

THE STAR AND BANNER

BY D. A. & C. M. BUEHLER. "FEARLESS AND FREE." "GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1860. NEW SERIES—NO. 179.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.
The Old Mill.
Don't you remember, Lily dear,
The mill by the old hill side,
Where we used to go in summer time,
And watch the fanny tide?
And toss the leaves of the fragrant beach,
On the breast of smooth and bright,
Where they floated away like emeralds,
In a flood of golden light?
Lily dear!
And the miller, here, with his slouchy cap,
And eyes of the mildest gray,
Fiddling about his dusty work,
Singing the live-long day!
And the coat that hung on the rusty nail,
With many a mottled patch,
And the rickety stool, with its broken still,
And the string, and the wooden latch!
Lily dear!
And the water-wheel, with its giant arms,
Dashing the heaved spray,
And the weeds it pulled from the sand below,
And the acorns it pulled away;
And the steeper, fly, with mosses o'ergrown,
Like Sentinels stood in pride,
Breasting the waves, where the chinks of time
Were made in the old mill's side,
Lily dear!
Lily, the mill is torn away,
And a factory, dark and high,
Looms like a tower, and puffing its smoke
Over the clear blue sky;
And the stream is turned away above,
And the bed of the river bare,
And the beach is withered, low and trunk,
And stands like a sepulchre there.
Lily dear!
And the miller, Lily, is dead and gone!
He sleeps in the vale below;
I saw his stone in winter time,
Under a drift of snow;
But now the willow is green again,
And the wind is soft and low,
I send you a spring to remind you, love,
Of him and the dear old mill.
Lily dear!

There never was an earthly dream.
There never was an earthly dream
Of beauty and delight,
That mingled not too soon with clouds,
As sun-rays with the night;
That faded not from that fond heart
When once it loved to stray,
And left that heart more desolate
For having felt its way.
There never was a glad bright eye
But it was dimmed by its own glow,
Caused by such grief as ever dull
The sunshine of our years.
We look upon the sweetest flower,
'Tis withered soon and gone;
We gaze upon a child's eye,
But darkness where it shone.
There never was a noble heart,
A mind of worth and power,
That had not in this changing world,
Pain, misery, for its dower;
The laurel on the brow had hid
From many a child's eye,
The secret of the soul within,
Its light and agony.
There never was a crown of gold,
Or earth a precious spore,
Whose water to the fevered lips
Falling, we may bring;
All change in this troubled shore,
Or pathos from the sight;
O, for the world where joy and peace
Reign as eternal light!

GENTLEMAN.—Whoever is open, loyal, and true, whoever is of humane and affable disposition, whoever is honorable in himself, and in his judgment of others, and requires no law but his own to make him fulfill an engagement, such a man is a gentleman, and such a man may be found among the tillers of the ground.—*De Vere.*
We have seen a good many attempted portraits of a gentleman, but none coming up more fully to our ideal than above. Thousands of mere conventional creatures, who think they are gentlemen, would do well to read it, and by studying it, endeavor to comprehend its truthfulness.

MR. SOYER, late presiding genius over the cozieries of the far-famed Reform Club, London, has just brought forward an invention—a cooking stove, with all its belongings, sufficiently small to be carried in the pocket; a first-rate thing for a picnic-party.

HAD HIM.—I will bet you a bottle of wine that you shall descend from the chair before I ask you twice. "Done!" said the gentleman, who seemed determined not to obey the summons so speedily. "Come down!" "I will not!" was the reply. "Then stop until I ask you a second time." The gentleman, having no desire to retain his position till that period, came down from the chair and paid the wager.

URGENT APPEAL FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—A Western Editor announces that his better half had the previous day presented him with "a twelfth little responsibility," and immediately below makes the following appeal, which we hope was duly responded to:
"More subscribers wanted at this office!"

ANECDOTE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—Many anecdotes have been told bearing pretty hard upon the late John Randolph, some wholly defamatory, others not. Among them is the following:
"On one occasion, when the subject of making appropriations for public buildings was under consideration in Congress, Mr. Randolph rose, and as usual spoke in opposition to it—appropriations had been frequently asked and as frequently granted—and still the buildings went up with a steady pace—he wanted to see the end of it, and for this purpose he moved to refer the subject to the committee of unfinished business. A workman in the gallery close by irritated at the opposition Mr. R. had shown to what was to constitute his support, and unable to bear this taunt, he called out in a voice somewhat like 'I'm a mope, Mr. Speaker, that the general session be referred to the same committee.' This severe retort upon the ill-formed and badly made orator from Virginia, set the whole House in a roar, and the sergeant-at-arms was immediately dispatched to arrest the offender, but he disappeared and could not be found.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The committee of the Legislature of Connecticut, on that part of the Governor's Message relating to capital punishment, have made an elaborate and powerful report in favor of the substitution of life imprisonment for the death penalty.

