

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

POL. III.—NO. 27.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1841.

WHOLE NO. 507.

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 24 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 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 cull'd with care."

[From the London Monthly Chronicle.]
THE VOICE OF THE TIME.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Day unto day utters speech—
Be wise, oh ye nations and hear
What yesterday telleth today,
What to-day to the morrow will preach,
A change cometh o'er our sphere,
And the old goeth down to decay.

A new light has dawned on the darkness of yore,
And men shall be slaves and oppressors no more.

Hark to the throbbing of thought,
In the breast of the weakening world!
O'er land, o'er sea, it hath come,
The serf that was yesterday bought,
To-day his defiance hath hurl'd,
No more in his slavery dumb;

And to-morrow will break from the fetters that bind,
And lift a bold arm for the rights of mankind.

Hark to the voice of the Time!
The multitude think for themselves,
And weigh their condition each one;
The drudge hath a spirit sublime,
And whether he hammers or delves,
He reads when his labor is done;

And loams, though he groan under ponury's ban,
That freedom to think is the birthright of man.

But yesterday, though he was confined,
To breathe it was peril of death,
And it sank in the breast where it roars;
Now free as the midsummer wind,
It sports its adventurous breath,
And round the wide universe goes;

The mist and the cloud from its pathway are cull'd,
And glimpses of sunshine illumine the world.

The voice of opinion has grown;
'Twas yesterday changeful and weak,
Like the voice of a boy ere his prime—
To-day it has taken the tone
Of an orator worthy to speak;
Who knows the demands of the time;

And to-morrow 'twill sound in Oppression's cold ear,
Like the tramp of the seraph to startle our sphere.

Be wise, oh ye rulers of earth,
And shut not your ears to the voice,
Nor allow it to warn you in vain;
True freedom of yesterday's birth,
Will march on its way and rejoice,
And never be conquer'd again.

The day has a tongue—ay, the hour's utter speech;
Wise, wise, will ye be, if ye learn what they teach.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULAR ERRORS IN MEDICINE.—By an Edinburgh Physician.—Many people put great faith in the wholesome-ness of eating only one dish at dinner. They suppose that the mixture of substances prevents easy digestion. They would not eat fish and flesh, fowl and beef, animal food and vegetables. This seems a plausible notion; but daily practice shows its absurdity. What dinner sits easier on the stomach than a slice of roasted or boiled mutton; and carrots or turnips, and the indispensable potato? What man ever felt the worse for a cut of beef or turkey, followed by a beefsteak or a slice of roast beef and pudding. In short, a variety of wholesome food does not seem incompatible at meals, if one does not eat too much—here the error lies.

It is a common practice with bathers, after having walked on a hot day to the sea side, to sit down on the cold damp rocks till they cool, before going in the water. This is quite erroneous. Never go into the water if over-fatigued, or after profuse and long continued perspiration, but always prefer plunging in while the first drops of perspiration are on your brow. There is no fear of sudden transitions from heat to cold being fatal. Many nations run from the hot bath and plunge naked into the snow. What is to be feared is sudden cold after the exhaustion of the body, and while the animal powers are not sufficient to produce a reaction or recovery of the animal heat.

There is a favorite fancy of rendering infants and farther advanced children, hardy and strong, by plunging them into cold water. This will certainly not prevent strong infants from growing stronger, but it will, and often does, kill three out of every five. Infants always thrive the best with moderate warmth, and a milk warm bath. The same rule applies to the clothing of infants and children. No child should have so light clothing as to make it feel the effects of cold; warm materials, loose and wide made clothing, and exercise, are indispensable for the health of the little ones. But above all things, their heads should be kept cool and generally uncovered.

Many people so laud early rising as would lead one to suppose that sleep was one of those lazy, sluggish and bad practices, that the sooner the custom was abolished the better. Sleep is as necessary to a man as food, and as some do with one third the food that others absolutely require, so five hours sleep is sufficient for one, while another requires seven or eight hours. Some men cannot by any possibility sleep more than four or five hours in 24; and therefore, true to the inherent selfishness of human nature, they abuse all who sleep longer. No one should be taunted for sleeping eight hours if he can.

Many people do not eat salt with their food, and the fair sex have a notion that this substance darkens the complexion.—Salt seems essential to the health of every human being, more especially in moist climates. Without salt the body becomes infested with intestinal worms. The case of a lady is mentioned in a medical journal, who had a natural antipathy to salt and never used it with her food; the consequence was, she became dreadfully infested with these animals. A punishment once existed in Holland, by which criminals were denied the use of salt; the same consequence followed with these wretched beings. We rather think a prejudice exists with some of giving little or no salt to children. No practice can be more cruel and absurd.

