Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1838.

Schmucker on the Reformation

Discourse in commemoration of the German Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, delivered before the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania, by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D.D., Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg." [*Gould & Newman, New York.*

☞Such is the title of a very interesting little volume presented to us by Mr. S. H. BUEHLER, of this place. It is a work of that kind, which we read by all desirous of learning, or re-calling to mind, the origin and incidents of a revolution, the fruits of which we are now so highly and richly enjoying. We all love to sit down and pour over those pages on which are recorded the rise and progress of that revolution which resulted in civil liberty and independence. With how much more delight, then, should we peruse and re-peruse the little history here given of that mighty revolution which rent in twain the pillars of Superstition and Ignorance, and erected thereon PILLARS OF LIGHT, whose beacon fires have spread over every benighted land and upon earth! Hasten, then, to procure this gem, which should be in the possession of every *Christian*—no matter of what sect or denomination. ☞Mr. Buehler can supply you with a copy.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

☞From the subjoined article, it will be seen, that the *mean* and swindling conduct of the publishers of the KNICKERBOCKER, as practised upon our citizens, was not confined to this place alone! Copying our notice taken of the Knickerbocker, the "*Germantown Telegraph*" says—

The Knickerbocker has served us in precisely the same manner. We also were first taken for a subscriber, and the subscription after the receipt of a few numbers; but on the expiration of six or eight months, neither the subscription money, nor payment for the remainder of the magazine, although we repeatedly wrote them on the subject, and were promised immediate attention to what the publishers were pleased to call a "mistake" but as it was never attended to nor no further explanation ever given, we had a right to suppose that it was *not* a mistake, but a deliberate design to filch from us our security so long as they were deemed valuable; and from the subscriber his money; for on equivalent was not only withheld, in the simple meaning of the word, but it was to all "intents and purposes," *refused!*

U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review.

☞The Nos. of the above journal from its commencement have been forwarded to us. The publishers will accept our thanks for their punctuality, altho' having been notified that our paper had been overlooked.

The Nos. before us are, apparently, well "got up." There appears to be an abundance of reading matter in them. Of the quality, we can only judge from the titles of its "contents," and the notices taken of them by other papers. Generally, the work has been highly spoken of by papers opposed to the *political* principles avowed by its conductors. Persons desirous of examining the work, can do so by calling at this office. The following are the "contents" of No. 1—(those of the other Nos. will be given hereafter)—viz:

Introduction; The Battle Field; Nathanel Macon; Autumn; The Contention Oak; The Tell-Gatherer's Day, a sketch of transitory life; The Worth of Woman; Mexican Antiquities of Palenque and Mitla, in the Province of Chiapa and Oaxaca; Palestine; Miriam, a dramatic poem; Stanzas; Stanzas on Congress, by a Reporter—No. 1; Enigma; Political Economy; Lines—"Thou art Gone;" Lines to a Hair Ring; Epitaph; European Views of American Democracy; The River; The Moral of the Crisis; Retrospective View of European Politics.

Upon the whole, it will be seen, that this No. is one which cannot fail to interest and instruct the reader. It contains 144 large pages, and is published at $5 per annum in advance. Langtree & O'Sullivan, publishers, Washington City.

[Communicated.

Drawing Lessons

For Schools, Lyceums and Families.

This form among the branches of study Drawing is an appropriate branch of common education, and of course, deserving of general attention, both in schools and families.

1. It is extensively applicable to the common pursuits of life, especially the mechanical arts, and civil engineering; as it is to nearly every department of science.

2. Experience has fully proved, that Drawing and Writing are learned in connection sooner and better, than Writing or on an hour's separation.

3 A daily exercise in writing descriptions of various objects tends to assist and aid, in addition to drawing them, fertile practical and highly useful lessons in Spelling, Grammar, and Composition, which readers pupils more thorough in their important branches of education, than they can ever become by merely committing to memory spelling-book columns, and the abstract definitions and rules of grammar.

