

GETTYSBURG STAR,

AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

PRINTED BY GEORGE BERGNER, FOR ROBERT S. PAXTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IX.—NO. 44.]

GETTYSBURG, TUESDAY JANUARY 29, 1839.

[WHOLE NO: 460.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Black, Blue, Brown and Green CLOTHS, Super Plain and Buckskin Cassimeres, Cassinette, Blankets, White and Colored Flannels, Linseys, Canton Flannels, English and French Merinos, Plain and Figured Silks, Velvet and Satin Vestings, Ribbons, Merino Shawls, Blanket Shawls, Calicoes, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, Carpeting, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

All of which will be sold on the best terms. Persons wishing to purchase Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and see.

R. G. MCCREARY.

January, 8, 1839. 41-41

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE Subscriber having determined to change his location in the Spring, is now selling off his

STOCK OF GOODS

at prices which will "astonish the Natives." He invites the Public to call—and if they do not get BARGAINS, it will not be his fault.

SAMUEL WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1838. 41-35

Kettlewell, Wilson & Hillard
GROCERS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Corner of Commerce and Pratt Streets,
BALTIMORE.

OFFER to the Country trade for Cash or prompt payment, the following

GOODS:

50 bbls. S. H. Molasses
20 hds West India & N. Orleans ditto
200 bags Rio Coffee, (part strong scented)
100 " Lagaira do.
100 " Havana do.
50 hds. N. Orleans & Porto Rico Sugar
10 pipes and half pipes Champagne and
Rochelle Brandy
5 " Gin
50 tierces Honey
200 boxes Raisins
100 quarts do.
150 eighth do. } Fresh importation.
50 kegs do.

TOGETHER WITH
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Teas in chests,
half chests and boxes, &c. &c.
Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1837. 41-33

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed Monday the 24th of January inst, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court house in the Borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper. DAVID ZIMMERMAN.
January 8, 1839. 41-41

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE HARTZEL, deceased, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber, at his residence, in Menallen township, and make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HARTZEL, Adm'r
of Geo. Hartzel, dec'd
Dec. 25, 1838. 61-39.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,
HARRISBURG, January 1, 1839.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Adjutant General, by the militia laws of this Commonwealth, it is hereby directed by him, with the consent and concurrence of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania, that the system of instruction in military knowledge, and regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the State of Pennsylvania, be, from and after this date, that system which has been prepared and arranged by Bravet Captain S. Cooper, (of the U. S. Army.) Aid-de-camp and Assistant Adjutant General, and is entitled "a concise system of instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the U. States," &c.

All officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Militia or Volunteers of this State, will therefore henceforth conform, in the performance of their military duties, to the regulations for their government prescribed in the above system, and all and every other mode of instruction in military tactics, not consistent with that above referred to, are hereby positively prohibited, for the instruction of the Militia and Volunteers of this State.

As a matter of course, all instructions of Volunteers or Militia will be given in the English language.
WM. PIPER,
Adj't Gen. of Pennsylvania.
Jan. 15. 2m

THE GARLAND.



With sweetest flower enrich'd,
From various gardens cul'd with care.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

"Father look upon that flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies."
It is our country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light
O'er ocean's wave—in foreign climes,
A symbol of our might.

"Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds!
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?"
It is the voice of cannonry,
The glad shouts of the free,
This is the day to memory dear—
'Tis freedom's Jubilee.

"I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, Father, why don't you?"
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witnessed many a day like this—
Shout ye aloud, my boy.

"Hurrah! for freedom's Jubilee!
God bless our native land:
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand!"
Well done, my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where Freedom loves to dwell
Is paradise on earth.

I HAVE NO INFLUENCE.
What if the little rain should say—
"So small a drop as I
Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky!"
What if a shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day!"
Doth not each rain drop help to form
The cool refreshing shower;
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower.

THE REPOSITORY.

From the Phila. Spirit of the Times.

Courtship Extraordinary.

