THE STAR AND BANNER.

D. A. BUEHLER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. "FEARLESS AND FREE." TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOL. XIX.—17. GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1848. NEW SERIES—NO. 59.

WESTERN HOTEL.

Corner of Howard and Saratoga Streets,

Baltimore.

THREE SQUARES NORTH OF BALTIMORE ST.

THE undersigned takes this ocasion to return his thanks to his numerous friends of Adams county, for their liberal patronage, and to solicit its continuance.

The unremitting efforts which have heretofore been made to render satifaction to his guests will be continued in future.

No Hotel within the limits of the city possesses a more healthy or agreeable location. The house is large and commodious; the parlors and chambers spacious and airy; and the tables supplied with every seasonable variety.

Connected with the Western Hotel are clean healthful stabling, sufficient for the accommodation of forty horses, with capacious carriage Sheds under the management of skillful and experienced oslers.

The public are assured that no efforts are spared on the part of the proprietor, his family and servants, to afford the Traveller a comfortable and cheerful home.—Terms, $1 per day for transient boarders.

JAMES BAYLESS.

☞By permission, the proprietor refers to the following gentlemen:

WM. KING, Esq.,	Gettysburg.
ALEXANDER COBEAN,	"
J. M. STEVENSON,	"
DAVID M'CREARY, Esq.,	"
D. A. BUEHLER,	"
J. L. NEELY,	Straban tp.

June 16, 1848.—3t*

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of EVE EYSTER, late of Conowago township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township—Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims upon the estate to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. JESSE WALTMAN.

May 26, 1848. *Adm'r.*

THE CHEAP BOOK STORE.

Medical & Classical, School, Miscellaneous, Law, Religious & Blank

BOOKS.

A LARGE assortment always on hand, and for sale, wholesale or retail, at low prices. All new Books received as soon as published. Blank Books of every kind made to order. Country dealers furnished at a liberal discount.

BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED:

The Peasant and his Landlord, by the Baroness Knoring, translated by Mary Howitt, 1 volume cloth, 75 cents.
The Bachelor of the Albany, 1 vol. 50 cts.
All of Miss Grey's Novels, 25 cts. each.
The Seven Capital Sins, by Sue, 50 cts.
Whom to marry and how to get married, 12½ cts.
Graham's, Godey's, and National Magazines.
Miss Pickering's Novel's, 25 cts. each.
The Forty-five Guardsmen, 2 parts, 50 cts.
Wothering Heights, a novel, 25 cts.
Elton's Comic World, 25 cts.
Life of Henry Thomas, the burglar, 25 cents.
Madison's Exposition of Odd Fellowship, 25 cts.

All new books received as soon as published, and sold at *much less* than the usual prices. Remember, the place to buy Books of ALL KINDS CHEAP, is opposite the Bank. KELLER KURTZ.

☞K. K., being desirous of returning his sincere and hearty thanks to the ladies, gentlemen, and scholars of Gettysburg and Adams county, for the kind manner in which they have come forward and welcomed him, and for the unprecedented patronage he has received at their hands, adopts this medium of expressing his gratitude for their favors for the past year, and hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage already bestowed.

June 23, 1848.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

S. H. BUEHLER

HAS just received, in addition to his former large stock, a largely increased assortment of

Classical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

embracing almost every variety of Standard and Popular Literature; also,

Blank Books and Stationery

of all kinds, GOLD PENS, Pencils, Visiting and Printing Cards, Card Cases, Inkstands, &c, &c., all of which will, as usual, be sold ☞*AT THE LOWEST PRICES.*

☞Arrangements have been made by which anything not included in his assortment will be promptly ordered from the Cities.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1848.

TAILORING.

J. M. SKELLY,

STILL continues to carry on the Tailoring business at the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with promptness and dispatch. He returns his thanks to the public for the generous support he has hitherto received, and hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

☞The FASHIONS are regularly received from the Cities, and every attention will be paid to the cutting and finishing of work.

