

Star and Republican Banner.

D. A. BUEHLER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XVI.—50.

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1846.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

{ WHOLE NO. 830.

THE STAR AND BANNER

Is published every Friday Evening, in the County Building, above the Register and Recorder's Office, by DAVID A. BUEHLER.

It is paid in advance or within the year, \$2 00 per annum... if not paid within the year, \$2 50.

SELLING AT COST.

The undersigned, being desirous of closing Business, will offer AT COST, from this date, their entire Stock of GOODS.

Also, for Sale, THE HOUSE & LOT. The Store Room is admitted to be the most desirable in the place.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore conducted by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, as my Agent in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., is this day discontinued and is hereby dissolved.

ISAAC BAUGHER, Jan. 29, 1846.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will continue the Mercantile business on his own account at the old stand in Gettysburg, Pa.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Gettysburg, Jan. 30.

D. DURKEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

D. DURKEE, having resumed the practice of law, has taken the office formerly occupied by William H. Kurtz, Esq.

FOR SALE, CARRIAGE.

Newly Repaired and Trimmed. Country Produce will be taken in payment.

FLOWER SEEDS, from the celebrated Gardens of E. Risley & Co., N. York.

GARDEN SEEDS—A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Drug Store.

Blacksmithing.

In all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOS. WARREN, Gettysburg, Dec. 19.

ORIGINAL.

Songs to L...

I've sung that I would ne'er forget thee, Until this constant heart of mine, Upon whose shrine supreme I've set thee, Has ceased to throbb in death's cold shrine.

And this is true, if aught on earth— If faith, if love, if heaven be true! If e'er the soaring soul gave birth To hopes e'en death cannot subdue.

For I have lived on shattered beams Of memory, darted from the past— On cherished scenes of bliss, whose gleams Devotion's spell have o'er me cast.

And oft, when 'mid earth's heartless minions, Without a kindred to my breast, Memory, with fond love's trembling pinions, Hies to thine image—there to rest.

I've given my love—my life—for broken Day-dreams; I've vainly sacrificed My heart, without response or token, To tell that it is not despised.

Can the soul love forever thus? Without a hope to rest upon? To give its flow an impetus O'er doubt, to soar to faith's high throne?

I blame thee not, if thy heart tells thee Thy spirit is not like my own, That 'twill not mingle but repels me— To prove life's bitterness alone:

The spirit cannot be controlled; The elements of earth and sky— Eternal are, yet untold— Are mingled with its destiny.

The world would mock—but I must feel The pang, the tear, despair's deep sigh, If, for thy pity, I'd reveal The secret of my agony.

No! I am proud! I have a soul That bends to none beneath the sky! That spurns the power of earth's control, And strives to conquer destiny!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VISIT TO THE SLAVE MARKET OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Such is the title of a most interesting paper in a late number of Chamber's Eclectic Journal, which gives a graphic account of a visit made to the mart of female slaves, in Constantinople, as recently as May, 1845.

"At length we reached the place of our destination. It was a long low building, forming a square of considerable size. We mounted a few unsteady dirty steps, and found ourselves on a large wooden platform, running the whole length of the building.

He jerked her head rudely with the other, so as to force her to open her mouth, that he might examine her teeth; he roughly handled her neck and arms, to ascertain if the flesh were firm; and, in short, the examination was such, that I do not hesitate to declare I have seen a horse or a dog more tenderly treated under similar circumstances.

"Neither my friend nor I had uttered a word during this scene; we stood silent side by side, and mechanically followed our guide, who led us into the adjoining enclosure. Here we became witnesses to a sale that was just about to be completed. A most interesting group presented itself before us; two young female slaves, both with pleasing countenances, stood together closely embraced, the arm of the one round the neck of the other; their attitude, as well as the strong likeness between them, pointing them out at once as sisters.

Not words, not tears, could have expressed one half of the mute, unutterable despair that dwelt in that long heart-rending gaze. It was hard to say which face was more eloquent of misery; but the Turk was impatient; he clapped his hands together. "This was a well-known signal. A slight tremor shook the frame of the young slave; her arms fell powerless at her side, and she turned to follow her master.

"But I have heard," I said, willing to relieve myself from the painful oppression this sight had caused, "that these poor slaves are brought up to this situation from their infancy, and, knowing nothing else, do not feel their degradation or their misery."

