DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

By the Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience has shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government—The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation until his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriation of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murder which the should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undiscriminated destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked, by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here.—We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war;—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

THE ANTI-GARVIE LAW.—On yesterday, the 1st of July, the law passed at the last session of the legislature for the suppression of gaming within the Commonwealth, went into effect. Its provisions are of the most stringent nature, and though we have published the law in full, a reference to its provisions now may be useful as showing the liabilities which are incurred by a violation of them. Persons who keep any apartment for gambling purposes, or knowingly suffer it to be used for gambling, are liable, upon conviction, to a fine of from $50 to $600. Any person exhibiting the implements of gaming, or engaged in gaming for a living, is liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years and a fine of $500. Any person who shall be found having another to visit a place used for gaming purposes, shall, upon conviction, be held responsible for the amount of money lost by such persons, or invitation, and fined from $50 to $500. Summary power is given to police officers to break open doors and make arrests where there is any suspicion that gambling is carried on, and it is the duty of all magistrates and justices of the peace, to inform upon and prosecute offenders against the act, under a penalty of $50 to $500.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIVES.—On Monday last, a young man, by the name of Joseph Fisk, was instantly killed, and C. A. Litlefield and L. Myer severely injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon, in firing salutes in honor of the arrival of some of the Kentucky volunteers. Mr. Fisk was but a boy in years, his body being nearly cut in two, and his limbs and entrails torn into fragments. Mr. Litlefield, had the charge of the vessel, and Mr. Myer his right arm. On the following two others were killed in the same way.

TERRIBLE THUNDER STORM.—*Three Persons Killed by Lightning.*—The house of Mr. Wilder Austin, No. 38 Wilder street, just north of Tonawanda Railroad, was struck by lightning on Monday night, the fluid entering the chimney on the gable end of the house, and thence passing down the stove-pipe, through the opening in the stove door. In consequence of the warmth of the night, the featherbed had been removed to the floor, near the stove, and on which Mr. Austin, his wife, and daughter Sophia, a little girl about 10 years of age, lay sleeping. As the fluid left the stove, it passed directly across the bed, killing the husband and wife instantly, and then made its way through the side of the house. The daughter lived until about 3 o'clock, vomiting considerable blood at times, but leaving no perceptible injuries on her body. The parents appeared quite comfortable, and were slightly burned. Another daughter, Emma, slept in the same bed, or beside it, and escaped uninjured.

The two sons of Mr. Mathews slept in the chamber above, and being awakened by the shock, called to their parents, but received no answer. They immediately came down stairs and discovered the bed on fire. On extinguishing the flames they found their parents lifeless.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

IMPORTANT FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.—*Murder on the Plains.*—The St. Louis Reveille of the 22d inst., has late intelligence from Council Bluffs, by Major J. Miller, Indian agent. The Yuasion Sioux Indians were threatening to murder all the Mahas and Otoes, as well as the whites at Council Bluffs, and were approaching with a large war party. The Grand Pawnees also were hostile to the whites.

A party of the Grand Pawnees had attacked the Oregon emigrants, and demanded a parley. They told the whites they wanted presents, which they must have, or they would attack them. The emigrants gave them some presents, with which the Indians were dissatisfied, and demanded more.

The emigrants then prepared to defend themselves, but could not succeed in gathering in their stock. The Indians thereupon fell upon the cattle and killed some fifty head, besides taking a number of horses. They were still following the trail of the emigrants, and Major Miller was on the return government train had also been murdered.

The fruit crop is so abundant in New York, that the farmers are at a loss to know the best means of preserving their trees against the evil effects of too great bearing.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

THE GUERILLA WARFARE.

The U. S. steamer Mary Kingland, Capt. Davis, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst., from Vera Cruz the 5th, and from Brazos the 13th inst. She brings more details of the event that has lately happened on the part of Mexico, viz: the attack on Col. M'Intosh's train.

ATTACK ON THE TRAIN.—We have previously noticed the arrival of a train under the escort of Col. M'Intosh and 800 men, proceeding onward to the headquarters of Gen. Scott, were attacked by a guerilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond Santa Fe, a village eight miles from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragoons charged on the enemy and dispersed them. After a lapse of a very short time, the Mexicans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 17 or 1800 strong, and opened a fire on several points at once. Here a considerable number had passed well into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defile through which the train had to pass.