CUTTING GRASS AND CURING HAY.
This must depend on the kinds of grass cultivated. Timothy affords nearly double the quantity of nutriment, if cut after the seed has formed, instead of while in flower, and it is then much more relished by horses and a portion of the stock. This grass, therefore, should never be cut for them, except when the seed is formed. The proper time for harvesting it is between the milk and dough stages, when it will be nearly ripe after cutting. Orchard grass, on the other hand, although possessing two-sevenths more nutritive value for hay in the seed, yet it is more tender, and much preferred by stock, when cut in the flower, and as it continues to grow rapidly afterward, it should be always cut at that time. Even a few days will make an important difference in the value of grass, when cut for hay. The kind of grass, and the stock to which it is to be fed, cannot, therefore, be too closely noted, to denote the precise moment when the grass will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

Many farmers do not consider the scorching effects of our cloudless June and July suns, and the consequence is, that hay is too much dried in this country. Unless the grass be very thick and heavy it will generally cure sufficiently when exposed in the swath for two days. When shook, or stirred out, it should remain in this condition beyond the first day, or it will lose much of its nutritive juices; nor should dew or rain be permitted to fall upon it unless in cocks. It is better, after partially drying, to expose it for three or four days in this way, and as soon as properly cured, place it under cover. It is a good practice to salt hay when put up, as it is thus secured against damage from occasional greenness; and there is no waste of the hay, as it serves the double object after curing the hay, of furnishing salt to the cattle and the manure heap.

Clover should be cut after having fully blossomed and assumed a brownish hue. By close cutting more forage is secured, and the clover afterward springs more rapidly and evenly. The swath, unless very heavy, ought never to be stirred open, but allowed to wilt on the top. It may then be carefully turned over, and when thus partially cured placed in high slender cocks, and remain till sufficiently dry to remove into the barn. Clover may be housed in a much greener state, by spreading evenly over it in the mow from ten to twenty quarts of salt per ton. Some add a bushel, but this is more than is either necessary for the clover or judicious for the stock consuming it. The purgative effects of too much salt induce a wasteful consumption of the forage. A mixture of alternate layers of dry straw with the clover, by absorbing its juices, answers the same purpose, while it materially improves the flavor of the straw for fodder.

UNTIKELY SITTING OF HESES.—It is the sentiment of some benevolent persons, that hens should always be permitted to sit when they are disposed to do so. If they were in a state of nature, this would undoubtedly be a safe rule, as they would then hatch one and perhaps at most two broods. But the hen, when domesticated, and fed artificially, becomes a factitious being, and is no longer governed by natural instinct merely, as in her wild state. Every one familiar with the breeding of fowls, well knows that they will sit, if perched, in almost every month in the year. Fancy brooders may have the time and patience to take care of a brood of young chickens in January; but the farmer who must have a constant eye to profit, cannot. Chickens in central New York, should never be hatched later than the first of September. I once had a brood of sixteen chickens, hatched the middle of September, many of which died of a cold croup on the 2d of December, although they were treated with ordinary care.

The ordinary notion that late chickens lay earlier than early chickens, is, I half think, true. It seems at first sight, physiologically impossible. Possibly the reason may be, that they do not become so fat as earlier chickens. It becomes a question of interest then to every farmer, how he can most cheaply and readily prevent the sitting of hens at unusual seasons. The following suggestions, which I saw substantially in some book, many years since, will bear repetition. I have myself practised them for five or six years, and know their value. (The treatment consists in putting the hen wishing to sit, in close quarters, where she has light, food, and water, but no straw, and where she can see her associates. Three or four days confinement there will be sufficient. She may then be liberated and will soon begin to lay again.—*Cultivator.*)

RIVALS IN WIT.—A speaker who understands himself, will give his audience occasionally an item of wit. It gives the mind a necessary stimulus, and better attention will be given to what he has to say. The Irish nation, in their palmy days, before they knew of slavery and oppression, were a remarkable witty people—and it is not extinguished yet. They even carried it to the inscription upon their own tombstones. One man thought he would be more witty than the rest, and had this epitaph:
"Here lies
The body of
A man who
Was a
Fool."

