

# Star & Republican Banner.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

G. M. PHILLIPS, Editors.

R. S. PAXTON &

GETTYSBURG, TUESDAY DECEMBER 10, 1839.

[WHOLE NO. 505.]

VOL. X.—NO. 37.]

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### WASHINGTON HOTEL,



Corner of Market Street and Market Square,  
**HARRISBURG, PA.**

**THE** Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the **WASHINGTON HOTEL**—that well known tavern stand situated at the corner of Market street and Market Square, Harrisburg, lately occupied by Maj. George W. Johnson, which he has fitted up in a superior manner, with entire new furniture of the newest fashion and best quality, from garret to cellar. The house has also undergone a thorough repair, and is put in the best condition for the accommodation of customers.

He takes the liberty to state that the **Washington Hotel** shall be kept in the best manner. His **Table** will always be furnished by the best of the market affords, and so served as to suit his guests. His **Bar** will be supplied with the best of wines and liquors of all kinds. His **Stable**, (the largest in Harrisburg,) will be attended by faithful Ostlers, and every attention given that can be desired. As he is desirous of proving that he is determined to keep a house not excelled in Harrisburg, he respectfully invites travellers, members of the Legislature and others, to call and judge for themselves, as he will be happy at any and all times to see them.

WM. E. CAMP. 6m

#### INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL



South Fourth st. between Market & Chesnut sts.  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

**DAVID MILLER,** RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Western Hotel in Market street, to that large and commodious Hotel formerly held by B. Duke, sign of the

#### INDIAN QUEEN.

This Hotel is situated in South Fourth st. between Market and Chesnut streets, in the very centre of the business part of the city, and will therefore be found very convenient for Merchants and business men generally. The buildings have been completely and thoroughly repaired by the subscriber, and no expense has been spared in arranging and furnishing the rooms so as to promote the comfort and conveniences of those who may favor the house with their custom.

Gentlemen travelling with their families, can have private parlors furnished in the best manner, with chambers attached to them, where they can enjoy privacy and seclusion, or the companionship of their friends, as may be most desirable.

The **Bar and Cellars** have been provided with the best **Liquors** and the choicest **Wines** of every description.

The **Table** will at all times be supplied with every delicacy which the season and market can afford, and every exertion made to please the palate of customers.

The **Reading Rooms** are well supplied with the leading journals of different cities, as well as with a great variety of the country Journals of the State.

The **Servants** will be found careful and trust worthy. Attached to the Hotel are very extensive **STABLES**, calculated to accommodate one hundred horses, and under the superintendence of careful and attentive hostlers.

**D. M.** returns his sincere acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received, and feeling confident that he can furnish his guests with fare which will lose nothing by a comparison with other houses, and that his apartments and their furniture are fully equal to those of any other hotel in the city, he respectfully solicits a further share of public patronage.

Nov. 4. 1y

**LOOK AT THIS!**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
**Thos. J. Cooper,**  
Is just receiving, and offers to the public a large and splendid assortment of goods, suitable for the season, such as  
**Cloths, Cassimere and Cassinette, Flannels, Mirano Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Shoes, &c. &c.**

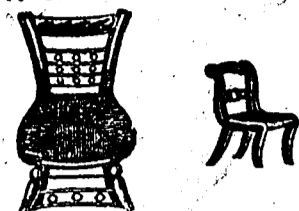
**Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.**  
all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash or produce: all that he wants is for them to call and be a judge for themselves. Lumber of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Oct. 21, 1839. 3t  
**Call and See!**  
**Latest Fashion of HATS & CAPS!!**

**WM. W. PAXTON,**  
HAS now on hand at his old stand, a new and excellent assortment of Hats and Caps of the latest  
**PHILADELPHIA FASHION.**  
Cheap for cash or country produce.  
Oct. 21, 1839. 1t

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



#### CHAIR FACTORY.

**THE** Subscriber begs leave, respectfully to inform the citizens of Gettysburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced, the above business, together with **HOUSE PAINTING, AND TURNING, &c. &c.**, in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Apothecary and Book store of Mr. S. H. Bushler, where he will at all times be prepared to execute all orders in the above business with neatness and despatch; he will also keep a supply of Chairs of every description constantly on hand, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any manufactured in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.  
**ADAM KITZMILLER,**  
Gettysburg, Aug. 18, 1839. 6m20.



