

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

"The liberty to know, to utter, and to argue, freely, to above all other liberties."—MILTON.

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THE REGISTER AND RECORDER.

I. The Star & Republican Banner is published every week for \$1.00 per annum (or Vol. 31.—No. 8.) payable in advance for the year. If not paid at the expiration of the year, it will be discontinued until the arrears 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.

II.Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion—the number of insertions to be marked, or they will be published till the space is filled; longer ones in the same proportion. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

III. All Communications addressed to the Editor by mail must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

THE GARLAND.



"With sweetest flowers enriched,
From various gardens culled with care."

THE MOTHERLESS.

BY MRS. A. B. T.

Light is thy spirit, thou blooming boy,
With the bounding step and the glance of joy,
And gay is the laugh of thy sister fair,
As she flings back the curls of her sunny hair;
A stranger might pause thy sports to see,
And smile on the picture of health and glee;
But I view thy gladness in deep distress,
For I mourn the fate of the Motherless.

Thou hast kissed that mother's clay-cold cheek—
Thou know'st that her accents, kind and meek,
Can cheer not thy listening ear again;
Thou hast passed the gloomy funeral train,
And thy tears have flowed o'er the silent dead—
But those tears were washed as shed:
O, the infant heart is slow to guess
The woes in store for the Motherless.

Thy father loves thee, but earthly cares
Have spread in his way their engrossing snare,
He bids for thee in the world's vast mart,
But he only gives thee a share of his heart;
There are none to point out thy budding charms,
Or to place thee fondly in his arms,
And his passing visit and brief address
Can little profit the Motherless.

But thy childhood's glow is a blessed boon,
The knowledge of all will come all too soon;
Thou shalt tread in thy father's rugged ways,
Yet welcome no fond familiar praise;
Thou shalt not point, in the dream of bliss,
The clasping arms or the thrilling kiss,
A home indeed thou wilt still possess,
But there is the home of the Motherless.

When the fluttering world shall thy steps invite
To its stormy path and its halls of light,
Thou wilt not the precious safeguard bear
Of a gentle Mother's whispered prayer,
Thou shalt stand alone, when light declines,
And the gauges of twilight hope be thin;
But who shall pity thy soul's distress?
There are few to fail for the Motherless.

I may not the fearful storms ally,
That dash thy chosen thy future way;
I can but pray that a heavenly arm
May kindly shield thee from wrong and harm.
His mercy is more than human love,
And His power can ever soothe and bless
The thorny path of the Motherless.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Pennsylvania Democrat.

THE ORPHAN WOOD CHOPPER.

About fifteen or eighteen years ago, a family residing in Fayette county, the father and mother of whom died of an epidemic then prevalent, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter, in a forlorn and destitute situation. By this melancholy event, the management and support of the family chiefly rested on the elder brother, then about eighteen years of age. Brought up to industry by his poor and pious parents, he did not for a moment despair, but believed that the Almighty who had deprived them of their earthly protector, for a purpose known only to himself, would watch over them in their friendless and destitute situation, and provide for them, with proper industry on their part. At that time, the chopping of the wood at the furnaces, offered the most constant employment, and he could have the company and assistance of his little brother and sister, to whom he was much attached. Having left the small log cabin which had been for many years occupied by their parents, and which was endeared to them by the recollection of past events, they took themselves, with their little all, to the cooling ground of a neighboring farmer, and became the tenants of a cheerless tenement, compared with the one they had left. During the day, the elder chopped wood, and the younger, assisting, as far as his strength would permit, while the sister attended to the domestic concerns of their hall. In the evenings, and on days when the weather would not admit of outdoor employment, the elder brother, who had received a tolerable English education in the life time of his parents, taught the brother and sister—and his exertions were not spent in vain as the sequel will show.

With economy and proper management, at the expiration of a few years, they had

accumulated a small fund in money; and upon consultation, they determined to invest it in a piece of Western Land. At that time the attention of emigrants was directed, principally to Indiana, as offering the greatest inducements. Thither then, the elder brother was to go, for the purpose of locating a home.