4. Ifa large portion of the exercises, both of drawing and describing objects, is performed on slates, which are decidedly preferable to paper, especially for beginners, they prevent a great destruction of books and stationary, now so expensive and so ineffectual in school instructions.

5. The constant exercise of drawing and describing objects, leads children to *think*—to observe, examine and understand various departments of nature, and art; and thus constantly stores their minds with useful and entertaining knowledge, and protects them from the numerous misfortunes of ignorance and vice.

"FIRST LESSONS IN DRAWING," was a sheet, and the same figures is called the "DRAWING CARDS," by *Josiah Holbrook*, furnish appropriate lessons in this elementary and useful department of instruction, and introduce in a great variety of exercises Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Grammar and Composition, which are alike interesting and instructive to children, whether in school or at home. They are well calculated to aid parents in the great and responsible, but much neglected duties of domestic education.

For using the best and cheapest aids in schools, many teachers have adopted the plan of substituting them for one-half the exercises in copy writing, usually pursued by their pupils: others use them instead of lessons in grammar or composition, for which the descriptive exercises answer, as much more than a substitute.

In families they are readily used by children without any instruction from parents, though such instruction is, of course, an aid and encouragement to the juvenile efforts of the ever active minds and hands of these ardent lovers, and untiring seekers after useful and entertaining knowledge.

The most useful and the most interesting application made of these drawings and descriptions, when completed, is sending them, by way of exchange, to other schools and other states and countries. They have already been sent, in great numbers, to the four quarters of the globe

☞*Published and sold by* W. MARSHALL & Co., *corner of Market and Seventh str., Philadelphia*

Worthy of Record!

☞Among the many good things in the last Lutheran Observer, we find the following. The truth is always so too clear, and the truths embodied in it too weighty," even to be kept from our readers. *Two or three such friends* as Mr. Guelich would increase our list to 1,000! Who will imitate the Observer's *friends*? And remember, *all my subscriptions are paid in advance!*☞ May that line rise up before the eyes of every "patron" who neglects the praise! *"All my subscriptions are paid in advance!"* Oh, that we had a THOUSAND GUELICHS!

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1838.

Dear Friend,—As soon as you have twenty-five hundred and ninety-five subscribers please inform me of it, and I shall send you *immediately* the balance to make up *three thousand*. You perhaps ask: Will you pay in advance? To be sure; all my subscriptions are paid in advance. The *credit* system, so far as religious papers are concerned, is a miserable and ruin-us system, and all editors of such papers ought to come at once to the determination: *Either cash or no paper.* Let this be *your and your brother editors'* MOTTO hereafter; no man of sense, much less a christian, will or justly can complain if you adopt it. Mind, it drops however *trifling* in themselves make a *run;* many runs a *rivulet;* many rivulets a *river;* many rivers a *sea*, on which great ships are transported to the place of destination, &c, &c.

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☞The Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday last says "This new distinguished personage left Baltimore in the mail, the direct Rail Road line for Philadelphia. If a *Whig person should have been found travelling on Sunday*, we suppose the Globe would have denounced the act as a "horrid outrage and blasphemy," "outrageous" and the like.

On the 9th inst. Parson Muhlenberg, announced to the House that he had resigned his seat as a representative from Pennsylvania, and upon his letter being read—

Mr. WISE rose and said: Mr. Speaker: —As I came to the Capitol this morning, I met the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg and, as soon as I saw him, a regret arose in my bosom that he was about to take leave of us here. I have known him, sir, ever since I have been in public life—and permit me to say that he was a man, by his amiable deportment and many comely virtues, was endeared to all who knew him personally. As a *politician* he was one of the most *faithful* of the champions of the Constitution in Revolutionary Claims, he did his duty—and as a member of the Committee of Investigation of the last session, *he bore all the burdens laid upon him by his party with all the patience.* I regret, sir, that he was unwearied in the operation of the amendment of the Constitution which I lately had the honor to report, prohibiting the President from appointing Members of Congress to office, but I rejoice that Mr. M. has been removed from the scenes of turmoil and contest *here*, and *in Pennsylvania, to the haven of rest and reward in another country!*

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

☞We find the following sketch of Fallston, Beaver County, in this State, in a late number of the Beaver Argus—

"2 Saw mills, one of which is calculated to cut 50,000 feet of Boards per week.