☞All work done at his shop will be warranted to fit.

Gettysburg, May 12.—tf

A good second hand CARRIAGE, *newly repaired*, and Harness, for sale cheap. ☞Suitable Country Produce will be taken in exchange. Apply to G. E. BUEHLER.

BLANKS OF VARIOUS KINDS *FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.*

A LIGHT ON THE DRUNKARD'S SOUL.

AIR.—*A Life on the Ocean Wave.*

A light on the drunkard's soul,
Where darkness dwelt before,
To turn him from the bowl,
Is the pledge that can restore;
As the ocean bounding wave
That pledge can make him free;
It can the drunkard save
From shame and misery.
A light on the drunkard's soul, &c.

Like a meteor flashing bright,
Is the beauteous temp'rance star,
Swift as an eagle's flight
Its rays have shown afar.
'Tis seen where'er we roam,
Upon the land or sea,
And lights our happy home—
Home of the brave and free.
A light on the drunkard's soul, &c.

That glorious temp'rance star,
Ne'er dimmed its brightness be;
'T will light us through the war,
And guide to victory.
Then let the tidings roll,
To earth's remotest shore,
There's light on the drunkard's soul
Where darkness dwelt before.
A light on the drunkard's soul, &c.

COLD WATER IS THE DRINK FOR ME.

AIR—*The Floating Scow.*

Cold water is the drink for me,
Of all the drinks the best,
Your grog, of whate'er name it be,
I dare not for to taste.
Give me dame nature's only drink,
And I can make it do,
Then what care I what others think!
The best that ever grew.

Your artificial drinks are made
The appetite to please,
And help along the honest trade
Of those who live at ease.
But those who buy, must dearly pay,
For all such drinks as these,
For what they take to "wet their clay,"
Is sure to bring disease.

Your logwood wine is very fine,
I think they call it "Port,"
You'll know it by this certain sign,
Its roughness in the throat.
'Tis true that Yankees are most shrewd,
And wooden nutmegs make,
But who'd have thought Port wine was brew'd
This side the big salt lake.

We need not send to Portugal,
Nor go to good old Spain,
The best of wine is at our call,
Port, Lisbon, or Champagne.
They'll make us any kind we choose,
Without the aid of grape,
And, when 'tis done, will not refuse
A *price* to make it take.

Some love to swig New England rum,
And some do cider choose,
But, so they only make "drunk come,"
No matter what they use.
But I'll not touch the pois'nous stuff,
Since all the brooks are free,
Give me cold water, 'tis enough,
That cannot injure me.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER

TO THE BARNBURNERS' CONVENTION.

We have received a copy of the letter of Ex-President Van Buren, in answer to a communication from the N. York city delegation to the Baltimore Convention. To the proper understanding of the answer, it is only necessary to copy from the letter addressed to him the following passages:

"The great Jeffersonian doctrine now boldly repudiated at the South, and by too many tamely surrendered at the North, that slavery or involuntary servitude should not, by any action of the Federal Government, be extended to the free territories of this Union, deserves, in connexion with other and time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party, to be represented by a standard bearer of the highest encomium for ability and worth, and such a one, you will permit us to say, we shall present in you, should we be authorized to name you as a candidate for the consideration of the convention."

The letter of Mr. Van Buren covers two and a half closely printed columns of the New York Commercial Advertiser. The first column of his letter is a review of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, with regard to the New York Delegates, coming to the conclusion that the Barnburners were excluded on account of their anti-slavery views. He closes this section of his argument as follows:

"I cannot, under such circumstances, refrain from concurring with you in the opinion that the decisions of that convention are in no degree binding upon the democracy of this State, or entitled to any other weight in their estimation than as an expression of the wishes and opinons of respectable portions of their political associates and friends in other States, qualified, as their expression is, by the acts by which it has been accompanied."