#### DR. FRANKLIN J. SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends and the public generally, to the important and interesting fact, that he is fully prepared and qualified to cure the most inveterate cases of rheumatism.—The various diseases to which mankind are subject (if curable) can also be effectually and radically cured by him, safely and expeditiously, at moderate and reasonable charges, without subjecting the patient to the poisonous influence of minerals, such as mercury, arsenic, &c.

His remedies are mild, agreeable, and efficient, and operate in accordance with the laws of the animal economy. Doctor F. Smith is ready at all times to attend patients at their houses. Patients living at a distance can be accommodated with board and medical attendance at moderate prices at his dwelling, in Carlisle street, the house formerly occupied by Dr. Berluchy.

Dr. Smith would also inform the public that his mode of treatment will perfectly remove the bad effects remaining in the system, from the use of mercury or any other poisonous mineral.

Medical men of the highest distinction and talent, such as Matthias, Alley, Crampton, Pearson, Abernethy, Carmichael, &c. affirm that chancres and buboes, ulcerations in the throat, together with diseases of the periosteum, tendons, cartilages, ligaments, fascia, and eruptions of a highly obnoxious character, are the consequence from the administration or use of mercury. These awful effects of mercury are not novel, for every physician of veracity will acknowledge them to be of frequent and melancholy occurrence.  
Sept. 17. 1t

#### Stoves! Stoves!! 500 FOUNDRY STOVES.

**THE** subscriber is now getting in readiness for the Fall Sales from 4, to 500 Stoves all trimmed in the neatest and best manner. Comprising the greatest variety ever offered to the public in this place, among which are:

- 20 Different sizes and patterns, 9 plate.
- 6 Do. Do. Parlour. Do. a new and very neat article.
- 6 Do. Do. Cook. Do. among which is the Premium Stove.
- 2 Do. Do. Franklin. Do.
- 1 Millers Patent. Do. for heating two rooms at the same time. Among the above Stoves are many new and handsome patterns.

Public attention is invited, as I will be able to furnish any kind or size of Stoves that may be desired.

The above Stoves are of my own manufacturing at the Foundry. Will be sold Cheap and all warranted. Persons wishing to purchase Stoves will find it to be their interest to give me a call  
Old Stoves, Metal, Copper and Brass taken in exchange for new Stoves.  
**GEO. ARNOLD.**  
July 23, 1839. 1f-17

Co-Partnership Notice.  
**THE** Subscribers having this day associated themselves, will continue, as successors and co-partners in the business heretofore conducted by Wm. Ickes, under the firm and style of **ICKES & BRIDGES**, and respectfully invite the friends and customers of the old concern to re-peg the favor and patronage so liberally bestowed; assuring them that the most advantageous terms will be extended.

All those indebted to the old concern are requested to take notice that the Books have been left with the undersigned for settlement.  
**JOHN C. BRIDGES,**  
**WM. ICKES.**  
Petersburg, (Y. Springs), }  
Nov. 1, 1839. 3t

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

**IN** pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, there will be sold at Public Vendue or Outcry, on **Saturday the 14th day of December next**, on the premises, the following described Real Estate, late the property of **DENNIS M-GUIRE**, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Chamberlain, John Robinson, Peter Heck and others, containing about

**43 ACRES,**

more or less, on which are erected a two-story **LOG HOUSE**, and log Stable, with other outbuildings. About one-half of the land is covered with good **TIMBER**. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms made known by

**DAVID CHAMBERLAIN,**  
Adm'r of said deceased.

Nov. 4. 1t

To the Stockholders of the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike Road Company.