Having taken an affectionate leave of those he most dearly loved on earth, departed to the Monongahela river, where he obtained a passage on a flat boat bound for Cincinnati, and in due time arrived at that place in safety. He was then directed to seek the Wabash country, for the most fertile lands in the state. Early the next morning he set out for Vincennes, where the principal Land Office for that region was then located. Little experienced in journeying on foot, and buoyed up with the pleasing idea of getting a home for himself and those of whom he had left some hundred miles behind, but whose welfare and happiness, identified with his own, kept a place in his recollection—he pushed on at a rate, too great for even an accomplished Pedestrian to withstand. His ankles became swollen and his feet much blistered. Aware of his scanty means and his great desire to accomplish his end, he felt unwilling to lose time, and continuing, aggravated the impediment, until he was scarce able to hobble along.

Thus situated, he became depressed in spirits, and almost ready to sink under despondency, when he was overtaken on the road by a plain farmer looking gentleman on horseback. The horseman, upon coming up, thus accosted him in a benevolent and kind manner, "Young man, you appear lame and not well calculated to make much progress on a journey." To which the young man replied, informing him of the cause of his lameness—that he was bound for the land office at Vincennes, for the purpose of entering a piece of land as a home for himself and a younger brother and sister, whom he had left orphans in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, but that he almost despaired of reaching it in his present crippled situation. The gentleman on horseback quickly replied—"We have the same destination, I am also bound for Vincennes—it is yet twenty miles—here mount my horse and ride from hither. I am much more able to walk than you, in your disagreeable situation." The young man, after urgent solicitation placed himself in the saddle, and the plain gentleman took it a foot the rest of the distance to Vincennes, where they arrived about nightfall. In the morning, the stranger again accosted the young man—"You told me yesterday on our journey, that your object was to enter a piece of land. I have some knowledge of the country, its location and advantages—if you will accept my aid, I will go with you to the land office and select a piece for you. It will save you a good deal of trouble and some expense." The offer was cheerfully accepted, and they proceeded to the office and made the entry. But imagine the chagrin and disappointment of the young man, when he came to pay the money to the receiver, to learn the amount was deficient five dollars, owing to a counterfeitist to that amount. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The stranger perceiving the dilemma of the young man, immediately said—"Be of good cheer—you informed me that you are an orphan—that you have come several hundred miles in search of a home for yourself and brother and sister. You shall not be disappointed—and it gives me pleasure to assist the orphan and destitute. Here are ten dollars which will enable you to clear out your land and pay your way, until you can obtain employment, and as I have many acquaintances here, I shall seek out a place for you." He did so and obtained one—and the young man continued in it until he had accumulated some money, which he remitted to his brother and sister, and enabled them to join him. The piece of land proved to be a valuable one—now finely improved and occupied by the elder brother and his family—respected and esteemed by their neighbors. The sister was happily married, and is enjoying the comforts of life, on a farm in the same neighborhood. The younger brother possessing the confidence of his fellow-citizens, has been elected and is now performing the duties of a highly responsible office.

Reader! who was the stranger, that good man, that plain republican who so disinterestedly stepped forward, and in the hour of need assisted these orphans, and enabled them to fix themselves comfortable in life. Does not your bosom swell with gratitude for so noble a deed?

My friends, that stranger, that good plain republican was Gen HARRISON. He who had been governor of a State, the commander of armies, had fought many battles in his country's cause, and never lost one, did not acquire the supercilious demeanor, which those in power, too frequently do. He is still the plain republican, ever ready to assist the poor and needy with his purse and his counsel.

Reader—the above is not fiction. There are those yet residing in Fayette county who remember these orphan children, and should you ever meet with them, they will relate to you, from overflowing and grateful hearts, this worthy deed of the good Gen. HARRISON.

This is the man whom the "people" are about to call to preside over the destinies of this great Republic. Is he not worthy of it ORPHAN.

The population of France, since the year 1700, has increased 18,880,880—an average of near 1,000,000, annually.

Rome, December 10th. 1839.

Pope Gregory XVI. makes public the following Apostolic Letter against the traffic in Slaves:

Gregorius PP. XVI. Ad Futuram Rei Memoriam.

