

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

POL. RT.—NO. 26.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1840.

WHOLE NO. 346.

Office of the Star & Banner
COUNTY BUILDING, ABOVE THE OFFICE OF
THE REGISTER AND RECORDER.

THE STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER is published at TWO DOLLARS per annum (or Vol. untill 52 numbers) payable half-yearly in advance, or TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS, if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
It is published on a shorter period than six months; nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement and the paper forwarded accordingly.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion—the number of insertion to be marked, or they will be published till forbidden and charged accordingly; longer ones in the same proportion. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
IV. All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editor by mail must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS



PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Partnership in the Shoe & Boot-making business, and will be at all times prepared to accommodate the public with work in their line, made in the best and most fashionable manner, and on favorable terms. Their shop is in Chambersburg street, opposite Mr. Dittler's Tavern.
DANIEL BALDWIN,
WM. GUINN.
Gettysburg, Aug. 15, 1840. if-21

An Apprentice Wanted.

A lad of 16 or 17 years of age, of good character, will be taken as an Apprentice to said business.

D. BALDWIN
IS desirous of having his accounts settled up until the commencement of his partnership—and therefore earnestly requests those who are indebted to him to call at any time previous to the 25th of September next, and settle. After that time duty to himself will require that their accounts must be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.
Gettysburg, Aug. 15, 1840. if-21

WANTED.

TWO or THREE journeymen Plasterers will meet with constant employment if immediate application be made to the subscriber. Also, an APPRENTICE to the plastering business.
JAMES BOWEN
Gettysburg, Aug. 11, 1840

WORTH ATTENTION.

R. G. McCreary,
HAS just received a fresh supply of reasonable goods; embracing a great variety of
Fine Cloths and Cassimeres,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Very cheap Calicoes, Manchester Ginghams, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Irish Linen, Cambric and Jacquett Muslins, Swiss and Book Muslins, French Bombazines, Super Mous-line do Laines, Thread Lace and Edgings, Ribbons, Gloves, Stocking, (very cheap,) Heavy Domestic Muslins, Fine Bleached Shirting, 5-4 and 6-4 Sheerings, Very cheap Tickings, American Nankens, Marseilles Quills, Ingrain Carpetings, Hemp do., Umbrellas, Palm Hats, &c.
—ALSO—
A full Stock of Groceries.
The Public are invited to call and examine his stock as they may save money by doing so.
August 11, 1840. if-20

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that they have appointed **Tuesday the 29th day of September next**, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
JOHN BEIGHLY,
September 8, 1840. 31-24

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!!

JUST opened a fresh lot—comprising
Fine wool dyed Black, Invisible and Bottle Green,
Blue, Olive and Mulberry Browns, Light Drabs,
Oxford and Cadet Mixed, (of different qualities.)
For sale at low prices, by
R. G. MCREARY,
August 4, 1840. 16-19

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of
"THE STAR & BANNER."

DEFERRED NEWS.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.—We have received a slip from the office of the Savannah Georgian, in which a correspondent, writing under date of August 24th, from St. Mary's, Ga., states that the Indians again offend the Suwanee river, and during the preceding week, had massacred eleven individuals and burned the same number of settlements. A Mr. James Howell, whose wife and child had been butchered, furnished the particulars. About ten days before they attacked the family of Mr. Courcy, himself being absent from home at the time. On his return his feelings may be imagined but not described, to find his dwelling and every house in the place a mass of smoking ruins, his wife and six children murdered, and their bodies lying about his field, mutilated.

Mr. Howell saved three of his children, but his wife and one child were overtaken and slaughtered. A Mrs. Green and one child were also killed. A Mrs. Patrick was shot in the house while preparing a bed for her children. Mr. Thomas Davis and two children were killed, and Mr. Patrick's daughter. The dragons had been despatched in every direction in pursuit, but so far without success.

We have an account of another attack upon two young men in a field near Newmansville, one of whom, named Samuel Smarr, was killed. —Philadelphia Inq.