**AN ELECTION** will be held at the public house of Daniel Schugers in South Middleton township, on the **Second Tuesday of December next**, to elect **2 Managers**, for the ensuing year. The Commissioners of Cumberland and Adams counties will meet at the same time and place, to elect **3 Managers** for said road.  
**SAM'L GIVEN, Secy.**  
Nov. 25. 3t

#### AUDITORS' MEETING.

**THE** undersigned, Auditors, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to audit, adjust and proportion the balances remaining in the hands of **C. F. KENER** and **JOHN MEALS**, Executors of **HENRY RIFE, Jun.** deceased, and among the respective creditors of said deceased, will meet for that purpose at the house of James A. Thompson, in Gettysburg, on **Saturday the 14th day of December next**, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.  
**WM. N. IRVINE,**  
**J. F. MACFARLANE,**  
**GEO. SHRYOCK,**  
Auditors.  
Nov. 18. 1m

#### Gouley's Vegetable Medicines.

**UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!**  
No medicine has, perhaps, ever met with such decided and general success as **Gouley's Vegetable Bitters.**

This medicine has been but a few years before the public, and the demand for it has already become so great, that the subscriber finds it difficult to supply the numerous orders which he is constantly receiving. Innumerable Certificates in his possession bear testimony to its medicinal virtues and attest the fact of its having preserved the lives of hundreds both in this city and elsewhere.

His **VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS**, a new article, are also getting into general use, having been productive of the most beneficial effects in hundreds of families of the first respectability in this city and vicinity; and although they have in one instance, but without any foundation or truth, been pronounced poisonous, hundreds of certificates can be produced of their having performed positive and effectual cures in the most obstinate cases, both on young and old, and he now challenges any one to produce satisfactory evidence that there is one particle of any ingredient in their composition that can injure a person in the lowest stage of any disease.

Having administered his medicines in almost all diseases to which the human family are subjected, he never, in a single instance, found them to produce any injurious effects, but, on the contrary, they have been attended with the most complete success.

N. B.—As the **Fever and Ague** is very prevalent at this season of the year, he can confidently recommend his

**VEGETABLE BITTERS** as a **CERTAIN CURE**, and invites all who may be afflicted with this dreadful disease to make trial of them.

The attention of Masters and Owners of Vessels is called to this medicine; it will be found of great benefit among their crews, and a sure preventative of many of the diseases to which the mariner is subject during long and tempestuous voyages.

**LOUIS GOULEY,**  
No. 21 1/2 Baltimore street,  
near the Centre Market,  
between Harrison and Frederick streets.  
Nov. 25. 1y

#### WANTED, A FARM HAND.

**FROM** the 1st of April next, on a small Farm near York Springs. To one who can come well recommended for industry, capability and good moral character, liberal wages will be given. None other need apply. Application to be made to  
**J. G. CAPITO,**  
Petersburg, (Y. S.)  
Oct. 21. 3t

**JOB PRINTING,**  
Such as Handbills, Advertisements, Cards, Pamphlets, and Blanks,  
OF ALL KINDS,  
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of  
**"THE STAR & BANNER."**

#### Office of the Star & Banner: Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court-House.

**I.** The **STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER** is published at **TWO DOLLARS** per annum (or Volume of 52 numbers,) payable half-yearly in advance; or **TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS**, if not paid until after the expiration of the year.  
**II.** No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months; nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement and the paper forwarded accordingly.  
**III.** Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion—the number of insertion to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly; longer ones in the same proportion. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.  
**IV.** All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editor by mail must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

#### THE GARLAND



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

#### THE COTTAGE DOOR.

**BY T. E. HARVEY.**  
How sweet the rest that labor yields  
The humble and the poor,  
Where sits the patriarch of the fields  
Before his cottage door!  
The lark is singing in the sky,  
The swallow in the eaves,  
And love is beaming in each eye  
Beneath the summer leaves!  
The air amid his fragrant bowers  
Supplies unpurchased health,  
And hearts are bounding 'mid the flowers,  
More dear to him than wealth;  
Peace, like the blessed sunlight, plays  
Around his humble cot,  
And happy nights and cheerful days  
Divide his lowly lot!  
And when the village Sabbath bell  
Rings out upon the gale,  
The father bows his head to tell  
The music of his tale:  
A fresher verdure seems to fill  
The fair and dewy sod,  
And every infant tongue is still,  
To hear the Word of God!