Another Irishman saw it, and thought he would beat that; so he ordered the following for the headstone of his brave:
"Here lies
The body of
A man who
Was a
Fooler."

This is wit, and was never told, or thought of when it did not produce a mirthful feeling. If you are cross, think of this story. If you are cross, think of the best way to preserve health. It can hardly be maintained without it. Instead of a doctor, have a hearty laugh, and often. It is cheaper, it does more good, and leaves you in a better condition.

EVERY MAN TO HIS CALLING.—The following anecdote is related of Mr. Willard, the venerable clock maker, of Boston, when on a visit at the White House, in Madison's administration, where he was treated by that excellent president with much more attention than his want of time usually allowed; for Mr. Willard was quite as remarkable in his own way as the Chief Magistrate himself. Mr. Madison took great pains to show him the plants and flowers, mentioning their scientific names as he went along. Mr. Willard who was ignorant of Botany, felt rather ill at ease under his want of knowledge, and did not fully recover his self-possession until returning to the President's private parlors, he was shown a clock of very costly and curious workmanship, and asked if he could put it in good repair. With the quiet smile peculiar to him, he removed the works from the case, and in a few minutes their multitudinous parts were scattered in apparently hopeless confusion over the President's table. "My friend, my friend, my good friend!" exclaimed Mr. Madison, "what have you done?" "Ah!" replied Mr. Willard, looking over his glasses, and chucking with inward delight, "when you talked about Botany, I was wounded up hard, Sir, and stopped, Sir, but here I am at home." A few minutes sufficed him to put the wonderful clock together again, and set going, to the no little admiration and amazement of his distinguished host. Mr. Madison afterwards told the story of Mr. Willard and the clock with infinite gusto.

IS THE EARTH FULL OF SEEDS.—The fact that the earth or soils brought up from different depths of the earth have, when exposed to the sun or air, become covered with vegetation, has led many to suppose that the whole earth, from centre to circumference, is full of seeds. This cannot be the case; but there are, nevertheless, remarkable instances of the fact above named. We once threw up a lot of coarse gravel, late in the fall, from a depth of nearly ten feet early the next spring it was covered with pig weeds, which grew very luxuriantly. The greatest depths we ever heard of seeds being buried we find in a recent exchange paper. In boring for water lately, at Kingston upon the Thames, some earth was brought up from the depth of three hundred and sixty feet. This earth was carefully covered with a hand-glass, to prevent the possibility of any other seeds being deposited upon it; yet, in a short time, plants vegetated from it.—*English Paper.*

CHIEF POSTAGE.—We learn from the Pennsylvaniaist, that the Post Office committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Rusk is Chairman, have presented a report on the subject, accompanied by a bill, the rates upon which are as follows:
Sec. 1. Half ounce letters, two cents for any distance within the United States, if prepaid, and five cents if not prepaid.
Sec. 2. Provides for boxes of deposit, and carriers in large cities at one cent per letter, pre-paid.
Sec. 3. Newspapers same as at present Handbills to be charged as letters.
Sec. 4. Franking privilege abolished.—Expenses of all Congressional matter to be charged to the contingent fund, and paid out of it.
Sec. 5. The Post Master General to draw upon the Treasury for deficiencies, under certain limitations. Circulars are to be charged the same as letters. Newspapers of less than one thousand square inches, if delivered within the States, are to be printed, half a cent per copy if out of the State, one cent.

AGRICULTURE IN OHIO.—By the agricultural report of Ohio, it appears that two counties, Clermont and Harrison, produced an aggregate value of crops last year amounting to \$2,468,000, which, deducting 6 per cent, for rent of land, capital, and labor, leaves \$1,918,000, which is the net result of their agriculture. It is estimated, that for every working day in the year, besides his house, board and comforts, a Frenchman had heard the phrase "I've got other fish to fry," and learned its application. One day a friend invited him to go and walk, and being otherwise engaged he thought of the above expression, and gave it a little altered. "Excuse me to-day, I must go and fry some fish!"

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—As was previously announced, was opened, on Friday last to Huntington, ten miles farther, and one hundred miles from Harrisburg.
Resolves to do a thing, and it is more than half done. Half resolve to do it, and it will remain forever unaccomplished.