Some day last week a German, from the interior of the State visited this city for the purpose of disposing of certain products of his farm, and supplying himself with the little luxuries which, even among our thrifty farmers, custom has rendered indispensable. Having sold out his stock, and purchased most of the articles he desired, he stopped at Brolosky's in Market street to look at some dry goods. The young ladies attending there (we believe there are several—and pretty ones too) were exceedingly attentive, uncommonly obliging, and (as might be expected) captivated by the charms of one of the damsels, a Miss How—she soon explained to her lonely situation—for he was a widower—and his anxious desire for a smiling associate, in his domestic arrangements.

"My good gal, I loikes you. Will you want to have a good husband?" he inquired with as much tenderness as his uncouth pronunciation of our language would permit.

"Yes I'll have you," lisped the pretty respondent.

"Shall you have me? Mein Gott! When," he exclaimed with irrepressible agitation.

"To night—at 8 o'clock I will accompany you to a minister." Words cannot express his delight at this announcement.

"But you must be prepared," said the lady, with a look of winning softness.

"You must dress yourself, and look handsome, as you really are."
"Yaw—yaw—mein Gott! What luck," and he ran out of the store in a delirium of joy.

company were astounded, and parted in a mood, far different from that in which they had been indulging. The countryman went to Mr. Brolosky's store next day, and abused the young lady for trifling in such a flagrant manner, with the honest affections of an unsophisticated heart.

COMFORTING TO BACHELORS.

The New Orleans Sun contains the following reasonable article:
Marrying because the weather is cold.—The Philadelphia Ledger advises bachelors to get married because the winter is upon us. How does he know that they will be bettered by the change? There is no certainty of getting a warm wife. We sleep comfortably enough though we sleep alone.—There is no such botheration with us as married men have—such as your wife bawling out in the middle of the night when you are enjoying a sweet dream.

"John! take away your elbow!"
"James! lie further on the other side!—You'll have me out of bed."
"Joseph! you've kicked the kiver off."
"Henry! get up you lazy dog. It's day-break."

"Richard! turn out and put on the teakettle!" &c. &c. Nothing of this kind ever troubles us. There we lie in our little cot, which is just large enough for one, with its clean white sheet spread over our person tucked comfortably in about the sides, and our head raised to a dignified height, by having our corduroys stuffed under the pillow. How comfortable! We wish we were there now, instead of here. When we go to bed we never have occasion to exclaim, with the virtuous, yet upbraiding Roman—"We have lost a day!" On the contrary we stretch our weary body out to its full length, (we don't curl ourselves in bed, as vulgarians do,) and say, in a tone of self-satisfaction, "Well, here lies a single gentleman, and an honest editor, type-sticker and devil, after a hard day's work." We then say our prayers, turn over on our left side, and go to sleep.

LAUGH WHEN YOU MUST.

CONJUGIAL FELICITY.

Mr. Slang used to say "my horses, my boys." Mr. Slang now invariably says, "our horses, our boys," or our farm. This substitution of our for my, by Mr. Slang, was brought about thus:

Mr. Slang had just married a second wife. On the day after the wedding, Mr. Slang casually remarked, "I now intend to enlarge my dairy."

"You mean our dairy, my dear," replied Mrs. Slang.
"No," quoth Mr. Slang, "I say my dairy."
"Say our dairy, Mr. Slang."
"No, my dairy."
"Say our dairy, say our," screamed Mrs. Slang, seizing the poker.

"My dairy, my dairy!" vociferated the husband.
"Our dairy, our dairy!" re-echoed the wife, emphasising each "our" with a blow of the poker upon the back of the cringing spouse.

Mr. Slang retreated under the bed clothes, Mr. Slang remained under several minutes waiting for a calm. At length his wife saw him thrusting his head out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from his shell.

"What are you looking for Mr. Slang?" said she. "I'm looking my dear," snivelled he, "to see if I can see anything of our hat." The struggle was over. It was our horses, our dairy, and on the next Sunday morning he very humbly asked her if he might not wear our clean linen breeches to church.

MUSICAL DON MOT.—A gentleman at a musical party where the lady was very particular not to have the concord of sweet sounds interrupted, was freezing under the performance of a long concerted piece, and seeing that the fire was going out, asked a friend in a whisper, "How he should stir the fire without interrupting the music?" "Between the bars," replied the friend.

HUMAN HAPPINESS.—"I have lived," said the indefatigable Dr. Clarke, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable falsehood; you cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all, keep them all going." Daily experience, we are bound to say, verifies the remarks of the learned doctor.