2 Oil Mills, one of superior construction.

1 Sash factory, that makes 400 lights per day.

2 Bucket factories—one is now going into operation that will make 60,000 per annum. The quality of the work is too well known to require any description, as buckets are in use throughout the whole Valley of the Mississippi.

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1 Paper mill, the product of which is upwards of 7,500 reams per annum.

1 Machine shop that does business to the amount of 21,000.

The whole of the above, with many others of minor importance, are operated by the power of the "Beaver Falls Water Company."—They furnish employment and subsistence for 800 persons."

We will only add, for the information of persons abroad, that we have *five dams* in the first four miles of the Beaver River, with an aggregate fall of near 70 feet. All the above works are propelled by the power of one of them."

COLONIAL RECORDS.

☞It appears from the Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the publication of the Colonial records, that the interesting work in question is in progress, and can be completed with the aid of a single clerk within the space of three years. Records such as these alluded to are well worthy of promulgation and preservation. They are the transcripts of transactions during times when the early settlers in Pennsylvania were obliged to contend with all the difficulties attendant on pioneers amid the wilderness, and will serve to show of what materials the men were made, who laid the groundwork of our national independence. We regard every thing, however trivial it may appear, that casts light upon the history of our forefathers as eminently serviceable in cherishing the love of country and deep devotion to the soil of our nativity, without which national greatness can never exist—We may talk as well about being citizens of the world, but a nation never was and never can be great, the people composing which have not learned to draw a line of demarcation around themselves, and to be proud of their national individuality. We should like to see the example of Pennsylvania followed wherever similar records exist. *Baltimore American.*

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COMMON SCHOOLS.—The neighboring State of Pennsylvania is likely to reap a rich harvest of fruit which is "better than silver or gold," from her magnificent Common School System, organized within the last five years, and now very generally adopted throughout the State. The Secretary of the Commonwealth in the Superintendent of this great elementary system of Common Schools. These offices, and the last we hold to be of far greatest importance and responsibility, are now held by T. H. BURROWES, Esq. who has proved himself a most earnest and efficient friend of Common School Education, and who is, therefore, indefatigable in his efforts to secure the proper working of the system, to the end that the greatest sum of resulting good may be derived to his fellow citizens from its operation, and the liberal expenditure involved. In pursuance of his duty as State Superintendent of Common Schools Mr. BURROWES has lately issued a circular, from which we obtain the following important and interesting facts, which must greatly tend, as we should think, to concentrate public opinion in favor of the system, and finally to disarm all opposition. When such improvement in the amount and kind of instruction, is obtained, and at such a reduced expenditure, compared with former years; and when the unpleasant distinction between children who have and those who have not been educated at the expense of the county, as in the old way, is entirely lost sight of; one should think that the existing Common Schools system of Pennsylvania would soon and certainly become popular throughout the State, and be adopted, while yet it may, by every district. Under such a view of its positive and secondary merits, even "old Columbia" might be pardoned for withdrawing its opposition, and accepting the law, with its appropriations. The general Superintendent says in his circular:

Though the System is yet in its infancy, it has produced some decided and salutary changes in the Districts which have adopted it.

The *School Houses* are generally much improved, being either new, or well repaired, and more equally and conveniently located than formerly.

The *compensation of Teachers* is increased fully one-third, and the profession is rapidly and proportionately rising in usefulness and independence.

The *number of Children* taught in the Common Schools, is at least double that of the schools which preceded them in the same Districts.

The *duration of teaching* in each year is about the same.

The *kind of instruction* is in all cases as good, and in most better than in the old schools.

The *cost of teaching*, notwithstanding the increased compensation of the teacher—the improved condition of the house, and the better order and kind of instruction, is only one half of what it was before the system went into operation. Formerly it was $2 25 on an average over the State, now it is $1 12½ for each pupil per quarter.

