

# STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

POL. XI.—NO. 99.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1840.

PHOLE NO. 549.

Office of the Star & Banner  
COUNTY BUILDING, ABOVE THE OFFICE OF  
THE REGISTER AND RECORDER.

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 & FIFTY CENTS, if not paid until 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.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WANTED.

TWO or THREE journeymen Plasterers will meet with constant employment if immediate application be made to the subscriber. Also, an APPRENTICE to the plastering business.

JAMES BOWEN  
Gettysburg, Aug. 11, 1840.



### PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Partnership in the Shoe & Boot-making business, and will be at all times prepared to accommodate the public with work in their line, made in the best and most fashionable manner, and on favorable terms. Their shop is in Chambersburg street, opposite Mr. Ditterline's Tavern.

DANIEL BALDWIN,  
WM. GUINN.  
Gettysburg, Aug. 15, 1840. 15-21

### An Apprentice Wanted.

A lad of 16 or 17 years of age, of good character, will be taken as an Apprentice to said business.

D. BALDWIN  
IS desirous of having his accounts settled up until the commencement of his partnership—and therefore earnestly requests those who are indebted to him to call at any time previous to the 25th of September next, and settle. After that time duty to himself will require that their accounts must be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.  
Gettysburg, Aug. 15, 1840. 15-21

### WORTH ATTENTION.

R. G. McCreary,  
HAS just received a fresh supply of seasonable goods; embracing a great variety of

**Fine Cloths and Cassimeres,**  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
Very cheap Calicoes, Manchester Ginghams, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Irish Linen, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Swiss and Book Muslins, French Bombazines, Super Mouseline de Laines, Thread Lace and Edgings, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, (very cheap,) Heavy Domestic Muslins, Fine Bleached Shirting, 5 4 and 6-4 Sheetings, Very cheap Tickings, American Nankeens, Marseilles Quits, Ingrain Carpetings, Hemp do., Umbrellas, Palm Hats, &c.

ALSO—  
**A full Stock of Groceries.**  
The Public are invited to call and examine his stock as they may save money by doing so.  
August 11, 1840. 15-20

### WAGON MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he carries on, in connection with the blacksmithing the

**Wagon Making Business,**  
and is prepared to execute all orders in either of the above businesses in a workmanlike manner and at the shortest notice.

C. W. HOFFMAN.  
Gettysburg, May 5, 1840.  
N. B. An apprentice will be taken to the Black Smithing if immediate application be made.  
C. W. H.

### CLOTHS! COLTHS!! CLOTHS!!!

JUST opened a fresh lot—comprising  
Fine wool dyed Black, Invisible and Bottle Green,  
Blue, Olive and Mulberry Browns, Light Drabs,  
Oxford and Cadet Mixed, (of different qualities.)  
For sale at low prices, by  
R. G. McCREARY.  
August 4, 1840. 15-19



## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, October 13, 1840.

### The White Slavery Slander.

We deem it proper to place before our readers again, the refutation of this vile fabrication of Petticoat Allen of Ohio, and republish the letters of Gen. Harrison in relation to the law upon which it is said to be founded. We are sorry that every doubting man, and every Federal Loco Foco in the county was not present to hear the unanswerable refutation of this state charge by the eloquent Buckeye Blacksmith, on Monday evening the 28th ult. It was most complete.

The White Slavery law (as it is called) by it known was passed under the title of "an act respecting crimes and punishments," and could not operate against any individual until he had committed a crime. He must then be arraigned before a criminal court—be indicted before a Grand Jury, and a Bill be found against him—be found guilty of that crime by a jury of twelve men, and be sentenced as a convict. Then if he failed to pay the fine and costs which the court had imposed and was imprisoned, it was lawful to hire the person so convicted to service to any person or persons who would pay their fine and costs, for such length of time as would be required to work out the amount which was advanced for them.

