THE STAR AND BANNER.

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

VOL. XIX.—23. GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848. NEW SERIES—NO. 70.

WHIG MASS MEETINGS.

GRAND RALLY

OF THE FRIENDS OF

Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston!

Protection to American Industry, and No Slavery in Free Territories!

ROUSE, FREEMEN, AND TO THE WORK! He who has fought your battles—led your armies to victory, and returned to mingle with his countrymen—ZACHARY TAYLOR, calls you to the political field. To your posts then! *Prepare* for the ballot box.

That the "YOUNG GUARD" of the Keystone State may be fully aroused and prepared to move in her strength in sustaining "Old Rough and Ready," and overthrowing his political enemies who are striving to secure his defeat, the

Friends of Taylor & Fillmore in Adams and adjacent Counties,

are invited to meet each other in general County meeting, to be held in GETTYSBURG, on

Friday the 22d of September inst.

The meeting will be addressed by HON. **Wm. F. Johnston,** Governor of the State, HON. **Wm. B. Reed,** of Philadelphia, HON. **Thaddeus Stevens,** of Lancaster, **Robert M. Bard,** Esq., of Chambersburg, and others.

We ask our Whig friends—fathers and sons—to come, one and all, and unite in giving expression to their determination to stand by their faith and their candidates, from the highest to the lowest office.

We cordially invite our "Democratic" friends to come. Let them *hear* and *judge* for themselves and decide at the ballot-box, whether ZACHARY TAYLOR, fresh from the ranks of the people, or LEWIS CASS, whose whole life has been that of an office holder, and who has battened upon the spoils of office—shall rule over us.

We ask THE PEOPLE! FREEMEN OF ALL CLASSES AND PARTIES! to come and prepare for a glorious triumph in the old Keystone.

The Old Hero who follows "in the foot-steps of no predecessor"—"shrinks from no responsibilities"—takes "the Constitution" as his guide—has "no enemies to punish"—and would not even abandon wounded Mexican soldiers to die neglected, but insured his surgeons, sent to attend them "*of the War Department grumble,*" "I'LL FOOT THE BILL"—the noble TAYLOR, with MILLARD FILLMORE, the eloquent, gifted Statesman, and friend and defender of American labor—THESE—THESE are our Candidates, and the friends of these we expect to answer our call—their enemies we hope to see.

The Cause—our Candidates—and the distinguished ability of those who will CERTAINLY address their fellow-citizens—each will be sufficient to draw you from daily employments. Come out as you did "in the days of 1840"—we have the *same* foe to meet—let us do our part *as nobly as then*, and another victory will crown the effort!

A. R. STEVENSON, WM. B. AIMES, D. MELLINGER, GEORGE ARNOLD, B. F. GARDNER, D. HORNER, D. A. BUEHLER, [County Committee.

Sept. 1, 1848.

A Little more Grape, Boys!

GRAND RALLY

OF THE WHIGS

OF THE YORK SPRINGS ELECTION DISTRICT!

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF TAYLOR, FILLMORE, JOHNSTON & MIDDLESWARTH, WILL BE HELD AT

PETERSBURG, (Y. S.)

On Saturday the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

RALLY WHIGS!

Let all the friends of TAYLOR & FILLMORE turn out! A cordial invitation is extended to all the Whigs of Adams and adjoining counties to be present with us. The Committee take pleasure in announcing that

THADDEUS STEVENS,

of Lancaster; Hon. JAMES COOPER, and DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Gettysburg; Hon. HENRY SHERRER, of York,

AND OTHER POPULAR SPEAKERS, HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO BE PRESENT, AND WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING. COME ONE, COME ALL! AWAKE! AWAKE! WHIGS OF THE

YOUNG GUARD!

THE DAY OF BATTLE IS NEAR AT HAND.

AROUSE! SHAKE OFF THE DEW-DROPS THAT GLITTER ON YOUR GARMENTS! BE VIGILANT—BE UNITED—AND THE DAY IS OURS!

JOHN GARDNER, JACOB GREIS, JOS. A. WIERMAN, JAMES DAVIS, THOS. STEVENS, HARM WIERMAN, SAMUEL SHELLY, ISAAC L. WORLEY, ALFRED MILLER, WILLIAM PETERS, FRANK GARDNER, BENJ. GARDNER, WM. H. SHEPPARD, [Comm'e of Arrangem't.