A HINT.—A king of Prussia sent to a tribe of Bedouins the Caliph Mustapha, a very celebrated physician, who inquired on his arrival how they lived. "We never eat till we are hungry, and then not to repletion," was the answer. "I may return, then," said the doctor, "I have no business here."

CONJUGAL LOVE.—Stern, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Stern, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burned over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.—A young lady of Germantown, Pa., endowed with great beauty, and worth a cool \$30,000, has advertised for a husband. We've a good mind to "talk Dutch" to her. [N. Y. Waig.]

CURE FOR SWEARING!—An urchin at a public school, being greatly addicted to swearing, was ordered by the master to watch a mouse hole, with a pair of tongs, and not to speak or move till he caught a mouse.—Singularly enough, a mouse soon made its appearance, which the boy seized with the tongs, and, holding it aloft, triumphantly exclaimed at the top of his voice, "by—I've got him!" This caused a roar of laughter, in which the master could not resist joining.

THE LAST ANECDOTE.—"Who's that are Mr. SCATTERING, that a'ways gets a few votes at our town meetings?" inquired an old lady, a few days since, of her spouse, as she was busily engaged in pursuing a newspaper. "I do not know," said he, "nor I never did, though the people have been trying to elect him ever since I began to vote."—Dedham Patriot.

The mayor of a diminutive city called to consult a legal friend with regard to the method of quelling riotous proceedings, which were growing ungovernable. "Why," said the lawyer, "do you not appeal to the posse comitatus?" "Well, that's what I've thought of, but blast the fellow, I never knew where he lived!"—Dunstable Tele.

SEVERE.—The Cincinnati News avers, that a certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her, "Come along, sir." A would-be witty gentleman stepped up to her one day, and accosted her with, "Is it me, madam, you called?" "Oh, no, sir," said the lady, with great composure, "it was another puppy I spoke to."

"Ma'am, that is a very bad cough of yours." "Sir, I regret to say, it is the very best I have."—Boston Herald.

Not so with us. We have had a variety on hand for a week—from the cough moderate up to the real earthquake. [N. Y. Waig.]

Sam Slick says, "though the men hold the reins, the women tell 'em which way to drive." If you let them drive, ten to one you don't "git upst."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A doctor, on calling upon a gentleman who had been some time ailing, put a fee into the patient's hand, and took the medicine himself, which he had prepared for the sick man; he was not made sensible of his error till he found himself getting ill, and the patient getting better.

VERY GOOD.—The New York Sun says: The very sparkle of a gratified wife's eye will go farther than a ton of anthracite—it warms the HEART.

A WORKMAN.—"Patrick, I want some body to kill hogs; do you understand butchering?" "Faith, and it's me that can lend you a hand at the rame; but it's a boss you'll want along wid me, for getting the fur off is the only part of the business I understand."

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
[CONCLUDED.]

Connected with the finances of the State, another subject of importance should receive your attention \$694,000 00 of the State permanent loan will fall due in 1839, and \$150,000 00 in 1840. I have no hesitation in recommending that a sufficient amount of money to pay off these five per cent. loans when they become due, be borrowed from the Bank of the United States, at four per cent. and applied to that purpose in the mode described in the annual message of 1836. It would also appear to be advisable to offer to redeem such of the other five per cent. loans as shall become due within the next few years, in the same manner. By adopting this expedient, the annual draft on the treasury will be lightened, without any increase of the principle debt.

It is presumed that capitalists who hold stock in the five per cent loans about expiring, will not be unwilling to dispose of it now, for more permanent investment. The monetary confusion and distress through which the country has been made to pass, by the experiments of the general government, seem about subsiding, and confidence between man and man, and in public faith, and institutions is returning. This, then, will not be an unpropitious moment for Pennsylvania to offer her creditors their money, that they may apply it permanently, in aid of some of the numerous projects of improvement that are in contemplation, or only awaiting the means of completion.