A MISERABLE MOTIER.—The Baltimore Sun states that early on Sunday morning, a woman calling herself Margaret Green, was found sleeping in the yard of a house in Front street. She had in her arms an infant about one year old, who had nestled in the bosom of her drunken mother, during the night, exposed to the damp and sickening air of this season. The woman, when arrested by Mr. McKewon and a citizen, acknowledged that she had been drunk, and went there to sleep. In the watch-house, the poor infant eagerly fondled on her and sucked from the polluted front of its paternal nourishment, that which may give it the appetite for which will prove its earthly misery, or perchance, its death. They were sent to the almshouse.

EX-SPEAKER POLK PRESENTED BY A GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury, at the Sevier County Court, in Tennessee, have presented Gov. Polk, of that State, as follows:
"The Executive of our State, James K. Polk, instead of being found at his post, executing the laws, and devising means for improving the deplorable condition of the country, and restoring it to the prosperity it has lost, he our said Governor, is found traversing the State, conducting an electioneering campaign for the elevation of others, and to keep in train the system which is so oppressive, and in power the rulers who ask power at such a price."
This we present as a most serious grievance—a dereliction of duty in one who ought to be a high functionary—an evil example to others who may be prompted to do the like, and which, in the end, will prove the overthrow of our free institutions.

WE therefore call for a change of rulers, and in the spirit of that freedom which we so much prize, we call upon every man to inquire, and as he wishes to avert the horrors of Civil War, that in November each and every one will appear at the polls, and by means of the ballot-box, make the change and revolution effectual.
JAMES SEATON,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

VAN BUREN'S RETRENCHMENT!—Let it be remembered that John Quincy Adams expended on an average but TWELVE MILLIONS a year, and Martin Van Buren spends three times that sum, or THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS. John Quincy Adams, paid off Forty Five Millions, three hundred and three thousand, five hundred and thirty three Dollars of the Public Debt. Martin Van Buren exhausted the Treasury in his first year, ALTHOUGH HE FOUND A SURPLUS OF FORTY MILLIONS, and created a new National Debt, by issuing Ten Millions of Treasury notes, and has been increasing it ever since! And yet Mr. Adams was turned out for extravagance and Mr. Van Buren pretends to Reform. All the revenue of the Government was not sufficient for Mr. Van Buren, while it was more than enough for Mr. Adams, and he paid off on the old debt, about as much as he spent. Look at these things—they are facts, to be found in the public records of our country. They are not—"white lies"; they are unfortunate truths! —Herr Tel.

WATCHWORDS OF THE BRITISH TORIES.
"Down with banks!" cries Brownson.
"Down with the Manufactories!" shouts Hill.
"Down with Wages!" cries Buchanan.
"Down with the Priests and Schoolmasters!" cries Brownson.
"A shilling a day!" shouts Tappan.
"Let them eat no meat!" cries Williams.
"Stop wages altogether!" cries Brownson.
"Let there be no employment!" says Rodolphus Dickenson.

CURIOS FACT.—Dr. Smith, the celebrated oculist of Troy, N. Y., performed the following successful operation, in the above city:—Wilbert, son of James Moreland, aged ten years, born blind at Pama, N. J. underwent the successful operation for cataract, at Troy, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1839. Ten days after the operation, the boy could see objects the size of a pin's head, but could not call the most common article of daily use by name, without having first associated the sight with the sensation of touch; for instance, a knife, fork, or spoon, being presented to his view he must feel the article before giving it a name, but the moment he touched the article he could call it by the proper name.

CAN MARTIN VAN BUREN BE RE-ELECTED?
Suppose first we give Van Buren the following States:
Maine, 10
New Hampshire, 7
Pennsylvania, 30
Maryland, 10
Virginia, 23
South Carolina, 11
Georgia, 11
Alabama, 7
Mississippi, 4
Arkansas, 3
Illinois, 6
Missouri, 4
Tennessee, 15
140 This will elect Old Tip.