Oh! happy hearts!—To Him who still  
The heavens when they cry,  
And makes the lily 'neath the hills  
So glorious to the eye.  
The trusting patriarch prays, to bless  
His labor with increase—  
Such ways are ways of pleasantness,  
And all her paths are peace!"

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Times.

#### WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

**Robert Lincoln, Esq.,** Agent of the New York Western Lumber Company, has just returned from the St. Peters river near the head of steamboat navigation, on the Mississippi, bringing with him a **Living Wild Man of the woods**, with two cubs supposed to be about three months old.

Mr. Lincoln went out to the north-west as agent of the N. Y. Lumber Company, in July last, with a view to establish extensive saw mills, on the pine lands near the Falls of St. Anthony, and he has given us a detail of the operations of the company, and the circumstances which led to the capture of the extraordinary creature mentioned above.

The Company sent out their expedition in July last. The workmen and laborers with the principal part of the machinery, went by way of New Orleans, and at that city they chartered a steamboat and proceeded up the Mississippi. The whole business was under the direction of Mr. Lincoln. They had on board all necessary tools and saws, together with all the apparatus for a grist mill, horses, cows, a good stock of provisions, arms, ammunition, &c. They passed directly up the river, finally reached the St. Peters in safety.

During the winter Mr. Lincoln and several of the workmen made frequent excursions in pursuit of game, which was very abundant, and their camp was one continued scene of festivity. The Indians brought in large quantities of furs, which Mr. Lincoln purchased for a mere trifle, and lined his cabins with them throughout, which rendered his rude huts very warm and comfortable.

About the 14th January, two of the carpenters who had been in pursuit of a gang of wolves that had proved very troublesome, came into the camp and reported that they had seen a huge monster in the forest, on a branch of the Mississippi, having the form of a man, but covered over with long hair, and of a frightful aspect. They stated that when seen he was standing on a log, looking directly at them, they raised their muskets, he darted into the thicket and disappeared. They saw him again in about half an hour, apparently watching them, and when they turned towards him he again disappeared. Mr. Lincoln was at first disposed to think lightly of this matter, believing that the men might have been mistaken about the size and height of the object, or supposing it might have been a trick of the Indians to frighten them—He was informed, however, by some natives, that such a being had often been seen on the St. Peters; and near the

falls of the Mississippi, and they proposed to guide a party of workmen to a bluff where it was thought he might be found.—The men were all ready for an adventure and armed themselves with rifles and hunting knives, they started for the bluff under the direction of Mr. Lincoln and the Indian guides. On the way they were joined by several of the natives, and the whole party numbered twenty-three.

They arrived at the bluff late in the afternoon of the 21st January and encamped in a cave or grotto, at the foot of the hill.—Early next morning two of the Indians were sent out to reconnoitre, and in about an hour returned, and said that they had seen the wild man on the other side of the hill. The whole party immediately prepared for the pursuit. Mr. Lincoln gave positive orders not to fire upon him unless it should be necessary in self defence, as he wished if possible to take him alive. The Indians stated although a powerful creature, he was believed to be perfectly harmless, as he always fled at the approach of men. Mr. L. was giving his men their instructions, when the wild man appeared in sight. He ordered them to remain perfectly quiet, and taking out his pocket glass surveyed him minutely. He appeared to be about eight or nine feet high, and very athletic, and more like a bear standing erect, than a man.—The Indians had provided themselves with ropes prepared to catch wild horses, with which they hoped to ensare and bind the creature without maiming him.