For this Gen. Harrison voted. It had no more reference to poor debtors, or any other kind of debtors than it had to taking the census of the Indians in Florida. The allegation bears the lie upon the face of it, and it is an insult to the intelligence of the citizens of Adams county to suppose that they cannot discriminate between a debtor and a convicted criminal. Gen. Harrison was influenced by the most humane feelings in wishing to relieve prisoners from the most loathsome vapors of a dungeons, and to remove the abandoned felon from the midst of the vicious and degraded to some virtuous thrifty family; where industry, morality and honesty would be constantly before him. Indiana had not become a State—she had no penitentiary—her jails were few and filled—her resources were limited, and heavy taxes were exacted from the honest portion of her people to feed notorious offenders—thieves, burglars, and the like. Instead of making the State feed up these vagrants, this law allowed them to work out their fines and costs. Was there any thing wrong in this? Unquestionably not! Gen. Harrison has upon all occasions shown himself the friend of the people, and the poor man—and at the time of the passage of this law, he was so poor, that if he had been voting to sell poor men, he himself would have been the first to be sold. In public life he has repeatedly by reports and speeches attempted to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Read now his letters in answer to this charge, which are most satisfactory. The first is taken from the Hamilton, (Butler co., Ohio.) Intelligence; the second is in reply to one addressed him by John H. Pleasant, Esq. of Richmond Va. "North Bend, 22d December, 1821.

Sir—In your paper of the 15th instant, I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late senate and myself, for a supposed vote given at the last session for the passage of a law to "sell debtors in certain cases." If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed on us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of this kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the constitution of the state, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a house of representatives and twelve senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made in the legislature or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes, has no more relation to the collection of "debts," than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the punishment of offences against the state, and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the house of representatives, and voted for by the twelve senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the house of representatives as a part of the general system of criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment; the necessity of this is evinced by the following facts: for several years past, it had become apparent that the Penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure, above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820 the deficit amounted to near twenty thousand dollars.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure; two were recommended as being likely to produce the effect; first, placing the institution under better management; and secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labour was found of course to be the most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of fifty dollars, or upwards, were subjected to punishment in the Penitentiary, instead of ten dollars, which was the former minimum sum; this was easily done. But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of fifty dollars.—By some, whipping was proposed, by others, punishment by hard labor in the county jails, and by others it was thought best to make them work on the highways.

To all these there appeared insuperable objections; fine and imprisonment was adopted by the house of representatives as the only alternative; and as it was well known that these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the most worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay the fines and costs, which are always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. This was the clause which was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the house, and stricken out in the senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denominated. A little further trouble in examining the journals, would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost in the senate, and in the house by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this odious law would not have applied to 'unfortunate debtors of sixty years,' but to infamous offenders, who depraved upon the property of their fellow-citizens, and who, by the constitution of the state, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of beneficial effects from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity. But I had supposed that a woman or a youth, who was convicted of an offence, and remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous, private family, whose precept and example would greatly lead them back to the paths of virtue. I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred, from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonition would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him, would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants, which are tolerated in our, as well as in every other State. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances but those where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished.

I am, sir, your humble servant,  
(Signed) WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Richmond, September 15, 1836.  
DEAR SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard the accusation to which it refers.—On my way hither, I met yesterday with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me that a vote of mine in the senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons imprisoned under a judgment for debt for a term of years, if unable otherwise to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote, and that if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the legislature of Ohio; none such would for a moment be entertained; nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell met, for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion, and that, in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it.—Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation refer to the journals of the senate of the United States, second session, nineteenth Congress, page 325—it will there be seen that I was one of a committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor. See senate journal, first session, twentieth Congress, pages 101 and 102.