Now, what reason has Van Buren to claim many of the States in his list as made above? To Tennessee, for instance—where White carried the State in '36 against Van Buren by near 10,000 majority, and in '37 Cannon (Whig) carried it against Armstrong (Y. B.) by near 20,000 majority, and which has been temporarily swung off from the Whig cause by Polk with his great popularity, and a cry against Whig corruption and for Reform!

By what law of logic does he claim Virginia, which has just declared by a majority on the popular vote and in its Legislature, for Rives and Reform, and against Van Buren, a standing army, and the sub-treasury?
How does he claim Maryland, which was against him by 3,500 majority in '36?
How Georgia, which gave 2,750 against him in '37?
These deducted—59 in all—leave Van Buren 81.

Now, on the other hand, what right has Harrison to the States which voted for Van Buren in '36?
New York he claims because he party had it for three years, and the other party acknowledges he will carry it!
Rhode Island—because it has been with him since '36, and is now Whig all over, giving a large increased majority, at its last election—Governor, Senate, House, and the PEOPLE all Whig.

NORTH CAROLINA—because it has made at its late election, Brown feel strange and strange turn brown, by giving the Whigs over 8,000 majority and a large majority in both Houses of its Legislature.
LOUISIANA—because she has just given the Whig a push with 2000 Whig majority.
MICHIGAN—because she gave at her last election a large majority for a Whig Governor and elected a Whig Legislature.
And all of the other States which in '36 voted for "Old Tip," and which are in our list, we claim—

Because they have given at their late elections astounding majorities for him.
We repeat,
CAN MARTIN VAN BUREN BE RE-ELECTED?

The voice of the States says—No! and not in a whisper, but in a loud and angry tone which cannot be misunderstood. —Alb. Journal.
RETURN OF H. J. LEVIE.—Hoson J. Levie late President of the Schuylkill Bank, has returned from Europe, and arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday night last from Baltimore. Intelligence of this important fact was yesterday morning officially communicated to the Board of Directors of that institution. He is still at large, but prompt measures for his arrest have been taken by the proper authorities. —Pennsylvania.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Potomac, dated Rio Janeiro, July 4, 1840:
"You will, I am sure, be glad to hear, that of a crew and officers amounting to 270, about 220 have voluntarily stopped their grog! and I have strong hopes that before the cruise expires, the number will be increased."

TWO PREDICTIONS.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of August 30, places on record the following two predictions, as to the result of the coming contest:—
"We predict that GEN. HARRISON's majority over Van Buren, in the State of New York, will exceed twenty thousand; and we also predict, that his majority in the Electoral College, will be greater than Mr. Van Buren's whole vote!"

Prentice says.—"Among the big guns used at the great Nashville Convention, there was one of vast dimensions that roared like a hundred lions. Above it streamed a flag with the inscription—AMOS'S BAY-WAXER!"
"CURIOS COINCIDENCE."—Prentice's Last—Loco Focoism, it is now said, has shown an irresistible tendency downwards now-a-days, that the boys can't fly kites made of Loco Foco newspapers.

PALACE FURNITURE.

Speech of Mr. Ogile,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ON THE REGAL SPLendor OF THE
PRESIDENT'S PALACE.
Delivered in the House of Representatives,
April 4, 1840.
[CONCLUDED.]

The various suggestions, drawings, plans, &c. submitted to the President, finally resulted in the adoption and completion of some very material "alterations" in the palace; the specifications whereof have been fully detailed in several reports made by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to Congress. The report of that officer, dated in December, 1837, states, on the subject of the President's use, as follows:
"The arcade screen dividing the corridor from the hall in this building has been completed, as also the screen at the north entrance into the hall, both of which were so essential to the comfort of the house.— To add further to this, an air furnace has been constructed in the basement story, and conduits formed from the same, so as to convey the heated air into the corridors below and above, as also the great dining room and other rooms."
"Twas pitiful, 'twas wandrous pitiful," that none of the former Presidents—including Gen. Jackson—never discovered that an "arcaded screen, dividing the corridor from the hall," and a "screen, at the north entrance into the hall," were so essential to the comfort of the house. "Twas strange, 'twas passing strange," that an "air furnace had not been constructed," with the people's cash, at an earlier day, by the operation of which the occupant of the palace would have reduced his fuel bills.