A TROUBLE SOME COMPLAINT.—Dr. Waiting, in one of his lectures, given lately, remarked that there were a great many persons who had not the slightest knowledge of the human frame, or the value of flesh is best to eat, while they were apparently pretty well informed on most subjects. To prove his assertion, he said that he once met a lady possessed of great conversational powers, and was disposed to think her rather intelligent, till at the close of the colloquy between them one afternoon, she inquired—*Doctor, what subject do you lecture upon to-night?*
"The circulation of the blood," he replied.
"Ah, well then, I shall certainly attend," was the lady's exclamation. *For I hope very much to catch cold, with that subject of late!* The Doctor was satisfied.

WOMAN'S WIT.—There is more strength in her looks than man has in his; and more power in her tears than we have in our arguments.
Admit nothing without studying, and judging it; renounce the dogmas of the schools and seek truth in the light of reason.

We learn our virtues from the booms friends who love us; our faults from our enemy who hates us.
There hasn't been an editor shot in Vickburg, Miss., for several months!



WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The annual convention of delegates elected by the Whigs of the various districts of the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday the 19th inst., in the upper saloon of the Chinese Museum building. The attendance was large, and the best feeling appeared to prevail.

At 11 o'clock, Gen. E. C. Wilson, of Venango county, called the Convention to order, and upon his motion, David Leech, Esq., of Armstrong county, was called to the chair as temporary President.
C. O. Loomis, of Allegheny, was then, on motion appointed Secretary, and declined.
R. L. Johnson, of Cambria, was then, on motion appointed Secretary, and Anthony S. Ely, of Lebanon, Assistant Secretary.

The roll of delegates was called, and a debate springing up on a motion that no substitute be appointed for any absent delegate, who does not reside in the district or county he is called upon to represent. This was argued for the resolution by Messrs. Clyde, of Dauphin, Banaman, of Washington, Carey, of Mercer, Gibbons, of Philadelphia, and again by Messrs. Loomis, of Allegheny, Wilson, of Venango, Coryn, of Huntingdon.

Mr. Johnson, of Erie, moved to lay the subject on the table for the present, which was agreed to by a division, yeas 67, nays not counted, as 67 is a majority of 123 a full delegation.

Mr. Johnson then moved that the undisciplined delegates take their seats.
Mr. Loomis, of Erie, moved the appointment of a Committee, equivalent to the representation in the State Senate, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention—the members to be selected by the Delegates from the Senatorial districts respectively, which was adopted.

After this the Convention adjourned until 3 1/2 P. M.
On the re-convening of the delegates the following gentlemen were reported as permanent officers of the meeting, and unanimously concurred in:
President—DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Adams.
Vice presidents—Gen. Edwin C. Wilson, of Venango county; Gen. John B. Howell, of Fayette; H. B. Wilkins, of Allegheny; J. B. Salisbury, of Susquehanna; John C. Adams, of Bradford; Moses Fowling, of Lancaster; John Baushman, of Washington; J. H. Irwin, of Lycoming; J. W. Kerr, of Dauphin; O. H. Whistler, of Carbon; J. B. Messimer, of Berks; Alex. King, of Bedford; B. Hartshorne, of Clearfield; Wm. Peacock, of Berks; C. H. Frick, of Montour; J. M. Crawford, of Lawrence; J. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia county; S. H. Rothwell, of the City; T. L. Cartwright, of Cumberland; Geo. Astem, of Franklin; John McMillin, of Moutgomery; J. Hoogh, of York.

Secretaries—C. W. Burton, of Crawford; T. Wilson, of Blair; A. S. Ely, of Lebanon; J. R. McClintock, of Perry.
The President elect was then conducted to the chair, and in a short address, relative to the duties of his office, he referred to the Whig sentiment, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He said that he felt gratified at the honor conferred upon him, and hoped that the Convention would be characterized by a harmony which would redound to the honor of the Whig party and to the advantage of the State.—At the conclusion of his remarks they were greeted by loud applause.

The resolution offered in the morning relative to substitute delegates not residing in the district they represent, was then, called up, and adopted by a large majority.
Mr. A. K. Coryn, of Huntingdon, moved that a committee of 12 be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Convention.
An amendment was offered by Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, making the number of the Committee 23, equal to the number of members of the State Senate.
On this amendment the yeas and nays were called, and were as follows—yeas 62, nays 50.
The resolution was then adopted unanimously, and the President was directed to appoint the committee.