Elevated to the highest degree of Apostolic authority, but without any merit of our own, and representing Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who, in the fullness of his mercy, became man, and gave himself for the redemption of the whole world, we esteem it as a part of our pastoral duty to use all our efforts to abolish among Christians the commerce in the black and coloured race which is carried on to so great an extent. As soon as the evangelic light began to diffuse itself, the unfortunate beings who fell into severe bondage during the numerous wars of that epoch found their condition sensibly ameliorated, for the Apostles, inspired by the Spirit of God, taught on the one hand, the slaves to obey their temporal masters, and to resign themselves sincerely to the Lord, and on the other hand, commanded the masters to extend to their slaves kindness and mercy as would be just and equitable, and not to treat them with anger, as He, who is in Heaven, is Lord both of one and the other, and is no respecter of persons.

Soon after the evangelic fundamental law, was established in universal love and charity to all, and the Lord Jesus having declared that he regarded all acts of beneficence and mercy extended or denied to the poor or the weak as if done unto himself, it followed naturally that Christians not only regarded them as brethren, especially when they became converts of the true faith, but that they were also more inclined to give liberty to those who rendered themselves worthy, which it was usual to do at the solemn feasts of the passover, as is reported by St. Gregory of Nyssa. They were actuated by a spirit so ardent and full of love, that they threw themselves into chains in order to reclaim their brethren, as an apostolic man, our predecessor, Pope Clement I., of sainted memory, attests to have known. It was thus, through charity and love, that the habits of barbarous nations were operated upon, and the darkness and superstition of paganism dispelled, so that for many years slavery had been mostly abolished. It is, however, with profound grief that we have seen among Christians, men who, blinded by a sordid desire for gain, have, in foreign lands, reduced to servitude the natives, and established a commerce in human beings, or aided in this unworthy crime, where the miserable are loaded with chains and treated with the utmost cruelty. A great number of Roman pontiffs, our predecessors, of glorious memory, forgot not to reprimand the conduct of these men according to all that laid to their charge as opposed to their spiritual salvation, and withering to the name of Christian, for they saw well that it was one of the causes which continued more and more the hatred of the infidels nations for the true religion. It was to this end that the Apostolic letters of Paul III. of 29th May, 1537, were addressed to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, under the seal of the Apostles; and other letters, much more ample, of Urban VIII., of 22d April, 1639, addressed to the Collector of the Revenues of the Apostolic Chamber of Portugal; letters which gravely reproached those who were reducing to slavery the natives of the West Indies, and the South, where they were bought, sold, and exchanged, husbands separated from wives, and parents from children, despoiled of their goods, deprived of their liberty and their happiness, and taken into foreign lands to undergo a cruel servitude; also, those who gave aid or countenance to these things in any way whatever.

Benot XIV., afterwards confirmed and renewed the injunctions of the Popes already mentioned, in the new Apostolic letters to the Bishops of Brazil and of some other regions, under date of 20th December, 1741, which excited the same solicitude in their minds.

Before this, another of our predecessors, more ancient, Pius II. in whose pontificate the empire of Portugal spread over Guinea and the country of the negroes, addressed the letter dated the 7th October, 1482, to the Bishop of Ruvo, in which he did not fail to give to this prelate the ability adequate to exercise the sainted ministry with the greatest profit, when he took occasion to reprove with severity the Christians who were reducing, to servitude, the new converts to Christianity.

Finally, in our days, Pius VII., animated by the same spirit of charity, and the religion of his predecessors, interposed with zeal his good offices with men in power, to abolish entirely the slave trade among Christians. These advices, and this solicitude of those who have gone before us, with the aid of God, has not been without its service in protecting the aborigines and others against the barbarity of conquests, and against the cupidity of dealers in human flesh.

But, although this barbarous trade is in part abolished, yet that the Holy See may rejoice in the full success of its efforts and of its zeal to remove the foul opprobrium from all Christian countries, after having maturely consulted with our venerable Brothers, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church in Council assembled, and following the footsteps of our predecessors, in virtue of Apostolic authority, we do advertise and admonish in the power of the Lord, all Christians, however strong their condition may be, that hereafter they cease from the cruel

traffic in Indians, negroes, and other human beings, by which they have been treated as if they were not men, but bought, sold, and doomed to the most severe labour, like mere brutes, fomenting in their own country incessant wars, by a thirst for gain, first instigated by their own despoilers. It is on this account, and in virtue of the Apostolic authority, that we prohibit these things as absolutely unworthy the Christian name, and by the same authority we do solemnly interdict all ecclesiastics or laymen from receiving any support which is the produce of trade in human beings, or from preaching or teaching, in public or in private, or in any manner whatever, contrary to these Apostolic letters.

