

# STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

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WHOLE NO. 566.

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 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 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.

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 SUM OF LIFE.

BY J. O. ROCKWELL.  
SEARCHER OF GOLD—whose days and nights  
All waste away in anxious care;  
Estranged from all life's pure delights  
Unlearned in all that is most fair;  
Who sail not with easy glide,  
But delves in the depth of tide,  
And struggles in the foam—  
Oh! come and view this land of graves,  
Death's northern sea of frozen waves,  
And mark these out thy home.

LOVER OF WOMEN—whose sad heart  
Wastes like a fountain in the sun,  
Clings most where most its pain doth start,  
Dies by the light it lives upon—  
Come to the land of graves for here  
Aro Beauty's smile and Beauty's tear  
Gathered in holy trust;  
Here slumber forms as fair as those  
Whose cheeks, now living, shame the rose—  
Their glory turned to dust.

LOVER OF FAME—whose foolish thought  
Steals onward from the wave of Time—  
Tell me, what goodness hath it brought  
Atoning for that restless crime!  
The spirit-mansion desolate  
That opens to thy storms of fate,  
The absent soul in fear—  
Bring home thy thoughts, and come with me,  
And see where all thy pride must lie;  
Searcher of fame look here!

AND WARRIOR—thou of sunny plume,  
That goest to the bugle's call—  
Come and look down this lonely tomb  
Shall hold thee and thy glories all;  
The haughty brow, the manly frame,  
The darting deeds, the sounding fame,  
Aro trophies but for Death!  
And millions who have toiled like thee  
Aro stayed, and here they sleep; and see,  
Does Glory lend them breath?

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Mechanic.  
**THE MECHANIC'S WIFE.**  
In America, every mechanic is supposed to have, or to be about to have, a wife.—The many thousands of these spouses are divided into sorts. Thus we have good and bad; and—as a sort of *par expression*—tolerably. It is not every good woman who is a good wife; nor is it every good wife who is a good wife for the mechanic. A working man needs a working wife; but as to qualities of mind, manners, and morals, she cannot run too high in the scale.—There is an error prevalent concerning this.

Giles says, "I do not want a wife with too much sense." Why not? Perhaps Giles will not answer, but the shrug of his shoulders answers, "Because I am afraid she will be an overmatch for me." Giles talks like a simploton. The unfortunate men who have their tyrants at home are never married to women of sense. Genuine elevation of mind cannot prompt any one, male or female, to go out of his or her proper sphere. No man ever suffered for an overplus of intelligence, whether in his own head or his wife's.

Hodge says, "I will not marry a girl who has too much manners." Very well; Hodge; you are right; too much of anything is bad. But consider what you say. Perhaps you mean to say that a fine lady would not suit you. Very true; I should not desire to see you joined for life to what is called a "fine lady," to wit, to a woman who treats you as beneath her level, sneers at your friends, and is above her business.—But this is not good manners. Real good manners and true politeness are equally at home in courts and farm houses. This quality springs from nature, and is the expression of unaffected good will. Even in high life, the higher you go the simpler do manners become. Parade and "fuss" of manners are the marks of half-bred people. True simplicity and native good will, and kind regard for the convenience and feelings of others will ensure good manners, even in a kitchen; and I have seen many a vulgar dame in an assembly, and many a gentleman in a humble shed. Nay, your wife must have good manners.