Mr. W. W. Pearce, of Cumberland, then, in appropriate terms, announced the name of James M. Power, late Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania. He delivered an elegant eulogium on the character and services of the deceased, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That this convention joyfully laments the early death of Col. James M. Power, late Canal Commissioner, and down in the prime of life, in the full vigor of his intellect, and in the midst of a career already signally by important services to his friends, but by Pennsylvania. We mourn for him who possessed all the attributes of man. We mourn for him as a faithful, honest, high minded, public servant, a zealous Pennsylvanian, a disinterested, self-sacrificing patriot.
On motion of Mr. Dickey, the convention proceeded to make nominations for the several offices of Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General.

Mr. Dickey, of York, was called upon to present a report on the nomination of Mr. Dickey for Canal Commissioner, which resulted as follows:
Yeas 62, nays 50.
The convention then adjourned until next morning at 8 1/2 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, 23d of June, A. M.
The convention having re-assembled, the names of Messrs. Strohm, Hall, Cartwright, Phelps, and Gittinger, were withdrawn, and the convention proceeded to ballot for Canal Commissioner, which resulted in the nomination of Joshua Dungan, of Bucks county, by the following vote:
Yeas 127, nays 40.
The convention then adjourned until next morning at 8 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. Dungan was thereupon declared the nominee of the Convention for the office of Canal Commissioner, and on motion of Mr. Killing, the nomination was unanimously ratified and confirmed by the convention.
Mr. Coryn then moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Surveyor General, which was agreed to, and the names of the several nominees having been announced, four ballots were had as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Thomas Baird,	18	5		
Jacob Crowell,	20	40	31	
Joseph Henderson,	18	25	42	70
Henry W. Snyder,	26	42	70	70
Richard Irwin,	12	27	24	40
James Mackey,	11			
Walter Hubbard,	5			
Joseph F. Quay,	5	7		
John M. Pennington,	8			
Samuel Hoyle,	8			
Allen P. Hiltzman,	5			
John Anderson,	5			

White vote cast, 110 111 110 110
Necessary to a choice, 58 58 58 58
[After the first ballot the names of Messrs. Mackey, Hoyle, Pennington, Hubbard and Hiltzman, were withdrawn by the gentleman nominating them. After the 2d, the names of Messrs. Snyder, Quay and Baird, were also withdrawn, and after the 3d, the name of Mr. Crowell.]
Upon the announcement of the result of the last ballot, Joseph Henderson, of Washington county, was declared duly nominated, and on motion of Mr. Loomis, the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

It was then moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Auditor General, and the motion being agreed to, Mr. King withdrew the name of John Strohm, of Lancaster, as a candidate for that office. Mr. Johnson, of Erie, also withdrew the name of Gideon J. Ball, it was then suggested by quite a number of delegates that it would be better to re-open the nominations for Auditor General, which was accordingly done, and quite a number of additional names submitted, most of them, however, being subsequently withdrawn. The balloting was finally proceeded with, resulting as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Wm. Williamson, of Chester,	18			
Henry W. Snyder, of Union,	29	71		
Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne,	19			
Thomas E. Cochran, of York,	19			
David M. Preston, of Huntingdon,	18			
E. C. Wilson, of Venango,	28	19		
Paul S. Martin, of Wayne,	8			
John Toney, of Wayne,	4			

Wholesale vote, 108
Necessary to a choice, 54 54 54 54
[The names of Messrs. M. Martin, Cochran and Toney, were withdrawn after the first ballot.]
The result of the ballot being announced, Henry W. Snyder, of Union, was declared duly nominated for the office of Auditor General, and on motion of Mr. King the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the convention.

It being then 11 o'clock an adjournment until 12 o'clock, P. M., was moved by Mr. Coryn, in order to enable the committee to prepare their report.
The convention re-assembled at 12 1/2 o'clock, but the committee on resolutions were not ready to report, a number of motions and resolutions were introduced and debated in regard to the place of holding the next convention, all of which were finally voted down, with the understanding that the State central committee should designate the place.
Messrs. John B. Johnson, J. P. Sanderson, and C. O. Loomis, were appointed a committee to inform the nominees of the convention of their nomination, and the convention adjourned till 6 o'clock, P. M.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention at 8 o'clock, Mr. Coryn, from the committee on resolutions, submitted to the convention the following report, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Loomis, unanimously adopted:
1. Resolved, That this convention, representing those who in 1848, gave the

Whig of Pennsylvania, and to Zachary Taylor and Wm. R. Johnson, in the opportunity now afforded them of renewing the expression of their diminished confidence and respect, that more earnest, as lauded on the realization of all their hopes and expectations. The Whigs of Pennsylvania have not withdrawn their interest in the Whig and National Administration, conducted as they have been, and in an annual cabernet and the result is, that they are proudly content with both.