The President's commissioner, by his report, dated in December, 1838, informs us of sundry other important "alterations" within the palace, constructed during that year, amongst which is the following:
"In the basement story a reservoir has been constructed, which by means of a double forcing pump, supplies the kitchen, pantry, bath, &c. with pure water."

All sir, I thought we should soon arrive at the Grecian Baths, for without them the luxuries of the palace would be incomplete. As early as the days of Homer the delights of a palace bath were highly appreciated. He writes that a bath was prepared for Ulysses, the son of Laertes, at the palace of Circe, and that, after he had enjoyed the luxury of the bath, he was anointed with costly and delightful perfumes, and attired in gay apparel. I am not a little surprised that Mr. Van Buren is the first President who made the discovery that the pleasures of the warm or tepid bath are the proper accompaniments of a palace life. For it appears that our former Presidents were content with the application, when necessary, of the simple shower bath. Albeit one of them (Mr. Adams) indulged his aristocratic propensities, almost every morning, the weather being favorable, by aristocratically walking some 90 or 100 rods, "between day-break and sun-rise," to the banks of the Potomac, and then there aristocratically laving his aristocratic body, after the manner of the antediluvians, in the waters of the river. And, on some occasions, more aristocratically still, swimming across the stream, about one mile and three quarters wide. At the royal baths, in some of the palaces of Europe, servants are in attendance who, immediately after the princely bather leaves the laver, gently whip his back and limbs with wet birch rods, remove the hard skin from his feet with pumice stone, anoint his body with triple distilled Arabic, and prevent a little white wine, sugar, and citron, to invigorate him before he lapses into a sweet slumber.

I presume the luxury of all these royal practices will be duly appreciated at the Presidential palace. This luxury might doubtless be materially enhanced by causing such "alterations" to be constructed as would introduce to the President's baths, by means of particular conduits, and "double forcing pumps," a copious supply of sea water, after the manner of the magnificent bath establishment of the old Roman aristocracy.
Withholding, on the present occasion, all further observations relative to the palace baths, let us now make an examination of the moneys expended by the reformers for furniture. You will recollect, Mr. Chairman, that I presented to the committee, in the early part of my remarks, a list of the various appropriations made by Congress since the retirement of John Q. Adams, "for alterations and repairs of the President's House," planting trees, improving grounds, &c. &c. Those appropriations amounted, altogether, to the sum of \$34,722.58. I will now, sir, offer to the committee a similar list of appropriations, during the same period, for furniture for the President's House.
Act of 3d March, 1829. For furnishing President's House, under the direction of the President, \$14,000 00
Act of 2d March, 1831. For furniture and repairs of furniture, \$5,000 00
Act of 2d March 1833. Furnishing President's House, in addition to proceeds of such decayed furniture as he may direct to be sold, \$20,000 00
Act of 30th June, 1834. For completing the furniture of the President's House, \$6,000 00
Act of 3d March, 1837. For furniture of the President's House, \$20,000 00
To these appropriations may be added the proceeds, as before stated made by the sale of decayed and unfashionable furniture,

\$5,600 40, and we have the gross sum of seventy thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents, expended by the reformers for furniture for the President's House. And this, too, sir, if the reformers had themselves contended and insisted that the President's House had been furnished by John Q. Adams in a style of "regal magnificence." But let us look a little closer at the matter. By the 14th clause of the 1st section of the act of 30th June, 1831, six thousand dollars were appropriated "for completing the furnishing of the President's House." The furniture was therefore complete after the expenditure of this \$6,000. Now, Mr. Chairman, can you tell me how it came to pass that Mr. Van Buren expended \$24,127 95 on the palace furniture during the summer and autumn of 1837? The last sum (\$24,127 95) consists of \$20,000 appropriated by the act of 31st March, 1837, and \$4,127 95, the amount of the five bills already read, for what are denominated "repairs and alterations." Is it to be credited that the reformers have destroyed, in the short space of three years, furniture worth \$24,127 95? About \$9,000 annually wasted; a larger sum by \$2,000, than has been invested in the furniture of his princely mansion on the north side of Franklin square, and immediately opposite the palace. If an expenditure of \$6,000 is sufficient to provide appropriate and suitable furniture for the most elegant private mansion in the city of Washington, what will the plain, republican farmers of the country say to the expenditure of \$70,630 40 by the reformers in completing the furnishing of the President's House, which was crowded with the richest furniture on the globe at the time the reformers came into possession?