Col. M'Intosh, after a rather severe contest, succeeded in beating off the enemy, and then finding himself behind his wagons, deeming it imprudent to continue on without a reinforcement, particularly requiring artillery. An express reached the city on Monday, the 7th inst., in the evening, and early the following morning, Gen. Cadwallder marched to his relief, with a section detailed from the Howitzer battery, 10 guns attached to the Voltigeur regiments, under Lieuts. Blakely and Cochrane; four companies 11th regiment, under Col. Ramsey; two companies 4th and 9th and part of the 2d Infantry, and company K, of 3d Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A battle at the National Bridge between Gen. Cadwallder and the Mexicans.

[From the New Orleans Delta, June 30.]

The following highly important intelligence was received at the office of Messrs. Floyd and Mr. Williams, agents of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who came over in the steamship Edwards on Monday morning.

On the 8th, a small reconnoitering party, together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, had reached as far as Paso, with 25 armed men and 30 mounted, left Puebla for Vera Cruz. "This party was under command of Capt. Baibridge, of the 3d artillery.

On leaving Jalapa, and getting near Cerro Gordo, this party was informed that it would not be prudent to go through the pass, as there were about 4000 Mexicans in the chappard along the pass.

Previous to this, the officers who had gone to the rear of the train were fired at by the Mexicans, and in order to safely pass the party was organized and marched through without meeting an enemy—arriving safely at the National Bridge, where they were bivouacking on the other side of the bridge, being so fatigued that they were obliged to halt. Shortly after, they were informed that some persons were barricading the bridge. A guard was then stationed, and the party lay down to rest, encamping to prevent the party being surprised. At this time signal lights on the ridges and cliffs were discovered. Before day, a light a scouting party was sent out, and also a party to clear the bridge, which was done without any opposition.

The main body of the party then passed over the bridge, every thing appearing to be safe, all danger being past.

Lieut. Williams and Mr. Frazer were sent back to bring on the train on the other side of the bridge. Just as they were leaving the bridge, a party of twenty-five Mexicans appeared on the bridge and fired several volleys on them. The Wagonmaster, who was with the train on approaching the bridge, were fired on and the whole five killed, and the wagon was captured, which, however, was soon retaken.

After the fire had ceased, a party of Lancers appeared on the bridge, and seemed to be reconnoitering the place, when Capt. Baibridge's party were preparing to charge upon them, when their horses and galloped off. Baibridge's party then marched in good order, followed by 400 or 500 footmen, who were hung upon his rear and flanks for four or five miles, but at a respectful distance. Thus hemmed in, this little party arrived safely at the fort, arrived when Col. M'Intosh had encamped with his large train. The Mexicans who had assisted Santa Anna's party were the same who had compelled Col. M'Intosh to halt and await reinforcements. The party reported that Gen. Cadwallder's party had during the whole time the Mexicans kept up continuallfire on the camp, approaching within the greatest boldness very near to our sentinels.

On the day of the attack Baibridge's party counted 1500 men, that had just joined by Capt. Dupere's U. S. Dragoons, who were sent back to get their horses.

This company, with its gallant captain, had behaved very handsomely at the attack on M'Intosh's camp. Col. Ahdeed it was ordered to the fellow's aid. Col. M'Intosh's command was saved by the gallantry of Dupere's party. Baibridge's party continued their march to Vera Cruz, where they arrived in safety.

In the mean time Dupere's party having a reserve train of wagons, and being threatened by a large body of lancers, halted at Santa Fe, where they were charged by a greatly superior force, which they gallantly repulsed, killing many of the enemy and suffering no loss themselves. It was said, however, that some of our wagons were cut off, and the drivers were taken prisoners.

Capt. Dupere arrived safely in Vera Cruz, having lost three killed and three wounded.

On the day Capt. Brainbridge left M'Intosh's camp, Gen. Cadwallder had arrived with a force of eight hundred men, and encamped at Puente, where two companies were then joined, making in all about sixteen hundred men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwallder, and pushed on towards the National Bridge.—The Mexicans, occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the enemy fired upon Capt. Baibridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans posted on the ridges and chapparal, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours; the Mexicans being more than one hundred men, and Gen. Cadwallder losing some fifteen killed, and thirty or forty wounded.

The Mexicans were repulsed, and the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwallder, who was on his way to Jalapa.