During the year just closed, a most healthful change has been accomplished in our currency, and a correspondent improvement is now developing itself in all the various relations and interests that depend on that credit and confidence which forms the true basis of the circulating medium. The commencement of the year saw the State covered with paper issues, in open violation of the plain words and meaning of the law, but which the necessity of the case seemed to justify. They were taken almost without reluctance, in all the dealings of the community, and no move was made towards inflicting the enacted penalty on those who emitted them. At the same time, the banks had locked up the hard

money of the State, to await, as they said, the moment when it might be again paid out without danger of total withdrawal from us, and without risk of injury to the institutions or their debtors. These reasons for the course pursued seemed sound, and the people acquiesced. The end has verified them and justified the confidence reposed.

The workings of this law of necessity—the law above all law—in the hands of an honest and intelligent community, were watched with intense interest. It was a glorious spectacle to behold a whole people, as one man, waiting calmly and patiently for the safe moment of disenthraling themselves; not vindictively, one upon the other, but the whole, for the good of the whole—from the grinding and gratuitous infliction. It was a noble proof of the fitness of republicans, for self government, and was even enhanced by the fact that the people were laboring to abate the nuisance, not only aided by, but in opposition to the efforts of those whom they had placed at the head of the whole nation to guard their interests.

The duty of the Executive of this State was plain. It was to encourage the people in their patient course of suffering, till the moment for effectual self-relief should arrive, and to sustain their monied institutions, so long as they seemed to act for no other object than the common good. In this attitude, the rising of Congress announced that the people might once more take measures for their own relief, without danger of mischief or contraction from their public servants. A call was at once made on all to restore the safe empire of the law. It was nobly responded to, and has proved perfectly effectual. Never was there a more praise-worthy instance of moderation exhibited by any community, than by the citizens of this State, at the time of the suspension of specie payments and during its continuance, nor of patriotic devotion to law and the public good, than that displayed by their monied institutions in the resumption. The consequence is that our currency is now restored to its former soundness, and all distrust has disappeared.

Though I feel bound to bear this just tribute to acts that have been so fully sustained by their result, yet I cannot conceal the opinion that some part of the difficulty arose from defects in the organization of the banks themselves. I shall not now occupy your time in recapitulating the remedies which these defects seem to indicate. That duty I attempted to perform in the last annual message, to which you are respectfully referred, with the remark that the changes then recommended are still deemed proper and requisite.

In other respects the public concerns of the state have exhibited their usual order and prosperity, with the exception of a disgraceful riot in the city of Philadelphia on the 17th of May.

The particulars of that outrage are too generally known to need repetition or comment here. So flagrant, however, was it as in my opinion to call for the interference of the Executive to aid in the apprehension of the perpetrators. A proclamation of reward was accordingly issued. I hope this may be the last attempt, on the free soil of Pennsylvania, to molest a peaceful and orderly assembly of citizens. Those who counsel such violent proceedings, should bear in mind that if their opponents are in error, their cause will only acquire additional notoriety and permanence from any opposition which takes the appearance of oppression; whereas, if its claim on public opinion be left wholly to its merit, it will soon sink into oblivion, unless there be something in it really worthy of favor.

Some of the sister states that border on the Canadas were, in early part of the year, the theatre of occurrences that at one time threatened to lead to unpleasant consequences. These scenes have been recently renewed, but the character and true object of the persons engaged in them are now well understood, and scarcely any danger exists of collision between the British and United States governments. The chief feature that bears an appearance of importance in these proceedings, arises from the nature of the organization made use of. It has been communicated to me from a source entitled to unlimited credit, that numerous Masonic lodges, embracing many thousands of sworn members, have been recently established in the frontier states, with the express object of attacking and revolutionizing the adjoining British provinces. Those who know the perfect adaptation of sworn secret societies to such an object, and the reckless character of many of the persons probably engaged in the enterprise, can credit the statement. It is to be hoped that no citizens of Pennsylvania will be found concerned in an undertaking so injurious to the rights of a friendly nation, and in such direct contravention of every principle of international law. The fact, however, presents one more and a most convincing reason for the enactments of severe and effectual laws against the administration of extra judicial acts.

I have frequently brought this subject to the attention of the legislature. It is again presented with an ardent hope that the necessary legislation may take place, and that the stumbling block may at length be removed.

In reviewing our own domestic history for the past year, many useful suggestions present themselves.