Ralph declares, "I hope I may never have a wife who is too strict and moral." Now, my good Ralph, you talk nonsense. Who taught you that? I perceive you do not know what you mean. Aro you afraid your wife will be too virtuous? "Bless me!" "Then you rather prefer a moral wife to an immoral one?" "Surely." "Are you afraid, then, of a religious wife?" "Why something like that was in my head; for there is neighbor Smith's wife, who gives him no peace of his life, she is so religious." "Let me hear how she behaves herself." "Why, she is forever teaching the children out of the Bible." "Indeed! And you, Ralph, are an enemy of the Bible!" "O, no! But then—ahem—there is reason in all things." "Yes, and the reason you have just given is that of a child, and, like the child's because, is made to do hard service.—But let me understand you. Does Mrs. Smith teach her children any thing wrong?" "O, no! But plague it all if one of them hears Smith let fly an oath, it begins to preach at him." "Then you wish, when you have children, to have liberty to teach them all the usual oaths and curses, and obscene jokes that are common?" "Dear me, Mr. Quill, you won't understand me." "Yes, I understand you fully: it is you, Ralph, who do not understand yourself.—Look hear. Mrs. Smith is so religious that if she proceeds as she has begun, her children will break their father of his low blasphemous. I hope you may get just such a wife." "But then Smith can't spend a couple of hours at the tavern for fear of his wife!" "Ah! what does he go to the tavern for?" "Just to sit and chat, and drink a little." "And how does his wife interfere? Does she fetch him home?" "No." "Does she chastise him on his return?" "O, no!" "Does she scold him then?" "No." "What is it then that disturbs him?" "Why, she looks so solemn and mournful, and shuts herself up so and cries, whenever he is a little disguised, the man has no sense!" "Good! And I pray he may have none until he alters his course of life." "A proper respect would teach every noble hearted American, of whatever class that he cannot set too high a value on the conjugal relation. We may judge of the welfare and honor of a community by its wives and mothers. Opportunities for acquiring knowledge, and even accomplishments, are happily open to every class above the very lowest; and the wise mechanic will not fail to choose such a companion as may not shame his sons and daughters in that coming age, when an ignorant American shall be as obsolete as a fossil fish."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The Methodist Missionary Society have some very interesting mission stations in South America. The oldest is at Rio Janeiro, under the general superintendence of the Rev. J. Spaulding; another at Buenos Ayres, at the head of which is the Rev. John Dempster; a third, and the one most recently established, is at Monte Video, under the superintendence of the Rev. Wm. H. Norris, formerly of Brooklyn. Of this last mission a correspondent of the Boston Recorder thus writes from Monte Video:—

"The Rev. Mr. Norris, of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society in the United States, arrived from New York last year. He opened his house for public service on the Sabbath, and proving an acceptable preacher, quite an interest has been excited in his behalf, and in behalf of the Protestant cause generally. A Sabbath school has been established for foreign children, and a subscription has been set on foot for raising funds to build a suitable church for Mr. Norris. Five thousand two hundred pancones (equal to as many Spanish dollars) have been subscribed, besides a handsome organ. Two American mercantile houses give individually and collectively 1150 pancones. A lot has been selected and purchased, near the centre of the city, costing \$4,000. Application has been made to government for permission to build, and is now daily expected to be granted, when operations for erecting the house will commence. Mr. Norris occasionally preaches on board of some of the British and American shipping lying in the harbor, on Sabbath afternoons—visits the sick and poor and administers to their spiritual wants.—It is worthy of remark that the contributions for the place of worship are collected from the English, Scotch, German, Swedish and American residents, whose unanimity is commendable."

We have read from time to time letters from the officers of the Navy who have been on the South American station, and they all speak favorably of the missionaries and the apparent good which has resulted from their labors.—N. Y. Com. Adm.

THE CENSUS AND APPOINTMENT.—The New York Sun remarks that the total population of the United States, according to the census, will stand about as follows: whites 14,250,000, free colored 400,000, slaves 2,354,000—total 17,000,000. The ratio of 60,000 which has been proposed as the basis of representation, would deprive many of the States of part of their present representation, and leave very large fractions unrepresented in a majority of the States. The Express contains a table showing the effect of such a ratio compared with the present. By this it appears that the thirteen non-slaveholding states, which under the present ratio of 47,700 have a representation in the House of Congress of 142 members, would, by the ratio proposed have such representation increased to 154 members, while the thirteen slaveholding states have now 100, would be decreased to 95, making 249 members in the House. A ratio of 50,000 would increase the House to about 300 members.

AN HONORABLE EXAMPLE.—The following we find in the Maysville Eagle, it is related of Mr. Craddock, a member of the Kentucky Senate from the counties of Harlan and Meade:—

"Sir, said Mr. C., what I have said here to-day has been said in a rough way, and if it has wounded any senator, I hope he will attribute it to no unkind feelings, but to my want of the polish of education. Sir, your superintendant of Common Schools has said, that there are many men of families in this commonwealth, who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true; and my son, who now sits in the other House, was a stout boy when I learned to write."

"Mr. C. is now not only a respectable Senator, but a good lawyer. What more need be said in his praise."