That portion of his letter in regard to slavery will be read with general interest, and we therefore give it entire:

You desire my views in regard to the prohibition by Congress, of slavery in territories where it does not now exist, and they shall be given in a few words, and in a manner which will not, I hope, increase, if it does not diminish, the existing excitement in the public mind.

The illustrious founders of our government were not insensible to the apparent inconsistency between the perpetuation of slavery in the United States, and the principles of the revolution, as delineated in the declaration of independence; and they were too ingenuous in their dispositions to attempt to conceal the impressions by which they were embarrassed. But they knew also that its speedy abolition in several of the States was impossible, and, its existence in all without fault on the part of the present generation.—They were also too upright and the fraternal feelings which had carried them through the struggle for independence were too strong to permit them to deal with such a matter upon any other principles than those of liberality and justice. The policy they adopted, was to guarantee to the States in which Slavery existed, exclusive control over the subject within their respective jurisdictions, but to prevent, by united efforts, its extension to territories of the United States in which it did not in fact exist.

On all sides the most expeditious means to carry on this policy were adopted with alacrity and good feeling. Their first act was to interdict the introduction of Slavery into the North-west territory, now covered by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This may justly be regarded as being, in the main, a Southern measure. The subject was first brought forward in Congress by Mr. Jefferson. Virginia made the cession of territory upon which the ordinance was intended to operate, and the representatives from all the slave-holding States gave it a unanimous support. Doubts have arisen in the minds of some whether the ordinance of 1787 was authorized by the articles of the confederation. A bill was introduced in the new Congress at its first session under the constitution, recognizing and adapting it to the new organization, and it has ever since been considered as a valid act. This bill received the constitutional approbation of President Washington, whose highest and sworn duty it was to support the constitution under which it was enacted. Nor was the North backward in doing its part to sustain the policy which had been wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of provisions in the constiution necessary and sufficient to protect that interest in the States, and they did more.

The trouble apprehended at the commencement of the government from this source, began to show itself as early as the year 1790, in the form of petitions presented to Congress upon the subject of slavery and the slave-trade by the Quakers of Philadelphia and New York, and by Dr. Franklin as President of a society for the promotion of abolition. These petitions were, in the House of Representatives, referred to a committee of seven, all but one of whom were northern members, whose report, as amended in committee of the whole, affirmed "that Congress have no power to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them within any of the States, it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulation therein which humanity and true policy might require."

The perseverance and good faith with which both branches of policy thus adopted have, until very recently, been recognized and carried out, are highly honorable to the whole country. The peculiar liability of the subject to be converted into an element of political agitation, as well in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding States, may have led to occasional attempts so to employ it, but these efforts have been very successfully frustrated by the good sense and good feeling of the people, in every quarter of the Union. A detailed account of the numerous acts of the Federal government, sustaining and carry into full effect the policy of its founders upon the subject of slavery in the States, and its extension to the territories, and the steps taken, in the non-slaveholding States, to suppress or neutralize undue agitation in regard to it, would be alike instructive and honorable to the actors in them. But it will be readily perceived, that this could not be given within the necessary limits of a communication like the present.

It must therefore suffice to say, that from 1787, the date of the ordinance for the prevention of slavery in the North-western territory, down to and including 1838, at least eleven acts of Congress have been passed, organizing territories which have since become States, in all of which the constitutional power of Congress to interdict the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States, is either directly exercised or clearly asserted by enactments, which, as matters of authority, are tantamount to its exercise; and that at the only period when the peace of the slave-holding States was supposed to be seriously endangered by abolition agitation, there was a spontaneous uprising of the people of the North, of both parties, by which agitation was paralyzed and the South re-assured of our fidelity to the compromises of the Constitution.