The instant the company moved toward him he sprang forward with a loud and fearful yell which made the forest ring; the Indians followed close upon him, and Mr. L. and his men brought up the rear. The pursuit was continued for nearly an hour—now gaining upon the object of their chase, and now almost losing sight of him, He finally darted into a thicket and they were unable to find him.

They then began to trace their steps towards the place of their encampment, and when within a mile of the cavern, the wild man crossed their path, within twenty rods. They immediately gave chase again and accidentally drove the creature from the forest into an open prairie. At length he suddenly stopped and turned upon his pursuers. Mr. Lincoln was then in advance. Fearing that he might attack or return to the woods and escape, he fired at him and lodged a charge of buckshot in his leg. He fell immediately, and the Indians sprang forward and threw their ropes over his head, arms and legs, and with much efforts succeeded in binding him fast. He struggled however, most desperately, gnashed his teeth, and howled in a frightful manner.—They then formed a sort of litter of branches of limbs of trees, and placing him upon it, carried him to the encampment. A watch was then placed over him, and every effort that could be devised to keep him quiet, but he continued to howl most piteously all night. Towards morning two cubs about three feet high, and very similar to the large monster came into the camp, and were taken without resistance. As soon as the monster saw them he became very furious—gnashed his teeth and howled, and thrashed about until he burst several of the cords, and came very near effecting his escape. He was bound anew, and after that he was kept most carefully watched and guarded. The next day he was placed on the litter and carried down the Hills on the St. Peters.

For two or three days, Mr. Lincoln says, he refused to eat or drink or take any kind of food, but continued to howl at intervals for an hour at a time, at length, however he began to eat; but from that time his howls ceased, and he has remained stupid and sullen ever since. The cubs took food very readily, and became quiet, active and playful.

Mr. Lincoln is a native of Boston, and some of the workmen engaged at his mills are from this city. He arrived here on Saturday afternoon, in the brig St. Charles, Stewart, master, from New Orleans, with the wild man and the cubs, and they were all removed from the vessel that evening. By invitation of Mr. Lincoln who is an old acquaintance, we went down to his rooms to examine this monster. He is a horrid looking creature, and reminds us of the fabled satyrs, as we have pictured them to our own minds. He is about eight feet three inches high, when standing erect, and his frame is of giant proportions in every part. His legs are not straight but like those of any other four footed animal, and his whole body is covered with a hide very much like that of a cow. His arms are very large and long, and ill proportioned. It does not appear from his manner that he ever walked on "all fours." The fingers and toes are all bunches, armed with stout claws. His head is covered with thick, coarse black hair like the mane of a horse. The appearance of his countenance, if such it may be called, is very disgusting—nay, almost horrible. It is covered with a lighter and thinner coat than the rest of his body—there is appearance of eyebrows or nose; the mouth is very large and wide, and similar to that of a baboon. His eyes are quite dull and heavy, and there is no indication of cunning or activity about them. Mr. Lincoln says he is beyond doubt carnivorous, as he universally rejected bread and vegetables, and eats flesh with great avidity. He thinks he is of the orang-outang species; but from what we have seen, we are inclined to consider him a wild animal, something resembling a man.

He is, to say the least, one of the most extraordinary creatures that has ever been brought before the public, from any part of the earth, and we believe will prove a difficult puzzle to the scientific. He lies down

like a brute, and does appear to possess more instinct than common domestic animals. He is now quite tame and quiet, and is only confined by a stout chain to one of his legs.

It is Mr. Lincoln's intention to submit these animals to the inspection of the scientific for a few days, in order to ascertain what they are, and after that to dispose of them to some person for exhibition. Mr. Lincoln himself will return to St. Peters in the course of two or three weeks.

#### CONGRESS.

The following abstract of the proceedings of Congress, on the first day of the session, was inserted in a portion of our last week's issue. We republish it this week for the benefit of those who have not seen it. The first paragraph is an extract of a letter from a friend in Washington, dated Dec. 2, 1839.