Sept. 15, 1848.—3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, to correct errors alleged and set forth in a petition for review of the settlement of the Administration account of HENRY COLSHOUSE, Administrator *de bonis non* of the will annexed of Adam Knouff, late of Germany township, Adams county, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his dwelling house in M'Sherrystown, in said county, on *Monday the 25th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN BUSBY.

Aug. 25, 1848.—4t

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

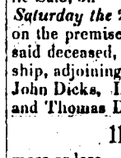
AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a power of Attorney, to him granted by the Heirs and Legal Representatives of WM. MUMMERT, deceased, late of Reading township, Adams county, will sell at Public Sale, on

Saturday the 23d day of September next, on the premises, the valuable FARM of said deceased, situate in Reading township, adjoining lands of John Trimmer, John Dicks, David Hoover, Wm. Long and Thomas Dicks, containing

110 ACRES,

more or less. The Farm lies on Big Conowago, and is located so as to be secure from damage by flood. The Improvements are a

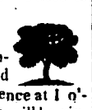


TWO-STORY

LOG HOUSE,

with a Stone Kitchen attached, a Log Barn, and a Stone Springhouse, with a never-failing Spring of Water. There is also on the premises a fine

Orchard



of choice Fruit, and a large quantity of excellent Timber and Meadow. ☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL OVERHOLTZER, Attorney in fact for the Heirs.

Aug. 18, 1848.—ts

STOVES,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale, at my Warehouse, on *Friday the 22d inst.* at 11 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of

STOVES.

☞ A long credit will be given.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 8, 1847.—ts

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE & LOT, lately occupied and now owned by George Harris, (colored man) in the Borough of Gettysburg, is hereby offered for rent. Any person desirous of renting said property, will be informed of the terms by applying to the subscriber.

H. J. SCHREINER.

Sept. 8, 1848.—3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of ANDREW GUSSMAN, late of Mountpleasant towns'p, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to call and pay the same without delay, and those having claims are desired to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. HAGERMAN, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 18, 1848,—6t

NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ANNA MARY MYERS, late of Huntington township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Latimore 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.

JOHN WOLFORD, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 18, 1848.—6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Auditor to distribute the assets in the hands of WM. MOREHEAD, Administrator of the Estate of FLETCHER MOREHEAD, to and amongst the creditors of the said Fletcher Morehead, hereby gives notice that he will attend, for that purpose, at the house of John Ege, in Petersburg, (Y. S.) on *Saturday the 23d inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

CHARLES KETTLEWELL, *Auditor.*

Sept. 8, 1848.—3t

NOTICE.

THE second and final Account of THOMAS STEPHENS, Assignee of THOMAS TAYLOR, with an account of distribution, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, the Court have appointed *Tuesday the 26th day of September inst.*, for confirmation and allowance, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Sept 8, 1848.—3t*

CASH WANTED.

I am in need of CASH, to meet pressing engagements, and will be obliged to those knowing themselves to be indebted to me to make payment immediately, and without further notice.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Aug. 25, 1848.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

THIS Popular House has recently undergone a *thorough repair*, and been *furnished with entire new furniture*, of the best quality. Members of the Legislature and others, visiting the seat of Government, will find it a very desirable stopping place.

☞ Charges moderate.

WM. T. SANDERS, Agent.

Harrisburg, July 21, 1848.—6m.

CHEAP STOVES!

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

CHEAP STOVES,

CALL AND SEE

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Sept. 8, 1848

PAST MEMORIES.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

How thrills, once more, the lengthening chain
Of memory, at the thought of thee!
Old hopes, which long in dust have lain,
Old dreams come thronging back again,
And boyhood lives in me;
I feel its glow upon my cheeks,
Its fullness of the heart is mine,
As when I learned to hear thee speak,
Or raised my doubtful eyes to thine.

I hear again those low replies,
I feel thine arm within my own,
And timidly again uprise
The fringed lids of hazel eyes,
With soft brown tresses overblown,
And memories of sweet Summer eves,
Of moonlit wave and willowy way,
Of stars, and flowers, and dewy leaves,
And smiles and tears more dear than they.

Ere this thy quiet eye hath smiled,
My picture of thy youth to see,
When half a woman, half a child,
The very artlessness beguiled,
And folly's self seemed wise in me:
I, too, can smile, when o'er that hour,
The lights of memory backward stream,
Yet feel the while that manood's power
Is vainer than my boyhood's dream.