Since the above was written we have learned that in the affair having Gen. Cadwallder and the Mexicans at the National Bridge, the company of Capt. Walker has commenced his work of retaliation on the guerillas. On the morning of the 8th inst. he sighted a guerilla party, at a place called Paso, in expedition of some distance into the interior. During the expedition he succeeded in capturing twenty guerillas, and a Mexican. He has employed them in cleaning the streets and sinks.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Scott at Rio Frio—Deputation from the Capital—Proposals for peace rejected by Gen. Scott.

(From the Mobile Herald and Tribune, June 21.)

The Steamer Gen. Taylor arrived at N. Orleans, from Vera Cruz, on Monday morning 21st. She left Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., touching at Tampico on the morning of the 17th, and Brazos St. Jago on the afternoon of the 18th.

Her news is one day later, and we are indebted for it to the Delta office.

The main interest created by this arrival, says our slip, centres in the report communicated to the Jas. L. Day by Mr. Ogden, the pilot of Tampico, who boarded her on the 17th, off that city.

He stated that they were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, and the garrison of the city had been ordered to be in readiness at a moment's notice. Gen. Scott and other officers and government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely cut off.

General Scott has half a road opened from Perote to Tuspan, from which, in fact, he receives his supplies, and has in pr-ference to the old road. The success of the attack on M'Intosh's command has given great confidence to the guerillas, who are swarming in great numbers through the country, and attacking all our parties, large or small.

There are about 1600 men encamped at Vera Cruz. Gen. Shields was at Jalapa, and was about to leave for the United States, when he received an order from Gen. Scott to join him at Puebla.

There are no preparations to defend any point between Puebla and the Capital—all the old works are falling into decay, and collected in the city, about 20,000 in number, but poorly armed and of miserable material.

There was a small pronunciamento at the city of Mexico, which was easily put down by Gen. Bustamente. It was got up by factions of the populace party, and the Gomez Farias' party. Their cry was, down with Santa Anna, but the President and interim still maintained his power and influence.

Gen. Bravo is in command of the army at the capital.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla at the last accounts. The citizens of that place had received dates from the-capital 2d of June. Santa Anna had a second time sent in his resignation of the Presidency Congress had not, however, up to that time, accepted it; he had also made a formal resignation of his office, as commander-in-chief of the army, which, like his resignation of presidency, remained in abeyance. Congress not having acted upon either. Rejon and five other Generals, whose names are not given, have been arrested and sent to the different States for confinement.

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GEN. IRVIN'S BENEVOLENCE.

The pure philanthropy and benevolence which have characterized the life of this distinguished gentleman, are sneered at by the opposition press, as being the emanations of selfishness and unholy ambition—without giving any evidence of the assertion, or any fact to prove it. Yet they indulge in unscrupulously impugning the motives of his benevolent acts. This is sinfair, ungenerous and unchristian. It bears the semblance of a disposition to calumniate, right or wrong; and partakes largely of that school of politics, which can perceive nothing right in a Whig, while every act emanating from a Democratic source, is a subject of laudation. Against this mode of defamation, and this species of abuse, we must emphatically enter our protest.—We are not of the school, who believe that "nothing good can come out of Nazareth"—neither will we ever be found condemning virtue for vice's sake.

How far Gen. Irvin's benevolence entitles him to the confidence of his fellow-citizens, they are the competent judges.—They will decide the question for themselves.

Had the mere gift of fifty or one hundred and fifty barrels of flour to the sanctuary of the poor, be considered as a proof of benevolent action of his life, then, perhaps, there might have been some ground for impugning the motive of his gift. But the pathway of his whole life is adorned with the richest flowers of Christian benevolence, and the fragrance of his deeds, is more than mortal can resume. His acts, in this respect, are not like angels' visits, few and far between," but like the whole pure green from his first entrance upon the stage of manhood. To this fact, not only the "oldest inhabitants" of this place, but the around-them bear witness. Ask the inhabitants of Centre county, who has established their churches; who has aided in settling her pastors; who has contributed most to the spiritual improvement among her youth; who has been one of the foremost and most conspicuous in the benevolent enterprises of the age, and the answer will be but one response—Gen. Irvin is the man, who has furnished his substance to the Lord, and has received his reward. He has not been a standing stipendiary at the door of the treasury, to receive his quarterly allowance, as a "doing-nothing millionee." He has been and still is a contributor to the general fund, out of that fund he receives no more than any other member of the church, and he has given to the cause of Christ, the sum of 150 *dollars per day* services as Clerk of the House of Representatives during the session of 1842.—The benevolence of Mr. Shunk in appropriating $71,000 of the hard-earned money of his people, to his predecessor was, *only the least twenty-five years*, when contrasted with that of Gen. Irvin, can be easily and satisfactorily accounted for, and understood by his constituents next October. But as we were saying, the benevolence of Gen. Irvin, is not confined to his pecuniary ities. It is wide-spread, heartfeld and deep; disinterested and continuous.

