

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

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GETTYSBURGH, Pa., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1837.

[VOL. 7--NO. 45.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADAMS COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The County Temperance Convention held in this place in March last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Resolved, That it is expedient that the several Temperance Societies of this County meet, by a delegation of six members from each society, in Gettysburgh, on the First Saturday of March, annually, with a view to our mutual improvement, and that in co-operation for the promotion of Temperance, there may be concert.

PRIVATE SALE.

The Subscriber intending to go to farming in the spring, will offer his House & Lot for sale in Middletown, Frederick County, Md. The House is a two story Brick Building, well finished and there is also a log building on the same lot, now occupied as a hatter shop, also a small barn, together with a Stable, Corn House, &c.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A FRESH Supply just received and for sale—among which are the following: Brimstone, Calined Magnesia, Saltpetre, Oil Sassafras, Indelible Ink, " Nutmegs, Flor. Mustard, best, " Origanum, Cream Tartar, Nursing bottles, Powder Puffs, in em Croton Oil, Bessed boxes, Balsam Copaiba, Furniture-Corks, Mercurial Ointment, Tooth Brushes, solid Fish Sounds, back, Visiting Cards, Quinine, Drawing paper or Refined Liquorice, boards English Ven. Red, Pearl powder, Acetic Acid, No. 8, Aromatic Salts.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Commissioners of Taxes of Adams County have had notice given to DELINQUENT COLLECTORS at different times, to collect and settle up their respective Duplicates. These notices having failed of having their intended effect, they have directed this LAST NOTICE to be given to all those collectors who are still in arrears for the years 1833-34 and 35, to call and settle up their Duplicates at or before the next April Court. Those who fail to do so, positively cannot expect further indulgence.

POLISHING POWDER.

POLISHING BRASS and other Metals that require a high and durable Lustre. This Powder will produce a Polish with less labor than any other in use.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Saddles! Saddles! SADDLES!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public generally, that he has purchased the Patent Right for making and vending Spring-Seated Saddles of the Zig Zag or W spring in the Seat, And also a Spring attached to the Girth or Girths and to the tree. The saddle is made with or without a Pommel, just as persons may fancy.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Customers and the Public in general for the very liberal support extended to him, and would respectfully inform them that he has at all times a LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Carriage, Wagon and Cart HARNESS.

Look Here!

THE subscriber wishes to inform his patrons, and others who may wish to patronize him in future, that he has recently purchased Mr. Callihan's Patent Right for the use of his valuable improvement in making Spring-seat SADDLES.

Spring-seat SADDLES

Notwithstanding the prejudices against these Saddles heretofore, he feels justified in saying, that he hopes to gain the confidence and patronage of the public—as he is or labored, on the present principle, to ensure all his saddles without any extra charge.

ATTEND TO THIS NOTICE!

THE Subscribers, Assignees of JOHN DAY, Sen. will meet at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg (Y. S.) on Saturday the 11th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of distributing the assets on hand among the creditors of said Day. All interested are requested to attend.

BLANK NOTES

For sale at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Call and See the Cheap Hats, Caps & Bonnets

Wm. W. Paxton RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that he has now on hand, and will constantly keep, at his old stand in Chambersburgh street, nearly opposite the Indian King Hotel,

FUR & SILK HATS & BONNETS,

of every description—CONSISTING OF Men's Castor HATS; " Roram do. " Spanish body do. " Plain Russia do. " Silk Plush do.

AN APPRENTICE

Wanted to learn the above business, about 16 or 17 years of age.

NEW BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced the business of manufacturing BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, At his residence in East York Street, a few doors from the Court House.

Two or Three Journeymen,

BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Just received and for sale by J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

SPECIAL COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act for holding Special Courts of Common Pleas," passed the 15th day of March, 1816, and its supplements,

COMPOUND Carrageen Cough Syrup.

THE superior advantages of this Syrup are that it is a compound exclusively vegetable, and contains no alcoholic or narcotic ingredients.

THE GARDLAND.

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

FRATERNITY OF MAN.

All men are equal in their birth, Heirs of the earth and skies; All men are equal when that earth Fades from their dying eyes.

THE BEPOSITORY.

From the Pittsburgh Saturday Evening Visitor. CHRIST'S AGONY. Night had drawn her sable curtain around the eastern world, and all nature appeared to sink in calm repose.

At this period, a spectator might have discerned, by the feeble light of the stars, a person, habituated like a peasant, bending his footsteps towards Gethsemane, his form was manly and dignified, and his countenance exhibited the mingled emotions of love and sorrow; his gait was slow, and he seemed to be wraped up in something of deep and solemn import—he entered the garden and prostrated himself upon the cold earth—the agony of his soul was visible, as the purple current of life oozed through his pores and mingled with the dust.

Oh, mighty, vast, and boundless love,

Who thus, for sinful man, Did'st bring the Saviour from above To bear our sin and shame.

Curious and Instructive Arithmetical Questions and Answers.

- 1. If each individual of the thirteen millions of persons in the United States drink, on an average, one half gill of ardent spirits per day, how many gallons will be consumed in 365 days? Ans. 47,140,625.

of gallons, since 1790, how many gallons have been consumed from that time to the first of January, 1834.

- 10. How many hogheads containing 60 gallons each, would it fill? Ans. 79,323,333, and 33 galls. over.
- 11. If these hogheads were placed end to end, touching each other in continual line, how far would they reach allowing five feet to each hoghead? Ans. 27,777, and 7-10 miles.
- 12. How many two horse teams would be required to transport it, each team carrying two hogheads? Ans. 14,666,666 teams.

EFFECTS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

—The Dedham Advertiser says that the jail in that town is now, for the first time since its erection without a single inmate.