In the old schools some paid for their own education, and some were educated at the expense of the county. This unpleasant distinction is not found in the Common Schools. All receive the same kind of instruction, and for out of the same common stock. There is no room, therefore, for partiality on the part of the teacher towards particular pupils, or of distinctions among the scholars.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, February, 13.

We have news from Great Britain by the packet-boat way of Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, about 100 miles up the river St. John! The Frigate Inconstant from Cork, January 4, reached Halifax Jan 10th to join the left wing of the 93d regiment, commanded by Major Arthur. The British Ministry are reported to have under consideration an increase of the Army and Navy, the former to 15,000 or 20,000 men and the latter from 5,000 to 10,000. One of the reasons assigned was "*the unfriendly tone* of the President of the United States upon the Boundary Question." Sir Peter Hardinge is appointed Commander of the Forces in Canada in place of the Bellerophon and the Vanguard, line-of-battle ships, are ordered to Halifax. The whole British squadron seemed to be ordered to take a look at America, with Highlanders, Fusileers, &c. &c. Over six thousand new soldiers will be in Halifax by May or June. A guinea a head is offered as bounty in Limerick for the Irish boys to enlist for Canada.

THE SERVICE IN FLORIDA.—Under this caption the Army and Navy Chronicle cites the following melancholy facts:

Apprised as we have been from time to time of the deadly service in Florida, in which our gallant army has been, since 1835, engaged, we were not a little surprised to learn the great mortality among its officers since the commencement of hostilities, notwithstanding their *fifteen* of the former, viz: One lieutenant colonel, one major, four captains, nine subalterns, and one assistant surgeon, have fallen where they fought—in the hottest of the fight, by the rifles of the ferocious Indian.

To the above number must be added *fifteen* other officers, who have fallen victims to the unhealthiness of the climate, where it has been their fate to be employed.

Eleven officers, too have received wounds, many of whom yet bear the missiles that inflicted them about their persons.

A like proportion of the regular rank and file have likewise been killed and wounded, but the precise number cannot now be ascertained.

It may not be uninteresting to learn, that the militia force at different times, which has been mustered into the service of the United States, for duty in *Florida*, is about 20,000 men, of which number the killed reported thus far is four officers and 12 men.

Movements are making in Frederick county, Md. in favor of the formation of a new county, to be composed of parts of Frederick and Washington counties, and to be called *Lee County.*

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of Feb. 8.

A new Political Movement.

The Reporter of Tuesday contained a long article attacking and impugning the motives of Mr. JOHNSTON, for introducing his resolution against the Sub Treasury scheme. Amongst other things, it charged him with having studied the "sacred biography," of Commodore Stewart, and plainly intimated that he was favorable to the support of the Commodore for President, in opposition to Martin Van Buren.

Yesterday Mr. Johnston came out with a long address to his constituents in reply to the attack of the Reporter, in which he avows himself in favor of the *project* of Mr. Rives, and says respecting Commodore STEWART—

I should be ashamed of myself as a *Pennsylvanian*, if I could sneer at, or attempt to slur over, the fame of a son of Pennsylvania, who has taken more cannon, more prisoners, and more flags from the enemies, of his country, than any officer in the army or navy, since the revolution. Let the Reporter and its backers assail me for respecting such a man, and I shall thank them; for there is not a patriotic heart in the Keystone State, that does not beat in unison, when the name of the hero here spoken of is sought to be tarnished by hands *who never raised a gun or sword in her defence*, while he for forty years has triumphantly borne THE FLAG OF HIS COUNTRY.

"On every sea, Britannia calls her own."

THIS MAN, who rose from the humble station of cabin boy, to the head of the American Navy; who is one of the last of that illustrious constellation of heroes, who during the Tripolitan, Algerine, and last war with Great Britain, covered the flag of their country with imperishable renown, and who by birth, principles, and unchangeable practice, is a uniform, and tubed and millinching democrat CANNOT BE ARRUSHED BY ANY OFFICIAL DICTATION. Nor will he WANT FRIENDS among the patriotic lovers of their country who rallied so enthusiastically in support of his old hoosier friend, Gen. Andrew Jackson."