Years have passed on, and left their trace
Of graver care and deeper thought,
And unto me the calm, cold face
Of mankind and to thee, the grace
Of woman's pensive beauty brought.
On life's rough blast, for blame and praise,
The schoolboy's name has widely flown;
Thine in the green and quiet ways
Of unobtrusive goodness known.

And wider yet, in thought and deed,
Our still diverging paths incline:
Thine the Genevan a sternest creed,
While answers to my spirit's need
The Yorkshire peasant's simple line;
For thee, the priestly rite and prayer,
And holy day and solemn psalm;
For me, the silent reverend, where
My brethren gather, slow and calm.

Yet hath thy spirit left on me
An impress Time has not worn out,
And something of myself in thee,
A shadow from the past I see
Lingering even thy way about;
Not wholly can the heart unlearn
That lesson of its better hours,
Nor yet has Time's dull footeps worn
To common dust that path of flowers.

CHEAP PLEASURE.

Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasures? says some excellent writer. Do you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, a word or a smile, do the work. There are two or three boys passing along—give them each a chesnut; and how smiling they look! They will not be cross for some time. A poor widow lives in the neighborhood who is the mother of half a dozen children; send them half a peck of sweet apples, and they will be happy.—A child has lost his arrow—the world to him—and he mourns sadly; help him to find it, or make him another and how quickly will the sunshine play upon his sober face. A boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood: assist him a few moments, or speak a pleasant word to him, and he forgets his toil and works away without minding it. Your apprentice has broken a mug, or cut a vest too large, or slightly injured a piece of work; say "You scoundrel," and he feels miserably; but remark, "I am sorry," and he will try to do better. You employ a man—pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart to light up his own hearth with smiles of gladness. As you pass along the street, you meet a familiar face—say "Good morning," as though you felt happy, and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor.

Pleasure is cheap—who will not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine and flowers all about us, let us not grasp them with a miser's fist and lock them up in our hearts. No. Rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the groups of children in the crowded mart, where men of busines congregate, in our families, everywhere. We can make the wretched happy; the discontented cheerful; the afflicted resigned, at an exceeding cheap rate.—Who will refuse to do it?—*New England Washingtonian.*

A RICH SOUP.—While laying in a southern port some years since, the master of a vessel belonging to New England smoked her out for the purpose of destroying rats. The next morning about a dozen of these long tailed gentry were found and brought on deck. Their sleek and fat appearance evinced that they had been well cared for by themselves, if not by others. The steward came aft, aul pointing to the heap, inquired of the captain what should be done with them.

"Done with them?" responded the captain, who was something of a wag, "why make them into a stew."

Nothing more was said by either party on the subject at the time. Several gentlemen had been invited on board to dine upon squirrels, which the captain and a friend, who was a good marksman, had "barked" in good style, and the appetites of all did justice to the fare; but most of the party preferred them made into a stew to any other way.

"Steward," exclaimed the captain, as he was changing the dishes preparatory to setting on the pastry, "can't you give us such a stew to-morrow? You know there are some of the squirrels left."

"Did'nt make dat out ob de squirrels, sir," replied the African, with a hesitating attempt to smile, but which was kept back by a slight tremor.

"What then?" inquired the captain quickly.

"*Why, sir, ob de rats, as you ordered me to do!*"

A BAD JOB.—A countryman once brought a piece of board to an artist, with a request that he would paint upon it St. Christopher as large as life. "But," returned the Artist, "that board is much too small for that purpose." The countryman looked perplexed at this unexpected discovery. "That's a bad job," said he, "but lookee sir, you can let his legs hang down over the edge of the board."

Hon. DAVID WILMOT has been renominated by the Locos of the 12th Congressional District, embracing Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga counties.

Defence of Fort Harrison.

We publish below General, then Captain, Taylor's official account of the defence of Fort Harrison, one of the most brilliant achievements of the war of 1812. By it, Capt. Taylor won the first brevet that was conferred during the war. In his report, Capt. Taylor exhibited the same good taste and modesty which have since characterized, in so eminent a degree, all his official despatches. In connection with this heroic defence, the Louisville Courier republishes some exceedingly interesting extracts from the first number of the "Western Review," for August, 1819,—a monthly magazine devoted to literature and science, then just started in Lexington, Ky., by the late Wm. Gibbes Hunt. The article from which the extracts are taken, was a sketch of the life of Major Zachary Taylor, in which the writer "vindicates his claims to abilities of a very high order, by the remarkable judgment he gave of the character of Major Taylor, and by prophetic declarations, which we have lived to see fulfilled in every particular." The following is one of the extracts from this remarkable article, written near *twenty* years ago:

"In April, 1812, he was ordered to take command of Fort Harrison, a post situated on the Wabash, seventy-five miles above Vincennes, and fifty miles beyond the frontier settlements. This was a most important and exposed station, and subsequent events justified the selection of the officer, to whose judgment it had been entrusted. Captain Taylor had now been four years in the service. *His ardent and inquisitive mind, intent on the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of his profession, had sedulously improved the leisure of the camp, and diligently compared the objects of travel. Accomplished in the principles of military science, and exact in the duties and discipline of an officer, he was peculiarly fitted by his knowledge of Indian character, acquired during his previous command at Fort Knox, to perform the hazardous service to which he was assigned.*"

At the close of the sketch, the writer sums up the merits of Major Taylor in the following discriminating and prophetic language:

"Major Taylor is now in the thirty-fifth year of his age, uniting the unabated vigor of youth with the matured experience of riper years. With a frame fitted for the most active and hardy enterprise, an ardent spirit, a sanguine temper, and an invincible courage; gifted with a rapid discernment, a discriminating judgment, and a deep knowledge of mankind: and possessing a heart susceptible of the most generous impulses of humanity, we regard him as an officer of peculiar promise, and hazard, we think, but little in the prediction, in the event of a war, at no distant period between the United States and Great Britain or Spain, riding on the tide of military glory, he will find his true level at the head of an army."

How completely and gloriously has this prediction been fulfilled!

Capt. Zachary Taylor at the Siege of Fort Harrison in 1812.

Extract of a letter from Captain Zachary Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, Indiana Territory, to Gen. Harrison, dated

FORT HARRISON, Sept. 10, 1812.

DEAR SIR:—As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than six privates and two non-commissioned officers for some time past, and sometimes part of them every day, from the unhealthiness of the company, I had not conceived my force adequate to the defence of this post, (should it be vigorously attacked.) As I had just recovered from a severe attack of the fever, I was notable to keep up much through the night. After tattoo I cautioned the guard to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers (as a sentinel could not see every part of the garrison,) to walk around the inside during the whole of the night, to prevent the Indians from taking any advantage of us, provided they had any idea of attacking us. About 11 o'clock, I was awakened by the firing of one of the sentinels. I sprang up, and ran out; and ordered the men to their posts; when my orderly sergeant, who had charge of the upper block-house, called out that the Indians had fired the lower block-house, which contained the property of the contractor, deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corporal and ten privates as an alarm post. The guns had begun to fire pretty sharply from both sides, I directed the buckets to be got ready, and water brought from the well, and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was hardly perceitable at that time. But from debility, or some other cause, the men were very slow in executing my orders. The word fire appeared to throw the whole of them into confusion; by the time they had got the water and broken open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whiskey; the stock having licked several holes through the lower part of the building after the salt which was stored there, through which the Indians had introduced the fire; witout being discovered, as the night was very dark; and in spite of every exertion we could make use of, in less than a moment it ascended to the roof, and baffled every effort to extinguish it. As the block-house adjoined the barracks that made part of the fortifications, most of the men gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed. And, sir, what from the raging of the fire, the yelling and halloing of several hundred Indians, the cries of nine women and children, (a part soldiers' and a part citizens' wives, who had taken shelter in the fort,) and the desponding of so many men, which was worse than all, I can assure you that my feelings were very unpleasant; and in fact, there were not more than ten or fifteen men able to do a great deal, the others being sick or convalescent; and to add to our other misfortunes, two of the stoutest men in the fort, that I had every confidence in, jumped the pickets and left us. But my presence of mind did not for a moment forsake me. I saw that by throwing off a part of the roof that joined the block-house which was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet that the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an entrance of 18 or 20 feet for the Indians, after the house was consumed, and that a temporary breastwork might be erected to prevent their even entering there. I convinced the men that this could be accomplished, and it appeared to inspire them with more firmness and desperation. Those that were able (while the others kept up a constant fire from the other block-houses, and the two bastions,) mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head, under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done with the loss of only one man, and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerously. The man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off the house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt. Although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire against them, the men used such exertions that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breastwork as high as a man's head. The Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball, and an innumerable quantity of arrows, during the time the attack lasted, in every part of the parade. I hail but one other man killed, (nor any other wounded inside the fort,) and he lost his life by being too anxious. He got into one of the gallies in the bastion, and fired over the pickets and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down, in an instant was shot dead. After keeping up a constant fire until 3 o'clock next morning, which we began to return with some effect after daylight, they removed out of the reach of our guns. The Indians suffered smartly, but were so numerous as to take off all that were shot. They continued with us until the next morning, but made no further attempts on the fort, nor have we seen any more of them since.—We lost the whole of our provisions, but must make out to live on green corn until we can get a supply, which I hope will not belong.