ORIGINAL.

For the Gettysburgh Star & Republican Banner. LECTURE, Delivered before the "ADAMS COUNTY LYCEUM," on the 28th of January, 1837.

By Doct. David Gilbert.

[Published by order of the Lyceum.]

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY having been selected at our last meeting as the subjects which are to occupy the early attention of this Lyceum, we propose, by way of preface, this evening, to consider, briefly, some facts relative to the form and magnitude of the Earth, without any regard to its structure or the nature of those substances of which it is composed—and also, the relation that exists between it, and the Heavenly bodies in general. In the consideration of our subject we shall advance matter which may be considered unimportant, and even trite, by some, yet it should be borne in mind, that the object of this association is the improvement of all in the various departments of knowledge; and we believe that the best method of promoting this important end most effectually, will be to confine our initial labours to the dissemination of first principles, however common they may appear to some minds.

It is only within a few centuries that the true figure of the earth has been accurately ascertained. The ancients, notwithstanding their high attainments in various departments of knowledge, supposed it to be a widely extended plain, bounded on every side by the sky, whilst it extended downwards, to an unmeasurable extent, resting upon such foundations as fancy suggested to the imaginations of their Philosophers. After the lapse of ages, when the gloom, which had for centuries enshrouded the minds of men, began to give way to the dawning light of a better Philosophy, correct views upon this subject, began to be entertained; but such was the general prevalence of ignorance and superstition, even amongst those in power, that the dunce and the stake were awarded to those who had the temerity to promulgate their doctrines. Amongst those who suffered in this way, were Spicgulus, Bishop of Upsal, in Sweden, and the learned Galileo.

hence we find an elevation sought, whenever an extensive prospect is desired; and just in proportion to the height attained, does the field of vision enlarge—the sailor, for instance; ascends to the farthest extremity of the top-mast when his object is distant observation.

3. These proofs receive strength from the fact, that in an eclipse of the moon the shadow is circular. An eclipse of the moon is caused by the earth's body coming between the sun and moon, thus causing the shadow of the earth to be thrown upon the moon. This shadow is circular, at all times, at all places, and under all circumstances; and thus incontrovertibly proves, that the earth is composed of a globular mass of matter.

We have heard the surface of the earth compared in roughness to an orange, and the comparison excited surprise; owing to the sphere of action, of the generality of mankind, being confined to a minute portion of its surface, their ideas of the actual size of the earth is erroneous— Ideas of immensity of the size of mountains or the boundless ocean are acquired from the immediate impressions made upon the beholder, without, at the same time, taking into view the size of the whole earth. The loftiest peak in the known world, rises but five miles above the general surface of the ocean. From analogy, we have the strongest reasons for believing, that the form and surface of the bed of the ocean do not deviate farther from the general level than those of the surface of the dry land. Apply the diameter of the earth, (being 8000 miles,) either to the elevation of the highest mountain, or the depression of the greatest depth of the ocean, and they dwindle into insignificance.

Our erroneous judgments, upon this subject, may be corrected by forming a section of the earth upon a reduced scale, say one-third of an inch to a mile. We will then have a globe of 222 feet in diameter, a circle of which would occupy the diameter around this house, (court-house.) Pacing ourselves upon any part of this circle, we have an opportunity of taking a just view of things as they are. The highest mountain in the world, being one of the Hymala group in Asia, five miles high, will be fully represented by an elevation of 1-2-3 inches upon this circumference! The next highest being Chimborazo, in South America, will have an elevation of 1-1-3 inches; Mount Blanc, the most elevated peak of the Alps and the highest mountain in Europe, by 1 inch; Mount Washington, the highest elevation in the United States, 1-2 an inch. The highest known peak within the limits of Pennsylvania, being one of the Alleghany range, by 1-6th of an inch; and to approach as near to our own horizon as possible, the highest part of the South mountain, in this county, 1-15th of an inch.

We may assist our comprehension of this subject, by reducing our scale, say one hundred fold, and then we shall have a globe of two feet, two inches in diameter. Upon this globe, the highest mountain in the world would be represented by 1-60th part of an inch of elevation! The next highest, 1-75th of an inch. The highest mountain in Europe, by 1-100th of an inch of elevation. The highest in the United States, 1-200th of an inch. The highest in Pennsylvania, 1-600th of an inch. The highest in Adams County would be 1-1500th of an inch of elevation upon this globe of two feet, two inches diameter! Reduce this globe to one-tenth of this size, and we will have a ball measuring a little more than 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Upon this ball, our highest mountain of five miles height, would be found to be 1-600th of an inch of elevation, if it were possible to measure it.

Thus, when the larger and more correct scale upon which the whole earth has been framed, is applied to these objects upon its surface, however great they may have appeared, comparatively, they dwindle into insignificance. Viewed in this light, the position assumed relative to this part of our subject, is thus abundantly substantiated. The earth, then, is a vast globe, and viewed as a whole, of a very smooth surface. It has been ascertained to be about 25,000 miles in circumference, its surface containing about 200,000,000 of square miles, three-fourths of which is covered by water. It is surrounded by an atmosphere about 45 miles deep, whose density is greatest upon the surface. A question might arise here, in the minds of some, as to the power which causes all objects upon every part of the surface of the globe to adhere to it, seeing that it is round, some part of it must necessarily be in a situation which would consider undermost. We answer, that all objects are drawn to, and fixed upon the earth in consequence of the existence, and constant operation, of that great law of nature, called attraction. The earth, not only between the earth and material bodies upon its surface, but between these material bodies themselves. The following experiment will illustrate what we mean—take a ball of magnetized iron or loadstone, and roll it over iron or steel filings, and the latter will be found to attach themselves