In the laws for the organization of the territories which now constitute the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, slavery was expressly prohibited. The laws for the organization of the territories of Mississippi, Orleans, Arkansas, Alabama and Florida, contained enactments fully equivalent, in regard to the extent of the power in Congress over the subject of slavery in the territories, to the express exercise of it in the other cases. These acts were approved by Presidents Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and myself, all bound by our oaths of office to withhold our respective approvals from laws which we believed unconstitutional. If in the passage of these laws during a period of half a century, and under the administration of so many Presidents, there was any thing like sectional divisions, or a greater or less participation in their enactments on the part of the representatives of the slave-holding or of the non-slaveholding States, I am not apprized of it.

I believe the plan devised by the founders of the Government, including the fathers of our political church, for the treatment of this great subject, and which has hitherto been so faithfully sustained, and which has proved so successful in preserving the Union of these States, to be not only the wisest which the wit of man could have devised, but the only one consistent with the safety and prosperity of the whole country.

I do therefore desire to see it continued so long as slavery exists in the U. States. The extent to which I have sustained it in the various public stations I have occupied is known to the country. I was at the time well aware that I went farther in this respect than many of my best friends could approve. But deeply penetrated by the conviction that slavery was the only subject that could endanger our blessed union, I was determined that no effort on my part, within the pale of the constitution, should be wanting to sustain its compromises as they were then understood, and it is now a source of consolation to me that I pursued the course I adopted.

The doctrine which the late Baltimore convention has presented for the sanction of the nation is, in substance, that the laws I have referred to were so many violations of the constitution—that this instrument confers no power on Congress to exclude slavery from the territories, as has often been done with the assent of all. This doctrine is set forth in the published opinion of the highly respectable nominee of that convention, who it is well known received that distinction because he avowed that opinion, and who, it is equally certain, would not have received it if he had not done so. It is proposed to give this doctrine the most solemn sanction known to our political system, by the election of its declared advocate and supporter to the Presidency. If it receive the proposed sanction of the people of the United States, the result cannot be doubtful. The policy in regard to the extension of slavery to the territories of the United States into which it has not yet been introduced, which has existed since the commencement of the government, and the consequences of which have been so salutary, must cease, and every act of Congress designed to carry it into effect be defeated by the veto of the Executive.

The territories now owned by the United States, and every acquisition of territory that may hereafter be made by the United States, whether obtained by annexation, by cession for a valuable consideration, or by conquest, must as long as this opinion is held, and as far as the action of the national Legislature is concerned, be subject to the inroads of slavery.—And this consequence is to be submitted to on the assumption that the framers of the constitution, with their attention directed to the subject, and with a well understood desire to do so, have failed to clothe Congress with the necessary powers to prevent it. I cannot with my vote contribute to this sanction. I cannot do so, because I cannot concur in the opinion which we are called upon to sustain.

Entertaining these views of the constitution, I could not by my vote contribute to the proposed sanction of this new principle in the administration of the Federal Government, without, at the same time, avowing myself to be in favor of the extension of slavery in the abstract, and this I can never do. Those who agree with me in regard to the existence of the power and the expediency of our exercising it, and can still bring their minds to dissent from this conclusion, must have more light upon the subject, or have greater power of discriminating, than I possess. I do therefore unhesitatingly approve of the course you propose to pursue, in withholding your votes from Governor Cass, and shall do so myself. If no other candidates than those now before the country are presented, I shall not vote for President. The manner in which our politicical brethren in other non-slaveholding States shall dispose of their suffrages, is for them to determine, and with it we have nothing to do. But that they accord with us in the opinion as to the existence of the power in question, and the expediency of exercising it whenever the occasion for so doing arrives, we have the best reason to know.