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.—Liberia has a population of 4,500 American colonists, and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements, or towns, the most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast; the others at various distances, intermediate. Its territory, procured by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is modelled after our own, and is purely republican, administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts.—More than thirty ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath schools are regularly attended.

A FACT WORTHY OF NOTICE.—It was ascertained, by careful investigation of the New York Temperance Society, that out of 939 inkeepers selling ardent spirits, 595 became bankrupts.

HOW TO KEEP ONESELF WARM ALL WINTER WITH ONE LOG OF WOOD.—Take an ordinary sized log of wood, and carry it into the upper garret, upon the window, and throw the aforesaid log into the street, taking care not to knock any body on the head; then run down stairs as fast as you can, take up the log again, and scamper with it back again to the garret. Repeat the process until you are sufficiently warm, then lay by the log for another occasion.

JUSTICE—SLOW BUT SURE.—The Senate on Tuesday, concurred in the Bill passed on Monday by the House, for the final adjustment of the claims held against the Commonwealth by the Harrisburg Bank, and the Bank of the United States, being the amounts loaned respectively by these banks to Governor Ritner, for repairs to the Huntington Branch in 1838. The Bill only awaits the executive sanction, to wipe off a disgraceful stain on the faith of our State, and award tardy justice to those institutions which so promptly offered assistance to her, when most needed.—Har. Tele.

THE NEW YORK EARTHQUAKE.—About half past five o'clock on Monday morning, a severe earthquake was felt in Westchester County. This shock was also felt at Newark (N. J.).

On Monday morning at half-past five, a noise was heard on Staten Island by different persons residing within a circle of ten miles, which resembled the passage of a heavy wagon quickly over a bridge. It lasted about ten seconds, during which time windows and doors were moved. The shock appeared more perceptible in the air than on the earth, from which it is supposed there must have been some great explosion at a distance.

The same occurrences were noted at Jersey City, Weehawken, and Williamsburg, on Long Island.

The time as noted by all, was from 25 to 30 minutes before 6 o'clock. The sky clear and almost cloudless, and the weather mild.

AMERICAN CARPETING.—There is in Danvers, (Mass.) a manufactory of carpeting, established some two years ago, which turns out annually 70,000 yards of this article. It consumes 80,000 pounds of worsted yarn, besides large quantities of dyestuff. There are about fifty operatives, chiefly experienced men, employed, and the goods are said to be of excellent quality.

THE CHARLESTOWN CONVENT.—A proposition has been made in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and so far entertained as to be referred to select committee, to pay, from the State treasury, the amount of damages sustained by the destruction of the convent at Charlestown, in 1834. The question has once before been agitated in the Legislature, and decided by a large majority against the memorialists.

CABALISTIC.—Galignani has the following singular calculation: If the year 1774 (death of Louis XV.) be taken, and its ciphers successively added to the figure in the unit's place of that number, the year 1793 will be obtained; (death of Louis XVI.) If 1794 (death of Robespierre) be taken, and the same operations repeated, it will give 1815, (fall of Napoleon); the same method applied to that year gives 1830, (fall of Charles X.) and the same operation with the ciphers of 1830, gives 1842, (fall of the sun and end of the world)!!

THE PHYSICIAN.—The life of the physician is a life of contradiction. He is slandered, abused and derided, yet he is sought with avidity, and freely received into the bosom of families. His opinion can blanch the cheek, or subdue the eye with tears of joy; and his lips are as closely watched as if from them proceeded the issues of life and death. He lives by the woes of others; and while he would starve if constant health were the attribute of our race, he is endeavoring to banish sickness from among men, while success in his avocation would ruin him for ever. He is always engaged in a war against his own bread and butter.

DOCTOR HINES RECAPTURED.—We learn from Baton Rouge, that this notorious convict, after remaining in the swamp two or three days, being tired of longer fasting, came out to a plantation on the highlands and requested the negroes to take his iron off. The slaves at once took measures for securing him, in which they effectually succeeded, notwithstanding the Doctor offered resistance with a Bowie knife. He is again taken his proper place in the cells of the Penitentiary.—N. O. Bul.

RULES FOR TRAVELLERS WHEN CROSSING RAIL ROADS.—The late dreadful accident which has happened on the railroad, in our vicinity, has suggested the following rules which ought to be observed by passengers who must travel either on foot or in a vehicle across the track. We take it for granted that there is an arch with the usual words of caution to travellers, wherever the railroad crosses any public path.

1. Always keep a good look out, when travelling an unaccustomed road especially, for the arch, which presents to the eyes the words "Railroad Crossing; Look out, &c."

2. Whenever you arrive at one of these crossings, stop your horse completely, and before you cross, look both up and down the track, to assure yourself that the cars are not in sight.

3. If the Engine should be in sight, however great sover the distance, if it be within a mile turn your horse a little one side, that he may have his head towards a wall of house, and unless you have perfect confidence in his courage, jump out and hold him by the small reins. This direction is given that you may soothe his fears by your presence.

4. Never walk on the railroad if you are deaf or dumb, or subject to absence of mind.

5. Never stand still between the rails, while conversing with another person, or looking at a prospect. While your mind is thus employed, you may become "oblivious," like Dominic Samson, and unobservant of the approaching engine.

6. Never try to get into the cars; after they have started; better lose your trip than risk your life, as you would, by so doing, unless by frequent travelling you have learned to accommodate yourself to their motion.

HOW TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.—A writer in the Liverpool Mercury recommends, that a board be established, to examine the competency of all engineers entrusted with locomotive engines. Another remedy which he suggests, is, to punish the directors for manslaughter, every time a fatal accident occurs.

In Russia, if a carriage is driven over any person, and hurts him, whatever may be the merits of the case, the horses are forfeited to the crown, and the driver, if a Russian peasant, is sentenced to be a soldier.

A CHALLENGE.—Who'll take it?—Mr. Samuel Palmer of Goshen, challenges the farmers of Litchfield to show a greater or equal amount of produce from any five acres of land in one piece than he has raised the past season, from that quantity. The ground was prepared early, highly manured, and the product was as follows:—600 bushels of Corn in the ear, 118 loads Pumpkins, 300 bushels of Turnips and 240 bushels of Potatoes. The potatoes were planted around the edges and on one side—the turnips sowed among the corn, and the corn topped in good season, so as to let the sun on the turnips to bring them forward. If any man in the country or elsewhere, can show a greater yield, let him send word to this office, and he shall have the benefit of our columns to proclaim his superior skill or more productive land.—Litchfield Enq.

RED BEET PIES.—The red beet generally appears on our tables in an acid and cold form, as a pickle only; whereas if our female friends would take the matter in hand, we doubt not that it may be prepared in a variety of ways, superior to any garden production which we possess—as it is abundantly and easily cultivated, and kept in a state of perfect freshness during the whole year. By a recent trial it has been found that pies may be made of it, which are equal if not superior to rhubarb, either from the leaves the same as rhubarb, or from the root; by cutting it into square pieces—vinegar and sugar, and other spices if liked, can be added to suit the palate, while it possesses the advantage of furnishing us with a delicate and beautiful pie, and which can grace our tables at any season of the year.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.—Progress of Estrangement.—The correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British minister, and Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, on the burning of the Caroline has reached the Canadas, and, as might have been expected, produced a prodigious explosion of valor and vengeance, if McLeod should be hanged by the authorities of Niagara county, in whose hands he now resides rather uncomfortably. From Montreal to Upper Canada the same big, broad, bitter feeling prevails against the United States. The "British Colonist," published at Toronto, writes us as follows:—

"It is somewhat extraordinary that the American authorities do not admit the justifiable circumstances in the Caroline affair which cannot fail to strike every impartial observer. It would appear as if they desired to make the most of a disgraceful affair—disgraceful as far as they are concerned. But they have a peculiar way of confounding things—and the manner in which they mix up and confuse, to suit the particular object in view at the time, that which appertains to their General Government, and to their separate State Governments, is, as they would say themselves, 'a caution.'—They take shelter under either, as it suits their convenience for the time, and when the one fails them, they then fly to the other. We conclude for the present, with the expression of a confident hope, that, at whatever cost, our government will not suffer one hair of Mr. McLeod's head to be injured. There are perjured villains enough on the other side, ready to swear any thing to procure his conviction, who would that moment desire and assist in putting him to death, and as the sheriff's interests may, be closely identified with those of this desperate mob, there would be little chance of his convicting at Mr. McLeod's escape, as has been done, in the cases of all the border prowlers who have been tried in the United States, and convicted, but afterwards set at liberty."