If you carry on an expedition against the Prophet this fall, you ought to be well provided with every thing, or you may calculate on having every inch of ground disputed between this and there, that they can defend with advantage.

FORT HARRISON, Sept. 13, 1812.

DEAR SIR:—I wrote to you on the 10th inst., giving you an account of the attack on this place, as well as my situation, which account I attempted to send by water, but the two men I despatched in a canoe after night found the river so well guarded that they were obliged to return. The Indians had built a fire on the bank of the river, a short distance below the garrison, which gave them an opportunity of seeing any craft that might attempt to pass, and were waiting with a canoe ready to intercept it.—I expect the fort, as well as the road to Vincennes, is as well or better watched than the river. * * * but my situation compels me to make one other attempt by land, and my orderly sergeant with one other man set out to-night, with strict orders to avoid the road in daytime, and depend entirely on the woods; although neither of them have ever been to Vincennes by land, nor do they know anything of the country; but I am in hopes they will reach you in safety; I send them with great reluctance, from their ignorance of the woods. I think it is very probable there is a large party of Indians waylaying the road between this and Vincennes, likely about the narrows, for the purpose of intercepting any party that may be coming to this place, as the cattle they got here will supply them with provisions for some time to come. Please, &c., Z. TAYLOR.

His excellency, Gov. HARRISON.

The paper containing the above letter has the following paragraph:

In addition to the above account of the gallant defence of Fort Harrison, from an attack of a party of Indians, perhaps ten times their number, we have pleasure in stating that there is every reason to believe that the post was relieved before the Indians could re-assemble to attack it. On Thursday evening the 10th, Col. Wm. Russell arrived at Vincennes from Illinois, with about 600 mounted Rangers, and 500 Infantry, with which he marched on the 12th, to succor Fort Harrison. On the 13th he encamped within 35 miles of the Fort, which he expected to reach on the 16th.

The attack on the Fort was on the night of Sept. 4th.

The above is from a file of newspapers of Oct. 1812.

LOOKING AHEAD.—Of all the look-ahead people, says the Raleigh Register, that we have ever heard of, a certain lady, who was in the habit of buying articles she did not want, merely because she could get them cheap, bears off the palm. On one occasion she brought home an old cast-off door plate, with a name engraved upon it.

"Do tell me, my love," inquired her husband on being invited to applaud her purchases, "if it be your intention to become a dealer in old brass. Of what possible use can this be?"

"Bless me!" replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to look ahead' and buy things against the time of need.—Now, who knows my darling but you may die, and I marry a man with the same name as that on this door plate? Only think what a saying there would be!"

THE MILITARY DANDY.

We were travelling a while since on one of the Sound boats, where we met on deck just after breakfast, our old acquaintance, John Barstow—Col. John Barstow—who has bought and sold more horses than any other *live* man, it is said, in the U. States. While we were exchanging the usual salutations of the morning, the sharp tones of the hand-bell were heard ringing along the deck, and the almost as sharp voice of the steward was heard crying out:

"All dem passengis as had not settle deir passage um, please step to de captain's office an *settle*."

There were many passengers, and of course, as usual, a great crowd of persons were gathered around the Captain's office, each quietly waiting his turn to pay.—Suddenly a tall robust young man elbowed his way through the hind of people up to the window, and screeching out his money to the clerk, said in a very loud tone:

"Take my fare, sir!"

"What name, sir?" said the clerk, as he received the bill.

"Captain Victor Henry Digumma, sir, Captain Digumma, and lady, of the U. States Army, sir," was the reply, in a very pompous and conceited voice.

This was rather too much for our acquaintance, the horse dealer. He pressed rudely through the crowd, and loudly addressed the clerk, who the captain of the army yet stood by, and the people seemed to be thinking whether to lynch him or not.

"Take my fare, sir!"

"What name, sir?"