The power, the existence of which is, at this late day, denied, is, in my opinion, fully granted to Congress by the constitution. Its language, the circumstances under which it was adopted, the recorded explanations which accompanied its formation—the construction it has received from our highest judicial tribunals, and the very solemn and repeated confirmation it has derived from the measures of the government—leave not a shadow of doubt in my mind in regard to the authority of Congress to exercise the power in question. This is not a new opinion on my part, nor the first occasion on which it has been avowed. While the candidate of my friends for the Presidency, I distinctly announced my opinion in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, although I was, for reasons which were then and are still satisfactory to my mind, very decidedly opposed to its exercise there. The question of power is certainly as clear in respect to the territories as it is in regard to that district; and as to the territories my opinion was also made known in a still more solemn form, by giving the executive approval required by the constitution, to the bill for the organization of the territorial government of Iowa, which prohibited the introduction of slavery into that territory.

The opinion from which we dissent was given in the face of, and directly contrary to the views expressed, in forms the most solemn and explicit, by all or nearly all the non-slaveholding States, and we are not at liberty to suspect the sincerity of these expressions. Honest and well-meaning men, as we know the masses of our political friends in those States to be, are incapable of trifling with so grave a subject.

Our ancestors signalized the commencement of this glorious governmennt of ours by rescuing from subjection to slavery, a territory which is now covered by five great States, and peopled by more than four millions of freemen, in the full enjoyment of every blessing which industry can confer. They did this when the opinions and conduct of the world in regard to the institution of slavery were very different from what they are now.

They did so before Great Britain had even commenced those gigantic efforts for the suppression of slavery, by which she has so greatly distinguished herself. After seventy-four years enjoyment of the sacred and invaluable right of self-government, obtained for us by the valor and discretion of our ancestors, we, their descendants, are called upon to doom, or if that is too strong a word, to expose to the inroad of slavery, a territory capable of sustaining an equal number of new States to be added to our confederacy—a territory in a great part of which slavery has never existed in fact, and from the residue of which it has been expressly abolished by the existing government. We are called upon to do this at a period when the minds of nearly all mankind have been penetrated by a conviction of the evils of slavery, and are uniting in efforts for its suppression—at a moment, too, when the spirit of freedom and reform is everywhere far more prevalent than it has ever been, and when our republic stands proudly forth as the great exemplar of the world in the science of free government.

Who can believe that a population like that which inhabits the non-slaveholding States, probably amounting to twelve millions, who by their own acts, or by the foresight of others, have been exempted from the evils of slavery, can, at such a moment, be induced, by considerations of any description, to make a retrograde movement of a character so extraordinary and so painful? Such a movement would, in my view of the matter, and I say it with unfeigned deference to the conflicting opinions of others, bring reproach upon the influence of free institutions, which would delight the hearts and excite the hopes of the advocates of arbitrary power throughout the world.

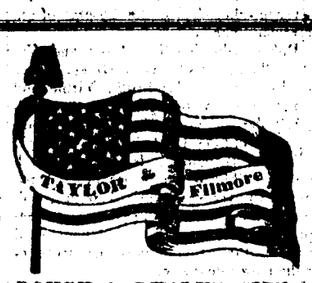
Holding these opinions, you have duties to perform as important as they are delicate. In the first place you should adhere inflexibly to your opinions, as long as you believe them to be right, and no longer.—This you will do. In the next place you should present your views with regard to them, calmly and distinctly, but firmly, to your political brethren of the slaveholding States, with a full statement of the reasons on which they are founded, that those reasons may be controverted if they are not sound. This you have done.

In other important respects your positions are unassailable. The movement to advance the principle you desire to promote was commenced in the right place, though perhaps not at the most desirable moment, and was not accompanied by partizan measures or founded on political designs of any description, as far as I know or have reason to believe. If I understand your course, your delegates went to the convention prepared to accept the nomination of any sound Democrat, who had not actually submitted to a test which implicated the well known and repeatedly expressed opinion of your State, without integrating him in regard to his opinion on this particular question. In taking this ground you pursued the only course by which the democratic party of of the Union, as hitherto organized, can be perpetuated; and the just and fair minded men of the party everywhere will, when the present excitement has passed away, approve your conduct. One thing more, and your whole action will, in the end, attract the attention and enlist the good feeling of all just and generous minds. Let your farther proceedings in this whole matter be distinguished by moderation and forbearance.