Resolved, That to William P. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania their gratitude is especially due, for his public conduct, his steady fidelity to his friends and party, to the interests of the great State he represents, in her relations to the Union and the Constitution, to her well spirited and unwavering loyalty, and old fashioned opinions on subjects of domestic policy formed during the Revolution, and never for one moment abandoned, from that day of trial to this.

Resolved, That our thanks are particularly due to Governor Johnston for his wise and judicious measures for the relief of our distressed and unfortunate population, the first Appropriation Bill of the late session of the Legislature, and his prompt and judicious majority to recognize the obligations of the Constitution, which all were equally bound to sustain, and whose fundamental principle, namely, that all men are free, equal, and independent, and no discrimination for opinion's sake.
Resolved, That our thanks are particularly due to Governor Johnston, manifested in every word and act of his official life, to maintain the integrity of the State, and to preserve the Union, and to defend the public debt, and the public business, so as to relieve the property of Pennsylvania from the weight of the long and odious debt of the late Government, and to improve every portion of her soil, complete her difficult improvements, and give to every county of the Commonwealth facilities for the development of its resources.

Resolved, That our public servants have earned our gratitude, and that every right-minded man in the Commonwealth, by faithfully administering his respective trusts, and according to the economic views of the executive—and this Whig Convention would not faithfully represent its constituents, if it did not give utterance to its grateful feelings, to the public good, and to the honor of the State.
Resolved, That the Executive of men—men of high character, sound political opinions, and large experience, we have, this day nominated, John D. Jones, of Harrisburg, and Henry H. Snyder, of York, surrounded by such men, and no longer embarrassed by adverse association; the Whig Governor elect, without fear or difficulty carry into successful execution all measures necessary for the public good; for their election, and with it, the election of a Legislative majority, who will, in every respect, give to the Whig party, from one end of the State to the other.

Resolved, That this Convention would at this juncture, in the midst of the present storm, and in the midst of the Whig party of Pennsylvania, it is our duty to withhold from the President of the United States and his Administration, the tribute of sincere approval, of confidence, and respect. It is Pennsylvania—the State which settles by its vote and its patriotic preference, all the great political contests of the country—which made General Taylor President of the United States. It is Pennsylvania, and her loyal yeomanry, that yet sustains him, and is Pennsylvania which does not lightly turn her back, on a brave, an honest and faithful public servant.

Resolved, That in selecting Gen. Taylor, we chose him without reference to sectional feelings; which Pennsylvania on all similar occasions the Constitution expressly and earnestly enjoins—but with reverence to his national character, earned on the field of our country's battles, by a long life of severe public service in the cause of the whole country, and nobly bearing our confidence, we re-appoint him to the Executive of the Union.

Resolved, That this Convention, believing that the people are the safest depositary of power, and having full confidence in their intelligence and virtue, would earnestly recommend to their support the proposed amendment to the Constitution, contemplating a change in the mode of selecting the Judiciary of the State.

The resolution was again read, and adopted unanimously, when
Mr. Pearce, of Cumberland, moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to the President and officers, for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties. The motion was unanimously approved.
After some debate, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a State central committee, composed of one member from each senatorial district.—Mr. Coryn moved that the convention adjourn sine die.

Mr. Bowen, of Schuylkill, asked an opportunity to offer a copy of resolutions which were forwarded to the chair.
The motion to adjourn being postponed in the yeas and nays were called, and the motion prevailed—yeas 60, nays 12.
The convention then adjourned sine die, with three cheers for the Hon. James Cooper, followed by cheers for Gen. Taylor, Henry Clay, and Gov. Johnston.

Whig Festival.
As incident to the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, it is the intention to say, that in compliance with an invitation of the Whig Committee of Superintendence of the City, the members of the Convention assembled in the City of Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, June 21st, at the expense of the Whigs of the City.
About eight o'clock the sound of the bugle summoned the guests to the hall—Edward Duff, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Superintendence, presiding at the table, with Mr. Snyder, the President of the Convention, on his right. Full justice was done to the entertainment, and when the cloth was removed, Mr. Duff rose and in an eloquent speech welcomed the members of the Convention to the City of Philadelphia—the Chairman of the Whig Committee—concluding with the following toast:
The Whig State Convention, and the Whig party in Pennsylvania, and they are called to sustain the Whig party.