It is not a little remarkable, that, if the effort I am accused of having made to subject men to sale for the non payment of their debts had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny.—At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation; nor have undertaken to exert myself in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose, had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not 'possibly subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charge

which it is attempted to found upon it, and that so far from a proposition to invest a creditor with power over the liberty of his debtor, it had respect only to the mode of punishing public offenders, who had been found guilty, by a jury of their fellow-citizens, of some crime against the laws of their state. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill, upon the motion to strike out which, I voted in the negative. So you perceive that, in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which I gave concerned alone the treatment of malefactors, convicted of crimes against the public.

I would extend this letter to an inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders who would have fallen within its operation, nor is such an expose called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. In the state of Delaware there is an act in force, in similar words with the section of the bill before the Ohio senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such insidious invective. Laws, with somewhat similar provisions, may probably be found in many of the states. In practice the measure would have meliorated the condition of those who were under condemnation.—As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex, and color—were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any.

The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed, under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendment of the law presupposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non-payment of a fine and costs of prosecution, the payment of which was a part of the sentence; it seemed, therefore, humane, in respect to the offender, to relieve him from confinement which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss, for a time, of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to go further into the reasons which led me, sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration which was proposed in the criminal police of the state. It is certain, that neither in respect to myself, nor those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of unfriendly bias towards the poor or unfortunate. Nay the least objection which I could have anticipated, even from the eager and reckless desires to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect,  
your humble servant,  
WM. H. HARRISON.  
J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

### SHAMEFUL SQUANDERING OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

The Canal Commissioners have, without advertising proposals, bestowed upon their own political favorites, the contract for repairing the rail road from the 22d mile stone in Chester county, to the White Hall in the county of Montgomery, a distance of eleven miles. The terms upon which the contract has been given, is five dollars per rod. Had the Canal Commissioners advertised the letting, we are authorized to say that good and responsible men were ready to throw in proposals for the repairs at two dollars per rod. But no, the Canal Commissioners know that it would not answer to offer the contract, to the people. They know that it was necessary to carry this Senatorial district, and fearful of the strength of their party here, voters must be brought from a distance to ensure the success of their candidate for the Senate. By this shameful act on the part of the State Agents, the people of Pennsylvania will be taxed to the amount of from eight to ten thousand dollars for electioneering purposes, at a time too when the finances of the State are in the most deplorable condition. All must agree that it is full time the state and country was rid of the unfaithful and profligate agents now in power.—Delaware County Republican.

### TESTIMONY OF GEN. SCOTT.

In the Pittsburg Gazette we find the following letter, in which a gallant soldier bears direct and honorable testimony to the gallantry of a braver officer:  
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1840.

DEAR SIR—Your complimentary letter of the 10th instant, inviting me on the part of the Harrison Committee of Correspondence for Butler county, to visit you and be present at a Convention in Pittsburg, has found me in this place.

A tour through the Keystone State would be highly interesting to me, but my public duties at this time forbid, and I ought to add, that as an officer of the Federal Government, I early prescribed to myself the rule to abstain from taking an active part in the conflict of politics. Hence, in thirty-two years, I have not once been to the polls, or to a party meeting. This official reserve has, however, never prevented me from discussing with the spirit of a freeman, in the casual intercourse of society, the merits of all public measures of my time. Thus it has often fallen in my way to bear zealous testimony to the distinguished services of

General Harrison both as a statesman and a soldier. With those services I have long been familiar, and can only attribute to gross ignorance or to party malignity, the recent imputations to which you allude.

At the end of the late war with Great Britain, or at the end of that so successfully waged by Gen. Wayne against the North western Indians, any person had shamelessly impeached the courage of General Harrison, he would, I am fully persuaded, have had not only his patriotism but his courage denied by every honest hearted American. It was never my fortune to serve in the same field with General Harrison. But I well remember the admiration entertained by my immediate associates in arms for the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the River Thames. This sentiment, as far as ever I knew or believed was common throughout our Army, both officers and men, placing him, with one accord, in the class of our most gallant and successful commanders.