A LAUGHABLE ADVENTURE.—The New Orleans Picayune tells a pretty good story of the catching of a newspaper thief. After describing a hook devised for drawing papers from under doors, the editor says:

"This brings to our minds a laughable adventure that one of our subscribers told us of some time since. He happened to be up taking a snuff of morning air through the blinds, very early, when he detected one of these juvenile thieves grappling very earnestly for the newspaper under the door. A large catfish line and hook happened to be handy, and in an instant it was noiselessly dropped out of the window over the boy, who was on his knees immediately beneath. Here was a novel sort of fishing and grappling going on! The boy had just hooked the paper, and was cautiously drawing out the corners from under the door, when up went his heels and down went his head upon the stone steps, as the big catfish hook caught his pantaloons, which were fortunately strong enough to hold him up without tearing. The little thief gave out a sudden scream, for the surprise came like lightning, and the knock upon his head upon the step had frightened him half to death. Our friend lifted his strange fish just high enough from the ground to prevent his hurting himself, should his pantaloons tear, and then tied him, 'alive and kicking,' and quietly went to bed again. The young thief screamed and kicked until he alarmed the whole neighborhood, when he suddenly tore his trousers, and ran off as if a legion were at his heels. He's cured of hooking for the rest of his born days, or we're mistaken."

WHISTLING.—Of all the contrivances for making music, none has been so much neglected in proportion to its real worth, as whistling. Almost every boy can whistle, and almost every man soothes himself in all his reveries with this natural instrument. Some persons, oftener negroes than whites, acquire the power of giving great force to sounds uttered in this way, and there is often so much interest in this, that a few blasts from a pair of thick lips, will attract the attention of all who are near. We once knew a young man who was highly accomplished in the performance of vocal and instrumental music but never could he interest his audience so much as when he whistled. Two octaves are easily compassed by the whistle, and sounds may be uttered with an emphasis and sweetness which no instrument can equal. There is more in this natural power than has been dreamed of. It wants only, what it very seldom receives, cultivation. We propose that somebody who has cultivated his own whistling powers should open a school; and now that musical concerts run low, we will engage that a concert of well trained whistlers shall succeed perfectly. It would be well to hurry a little about the matter, for times are coming when we may all whistle.—*Journal of Commerce.*

POPULARITY.—There is no creature so popular as the species of serpent called the devil. His followers are numerous and his children are the great ones of the earth.

A roller boy of a printing office summoned his employer for five dollars, due him for labor. The judge decided for the plaintiff on authority older than anything to be found in Coke or Blackstone—on the well recognized maxim that "the devil should have his due."

THE POWDER VS. THE PATRIOTS.—The Sayre Journal says, "in relation to the powder which exploded on the ill-fated night of the 20th ult. in this village, the assertion that the patriots owned or had any cognizance of this powder, is wholly false; and it is time the idle rumor was silenced. The story, that the patriots were or are contemplating a rescue of McLeod from the proper authorities in this State, is a perfect humbug; and we have some evidence to justify the assertion that it was got up and circulated for that and no other purpose. If McLeod was confined, as he ought to be, and as the law contemplates—in close confinement, instead of enjoying the privileges he is now allowed at Whitesboro' in ranging where he almost pleases—there would be no danger of private assassination by some cue of a few refugees in the States; and as to his being harmed by the American Patriots proper, we give no credence to such unfounded statements."

A NEW LAMP OIL.—It is said that excellent lamp oil can be extracted from Indian corn, of a better quality than a large proportion of the real article, and less expensive. The matter should be tested.—If such can be done, the immense crops of corn which grow almost spontaneously in the western States may be turned to profitable account. The whole world could be supplied with oil in this way. The farmers would find a better market for their supplies of corn—the practice of manufacturing whiskey from it, would be discouraged, and the means always placed within the reach of the people of supplying themselves with light at a cheap rate. And how grateful the wretches would be with such an arrangement! Would't they shout eloquently at their benefactors.—*Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.*

CURE FOR CORNS.—A subscriber to your valuable paper told me a few days since how he had cured several corns, which had compelled him to wear moccasins. He pared them off with a sharp knife, bathed them freely with Spis. Turpentine, and laid upon them a linen cloth which he frequently wet with turpentine. In a few days the corns came out root and branch, to the great relief of the sufferer. The remedy is simple, attainable by all, and from its effectual cure in the case cited, is worthy of a trial by such as are suffering from these painful visitants.