"Kore Barstow and horse, sir, of the Connecticut Militiny, sir," was his answer, delivered in a most comically pompous tone.

How blank the army captain looked, and what a good natured crowd that was immediately after this answer, only those can understand, whose imagination can picture the reality.

Twelve Reasons for Supporting General Taylor.

Gov. Johnson, in his late speech at the Lancaster Mass Meeting, gave the following twelve reasons for supporting Gen. Taylor:

1. He will be bound by the Constitution—and by the Constitution as it is expounded and explained by the judiciary of the U. States.

2. He will be bound to take for his guide in his administration of the National Government, the rules and doctrines established and held by our first Presidents.

3. He will enter office without pledges—that he may be free to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives.

4. He will not attempt to influence the action of Congress by forestalling his own peculiar notions on mooted questions of doubtful policy, further than required by the Constitution—nor will he permit his cabinet to do so.

5. He will not embarrass the action of the people's representatives, believing that will by the exercise of the Veto Power, in other than cases of extreme hasty legislation, or clear violation of the Constitution.

6. He will faithfully carry out the views of the people as expressed through their representatives on the subject of the tariff—and if the Whigs succeed in giving to the country the principles of the Tariff act of 1842 by the repeal of the Tariff act of 1846, he will sanction their legislation.

7. He will not veto or prevent the passage of laws passed by Congress in reference to Slavery, or the improvement of rivers and harbors, or any other matter that constitutionally belongs to them to decide.

8. He will prevent and overthrow all schemes and plans for the conquest of other countries, or for annexing the lands of other nations to these States.

9. He will prevent war, because, having truly toiled through its desolating walks, and witnessed its sad havoc at the fireside and hearth-stone of his fellow-men, he feels that it is an evil constantly to be avoided, unless necessity requires its existence.

10. He will administer the government faithfully according to the Constitution. During his long life of arduous and trying service, he never failed to perform all his duties well and faithfully.

11. He will proscribe no man for a conscientious difference of opinion; being a lover of liberty of thought himself, he can afford to tolerate it in others.

12. He will, through his great popularity, be enabled to govern our party without the aid of *organs* of irresponsible cabals—being the President of the people, to them alone responsible for his actions, without a cringing subserviency to platforms erected to misguide instead of informing the public mind.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—President Polk removes Mr. B. F. Butler for interfering in Politics as a Barnburner, but deems it no offence that Mr. Connally, Order Burker of the Patent Office, and second Assistant Postmaster General Brown, who receive salaries of $3,000 a year, form with Senator Foote, the general committee of the Locofoco party, who from Washington direct all the movements of the campaign.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, TOO!—A writer in the Charleston Mercury says:

"I know that there are those in our midst, who do not hesitate in private to declare their honest conviction, that they see no valid objection to excluding slavery from the territories. And there are some of them strong minded men, themselves slaveholders and native Charlestonians.—What say the Northern dough faces to this honest confession?"

"TOO RICH."—Last fall, when General Irvin was the Whig candidate for Governor, the Locofoco papers, from one end of the State to the other, rang the changes on Gen. Irvin's great wealth. They said he was "too rich" to receive the votes of poor men, and called upon this class to come out and oppose him. Now, however their views of rich men, appear to have undergone a great change. They are supporting a candidate for President, who is worth about HALF A MILLION of dollars, and who is notoriously one of the most high strung ARISTOCRATS in the country.—Not satisfied with this, they have nominated for Governor a retired CITY MERCHANT, who possesses more than TREBLE the wealth of Gen. Irvin, and who, previous to his election to the office of Canal Commissioner, was living in luxurious ease at his PRINCELY COUNTRY SEAT, in the county of Montgomery. "Consistency," thou art indeed "a jewel!" Lewis Cass and Morris Longstreth the candidates of the pure *Democracy!* O, Moses!—*Huntingdon Journal.*

Under the new arrangement of the Army, Gen. Scott takes command of the Eastern Military Division, with headquarters at New York. Gen. Taylor has charge of the Western Division—headquarters at New Orleans. Gen. Gaines is to be stationed at Baltimore.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

RELIEF NOTES.