We should take the above to be a pretty significant indication of which way the wind blew, but inasmuch as we are not in the secrets of either party, we will not attempt speculation on a question that will soon develope itself.

Good!—The Tioga "Phenix," a Van Buren paper, has the following good thing—

Judge Fox of Bucks county has decided that a negro or a descendent of a negro cannot vote. And the legislature are about passing a law that no one who has a drop of negro blood in his veins shall have a right to a vote. We should think in self defence some of the members would oppose such a law. There will be some droll challenging at our elections, should the law pass—Look out, ye white darkies.

The Presidency.—The friends of Gen. Harrison, by a large and enthusiastic meeting at Cincinnati, have again nominated this distinguished and patriotic Statesman and Soldier, as a Candidate for President. Judge Burnet, formerly a Senator in Congress, presided. The proceedings throughout evince an honest devotion to their candidate and to the Whig cause.

It is known, that from the beginning, we have *deprecated* these premature movements. It is but an act of justice, however, to the friends of Gen. Harrison, to admit that they have been forced into this position. They were willing to submit the whole question to a National Convention, when Mr. Van Buren was nominated. But with that, too many important gentlemen were dissatisfied. Demonstrations in favor of other Candidates were made; and the friends of Gen. Harrison must either have yielded their cause, or do as they have done. And thus we are hurried into a scuffle about *men*, when the entire energies of our party should be exerted to arrest and exclude the bad and destructive *measures* of the Administration. For one, we are utterly opposed to the infuriated project of jarring among ourselves about a candidate for President, two years before *the Election*, and when our single and united efforts are required to save the country from the ruin and miseries inflicted by the present Executive —*Albany Journal.*

Temperance.—We copy the subjoined notice, which appears under the head of A Mother's Appeal, in a Hollidaysburg (Bedford County) paper, the Beaver, (Pa.) Argus. We copy it partly for the general benefit of the moral which it conveys, to the whole as well as to those liable to be overcome by temptation; but more especially, for the benefit of some practical hint to licensed and licensers, given at its conclusion. The usage of the Beaver County Court, in the point involved, *might perhaps be* usefully adopted elsewhere:

A Mother's Appeal.—It is known perhaps to all in this community, that my son, George Hall, is deficient in the strength of mind usually allotted to mankind; and that he is addicted to habits of intemperance to a very great degree; but few know the pain, sorrow and mortification occasioned by his wayward mother endures from the last cause, I have so far vainly attempted to prevail upon retailers of ardent spirits not to give him any; and I now make a public appeal to the feelings of humanity, to refuse him liquor hereafter. If they persist in selling or giving to him by the quart, or smaller quantity, I shall be compelled to lay the matter before our County Court, at the next session thereof, I require to learn, have declared their determination to *refuse or revoke any license* to an individual, whose conduct in this particular is *complained of* by a mother with tears in her eyes.

CATHARINE HALL.

Borough Township, Jan. 24, 1838.

Anagrams—"*Anagram*, a transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed." Here is an example from a New York paper:—SUB-TREASURY—*A more perfect union.* And we know of no more good paper—VAN BUREN—*Nab Reeave.*

In the case of the last, the ingenious discoverer says that after many attempts to anagramize the name of Mr. Van Buren, the only thing he could make out of it was as above, *Nab Reeave* Take this and the "sure Burster" together, and they constitute what used to be called a "remarkable coincidence."—*Balt. Pat.*

Removal of the Indian Six Nations.—The New York Indian, the remains of the "Six Nations," are about to be removed to the territory west of the State of Missouri, where 1,824,000 acres of land are to be given, being 320 acres of land for each soul, to be held forever in fee simple, and never to be included in the bounds of any state which may hereafter be admitted into the Union. The country is represented to be healthy and fertile, and every provision is to be made to render the emigration successful, and permanently beneficial to the Indian race.—*Ledger.*

Never Despair.—The sun that to-day is hid behind black clouds, to-morrow may shine forth upon you in all its splendor.