And that these letters may be more publicly known, and that no person plead ignorance, we direct and ordain that they be published and affixed, according to usage, before the door of the Prince of the Apostles, the Chancery Apostolic, the Palace of Justice of Monte Citorio, and at the Champ de Flora.

Given at Rome, at Saint-Marie-Majeure, under the Apostolic Seal, the 3d day of November, and of our Pontificate the ninth.

Aloysius,
Card. Lambruschini.

SWEDEN.—The speech of the King of Sweden, at the opening of the Diet at Stockholm, in January, is as long as an American President's message, a thing unusual in royal communications. He represents the Kingdom to be in a state of high prosperity, and states that, although the taxes have been annually diminished, there has since 1814 been expended in public works upwards of fifteen and a half millions of dollars. Particular attention has been paid to the moral and religious education of the people, and the states are recommended to authorize the establishment of a primary school in each of the 1200 parishes. His Majesty enumerates all the improvements made in the government since his accession. Among these is the extinction of the whole foreign and a great part of the home debt; an increase of the profits of the bank from 248,000 thalers banco to 700,000; the formation of an army of 100,000 effective men; the creation of a coast guard of 250 gun-boats; an augmentation of the fleet; an increase of commerce and manufactures and general industry; and, finally, a perfect union between Sweden and Norway, which had been previously divided by a mutual spirit of animosity. His Majesty, at the conclusion of his speech, made a feeling allusion to his own advanced age, and the great happiness which the actual condition of the country afforded him. There is probably no monarch in Europe more popular among his subjects than the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Canadian rebellion has almost ceased to be spoken of; but we note in the Swanton, Vt. North American, on the frontier, edited by Canadians and Americans, that the feeling of bitterness and recrimination has not entirely subsided. That paper is indignant at Mr. Lafontaine, who was among the most active to rouse the "habitués" to revolt for having accepted of the proffered courtesies of Gov. General Poulett Thompson, and also against P. H. Morin, Jr. of Upper Canada, for signing his name to an address to the famous Col. Prince, to run for the county of Essex. Morin, it appears, has but little sympathy for those of his family, who are now expiating their crime of rebellion as miserable transported convicts, viz: his father, Capt. Pierre Hector Morin, and brother of A. G. Morin, both of whom have been sent to Van Dieman's Land.

A CHINESE MAP OF THE WORLD.—It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China! In the left-hand corner, at the top, is a sea, three inches square, in which are delineated as small islands, Europe, England, France, Holland, Portugal and Africa.—Holland is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not so big as the end of one's little finger! The northern frontier is Russia, very large. The left corner, at the bottom is occupied by "the western ocean," as it is called, containing the Malay peninsula pretty well defined. Along the bottom are Cambodia, Cochinchina, &c. represented as moderate sized islands: and on the right is Formosa, larger than all the rest put together. Various other countries are shown as small islands. I should have given an engraving of this curious map, but that a true reduction to the size of a page would have left out most of these countries altogether! The surrounding ocean is represented in huge waves, with smooth passages, or high ways, branching off to the different countries, or islands, as they represent them. They suppose that ships which keep along these high ways go safely; but if they, through ignorance or stress of weather, diverge, they soon get among these awful billows, and are lost!

PENALTY FOR SWINDLING.—L. F. Whitney, second Lieutenant of the U. S. Marine Corps, was lately tried by a Court Martial at the Navy Yard in Charlestown on a charge of fraud or swindling, found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The sentence has been approved by the President. Mr. Whitney is said to be the son of R. M. well known to our readers in consequence of his financial connection with the government as agent of the deposit banks.