We have rarely seen, even in the columns of that paper, an editorial more replete with corrupt denunciation and vulgar assertions, than the leading article of the "Pennsylvanian" of the 14th inst., on the subject of *Relief Notes.* It asserts that the present Federal candidate for Governor has secured for himself an infinitely immortality, by the relief law of 1841. It asserts that it was a scheme of financial villainy," and the only one who profited upon it was the broker. It asserts that it was a base invention," and that the "farmer and mechanic" were plundered by the law of near "nine millions of dollars." These are grave charges, and should be made only on the clearest proof. An editor, cautious of his character, and unwilling to deceive the public, would accompany these assertions with the controvertible evidence of the facts stated. He would not rely on assertions merely, particularly so, when his own credibility was doubtful, and carried with it a conviction that would prevent him from testifying in a Court of Justice. The author of these assertions is well aware that the General Government is the payer, and pays according to the faithfulness of the calculator. We speak not of the mass, but of the editor and politician.

A plain statement of facts will give to the public the reasons for the passage of the law—what were its uses and benefits, and by what party it has been fostered and resisted.

Prior to the passage of the Relief Law of 1841, the Tariff act of 1833, commonly called the compromise law, passed by Congress to allay the excitement of the South, had done its work. The manufacturers had the market to themselves, and while their goods flooded the country, the gold and silver necessary to the business wants of the community, were exported to Europe. The Banks of this Commonwealth, feeling the general pressure, found themselves under the necessity of stopping their discounts, or suspending specie payments. Knowing the ruin that must fall on thousands, were they to call in their notes, they chose the latter alternative, and suspended. WE WERE WITHOUT A CURRENCY MEDIUM. Who does not remember the state of things existing immediately prior to May, 1841? Who forgets the irredeemable paper with which the country was flooded? Commissioners' notes—Bobbing Notes—individual ship-plasters—were the universal substitute for a currency. By a resolution of the Legislature approved April 20, 1840, the Banks of the State were required to resume specie payments on or before the 15th day of January, 1841, or their charters were to be forfeited. This was requiring of them an impossibility; and by the same act it was provided that if the said Banks should loan to the Commonwealth the sum of three millions of dollars at an interest of five per cent, the said Banks shall be authorized to issue their own notes, and make and declare such loans and dividends, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as if the said Banks, during said period, continued to pay their notes in gold and silver. The 15th of January, 1841, came, and the Banks failed to resume specie payments or to loan to the Commonwealth the sum required. What was to be done? The State was bankrupt and could not borrow a dollar; the public creditors were knocking at the door of the treasury, with demanding the payment of their acknowledged debts; the interest due to widows and orphans was unpaid, and these helpless people implored the State in vain to save them from destitution. The Banks were without the means to take the loan even on the terms offered, and the people were suffering all the evils of the worst kind of depreciated currency. It was to remedy these evils that the Relief Bill of May, 1841, was passed.

Where was the editor of the Pennsylvanian then? Where was the voice of his party then being heard against this law enacted by a bill, at the time of its passage, was not now proclaim the infamous immortality of William Hopkins, Jr., Levi Rogers and David R. Porter, who signed the resolution of April 1840, upon which the act of May, 1841, was founded? It requires a large share of sturdy hardihood for the editor to assume his present position.

A moment's attention to the resolution of April, 1840, may not be thrown away. It required, as before stated, the Banks to resume specie payments before the 15th of January, 1841; it pointed out a convenient and efficient mode by which the charters should be declared forfeited, in case of non-resumption; and it then legalized the suspension of specie payments until the first 15th day of January on condition of a pro rata loan to the Commonwealth of $3,000,000. It provided that when the loan should be made, certificates of stock shall be issued, in such sums as the lenders thereof may require, and be transferable in such manner as the Legislature may direct, reimbursable at such time, not exceeding twenty-five years from the date thereof, as may be agreed upon between the Governor and the Banks taking such loan." Here is the origin of the act of May, 1841, passed by a Democratic House, a Democratic Senate, and approved by a Democratic Governor. The real difference between this Democratic act and the act of May, 1841, is, that the former could not be carried into effect, while the latter was effectual in giving relief to the State and the people.

That it had its uses, and was at the time beneficial to all concerned, may well be remembered by every class of our citizens. The first great effort was to relieve the State from its manifold embarrassments, and to enable it to meet its engagements with the public creditors. It enabled it to appropriate, and did appropriate, as follows:—

To Common School purposes,	[illegible]
Colleges, Academies and Female Seminaries,	45 000
Pensions and Gratuities,	[illegible]
Repairs of Bridges and Canals,	[illegible]
Debts due for repairs prior to 1840,	[illegible]
Orphan Asylum and House of Refuge,	7 000