Without meaning to violate the self-imposed restriction mentioned above, I cannot, being directly appealed to by your respectable committee, withhold this humble testimony from an old brother soldier who has been so unjustly assailed in this late day of his fair renown.

I remain, my dear Sir, with high respect,  
your obedient servant,  
WINFIELD SCOTT.  
Samuel A. Purviance, Esq., on behalf of the Tippecanoe Club of Butler Co Pa.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—The attack was made upon Indian Key by the savages, early in the night. When they came around the house of Dr. Perrin, he addressed them from the cupola of his house in Spanish, telling them that as he was a physician they could have no motive for injuring him or his family, upon which they went away. They returned again, however, at about two o'clock at night, and with a hideous war whoop rushed upon the house, burst in the doors, and ascended to the cupola. In this extremity Dr. Perrin had fastened down the scuttle door, which delayed the Indians a little; but they soon forced it, and with a yell fell upon their victim. Mrs. Perrin, with two daughters and a son, fourteen years old, fled to the back part of the house which stood off the beach, and let themselves down through a loose floor into the water, which was four feet deep. One of the daughters had just recovered so far from a fever as to be able to sit up. They stood until one o'clock of the coming day. During this time the Indians plundered the house and once came and lifted up a loose board over their heads and looked down. But this was during the night and the party were not seen. The noise made by a parcel of turtles which were confined nearby, perhaps saved them. After the Indians had plundered the house, they set it on fire, and when it was nearly all burned, the position of the family became insupportably hot, so that the lad said he would rather be killed by the Indians than burnt to death there. In this extremity he was allowed to pass out, and as he met with no molestation, the ladies soon followed. They directly saw the boy at some distance from the shore, making for a boat and beckoning them to come on. They did so as fast as possible, and soon found themselves in a large scow, which the Indians had brought as near the shore as they could and had already partly loaded with plunder. There were setting poles on board, and the party plied their seamanship with all their might, and were hardly beyond the reach of rifle shot, when they saw two Indians come from a storehouse on the beach loaded with plunder, apparently for this very boat. Providence assisted them, and, after a day of toil in which they were burned and blistered by the sun, they were taken up by a small vessel and made to feel that they were safe and among kind friends.—Jour. of Com.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steam boats Fayette, Field, master, and Pike-Powers, master, came in contact with each other, on the night of the 18th inst., about 8 o'clock, opposite to Widow Gillam's place, about six miles below Alton, by which accident the Pike was sunk—she went down in about three minutes after the collision, and fortunately only one life was lost, (a little child.)  
The St. Louis Republican of the 21st ultimo, says a report was in town yesterday that four other lives were lost, which turns out to be untrue, as those persons left the wreck after the accident, in a yawl and came down to St. Louis and are safe.  
The boat was laden with lead and some few packages of merchandise. The cabin separated from the hull and drifted several miles, and was towed ashore by the Fayette. It is thought the engine will be recovered. She sunk in 10 feet or more water.  
ANOTHER.—On the 7th instant, the steamer Euphrasis, in descending the Missouri, ran on a snag about 4 miles below Glasgow, and sunk in about 10 feet water.—Boat a total loss. Had on board 71 hhds. tobacco, and 150 pieces of bale rope and bagging. The engine, and possibly the furniture and cargo may be recovered.

A BRIDEGROOM KILLED.—The Mercer (Pa.) Luminary details the particulars of a frightful catastrophe.  
"A few evenings since, it is stated, Mr. John Douglas, of New Bedford, in Mercer county, was married to a young lady, a daughter of Mr. Hyde, of Vernon, Ohio; and on the following afternoon, just before leaving for this place, his brother-in-law

asked Mr. D. to look at a young horse he had purchased, and while leading it towards the house, with a halter round its neck, his wife came out, and remarked that she could ride it. He took hold of her, as though he was going to put her on its back, at which it took fright; and running close by another horse, the latter kicked him on the back, which knocked him down, and the halter becoming fastened round his hand, he was drawn over a pile of wood, and then for the distance of fifteen or twenty rods, the horse at full speed; until they reached a cross fence, when the side of his head struck the corner of a panel of the fence fracturing his skull in a most shocking manner, and striking with such force, as to move the rails several feet, and the sudden halt throwing the horse flat upon the ground. His leg was also broken and dreadfully mangled, either when he struck the fence, or by coming in contact with something on the way.