Ask the widows and orphans of our neighbors and "sinofolk according to the flesh" receive the benevolence of his open hand. Ask the orphans of others of his fellow-citizens, and the answer will be, "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Ask the Rev. Mr. Wilson, a Presbyterian missionary to China, returned to this country after a lengthy absence, into Central Asia, expressly for the purpose of being educated and instructed in the learning and religion of the Christian, that he might be qualified to return to his native land—qualified to disseminate truth and the spirit of the Gospel, "*the light of life of the sea.*" The youth was without friends, and without funds. No one cared for him. Suffice it to say, the young man is now a pupil, at Gen. Irvin's Academy, at Lafayette College in this State, where it is expected he will remain time for a period of notless than five years, and subsequently admitted to bull. The expense of his education, is a thorough English education. Facts like the above are numerous, and require no iteration, or comment. Facts like the above, are but one only now adverted to, for the purpose of dispelling the malignant slanders, which are circulated by his political opponents, to injure him, in those districts of the commonwealth, where his private benevolence is not so well known.—*Nat. Tel.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Cincinnati Signal publishes a letter from Gen. Taylor, received by the editor in reply to one alluding to the movement in favor of his nomination for the President. We, the following paragraphs occur in the letter:

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I have always replied that I for my part, consider as an officer of the army, by subjordinating to you as I have done to all who have addressed me, having timely information of the contemplated movement to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops, who lay on other ground at night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 16th inst., a party of Mexican Lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico and drove the sentinels into the city.

On the 18th, a party of Rancheros attacked the pilot station, and were greeted by the discharge from half a dozen muskets, when they retreated.

The barque Mary, of Baltimore, put into Tampico on the 10th inst. for supplies and repairs. She was bound for Vera Cruz with two hundred volunteers, which she landed at Tampico.

The most important part of the intelligence brought by the arrival, is the flattering prospects of peace.

Capt. Wood, of the Jas. L. Day, informs us that information had been received at Vera Cruz before the Day left, that Gens. Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital with proposals of peace.

The exact tenor of the proposition was not known. They were, however, of such a nature, that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital, with the utmost anxiety felt by the new Government (if the term government can be applied to any party or power in Mexico) to stay the march of our forces on the Capital, it was thought that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

DEATH OF CANALES' BROTHER.—As the train came down from Monterey, that brought us news from that place up to the 21st ult., the guard arrested at Ceralvo a Mexican who had become notorious for his thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough was elicited to order his immediate execution. The condemned, up to the moment of his sentence, maintained a dogged silence. When he found that his hour had come, he grew quite loquacious, and taking out his flint and steel, he lit a cigarretto, and coolly puffing it, he walked out into the plaza to submit to his fate. Six soldiers were selected as executioners. The Mexican was first turned from the platoon, but he resolutely objected, and wished to be shot in the face. With an eye unblanched he saw the deadly weapons raised, remarking that he had only double life to lose, while he had taken forty. In another instant he sprang forward a corpse, one ball penetrating his temple, another through his heart. Examination of the papers found on the dead body, it was discovered that the brother of Canales was the author of the late outrages.—*N. O. National, 19th inst.*

GEN. SCOTT.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, understands that the Mr. Grund, the Administration apologist, pays the following just compliment to Gen. Scott, in a recent letter upon the difficulties said to have arisen between that officers and Mr. Trist, the government agent:—"Whatever the powers of Mr. Trist may be—whether they refer only to the begining or to the conclusion of negotiations—Gen. Scott has thus far given ample proofs not only of his great generalship, but also of his talents as a skilful negotiator. The changes wrought in the opinions of a highly respectable class of Mexicans—the circlers and Mr. Trist, have given us the most frank avowal of a preference for peace in public, and through the press, of as intelligent a portion of the Mexican nation, his work: and whether he had instructions to do all this, or did it at the suggestion of his talents as a skilful negotiator, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." It is the result of his exertions and his reward. He has not been a standing stipendiary at the door of the treasury, to receive his quarterly allowance, as a "doing-nothing millionee." He has been and still is a contributor to the general fund, out of that fund he receives no more than any other member of the church, and he has given to the cause of Christ, the sum of 150 *dollars per day* services as Clerk of the House of Representatives during the session of 1842.—The benevolence of Mr. Shunk in appropriating $71,000 of the hard-earned money of his people, to his predecessor was, *only the least twenty-five years*, when contrasted with that of Gen. Irvin, can be easily and satisfactorily accounted for, and understood by his constituents next October. But as we were saying, the benevolence of Gen. Irvin, is not confined to his pecuniary ities. It is wide-spread, heartfeld and deep; disinterested and continuous.