"Let us ask Joseph," said my friend, shaking his head incredulously; "he is an intelligent person and can doubtless initiate us into the mysteries of the slave-trade." "Are these wretched creatures born in captivity?" he asked addressing the guide; "or if not, how are they procured?" "Very easily, monsieur," said Joseph, composedly.

HUMAN GREATNESS.—When the funeral service for Louis XIV. was performing, the church was hung in black, a magnificent mausoleum was raised over the bier, the edifice was filled with trophies, and other memorials of the monarch's past glories; daylight was excluded, but innocent tapers supplied its place, and the ceremony was attended by the most illustrious personages of the realm.

NOT A BAD HIT.—Yankee vs. English.—The Vicksburg Intelligencer recalls the story of a quiet but enthusiastic Yankee who, some years since, was travelling in a stage coach with two Englishmen, who annoyed him very much by running down every thing they say in the country, and freely determining the very things in England were decidedly superior.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—Another of these cases was tried at the Essex county (New York) Circuit, a week or two since. The parties were Fanny L. McAuley and Rodrick C. Phippin, of Crownpoint. The courtship had been three years in progress, and Mr. Phippin had uttered the fatal word. Nay, more. He borrowed a dollar of Fanny's brother-in-law to pay the marriage fee, and the same night he went to St. Lawrence county, where, without the loss of time, he married another woman. The jury gave a verdict of \$400 damages.

BOOTS AND SHOES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The shoe business appears to be the leading one in the old Bay State. We learn from the statistical tables recently published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, that 20,896,312 pairs of boots and shoes were produced there last year, valued at \$14,798,140.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

Great change in the Commercial Policy of Great Britain.—Sir Robert Peel in favor of a total repeal of the Corn Laws—Great excitement in England—Meeting of Parliament—Pacific feeling evinced towards the United States—Mr. Pakenham's Refusal of the 4th degree not approved by his government—Speeches of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, and Lord John Russell—Reception of the War Speeches in Congress—Difficulty between Mr. King, the American Minister and Mr. Guizot—The latter's reply to the President's charge of an interference in the affairs of Texas, &c.

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From Wilmer and Smith's European Times. The steamship Cambria, commanded by our excellent and esteemed friend Capt. Judkins, takes out to-day the most important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of Great Britain. Sir Robert

Peel, England's powerful and brilliant Minister—has developed his future commercial policy. It is at once simple and comprehensive; and, under its operations, the exchange of commodities between this country (England) and the United States will be carried to an extent, and will be mutually productive of advantages, greater, to quote not irreverently the words of the sacred volume, "than eye has yet seen or the heart conceived."

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whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufactures of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of amity with foreign powers.

I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare. It is my earnest prayer with the blessings of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts of the great body of my people.

The Queen emphasized the portions of the speech which referred to the continuance of peace and to the reduction of the tariff.

In the House of Commons on the first night of the session, the ministerial and opposition leaders both volunteered explanations on the circumstances which led to the late ministerial crisis.

Peel, it would seem, supported, by two or three of his colleagues, wished to open the ports for the admission of Corn, duty free, when the potato disease became alarming.

Accordingly, when the Whigs, through divided councils, broke down, Sir Robert Peel wrote to the Duke, who was in the country at the time, telling him that he would meet Parliament alone if necessary, and propose a repeal of the corn laws.

ENGLAND AND THE U. STATES. In the House of Commons on Jan. 22d, Sir Robert Peel, in reply to some observations of Mr. Hume upon the Queen's speech, remarked that he had no hesitation in announcing the sincere desire of her Majesty's government, for the interests of Great Britain, for the interests of the U. States, and for the interests of the civilized world, to continue to strain every effort which is consistent with national honor, for the purpose of amicably terminating those disputes.

The Oregon and River Plate Questions.—Lord John Russell said he was not about to allude to those subjects which had been before the House last night, but there were two questions in that part of the speech from the throne which related to our foreign relations, which he wished for some explanation upon.

But certain statements had been put forth in America, and reported to have been made to the Congress of the U. States, which made it desirable that some explanation should be given upon the subject. He had thought that the President of the U. States had last year made declarations to Congress on this subject which were not conformable with the usage of civilized countries, or to the friendly relations of the two States; but it would appear, however, that a proposition for a compromise had been made from the President to her Majesty's Government, and he (Lord John Russell) conceived that that proposition had changed the state of the question. The proposition itself might be considered

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