"Poor Jon."—Job Printing! Job Printing! exclaimed an old woman, the other day, as she peeped over her specks at the advertising page of a country paper: "Poor Job, they've kept him printing, week after week, ever since I first learned to read, and if he wasn't the most patient man that ever was, he never could have stood it so long, nohow!"

JUDGE BANKS.—The Village Record says—"The value of a good and irreproachable life, was never more fully exemplified, than in the present gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania. Judge Banks is one of the rare instances, in which an active public and private life, bide defiance to the closest scrutiny! Nothing has yet been disclosed by the vilest tools of the opposition, which can be either tortured or exaggerated into a dishonorable act. Whigs of Pennsylvania, you have reason to be proud of your candidate. He will be a bright example for your children; and his good character is the surest pledge that he will honor the gubernatorial chair."

THE MORMONS.—Two Mormons have recently been baptized; one for Gen. Washington, the other for Gen. Harrison. The doctrine of this strange sect is, that a baptism of one of their members by authority of Joe Smith, their leader and prophet, is sufficient to redeem one who is dead, from a state of suffering, or hell. According to the belief of these fanatics, Washington and Harrison have now been admitted to heaven, by order of Joe Smith.

THE SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.—The Nashville Banner of a late date contains a long communication from Professor Frost in relation to the "shower of flesh and blood," so called, that lately occurred in Wilson county, Tenn. The Professor visited the spot as soon as he heard of the occurrence, and, of course, he speaks from actual observation. He says that a portion of the substance that fell was undoubtedly animal matter, but he does not think that any part of it was blood. He explains the phenomenon by the supposition that a whirlwind may have taken up a part or the whole of a dead animal in a decomposed state, and brought it in contact with an electric cloud, in which it was kept in a state approaching to a partial fluidity or viscosity, until it finally descended in the form and manner heretofore described.

CURIOSITIES.—The editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) Express has in his possession a petrified cucumber, which some miners discovered embedded in a rock, twenty feet below the surface of the earth. A petrified rattlesnake was also found in the same neighborhood, between two layers of rock. He lay in a loose coil, and was probably about four feet long.

THE GREATEST.—The greatest pleasure in life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest ease, sleep; the greatest medicine, a true friend.

From the York Republican.

GOV. PORTER'S BREECHES POCKET.

This is one of the most capacious and retentive receptacles of which we have any knowledge. It is not only as greedy as the grave, but it is as unyielding too.—The fate of two or three measures of public interest passed during the last session of the Legislature is evidence of the truth of our assertion. It will be remembered that Gov. Porter vetoed the first bill providing for a change in the mode of appointing Canal Commissioners. To this subject public attention had been anxiously directed; the great increase of officers on the public works—the enormous excess of expenditure over revenue, and the glaring mismanagement of those costly lines of improvement, had convinced men of both parties that there must be something radically wrong in the system on which they were conducted. In fact, it was evident that they were used for party purposes, to furnish places for political paupers, mendicants, bullies and mercenaries, and jobs for political pets, instead of with an eye to the public benefit and to saving something for the commonwealth which had been so deeply involved in debt by their construction. Men not only of one but of both parties in the Legislature concurred in this view; but the Governor did not—his veto killed one bill, and the second which was presented to him for his signature within ten days of the expiration of the session, remains quietly deposited in his breeches pocket there to sleep soundly no doubt until the commencement of another Legislative Session. This qualified kind of veto, by which Gov. Porter prevents the people from electing their own Canal Commissioners, and retains the favorites in office, is as effective, though not so bold, as that other species of executive prerogative which he used so lavishly last winter.

Another message which found its way into the same unyielding receptacle under like circumstances with the former, was a bill regulating the places of holding the General Elections in various districts throughout the State. Such bills as these have always been hitherto considered measures of course. It was never apprehended—it has never previously happened—that after passing the ordeal of legislation, they would perish in the hostile hands of the Executive. They are passed for the convenience of the people—to enable them more easily to attend the polls, and exercise the elective franchise; but Gov. Porter sees differently, and so he claps the bill of the last session into his pocket and keeps it there.

Another bill which passed the Legislature, and was presented to the Governor within ten days before the adjournment, was one for bringing suit against Daniel Sturgeon, late State Treasurer, for the recovery of \$2000 paid by him on the Governor's warrant without authority of law, to James M. Porter, his Excellency's brother, and Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General, as well against Holbrook, Henlock & Bratton, and Hutter & Bigler, printers of the House of Representatives during the session of 1840, for the recovery of about \$4000 from each firm, which they overcharged the State for one winter's work, as reported by the Committee on Accounts of that body. This bill, intended to bring the famous illegal warrants to the test of a judicial examination and decision, and to restore to the Treasury of the State the sum of about \$10,000, of which it had been robbed in the opinion of the Legislature, was also fobbed by the Governor, and sleeps the sleep of death in his possession.