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, July 2, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR
GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON.

CITY AGENCY.—Y. R. PARKER, Esq. at the corner of Chestnut & Third street, *Philadelphia*, 160 Nassau street *New York*, and North-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert street, *Baltimore*—and E.W. CARR, Esq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock sts. and 40 N. Fourth st. Philadelphia are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "Star" and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞ For Delinquent Patrons! ☜

IMPORTANT!

☞ The enlargement of our paper has drawn more heavily on our purse than we anticipated, and we are compelled to call upon our patrons to relieve us from the difficulty. There is a large amount on our books due us for Job Work and Subscription which it would give us much pleasure to see "squared off." The amount against each subscriber may seem trifling, and for that reason remain unpaid; but it is of a drop that the ocean is made, and a few dollars from each of our subscribers will in the aggregate produce an amount of some importance to us. Those of our patrons who are indebted for Job Work and Subscription to the office, or did it at the suggestion of his lantern as a skilful negotiator, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." It is the result of his exertions and his reward. He has not been a standing stipendiary at the door of the treasury, to receive his quarterly allowance, as a "doing-nothing millionee." He has been and still is a contributor to the general fund, out of that fund he receives no more than any other member of the church, and he has given to the cause of Christ, the sum of 150 *dollars per day* services as Clerk of the House of Representatives during the session of 1842.—The benevolence of Mr. Shunk in appropriating $71,000 of the hard-earned money of his people, to his predecessor was, *only the least twenty-five years*, when contrasted with that of Gen. Irvin, can be easily and satisfactorily accounted for, and understood by his constituents next October. But as we were saying, the benevolence of Gen. Irvin, is not confined to his pecuniary ities. It is wide-spread, heartfeld and deep; disinterested and continuous.

Ask the widows and orphans of our neighbors and "sinofolk according to the flesh" receive the benevolence of his open hand. Ask the orphans of others of his fellow-citizens, and the answer will be, "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Ask the Rev. Mr. Wilson, a Presbyterian missionary to China, returned to this country after a lengthy absence, into Central Asia, expressly for the purpose of being educated and instructed in the learning and religion of the Christian, that he might be qualified to return to his native land—qualified to disseminate truth and the spirit of the Gospel, "*the light of life of the sea.*" The youth was without friends, and without funds. No one cared for him. Suffice it to say, the young man is now a pupil, at Gen. Irvin's Academy, at Lafayette College in this State, where it is expected he will remain time for a period of notless than five years, and subsequently admitted to bull. The expense of his education, is a thorough English education. Facts like the above are numerous, and require no iteration, or comment. Facts like the above, are but one only now adverted to, for the purpose of dispelling the malignant slanders, which are circulated by his political opponents, to injure him, in those districts of the commonwealth, where his private benevolence is not so well known.—*Nat. Tel.*

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of disease. Thousands have been restored to health by its healing and regenerating efficacy, who were considered past the reach of medicine, and testimonials of the strains of our enemies, and murder our citizens, who is most guilty—who most our foe—Polk or Santa Anna?"

A VICTORY.—The Cleveland Herald gives the following beautiful sentiment, and adds that it is that city during the recent vote on the License question: "A man, whose appearance give evidence of poverty, and whose countenance bore a number of the "same sort," who were singing him to vote for License, and a License ticket was put in his hand. His little son pushed his way through the crowd, and handed his father one, and in his father's hand, said, "Father, vote this ticket—this is the right one," and he kept close to his father's side and voted the ticket his son gave him. "The boy was happy—he had won a victory."

☞ MORE HARMONY.—The Harrisburg Telegraph, on Saturday last, resolutions introduced by Mr. Chambers, and voted down by a majority of 50, Gen. Cameron, and voted down by a majority of 50, Gen. Cameron, and voted down by a majority of 50, Gen. Cameron