The President's House, from the time of its destruction in 1814, was not refurnished and occupied until Sept. 1817. It was then taken possession of by Mr. Monroe. The furniture in the former building had been destroyed with it, and the little that had been purchased afterwards, for the accommodation of President Madison, in the house which had been rented for him, (the eastern end of the Seven Buildings), was only second hand furniture, and of trifling value; there was not a carpet in the house, the floor having been covered with blue and green baize, which was entirely worn out; indeed, it is said that there was not a single article of furniture used by Mr. Madison suited to the new building. Mr. Monroe, however, had considerable furniture of good quality, most of which he had procured abroad as an American Minister, and the residue for his accommodation as Secretary of State. This furniture, including a small service of plate, he placed in the President's House, at a valuation of \$9,071 23; fixed upon it by two of the most respectable citizens of the District. About the same period, an order, limited in amount to twelve thousand dollars, was transmitted by Mr. Monroe to the Messrs. Russell and La Farge at Havre, with instructions to procure some articles of furniture, "strong massive, and durable," to be manufactured for the rooms for which they were respectively intended. These gentlemen, acting under the erroneous impression that the house of the President was to be furnished in the style of a king's palace, deviated greatly from the instructions of Mr. Monroe, not only in the richness and splendor of the articles purchased, but actually ran up their bills to \$2,085 85 francs, or \$18,417 17, being \$8,417 17 higher than the extent of the order which they had received. All this splendid French furniture was forthwith shipped to America, and Congress subsequently granted the necessary appropriation to cover the deficit. Although Mr. Monroe was somewhat unfortunate in the selection of his agents, he was little to blame in the whole affair; for many of the articles deemed proper for the President's House could not at that day have been procured in the United States; and, besides, the statute which directs "that all furniture purchased for the President's House shall be, as far as practicable, of American or domestic manufacture," was not enacted until May 22, 1826. The furniture of the President's House was further increased by the purchase of articles in Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities, from time to time, during the administration of Mr. Monroe, amounting to \$22,511 60; The entire sum, therefore, invested in furniture by him was \$30,000, viz:

Private furniture, appraised at \$9,071 23
Bought in France 18 417 17
Purchased in Philadelphia, &c. 22,511 60
\$30,000 00

This sum was paid by three several appropriation bills passed by Congress, to wit:
March 3, 1817, for \$20,000
April 20, 1818, for 20,000
April 20, 1818, for deficiency 10,000
\$50,000

To the rich stock bought by Mr. Monroe, there was added during the administration of John Q. Adams other furniture, including a service of plate taken from Mr. Crawford at the time he left Washington, upon returning from the head of the Treasury Department; all of which amounted to the sum of \$20,000, and for which Congress had granted the necessary appropriations, viz:

February 25, 1825, \$14,000
March 2, 1827, 6,000
The entire cost, therefore, of the furniture in the President's House on the day the reformers took possession was \$70,000. But all the fine things which had been gathered into the palace by Monroe and Adams