We understand says the National Intelligencer that a complimentary Dinner was given, at Brown's Hotel on Saturday week last, by a number of Members of both Houses of Congress, to Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Wood, the two Mississippians to whom the House of Representatives has denied seats as Members of that Body. Judge Wayne of Tennessee, presided, assisted by several distinguished Members of Congress as Vice Presidents; and a number of capital speeches were made on the occasion.

Melancholy Accident.—The Alexandria Gazette says—The great danger of allowing children to handle fire arms was exemplified in this town on Friday last. A little boy took up a gun, and not knowing that it was loaded, pointed it and fired at his companion, a younger boy, with whom he had been playing. The contents of the gun, large shot, so dreadfully lacerated the child, that he died in a short time afterwards. The melancholy catastrophe was the result of accident, but should serve as a serious warning.

School of Arts.—The bill for the establishment of a School of Arts, which was reported and ordered to be read a third time in House of Representatives, has passed a first reading in committee of the whole in that body. The impression is that it will find many warm friends in the Legislature, and become a law; and if it should, as the Keystone newspaper well remarks, it will "open a new field for developing the energies of the sons of Pennsylvania." In the passage of the bill providing for the introduction of a new system of education, combining *practical* with scientific instruction, in the various mechanic and agricultural arts, the law giver of Pennsylvania will set a noble example to those of other states. It is not merely in the great work of improvement of roads and canals, that the old Keystone now appears to be going ahead.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Rail Road Car Wheels.—The Columbia (Pa.) Spy of late date, mentions that there will be to be seen working in the city of Philadelphia, a specimen of the Pennsylvania Coal, recently analyzed by Mr. Van Buren for his imperturbable good humor and calmness amid the distresses of the people; and remarked: "Let us entitle the plan of President at the head of this heavy Union his Serene Highness" Could slavish adulation go farther than this? While the people are writhing under the wrongs and oppressions of his Administration, and while the issuing promotion is brought forward, that the President, who looks on their distresses unmoved, should be called *his serene highness.* The recreant American, who would come out thus, would probably make his President a monarch and grovel before his footstool.—*Boston Atlas.*

Winter in Europe.—Various paragraphs in the English papers induce the belief that the winter in Europe has hitherto been of unusual mildness. Flowers and shrubs, which are generally killed by the frost in ordinary seasons take refuge in milder climates have continued to occupy their nests, while even butterflies have been seen flying about in the sunshine at the close of the year. There is, we are told, an old Indian tradition which says that seven severe winters follow in succession, after which come seven mild ones. If there be any thing in this saying, there is reason to hope not only that the present winter will be mild throughout, but that it will be followed by six others of the same character.—*Balt. American.*

A Vacuum.—A lecturer in Boston undertakes to prove by Capt. Simms's theory that there is so immense hole in the trough of the earth, that we walk upon a shell, with centre being a vacuum. This beats other humbugs "all hollow."

The committee on Agriculture in the Legislature of New York have presented a very interesting report, accompanied with a bill providing for a *State Board of Agriculture.* Appropriation $25,000 per annum for five years, to further the science of Agriculture in that State.

The discovery of the fact that the Governor of Michigan had been overpaid a quarter's salary—having received nine quarterly payments in two years—has created no little excitement in the Legislature of that State. The Governor has refunded the money, and called for an investigation into the circumstances. A committee of the lower house has been appointed on the subject.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed a law prohibiting free persons of color from coming into the State and also prohibiting free persons of color who may leave the State from returning.

The Bank Bill.

☞On Wednesday last, this Bill was before the House. We cut the following proceedings thereon from the Harrisburg Telegraph—

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON, the bill for the better regulation of the Banking and Saving's institutions of this Commonwealth, was taken up.

The first section being read:

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment, to strike out the proviso and insert a graduated tax on dividends—on dividends of six per cent. one eighth per cent; on dividends of seven per cent, a tax of nine per cent; on dividends of eight per cent, a tax of ten per cent.