Injustice must be resisted—indignities repelled, and all this can be done with decency and without impeachment of the motives of whole communities on account of the conduct of individuals. The situation of your political brethren in the slaveholding States is not as favorable to calm discussion and dispassionate consideration as yours, and more will, therefore, in this respect, be expected at your hands. If your differences must continue, do you at least sustain your views without vituperation or unnecessary excitement of any description. Exemplify your firmness and your confidence in the justness of your cause by the best of all tests—the dignity and moderation with which you uphold it. When the election is over, and reason resumes her empire, the ground which has been taken by your southern brethren will be reviewed with calmness, and, if found to be untenable, you are bound to believe it will be abandoned. If in this you are disappointed, it will still be a consolation to know that you have done nothing unnecessarily which could serve to exasperate alienations which may then become incurable.

INSTANCES OF PRESENTIMENT.

I have heard of several cases of people hurrying home from a presentiment of fire; and Mr. M. Calderwood was once, when absent from home, seized with such an anxiety about his family, that, without being able to account for it, he felt impelled to fly to them and remove them from the house they were inhabiting; one wing of which fell down immediately afterwards. No notice of such a misfortune had ever before occurred to him, nor was there any reason whatever to expect it; the accident originating from some defect in the foundation. A circumstance exactly similar to this, is related by Stilling of Professor Bohm, teacher of mathematics at Marburg; who, being in company, was suddenly seized with a conviction that he ought to go home. As, however, he was very comfortably taking tea, and had nothing to do at home, he resisted the admonition; but it returned with such force, that at length he was obliged to yield. On reaching his house, he found everything as he had left it; but he now felt himself urged to remove his bed from the corner in which it stood to another: but, as it had always stood there, he resisted this imputation also. However, the resistance was vain; absurd as it seemed, he felt he must do it; so he summoned the maid, and with her aid drew the bed to the other side of the room; after which he felt quite at ease, and returned to spend the rest of the evening with his friends. At ten o'clock the party broke up, and he retired home, and went to bed and to sleep. In the middle of the night he was awakened by a loud crash, and on looking out, he saw that a large beam had fallen, bringing part of the ceiling with it, and was lying exactly on the spot his bed had occupied. One of the most remarkable cases of presentiment I know, is that which occurred not very long since on board one of her majesty's ships, when lying off Portsmouth. The officers being one day at the mess table, a young Lieutenant P. suddenly laid down his knife and fork, pushed away his plate, and turned exceedingly pale. He then rose from the table, covering his face with his hands, and retired from the room. The president of the mess, supposing him to be ill, sent one of the young men to inquire what was the matter. At first Mr. P. was unwilling to speak: but, on being pressed, he confessed that he had been seized with a sudden and irresistable impression that a brother he had then in India was dead. "He died," said he, "on the 12th of August, at six o'clock; I am perfectly certain of it." No arguments could overthrow this conviction, which, in due course of post, was verified to the letter.—*Mrs. Crowe's Night Side of Nature.*



"ROUGH & READY" CLUB.

In pursuance of notice, a large number of persons friendly to the election of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR as President, and MILLARD FILLMORE as Vice President, of the U. States, convened at the house of A. B. Kurtz, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday evening last, to form a "Rough & Ready" Club, and organize for the Presidential campaign. Col. S. S. M'CREARY being called to the chair, and J. G. REED, Esq. and Dr. C. WITMER appointed Secretaries, it was resolved that the meeting proceed to the organization of a "Rough & Ready" Club, and on motion Hon. James Cooper, D. A. Buehler, Daniel M. Smyser, Esq., Maj. John Scott, Dr. Charles Horner, J. B. M'Pherson and Quintin Armstrong were appointed a Committee to prepare and report a Constitution.