He dares not to submit his conduct in drawing warrants on the State Treasury without authority of law, to the judicial tribunals. He knows that it would not stand the test of an impartial scrutiny. He will not permit the political leeches whom he has fattened on the public Treasury to be compelled to disgorge their unlawful plunder, for he knows that unless he shields them while filching the money of the Commonwealth, they will be no longer faithful to him. The tie that attaches one to the other is altogether sordid and mercenary—Swiss troops, they fight in Porter's service because the best pay comes to them from him, not indeed, out of his own pocket, but the State Treasury. What shall he who pardoned his hired vassal in advance of trial, when arraigned on a charge of libel, permit him to be brought up before a Judge and Jury on a charge of extortion on the public Treasury? Not so—Governor Porter sees the same darling Hutter in one of the members of the firm which overcharged the Legislature for its German printing, as he saw in Adams county for slander; and having saved him once, he will keep the fangs of justice from him again. These printers are his partisans, therefore they can calumniate whom they will and impose upon the State as much as they will, for the Executive shield is thrown over to protect them. The bill under which they are to be compelled to disgorge is in his Excellency's Breeches Pocket—there to remain, unimpeded, while the plunderers of the State Treasury labor in his cause and exert themselves through their papers to secure the re-election of their generous patron!

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He who knows himself will not be too impudent.

Beauty deserts us, but virtue and talents, the faithful companions of our lives, accompany us even to the grave.

ADDRESS
Of the Whig Members to
the People.

MONDAY, September 13, 1841.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Extra Session of Congress has, at length, been brought to a close. The incidents which belong to the history of this session, and especially those which have marked its termination, are of a nature to make so strong an impression upon the country, and to excite so much interest in the future action and relations of the Whig party, that the Whig Representatives in both Houses of Congress have thought it their duty, before separating, to Address their constituents with a brief exposition of the circumstances in which they conceive themselves to be placed by the events which have recently transpired.

This session of Congress was called almost the first measure of that illustrious and lamented citizen whose election to the Presidency was no less significant of the general sentiment of condemnation of the acts of the preceding Administration, than it was expressive of a wish for an immediate and radical change, in the public policy. The improvidence of those who had just been expelled from power had rendered it inevitable; and the country hailed the meeting of a new Congress as the sure pledge of relief from all those evils which the disastrous incompetency of the men at the head of affairs had brought upon it.

The People desire the early adoption of the policy which had been promised by the Whig party. That policy had been brought to the consideration of the country throughout a contest of nearly 12 years' duration, maintained with unexampled devotion; and its principles were illustrated by the precepts and practices of the most eminent and patriotic of our citizens in every form by which they were able to address themselves to the intelligence of the People. No one misapprehended these principles; they were identified with the labors of that great party whose unparalleled success was both the token and the reward of the general confidence of the nation. They promised reform—

1st. In the restraint of Executive power and patronage;
2d. In the wholesome regulation of the currency and the advancement of the interests of industry; and
3d. In the establishment of an economical administration of the finances.

They proposed to accomplish the first of these objects by limiting the service of the President to a single term; by forbidding all officers of the Government from interfering in elections; and by a voluntary self denial on the part of the Chief Magistrate, in that excessive use of the Veto power which had recently become so offensive to the country as an instrument of party supremacy.

They hoped to achieve their next object by the establishment of a National Bank; by an adjustment of the system of duties upon a moderate and permanent scale, adapted as nearly as practicable to the interest, and conformable with the views of every portion of the Union; by the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy; and by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States—a measure recommended not only by considerations of justice to the States themselves, but also by a sad experience of the embarrassment produced in the currency resulting from the administration of a fund of such variable amount as an item in the ordinary revenues of the Government. The establishment of an economical administration of the finances they expected to attain by cutting down all useless offices; by enforcing a strict accountability of the public agents; and, more conspicuously, by making exact and adequate provision for the ascertainment and eventual liquidation of that public debt which the past administration had created by permitting their expenditure to overrun their receipts, and which they had concealed from public observation by the easy device of repeated issues of Government notes.