He said he should be prepared to meet the gentleman from Adams at all points.

Mr. STEVENS moved an amendment to except those which have paid a bonus for their charters, and also to except those which are now subject to the graduated tax.

He said, if the gentleman was so prepared, and from his industry and learning he could not doubt but he was, he would be obliged to yield to his superior ability.

But if this was made a party question, and if the minority of party were combined to vote against the propositions of the gentleman into effect, no matter how obnoxious they might be, he should decline taking any part in the question. He would leave the people in the hand hands of their professed friends here, and let them carry the unmerited benefactions to be heaped upon them.

But if the question was to be treated as state-men treat it—all uniting in endeavoring to make the best bill possible, he would accept amendments as he thought to be just.

In regard to the amendment of the chairman on banks, the *monster* bank would be produced, from its repository, and to an hydra-cy—a shifting off of the evil day—calculated to meet only the exigencies of the moment, without regard to future embarrassments and mischief. He measures were taken, not more with a view to present relief than future benefit. The objects of the measures pursued were not epheme-ral, nor intended to subserve the interests of but a single day, or to secure the administration a succession of popularity. Their object was the prosperity and glory of the Commonwealth, and intended for posterity, as well as for the present generation.

To our present Chief Magistrate the *Young Men* owe a deep debt of gratitude; and such at one it is *their* interest, as well as the interest of every well-wisher of the Commonwealth, to see re-elected—and no one can doubt that an efficient organization of the young men of the State would greatly promote such a result. We hope, therefore, that proper steps will be taken in this and every other county in the State, to send a proper delegation to the proposed Convention—assured, that great good will result to a cause which is emphatically the cause of the People, by a proper organization of the young men of the State.

Young Men of Adams! Turn out, on Saturday next, and show that you will not be behind your brethren in other counties in thus expressing your approbation of the wise policy pursued by your intelligent Farmer Governor.

Dear Poetry!

☞The Harrisburg Chronicle states that the Bill to prohibit the Sale of Lottery Tickets, came to the House on the 16th inst., and that the Chairman's bill amounted to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, and that of each of the members to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS! The Chronicle adds "It was considered a pretty full compensation for the labor rendered!"

"Shoot the Deserters!"

☞The cry, "*shoot the deserters,*" raised by the Harrisburg Reporter against Mr. Johnson, Reed and others, for voting for resolutions against the Sub-Treasury scheme, "*shot* and slain *before the election*, and when our single and united efforts are required to save the country from the ruin and miseries inflicted by the present Executive —*Albany Journal.*

Temperance.—We copy the subjoined notice, which appears under the head of A Mother's Appeal, in a Hollidaysburg (Bedford County) paper, the Beaver, (Pa.) Argus. We copy it partly for the general benefit of the moral which it conveys, to the whole as well as to those liable to be overcome by temptation; but more especially, for the benefit of some practical hint to licensed and licensers, given at its conclusion. The usage of the Beaver County Court, in the point involved, *might perhaps be* usefully adopted elsewhere:

A Mother's Appeal.—It is known perhaps to all in this community, that my son, George Hall, is deficient in the strength of mind usually allotted to mankind; and that he is addicted to habits of intemperance to a very great degree; but few know the pain, sorrow and mortification occasioned by his wayward mother endures from the last cause, I have so far vainly attempted to prevail upon retailers of ardent spirits not to give him any; and I now make a public appeal to the feelings of humanity, to refuse him liquor hereafter. If they persist in selling or giving to him by the quart, or smaller quantity, I shall be compelled to lay the matter before our County Court, at the next session thereof, I require to learn, have declared their determination to *refuse or revoke any license* to an individual, whose conduct in this particular is *complained of* by a mother with tears in her eyes.

CATHARINE HALL.

Borough Township, Jan. 24, 1838.