The "Montreal Herald" speaks, if possible in a more bitter tone, as follows:— "As nothing is now too base for the officers of the republic to sanction, we should not be surprised to hear of British officers, who were engaged in the war of 1812, being seized and put on trial for damage done to the citizens of the separate States, by orders of government. The principle of Mr. Forsyth holds good in all cases of a similar nature. And the British government is so much respected by the American, that it is powerless to save its servants for obeying its lawful orders. This state of feeling cannot last. The cup of iniquity is fast filling up, and we should like to see that country left to itself. Those persons who firmly believe in Providence overruling the affairs of the world, cannot but be impressed with the conviction, that a government

which does not acknowledge a God, and acts as if there were no God, must ultimately be brought to dissolution."

It is very evident, we think, from the various movements of the day, that it is the purpose of the British government at home, or in Canada, to exasperate the feelings of hostility between the people of Canada and the people of the U. States, under the belief that Canada can be better governed by creating a war of long among its population towards the people of the United States, than by permitting party factions among themselves. The correspondence, therefore, on the subject of the Caroline, has been transferred from London to Washington, and placed in the hands of Mr. Fox, in order to form a subject of excitement among the Canadians; and thus to enail Lord Lyndalham the better to consolidate the British North American nation, by way of a counterpoise to the U. States republic.—Things are coming to a pretty pass.

The approaching trial of McLeod may lead to some strange scenes—perhaps an EXECUTE on the border before the winter is over. Where is Gen. Scott? On this subject the letters of our Canadian correspondent become more and more interesting than ever. We shall continue them to-morrow, developing the state of morals, society, and government in the Canadas.—New York Herald.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.  
The following resolutions, instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for a law giving the proceeds of the public lands to the different States, passed both Houses of our Legislature on the 23d ult.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to resist any and all attempts under what pretence soever the same may be made, to deprive the people of this State of their just proportion of the common inheritance in the public lands, and that they be and are hereby further instructed and requested, to introduce and advocate the passage of a bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the same among the several States in the ratio of their representative population of one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Resolved, That our Senators be further instructed, and our representatives requested, to vote for such modification or adjustment of the Tariff, as may increase the revenue derived from imports, equal to the wants of the National Government; so that at no time hereafter, under any pretext whatever, shall any money arising from the sales of the public lands be used by the General Government.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States, with the request that the same may be laid before their respective State Legislatures.

A PROSELYTE IN PROSPECT.—The Louisville Journal of late date has the following paragraph:— "We perceive that some of the Whig papers in Mississippi are speculating us to the probabilities of Mr. Walker's resigning his seat in the U. S. Senate, now that his State has declared so strongly for Harrison. A distinguished gentleman, who knows Mr. W. well, assures us, that, instead of resigning, he will, with all possible despatch, become one of the hottest Whigs in the nation."

The damages sustained by the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania State Canals, by the late freshet, have been extensive.—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that a report from Mr. Huffnagle, engineer, who was despatched to ascertain the damage which had been sustained on that Division, was sent to the House on Saturday by the Canal Board. It appears that the following estimated appropriations will be required:

Damage to mechanical work	\$56,410 00
" Canal	63,510 00
Ordinary repairs on work not affected by the freshet, as per Ann. Report	10,500 00
	\$150,420 00

This total will be required to restore the navigation. It is the most lucrative division of the State works, the tolls last year having amounted to more than \$90,000.

BLIND STAGGERS IN SWINE.—Of all the diseases that attack the swinish family the blind staggers is most formidable and fatal. Having lost several valuable swine during the 20 years of my agricultural life, I was induced to investigate the subject and try my skill in the cure; and am happy to think I have ascertained the nature of the disease and its remedy. The symptoms are restlessness—turning round and round and squealing; they soon become blind and lay or fall down exhausted—refuse to eat—and unless relieved, die in fits.

The cause of the disease is stoppage; the cure is effected by purging.

Administer from four to six ounces of castor oil as soon as possible after you discover symptoms of disease and continue to give the animal laxative medicines until the cause is removed.

General Harrison unquestionably belongs to the class of workmen, just now—he is engaged in the Cabinet-making business.