The Geological survey authorized by the session of 1835-6, is steadily advancing. Fully one half of the state has been traversed and examined, a considerable part of it with

all the minuteness requisite to a final report. I have not been informed that further aid will be necessary to complete this valuable and interesting undertaking. When brought to a close much highly important information may with certainty be expected from the general report. The publication of the discoveries and results of the investigation thus far has been very properly excluded from the annual communications to the legislature. It will require the whole term of the survey to enable the Geologist to give them that certainty and precision, which will form their most valuable feature, and which can alone grow out of repeated and continued examinations, analyses, comparisons and inquiries. The wisdom of this course will be fully admitted when the whole results shall be laid before the state.

The bearing of the survey on the articles of coal and iron, and upon the large and varied interests connected with them, imparts its chief interest. For several years, heretofore, little importance was attached to the exact deductions of Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry, as connected with these staple commodities. This was the case more especially with regard to the former. Large tracts of coal land were known to exist, but little desire was manifested to ascertain with exactness their boundaries, or the relative qualities of the mineral. Those were the days of speculation in coal land, and the projects of the speculator not unrequently shunned the unerring decisions of science. But they are passed, and the days of actual operations in the mine have succeeded. It is now for the interest of all to dispel illusion and to subject every project and every hope to the full light of science and truth, before capital is invested or labor expended.

The successful experiments that have been made at Karthaus and Farrisville, to smelt iron with bituminous coal, and at Manayunk, Mauch Chunk and Easton, with anthracite, add new interest to this subject. So perfectly satisfactorily have they proved, that large furnaces, in which anthracite coal alone is to be used as fuel, are now in progress of construction, at several points in the state. The successful union of stone coal and iron ore, in the arts, is an event of decidedly greater moment to the prosperity of our state, than any that has occurred since the application of steam in aid of human labor.

The trade in coal and iron will undoubtedly form the main business of the vast but yet only half accomplished system of works in which the State is embarked, and the chief hope of paying off the debt of their cost. The transporting of produce from the interior, and merchandize from the sea-board, will, no doubt be great, and Pennsylvania will always possess her due portion of it. But it is not necessary for her to desire its monopoly.—Her people, as citizens of the nation, are satisfied to see sister states embark in the noble rivalry; and, while they are convinced of the many advantages of their own routes, can rejoice to know there is room for the full success of all. But when her coal and her iron descend from her mountain regions into New York and the vast Lake country, from the North Branch canal—are discharged at Erie and Cleveland, as well as Pittsburgh and Beaver, from the same canal boat which loads at the mine or iron works—are poured through the widened locks of the Union canal, and the completed Tide Water canal, as well as the Delaware and Schuylkill canals, upon the wharves of her own commercial Metropolis—the magnitude of the trade beyond that of the mere carrying of produce and merchandize, will then only be fully appreciated. If to these channels of wealth, be added continuous rail roads from the Eastern to the Western Emporiums—travelled by at least one thousand busy passengers daily, and an uninterrupted water communication between the Delaware and Lake Erie, for the heavy trade, the cause which enables Pennsylvania to look, without fear or jealousy, on the works of other states, is apparent.

In such view of the subject, the necessity for opening, widening, and deepening every channel, and the policy of retaining the great leading avenues and outlets in the immediate ownership and control of the commonwealth become evident. Hence, the early enlargement of the Union canal to the size and capacity of those of the state, is a project of much interest to the public. Hence, also, the ultimate possession of the canal from Columbia to the Maryland line, should never be lost sight of as a measure indispensable to the perfection of the grand system. The state now possesses the right to acquire this work at a time and price fixed in the law authorizing its construction, and the Legislature should be cautious not to grant any privileges that may postpone the one, or add to the amount of the other.

That all these desirable events can be accomplished, is as certain as that the time of their arrival will be postponed, by persisting in the same course of squandering the public resources, which has surrounded our condition, at the present moment, with so much difficulty.

A joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature on the 10th of last April, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to obtain through the agency of the assessors of county tax, to collect general statistical information relative to the agriculture, manufactures, commercial and mining operations of the state. The resolution being adopted after the period when the assessments were actually commenced for county purposes, the queries directed by the resolution were, consequently, not issued until re-