The Committee having retired, D. M'CREARY, Esq. responded to a call of the meeting, in a warm and earnest support of the claims of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore to the suffrages of the American People. The Committee on the Constitution, through their Chairman, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Constitution of the "Rough & Ready Club of the Borough of Gettysburg and its vicinity."

WHEREAS, By the action of the Whig National Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR was presented to the Whigs of the Union as their candidate for the Presidency, and MILLARD FILLMORE for the Vice Presidency; and believing that the best interests of the country and the welfare of the great Whig party are deeply identified with the success of the Hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista—the man who "never surrenders," who "asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibilities,": and also believing that concert and organization among the friends of these distinguished men are necessary to secure that success which we all so heartily desire: therefore we, the undersigned, in token of our ardent desire to elect the ticket thus presented to us by the National Convention, do hereby organize ourselves into an Association to be called the "*Rough and Ready Club of the borough of Gettysburg and its vicinity*," and adopt, for our government, the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—The name of this Association shall be, the "Rough and Ready Club of the borough of Gettysburg and its vicinity." It shall have for its object the furtherance of the election of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR as President of the U. States, and MILLARD FILLMORE as Vice President, and shall be composed of all friends of their country favorable to these desirable results, who, in token thereof, shall subscribe their names to this Constitution.

ART. II.—As a means auxiliary to the great end to be achieved, this Association, through its proper organs, shall correspond with sister Clubs and the friends of the cause generally, and more especially with those within this Congressional district; it shall give and receive, and as widely as possible diffuse, information calculated to be useful to the cause; and shall aim at circulating, and placing in the hands of the people, such papers, documents, and other sources of intelligence, as will best enable them to form a correct judgment of the men and principles whose cause we espouse.

ART. III.—This Association shall hold stated monthly meetings on the 4th Saturday of every month, at such place as shall from time to time be agreed upon; but special meetings may be called at any time by the President or the Executive Committee, and timely notice of all meetings shall in every case be given by the Recording Secretaries.

ART. IV.—The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, four Recording Secretaries, a Committee of Correspondence to consist of five members, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven members—all of whom, except the last named, shall be elected as soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution. The Executive Committee shall be appointed by the President of the Club, who shall also from time to time fill vacancies therein.

ART. V.—All the before mentioned Officers shall hold their offices until the 4th day of March, 1849; any vacancies which may occur shall be filled by the Association.

ART. VI.—The President shall preside at all stated or special meetings of the Club, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents present shall preside.

ART. VII.—The Recording Secretaries shall keep a fair record of all the transactions and proceedings of the Club in a book to be provided for that purpose.

ART. VIII.—The Committee of Correspondence shall conduct the correspondence of the Club, which shall, at all times, be subject to the examination of the Club; they shall at each meeting, if required, communicate their correspondence to it.

ART. IX.—The Treasurer shall take charge of such funds as shall from time to time be contributed by the members, or derived from other sources, and shall disburse the same in payment of the authorized and incidental expenses of the Club.

ART. X.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to attend to the purchasing of papers, documents, &c., as they may be ordered by the Club, or when, in their opinion, the interests of Association require, and the state of the funds warrant, such expenditure; to make all necessary arrangements in cases of extraordinary Meetings or Conventions; to solicit and obtain signatures to the Constitution, and for that purpose to call upon persons individually with a copy thereof; and to discharge all other such duties as may be necessary.

ART. XI.—The Club may enact such Bye-laws for its government as shall not be inconsistent with this Constitution; the Constitution may altered or amended at any stated meeting, two-thirds of the members present consenting thereto.

ART. XII.—The members of this Club shall constitute and compose a Grand Committee of Vigilance in the cause of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

The Constitution having been read and adopted, the meeting proceeded to the election of permanent Officers, which resulted as follows:

President—James G. Reed, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Col. S. S. M'Creary, Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., Col. Marcus Sampson, Maj. John Scott.