SINGULAR.—A Soldier of the garrison at Valenciennes a few days ago, swallowed a five franc piece. At first he was very uncomfortable, but appeared soon afterwards to become quite at ease, and now walks about gaily with the money in his stomach. On this occasion a local paper states that a medical man of Valenciennes, says that about 40 years ago an old invalid died in the hospital of Lille. As soon as the breath was departed some of his relations came, and begged his body might be opened, as when he was engaged in the Hanoverian war he had swallowed a crown piece, then worth six francs, which might still be recovered. The operation was performed in their presence, and the crown was found lodged at the entrance of the intestines and given to them. They went away rejoicing with the only inheritance that fell to them.—Paris Paper.

SOUND REFLECTIONS.—When we see a planter whose tobacco will not pass the inspection, a farmer whose wheat will not command full price, a grazier whose bees are the poorest in the market, a gentleman whose riding horse is never fat, a physician the greater part of whose patients die, or a lawyer who habitually loses his clients' causes, we shall not be far wrong, if we conclude that bad management or foul play, has had a greater share in the business than bad luck. The Romans had a saying which, translated, runs thus: "The prudent ever have fortune on their side."—Richmond Whig.

OWENISM IN ENGLAND.—The Bishop of Exeter moved an address to the Queen, praying her to take measures for "preventing the diffusion of blasphemous and immoral doctrines"—meaning the doctrines of Mr. Robert Owen, and his idea of "socialism." After some debate, the address was agreed to. In the discussion on this matter, the Bishop of Exeter and the Duke of Wellington stated that the dissemination of these principles were doing great mischief in England. Lord Melbourne stated that they were "blasphemous and licentious."

EGGS.—The duty in Great Britain on foreign eggs is ten pence per 120—and the importation of this valuable commodity in cooking, constitutes an important source of revenue. It appears that the number of foreign eggs imported into the kingdom for the year ending January 4, 1839, was 83,747,723—and the gross amount of duty received for the same, was £29,111. The English may truly be called an egg-eating people.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—The Little Rock Times of the 19th instant, says—"It becomes our duty to notice a disgraceful affair, which occurred in the Circuit Court, on Saturday last, between two of our most distinguished lawyers, when the lie was repeatedly given, and leaden inkstands thrown from one to the other, until not only the records, but the by-standers, were completely bespattered with ink and blood.

A WEDDING CAKE.—Queen Victoria's loyal subjects in New York, are bestirring themselves for celebrating her marriage. The wedding cake ordered will be of 1000 lbs. weight, and will contain 125 lbs. flour, 125 lbs. sugar, 125 lbs. butter, 1250 eggs, 250 lbs. raisins, 350 lbs. currants, spices, &c. A large amount of money will doubtless be expended in trumperies of this sort, which these liberal and loyal gentlemen would do better, we think, in appropriating to the poor.

PROGRESS OF THE ARTS.—It is said that from the present construction of the mortars, used in the French artillery, the shells nearly always burst before they reach their object; but from trials made at Vincennes, the Belgian mortars have not the same fault, and consequently their form is about to be adopted in France.

The Nantucket Inquirer states that a whale ship recently arrived at that port from the Pacific, is estimated to have cleared more than a dollar an hour, besides the interest on coat, &c from the time she sailed, until the hour of her arrival.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the present Assembly of the State, numbering 129 members there are 59 farmers, 23 lawyers, 18 merchants, 7 physicians, 2 cabinet makers, 2 lumbermen, 1 farrier, 1 gardener, 1 mariner, 1 joiner, 1 blacksmith, 1 postmaster, 1 saddler, 1 mechanic, 1 grocer, 1 yeoman, 1 agriculturalist, 1 teacher, 3 with blank occupations, and 1 with none. Of the whole number, 74 were born in the State of New York; 22 in Connecticut; 13 in Massachusetts; 10 in Vermont; 3 in New Hampshire; 2 in Rhode Island; 2 in New Jersey, and 1 in Prago, Germany.

A melancholy commentary upon the "experiments" and experimenters is furnished by a paper published at Raymond (Mississippi) of the 11th of March, now lying before us. Its whole space of four pages is filled and crammed with advertisements of Sheriffs' Sales to the exclusion of every thing else, except a few lines announcing two candidates for State offices.—Nat. Int.