The House, or rather the meeting of the members, has been adjourned without any organization having been had. The day has been consumed in debating whether the regularly commissioned members from New Jersey should take their seats in the first instance, or whether both the regularly returned & commissioned members, as well as those who have no return should be excluded until the House shall have been organized. The Clerk when he came to the state of N. Jersey in calling the states, stated that there were two sets of claimants and that he would not decide between them. In this way the question come up, and it has not yet been decided.

Below we give a letter from the correspondent of the **Balt. Patriot**, which contains a sketch of all that took place in Congress on Monday last.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Long before the hour of meeting, the galleries were crowded by citizens from all parts of the country, and it was understood that all the members elect were present except Mr. Kempshall, (Whig) of New-York, who was unaccountably absent. There being one vacancy in Massachusetts, the members present numbered 240.

The Clerk, Mr. Garland, at 12 o'clock, called the House to order. He said that "if it was the pleasure of the House, he would read the names of the members of the Twenty-sixth Congress from a list which he had prepared for the occasion." There was a moment's pause, and no objection being made, the Clerk proceeded to read the names from the written list before him, beginning with the Maine delegation.

When the State of New Jersey was named, the Clerk read the name of J. F. Randolph. He then said there were five contested seats in the New Jersey delegation, which, if it was the pleasure of the House, he would pass over, leaving the subject to the future action of the House.

The first named of the Pennsylvania delegation was then read, when the Clerk was interrupted by Mr. Maxwell, one of the New Jersey delegation. Mr. Maxwell called for the reading of the certificate of election of the five members. Gov. Pennington's certificate announcing the election of the six members, Messrs. Ayer, Maxwell, Halsted, Stratton, York and Randolph, was then read.

Mr. Mercer, of Va. called for the reading of the law of New Jersey.

Mr. Rives, of Va. called for the reading of the names of the remaining members for the purpose of forming a quorum.

Mr. Hoffman objected to the proposition. He addressed the clerk and asked him what right he had to call any member, but as he had evidence of his election through a certificate laid upon the table. That was the only evidence he could have of an election, and you sir, said Mr. Hoffman, addressing the Clerk, have no more right to pass by the names of the New Jersey members than you have to pass over my name. Mr. Hoffman considered it an assumption of power on the part of the clerk to go behind the return of the Governor in the form of a certificate of election. This evidence of the election of the several members was equally good.

Mr. Halsted, one of the New Jersey delegation followed Mr. Hoffman. He said "I demand as a sovereign member of the State of New Jersey, that my name be called. I demand it in virtue of my election, proved by the broad seal of the State of New Jersey. I deny that the mere claim set up against precedent—against parliamentary usage—against justice—shall be so considered as to pass by the names of the members elect."

Mr. Vanderpool, of New-York, proposed that the testimony of the claimants be read before the law of New Jersey applicable to elections, or in connection with them.

Mr. Tillinghast said that upon the evidence of the certificate of the Governor of New Jersey the Clerk had caused the name of Mr. Randolph to be read, and yet upon the same evidence he had refused the evidence of the election of the remaining five members. The Clerk, Mr. T. contended, had no right to do this. The certificate proved alike and equally the election of all the members.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, appealed to the members. He denied the power of the Clerk to refuse to read the names of the New Jersey members. The only evidence he had of his own election was the high seal of the State of Maryland, and the members elect from New Jersey had the same proof of their election.

Mr. Biddle said that if the suggestion of Mr. Rives, of Va. were carried out, monstrous abuses would spring up under it.

Mr. Seargeant, of Penn. spoke at some length, censuring the conduct of the Clerk, and in reply to some remarks made by Mr. Slade, of Vermont. Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, followed Mr. Seargeant. He was for the reading of the law of New Jersey applicable to the subject.

Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, spoke at length in reply to Mr. Halsted; in defence of the con-