Recording Secretaries—Dr. Charles Horner, Jas. Fahnestock, Wm. B. M'Clellan, Esq., Maj. George Frey.

Committee of Correspondence—Hon. Jas. Cooper, D. A. Buehler, A. R. Stevenson, Esq., Robert G. Harper, R. G. M'Creary, Esq.

Treasurer—John B. M'Pherson.

The Officers elect having taken their seats, the President returned his acknowledgements to the Club in the following speech, which was received with much enthusiasm by the members:

"Fellow Whigs: I return you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me; and will adopt the language of Gen. Cass at the meeting in Cleveland, that "the *noise* and *confusion* which pervades this assembly will prevent my being heard"—therefore I will take *another opportunity* to address you."

The President announced the appointment of the following

Executive Committee.—William King, Jacob Aughinbaugh, William Wisotskey, Henry Hughes, John Winebrenner, Robert Tate, Nicholas Codori.

On motion, the Club adjourned to hold a public meeting in the Court-house, on Friday evening, July 7, to give an opportunity to all who wish to connect themselves with it, to sign the Constitution.

SIR PHILLIPPO NERI AND THE STUDENT.

A story is told of a very good and pious man, whom the Church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on account of his great holiness. He was living at one of the Italian universities, when a young man whom he had long known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full of delight, and told him that what he had long been wishing above all things in the world was at length fulfilled, his parents having just given him leave to study the law; and thereupon he had come to the law school at this university on account of its great fame, and meant to spare no pains or labor in getting through his studies as quickly and as well as possible. In this way he ran on a long time; and when at last he came to a stop, the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and kindness, said:

"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do then?"

"Then I shall take my doctor's degree," answered the young man.

"And then?" inquired Phillippo Neri.

"And then," continued the young man, "I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage, shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my acuteness, and gain a reputation."

"And then?" repeated the holy man.

"And then," replied the youth, "why, then there cannot be a question—I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides, I shall make money and grow rich."

"And then?" repeated Phillippo.

"And then," pursued the young lawyer, "then I shall live comfortably and honorably, in wealth and in dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old age."

"And then?" asked the old man.

"And then," said the student, "and then—I shall die."

Here Phillippo lifted up his voice and again asked—

"AND THEN?"

Whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his head and went away. This last "*and then?*" had pierced like a flash of lightning into his soul, and he could not get quit of it.

Soon after he forsook the study of the law, gave himself up to the ministry of Christ, and spent the remainder of his days in godly words and works.

The question which St. Phillippo Neri put to the young lawyer is one which we should frequently put to ourselves. When we have done all that we are doing, all that we aim at doing, all that we dream of doing, even supposing that all our dreams are accomplished, that every wish of our heart is fulfilled, still may we ask, "what will we do? what will we be then?" Whenever we cast our thoughts forward, never let them stop short on this side of the grave; let them not stop short at the grave itself; but, when we have followed ourselves thither, and have seen ourselves laid therein, still ask ourselves the searching question—*and then?*

A NOVEL SPECTACLE for a Slave State occurred in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, a short time since, which consisted of a Temperance Procession, gotten up by the "colored community" in that place. All the negroes that could obtain permission, for forty miles around were in attendance. The procession was composed of male and female, and was decked off with appropriate regalia, and under the supervision of Marshals and Assistant Marshals, mounted on horseback. Accompanied with music, it paraded the streets, after which, as many as four speeches were delivered, at the conclusion of which a repast was served up."

☞Hon. Mr. YANCEY, Locofoco member of Congress from Alabama, and a delegate to the late Locofoco National Convention, in a late speech at Charlestown, drew the following picture of the party's candidate for the Presidency:

"Gen. Cass," said Mr. Yancey, "is all things to all men, and faithful to none—a vascillating, time-serving politician, not sound upon the abolition question, and an enemy to the South."

It is not good to devour the words of God (as greedily) but so to take them in that we may digest them.