He who acts on the principle that honesty is the best policy will always find himself blessed with a clear conscience—a condition more to be desired than wealth.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in the state of Louisiana has passed into a law.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.—Harrison Triumphant.—The Albany Evening Journal gives the result of the Town Elections in that State for 1839 and 1840. In 1839 the Whigs carried 246 supervisors—the Van Burenites 250. In 1840, the Whigs carried 258—the Van Burenites 230. It will thus be seen that the cause of Harrison is fully triumphant. The Journal adds:

"The Whig party is healthier and sounder than it has ever been. And withal, it is firmly united, for the first time, upon the Presidential question; and goes into the conflict with a perfect conviction of its power to command success, and an indomitable resolution to exert that power to its utmost. Those who doubt, if such there be—that New York will cast her forty-two Electoral votes for Harrison and Tyler, misread and misinterpret all the Signs of the Times. Those who know this State—of whatever party—see the hand-writing upon the wall, against Van Buren, as legibly and as fearfully as it was revealed to an Oppressor of the People in another."

HARRISON IN VIRGINIA.—The medicine for hard times, which our rulers have dealt out in such liberal doses, throughout the country, producing its effects in the Ancient Dominion, as well as in other quarters. A letter from a citizen in Portsmouth, Va., under date of March 25, to his friend in Baltimore, says:

"Times are very dull here; money scarce, and many persons out of employment. Politics run high. The Administration party are alarmed; and some are found who are willing to go any length to support the corrupt and tottering cause. Others again, I am pleased to say, disgusted with the administration of Mr. Van Buren, are leaving the party and coming out boldly for Harrison. I think the prospects highly encouraging for this State going for Harrison."

RECAPITULATION.—The New York Evening Post, a lococo paper, having published the infamous story, that Gen. Harrison voted to sell poor white men into slavery for debt, magnanimously publishes the following recantation:

"A letter of General Harrison's has been lately published, from which it appears that in our remarks on the subject of this attempt to introduce white slavery into the State of Ohio, we did him some unintended injustice. The letter is dated, Dec. 2d, 1821, and appears to have been drawn forth by a newspaper attack upon his course in the Legislature in relation to the same law. We are glad to see, that according to Harrison's explanation of the matter, neither he nor the gentlemen who voted with him, were in favor of selling human beings for civil debts."

The Buffalo N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, that the "hard fisted" mechanics of Buffalo are now testifying their attachment to democratic platitudes, and equality, by erecting a most substantial LOO CABIN in honor of the "Log Cabin Candidate for the Presidency." It is now going up in true log cabin style, in front of the Eagle-street Theatre. There are some forty teams drawing logs and other "fixings," and the work goes bravely on, with a little "hard cider" to wet the whistle of every man, that goes for fair wages to honest industry—and the working man's candidate for the Presidency.

The New York Commercial mentions an extraordinary sale of real estate, made in the vicinity of that city, the terms of which were that the purchaser is to pay for the property, SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the event of GENERAL HARRISON'S election, and only thirty thousand, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected. This purchaser can well afford to spend money in electioneering for Mr. Van Buren.—Pa. Inq.

IT IS CHERRING.—We hear daily of changes in this county. We have a letter before us which states that seven Van Buren men gave in their adhesion to the good cause at a private meeting, one day this week. The scales are falling from the eyes of the honest portion of the Van Buren men. They are fast beginning to discover the true cause of the pressure. Men will not always be duped.—Washington Rep.

Gen. Carroll of Tennessee, one of Gen. Jackson's boot-licks, has charged that General Harrison was never in a battle. This is pretty nearly as bad as the Democrat in Pennsylvania, of whom Mr. Jno. S. Pendleton tells the anecdote—who denied that there had ever been any war with Great Britain, and pronounced it a Whig lie. Richmond Whig.

The editor of the Vicburg Sentinel, who is a thoroughgoing friend of the National Administration, thus blazes away at the Governor of Pennsylvania, whose course we need scarcely state, has been sustained by a State Convention—"Porter ought to be burned in effigy, and then rode on a rail, for his baseness in selling himself to the banks, like Burden, Penrose, and Cunningham."—Pa. Inquirer.

The last Fashion.—The prevalent mania here, at present, is the fashion of ladies having walking sticks! They are extremely beautiful; some of them are of ivory, some of ebony, some of Indian cane. They are almost covered with arabesques of gold, and the tops are of gold richly carved, and sometimes jeweled. Is not this an outrageous fashion for the fair sex?