Fayette—Wm. L. Miller, D. Gilmore.

Franklin—Geo. Chambers, Jos. Snively.

Greene—Samuel Cleavenger.

Huntingdon—Samuel Royer, C. Crom.

Indiana—James Tudd.

Jefferson, Warren and McKean—Thomas Hastings.

Lancaster—Jereemiah Brown, Lindley Coates, R. C. Cochran, J. Kougmacher, H. G. Long, E. C. Reigart.

Better to be moved by false glory, than not moved at all.

LEBANON—George Seltzer.

Lehigh—Jacob Dillinger, Jos. Fry, Jr.

Luzerne—William Sweetland, Andrew Bedford.

Lycoming & Clearfield—John A. Gamble, Thomas Taggart.

Mercer—Thomas S. Cunningham, Jas. Montgomery.

Montgomery—John B. Sterigere, Joel K. Mann, Tobias Sellers.

Northumberland—William Gebhart.

Northampton & Monroe—Jas. M. Porter, Wm. Oerfeld, James Kennedy.

Perry—Alexander Magee.

Philadelphia county—Thomas P. Cope, W. M. Meredith, John M. Scott, James C. Bid-dle, Joseph R. Chandler, M. W. Baldwin, Joseph Hopkinson.

Philadelphia county—A. Helfenstine, Chas. Brown, Joseph M. Doran, Thomas Weaver, J. J. McCahan, John Foulkrod, Pierce Butler, Benjamin Martin, Thomas Earle.

Somerset and Cambria—Robert Young, Joshua F. Cox.

Schuylkill—Jacob Krebs.

Susquehanna—Jabez Hyde.

Tioga and Potter—Robert G. White.

Union, Mifflin and Juniata—Dan. Caldwell, Ephraim Banks, John Cummin.

Venango—Christian Myers.

Washington—Thomas M'Call, Walter Craig, Aaron Kerr.

Wayne and Pike—Virgil Grenell.

Westmoreland—George T. Crawford, L. L. Bigelow.

York—John R. Donnell, Jacob Sticket, Sautuel C. Bonham.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

—A letter to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce from a correspondent on board the U. S. ship Erie, dated Rio Janeiro, Oct. 4th, communicates the latest intelligence from Montevideo as follows: "We have by the packet yesterday, advices from Montevideo to Sept. 24th, at which time the revolution remained in statu quo. There was a rumor, however, of a victory having been gained by the government troops, but not much confidence was placed in it." The writer adds in a Postscript, "Since writing the above I have seen a bulletin of the government, stating that they have gained an important victory. Still it is far from certain."

JAMES ANDERSON, of Canton who committed forgery of 7,000 dollars on the Massillon, Ohio, bank was tried in Canton last week and sentenced, to the penitentiary for five years. There was nothing developed in the trial that would lead to the detection of any other person engaged in it. There is still, however, some mystery as to the manner in which Anderson first obtained the draft of 400 dollars, which was sent through the post office from New Lisbon to Cleveland. Anderson was not in the post office, but must have had some associates there to have obtained the original draft.—Wheeling Times.

FIRE AND PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

A fire broke out about midnight of Sunday, 6th inst. in the first floor of a building No. 383 Grand street. The fire burnt with such fury that the furniture could not be removed. Indeed, when the alarm was given, some of the inmates had to escape by throwing themselves from a window in the second story, the passage through the lower part being cut off by the flames. The first floor was occupied by Mr. W. H. Wright. The upper part by Mrs. Mary Heath, and Mr. Allen Fisher, Portrait Painter. Mrs. Heath and the elder daughter of Mrs. Fisher escaped through the passage below. While Mrs. Fisher and husband were finding their younger daughter, the flames advanced so fast that no way of escape offered, except the windows of the second story. Mr. Fisher leaped first, his wife gently dropped their daughter into the father's arms, and then threw herself in like manner. Thus the lives of all were preserved. Many paintings, polished and unfinished, were destroyed. The loss of Mr. Fisher must be very sensibly felt.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

JUSTICE TO A BLACK-MAN.

A planter named Ireton, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment by a court in North Carolina, for a wanton and cruel act of violence of his slave.

TOOTHACHE.—Creosote, we see by most of the Foreign medical journals, is highly recommended for this painful disease. First clean the cavity of the affected tooth thoroughly, then apply the creosote with a fine camel's hair brush, and afterwards fill the cavity with a piece of cotton. This substance has become quite a panacea in Europe, and very many important cures have been effected by it.

THE AFFAIR AT SMYRNA.

—Capt. Ingloo, of brig Banian, from Smyrna, states that he entered a protest before his departure, against the unwarrantable detention of his vessel by the commander of the French squadron on that station which, with a representation of the affair, has been forwarded by the American consul, Mr. Olley, to our Government. It will be recollected that the French commander took possession of the Banian to search for a deserter, who was not on board, and took the vessel back to Smyrna.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

Santa Anna has published a protest against his treatment by the Texian authorities, in which he alleges a breach of faith—personal ill-usage—and uncertainty as to his future fate, and that of the other prisoners. It seems he is still closely confined in a narrow prison, surrounded by sentinels.