were not grand enough for our reformers; they must be provided with huge barn-door \$24,127 95 mantle and pier mirrors, in golden frames; magnificent cut glass chandeliers, royal and imperial wiltons, Italian gold slab pier tables, golden stars, golden rize, Turkish divans, French comfortable, foreign cut wine coolers, barrel shape flute decanters, with cone stoppers, and one hundred dollar artificial flowers. Our reformers would not be satisfied without the dulcet notes of the "rosewood piano forte," (octave); nor could they enjoy their French cookery without the zest of a golden spoon. Oh! how they longed after the genuine democratic gold and silver service of the Russian Baron, "le General Baron de Tuyl!" Hence our reformers have expended seventy thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents to purchase all these loco foco baubles. The furniture, therefore, at the present time, in the President's palace, cost the People the sum of \$140,680 40. What, sir, will the plain farmers of the country say—what will our industrious and frugal mechanics say—what will the poor daily laborer say about the expenditure of \$140,680 40 in providing furniture for one house!—and such furniture! Is there a loco foco within this Hall of the People's Representatives who will justify this extravagance? If there be, I denounce him as the tool of the Executive. The plain, republican citizens of the United States will not excuse Mr. Van Buren for paying for a bunch of artificial flowers to adorn his table a larger sum than the yearly wages of a poor, hireling; ay, sir, more than the annual pension granted by the nation to the brave and heroic soldier who endured the seven years' toil of our Revolutionary struggle.

Immediately after the installation at New York in 1789 of General Washington as President under the new Constitution, he took possession of the house in Pearl street, in which the President of the Old Congress had resided. After the removal of the seat of Government to Philadelphia, President Washington lived in a house in Market street, in that city, which had been leased by Robert Morris to the Government at an annual rent of \$3,000. The rents and all the other expenses of the President's establishment were paid out of the Treasury, but Gen. Washington received no pay whatever for his services. On the contrary, he considered that he was in duty bound to relinquish to the People of the United States two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of his salary for eight years' services as President, in consideration of the rents and other expenditures incurred by the nation in maintaining his establishment while in their service. How does the conduct of George Washington contrast on this subject with that of Martin Van Buren? Washington and Van Buren! Bless my soul, what a falling off! [Loud laughter.] Yes. What a fall was there, my countrymen? Then you, and I, and all of us fell down. After looking back down the long line of illustrious worthies who have occupied the Presidential chair in this country, is it not enough to make the heart of a patriot bleed, and to cover his cheek with blushes to see in what that illustrious line ends!—What his Martin Van Buren ever done? Who can tell me? I can inform you, sir; he has not only taken twenty-five thousand dollars in gold and silver for his salary, but he has compelled the People to pay for homing his dish rags into the bargain.—Why, sir, he knows no more of the honorable and high minded feelings of a patriot than he does of the hardships of a soldier. I think I can tell about all he knows on that subject; and it is expressed in the nightly prayer of an Irishman impressed as a mariner: "God be thanked that I never killed any body, and that nobody ever killed me! God bless the world, and huzza for the navy!" [Loud laughter.] I do not see why it is that such a nation as this should ever have made so much of so small a pattern of a man.

He never originated any thing to benefit his country; he never fought to secure her glory; he has done nothing but plot to elevate himself; and yet here are we all involved into turmoil about one little man, as if he was a hero or a statesman—as if, in the hour of his country's extremity, he had been first to face her foes and present his body to their bullets, and when her danger was passed, had retired, like another Cincinnatus, to his plough, and had shone yet more in all the peaceful virtues of private life than he had before shone in the field. Placed by the side of Harrison, what is he? and what has he done? Let him read Gen. Harrison's letter to Bolivar, when that pure minded patriot pointed out to the great liberator the path of true glory and immortal fame, recommending him to take Washington for his model, and to become, like him, the father of his country. This would have sent him down to posterity with a shining brow. My soul rejoices that we are at last going to have a President something like the Father of the Revolution. Why did the American People advance Gen. Washington to the Presidency? Because he had been the Father of his Country, living and acting only for her. Why did they then choose the elder Adams? Because he had been the eloquent defender of independence; because his living words had stirred the free and bold in the hearts of his countrymen, and had inspired them to do and die in the cause of freedom. Why did they make Jefferson their Chief Magistrate? Because he had been the eloquent writer of the Declaration of Independence. And why Madison? Because he had been the able, the profound expounder of the Constitution.