Anagrams—"*Anagram*, a transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed." Here is an example from a New York paper:—SUB-TREASURY—*A more perfect union.* And we know of no more good paper—VAN BUREN—*Nab Reeave.*

In the case of the last, the ingenious discoverer says that after many attempts to anagramize the name of Mr. Van Buren, the only thing he could make out of it was as above, *Nab Reeave* Take this and the "sure Burster" together, and they constitute what used to be called a "remarkable coincidence."—*Balt. Pat.*

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, February 20. 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

☞FLOUR in Baltimore, $7 75.

☞Our young readers will find a very pretty little story on our first page, headed *The Birth-Day Doll*, copied from an interesting Sunday School Book for their especial benefit. We hope they will prize it carefully and profit by it.

☞We ask attention to the advertisement of The New Yorker. It is a valuable and highly interesting paper.

☞The Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday last, was not received at our Post Office yesterday evening! Mr. Kettlewell has our thanks for a copy sent a few days earlier.

☞The Baltimore American of *Thursday* last, not received. Philadelphia Inquirer of *Friday*, and *Saturday* ditto! We hope our friend of the Inquirer has not "cut" the Star.

Young Men.

☞On Saturday next the *Young Men* of Adams county will meet in this place, pursuant to the call which appeared in our paper of last week.

Berks county has already spoken. Fifty delegates, we learn, have been selected to represent that County in the proposed Young Men's Convention. Several other counties have issued calls for public meetings; and from present appearances, every county will be fully represented.

We rejoice that the proposition to hold a *Young Men's State Convention* has been so readily responded to. We honestly believe that it ought to be favored. The young men of the State of Commonwealth has pursued a policy which should commend him to all who desire to see Pennsylvania attain that pre-eminence among her sister States which her natural advantages, resources, and the intelligence and industry of her people qualify her to occupy. The policy pursued by the present Executive has not like that of his predecessor, been an expensive one to the treasury—a shifting off of the evil day—calculated to meet only the exigencies of the moment, without regard to future embarrassments and mischief. He measures were taken, not more with a view to present relief than future benefit. The objects of the measures pursued were not ephemeral, nor intended to subserve the interests of but a single day, or to secure the administration a succession of popularity. Their object was the prosperity and glory of the Commonwealth, and intended for posterity, as well as for the present generation.

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Interesting from Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Gettysburg Star.

☞PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF THE ANTI SUB-TREASURY RESOLUTIONS! ☞PETITIONS AGAINST MASONS AGAINST FREE-MASONRY!

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1838.

Dear Sir—The resolution instructing our Members of Congress to use support the rules and votes against the Sub-Treasury scheme, came up on an amendment offered on Saturday what it is inexpedient to instruct," &c. Mr. Hopkins, as usual, rose and called upon the party to vote against any measure that would hurt the House. *Jas. Buchanan* from his seat, and insinuated that Bank influences were held forth to members to frighten them from the discharge of their duties in these resolutions! Mr. Reed (of Phil. co.) replied, and clearly proved that to instruct to postpone for a year was the only safe course, because the people were unacquainted with any of the plausible measures offered. He assured Mr. Hopkins that James Buchanan was too honorable and high minded to dictate to any Democrat, which he would receive, and that by pursuing that course he could receive, after his popularity, nor be compelled to resign.

Mr. Gamble followed with some remarks about the "*Bank influences*" which held back from the Sub-Treasury scheme! Mr. Page said that he had been solicited to vote for the postponement, but he hoped that every Democrat would stand to his guns and vote against it.

The vote was then taken on the amendment against instructing and lost—yeas 50, nays 50.

After the rejection of various propositions, Mr. Gamble called for the yeas and nays on the amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, which is these words:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That our Representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to vote and use their influence for a postponement until the next session of Congress, of the Sub-Treasury scheme adopted by the State of New York, commonly called the Sub-Treasury Bill, or any other act or acts of a similar character, and that they vote at this session for no act of a similar nature.

Mr. Gilmore then stated that when he offered his first resolution he had previously consulted several of his Democratic brethren who had all expressed their doubts against the Sub-treasury bill, and that he did not offer it single-handed.