"Mr. Douglass lingered until Saturday morning, at times showing signs of sensibility, and occasionally uttering a few words—when he expired."

NOVEL INKSTAND.—An Englishman named Penny has invented an inkstand which prevents the ink becoming mouldy or evaporating. He has applied the principle of the air pump in such a way that by turning a screw the cap of the inkstand is instantly supplied with pure filtered ink, from a reservoir below, into which reservoir the ink in the cup descends again, when a reserve turn is given to the screw. On its upward journey it passes through a small sieve of fine silver wire, by which all impurities are excluded. The contrivance is ingenious and works admirably; giving to the filter inkstands a manifest superiority over any other kind in existence.

The Baltimore Sun, alluding to the late free bankers of that city, says:  
"The people of Baltimore have been duped into confidence in the promises to pay money of F. H. Knapp, E. F. Cook and Thomas Pennington; and these men have robbed the people of Baltimore aforesaid, by shutting up their offices and running away. The two former have been caught, put into jail and subsequently released on bail. Where is the latter eye, where is Tom Pennington!"

THE LOST BIBLE FOUND.—Most of our readers have seen historical notices of the misfortunes of the family of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell of New Jersey, in the revolutionary war. Mr. C. was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Elizabethtown, and like most of the clergy of that church, at that time, was a zealous whig. His activity against the British, made him a mark for their vengeance, and in one of their frequent incursions into that neighborhood, when he was from home, a soldier deliberately levelled his musket at Mrs. Caldwell, while on her knees at prayer, and fired, killing her instantly. The party then retreated, carrying off several articles of plunder and among them Mr. Caldwell's family bible. Not long ago, and more than sixty years after the event we have been recording an old woman living on Long Island, called on one of the grandchildren of Mr. Caldwell, at Morristown, N. J. and presented this identical bible, containing the family record as made by Mr. C. in his own hand writing—then the record as made by the soldier who stole it, and various memoranda by subsequent possessors.—Philadelphia Sentinel.

CANDID AND FAIR.—The following paragraph is from the Cincinnati Steamer, a full blooded Van Buren paper:  
"WEAT WE WILL NEVER DO.—We will never call General Harrison a coward, for we believe he is brave. We will never call him morally dishonest, for we believe he possesses sterling integrity—compared to the mass of mankind."

A SWARTWOUTER TAKEN.—Proler, the blacking maker who recently absconded from New York, and who not only swindled the merchants of New York out of about \$100,000, but wrote back insulting letters, taunting them with their similitude in letting him do so, the New York Sun, says, has been arrested in Holland, and made to "deliver up the depositories." A strapping New Yorker pursued the runaway in one of the steam packets, got to Holland before him and actually made a prisoner of him on board the ship in which he had left America.

A woman is the very person who should have all the quarrelling to herself. Let her talk it out. Put your feet up cozily over the fire place—loll back in your chair—light one of your best cigars—toss the clouds up at convenient intervals, and let the storm rage on—say nothing—make no answer to anything, and then comes the grand explosion which precedes the breaking out of the great domestic illuminator: "Billy! Billy! Billy! If you don't speak I shall burst!"

THE FUR TRADE.—According to a St. Louis paper, the value of the furs and peltries obtained by the American Fur Company last year, consisting of beaver, buffalo, otter and deer skins, was \$250,000. The branch of the Hudson Bay Company in the Columbia has obtained the present season about 600 hundred packs of beaver, worth at least \$40,000; two thirds of which has been taken on the territory claimed by the United States.