These were the prominent points to which the policy of the Whig party had been directed, and which constituted the great issues before the country in the recent Presidential election. We are aware that our adversaries in that contest now deny these issues, founding their denial chiefly upon the fact that no formal manifesto was put forth to declare the terms upon which we insisted. We chose rather to appeal to the widely diffused knowledge of our principles which had been impressed upon every man's mind in that long struggle of years gone by; with which one party had been identified, and of which its very name was an exponent.

It need not be said that, in a representation spread over a territory of such extent as that comprehended by our Union, and exhibiting interests so diversified, what might be called the characteristic principles of the Whig party, throughout this wide sphere, should be subject to occasional modifications dependent upon local influences; and that it was incumbent, therefore, upon the party to move together in a spirit of mutual concession and accommodation of sectional differences of opinion. It need not be told that, in the system of measures which we have enumerated, conflicting views might naturally exist between the Representatives of distant portions of our

Republic, and that only by the yielding of minor interests to the establishment of the general good, entire harmony was to be obtained in the action of Congress. This was natural, and to be expected. But we felt a proud consciousness that in the patriotism of the party all such difficulty would vanish, and that the demands of an enlarged welfare would be met and fulfilled, through the virtue of that spirit of compromise and forbearance, that liberal and comprehensive sentiment of self denial and concession, which rests at the heart of our confederacy, and which constitutes the living principle of our Union. Before the appointed day arrived for the meeting of Congress, and at the expiration of but one short month from the day of his inauguration, our beloved President was snatched from us by the grasp of death; too soon for the happiness of his country, but not too soon to awaken in our bosoms a deep and awful sense of the irreparable loss which we have sustained in the deprivation of a great and good man—not too soon to convince us how long and how bitterly our country is doomed to deplore this heavy misfortune.

In this our calamity, we hoped to find consolation in the character and principles of him whom the Constitution had designated to fill the office of the departed chief. It is true, that towards that individual, even at the moment of his selection for the Vice Presidency, no very earnest public attention had been directed; and it is equally true that but a passing regard was bestowed upon the current of his previous life and opinions. We only knew him as one professing to be a member of the Whig party, and as seeking to identify himself with those great leaders of that party whose opinions and principles were deeply engrained in the most conspicuous acts of our political history and were read and understood by every citizen in the land. In this connection, where he had sought to be prominent, we discerned what we conceived, and what doubtless he meant, to be a pledge of faithful adherence to the cardinal doctrines for which we struggled, and with which the hopes of the country were indissolubly bound up. We hoped to find consolation also in the fact that his accession to the Presidency brought him into communion and intimate political fellowship with the chosen vanguard of the Whig party—the first selection made by Gen. HARRISON of a cabinet, distinguished by its paramount ability, integrity and fidelity to the glorious cause in which we had conquered—a Cabinet eminently crowned with the public confidence, in whom all men trusted as in the very embodiment of the principles of the party to which they belonged; who were inseparably associated with its glory, and in whose generous and honorable relation to the President we had the security of wise and prosperous counsels, and the pledge of a co-operation which should enable him to accomplish all that the Nation desired.—These hopes were still further enlivened by the encouraging tone in which the President referred, in his first address to the Nation, to the "ever glorious example" afforded him by the fathers of the great Republican school, and the declaration of his determination to walk in the path which they pointed out.

In the indulgence of these hopes, Congress entered upon its labors. By adopting rules for the despatch of business conformable to the emergency of an extra session, and in the view of the great amount of legislation which the times required, we have been enabled to achieve all and even more than all, that our constituents could have demanded at our hands. The leading and great measures of this session have been under discussion, in Congress and out of it, for many years past, and little remained to be said beyond a repetition of former debates. There was nothing in the circumstances or position of either party in Congress to require, or even to justify, protracted discussions; and the majority, therefore, felt themselves entitled to give to the extra session the character of a Congress of action and decision, rather than one of debate; and we feel assured that in this effort we have done no more than respond to the just expectations of the people.

First, in urgency among the bills passed during the session, and that to which the public command most imperatively drew the attention of Congress, was the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law. Our next care was the enactment of the Land Bill. This was followed by an act converting the Debt which the preceding Administration had entailed upon the country into a Loan of twelve millions of dollars, which is limited for its redemption to a period of three years. Associated with this measure was the Revenue Bill, rendered necessary not only as a provision towards the extinguishment of the loan, but also as indispensable for the supply of means to meet the ordinary and necessary appropriations of the year. The Bankrupt Act, so earnestly and so long solicited by a large and meritorious class of our citizens, has been passed under circumstances which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the Representatives of many of the sections of the country. As a measure standing alone, it might perhaps have been destined to a further delay; but being brought, as it was into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a Whig Congress that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest