

THE STAR AND BANNER.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BY D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER.

GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1861.

NUMBER 17.

County Offices.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, June 6—1861

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election. If elected his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 6—1861

COUNTY TREASURER.

D. C. N. BERLUCHY wishes to be considered a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and the suffrages of his fellow-citizens will be gratefully acknowledged.

Gettysburg, June 20, 1861—1861

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, it shall be my aim to acknowledge the favor by endeavoring to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, June 6—1861

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I have decided to offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election. Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I will use my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

JESSE JOHNS.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) May 2—1861

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow-Citizens of Adams County:
I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be so fortunate, by and through your good will, as to secure a majority of your votes, and receive the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office honorably and without regard to party.

JONAS ROTIL.

Butler tp., May 2, 1861—1861

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County:
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

EDEN NORRIS.

Straban township, June 6—1861

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful to you for your support.

WM. F. WALTER.

Butler township, Jan. 31—1861

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER. If elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK.

Mensell township, June 6—1861

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

WE have been authorized to announce the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, as a candidate for the office of President Judge of this Judicial District, at the ensuing election.

May 20, 1861.

BUFF CASSIMERE.

THE attention of gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of BUFF CASSIMERE, at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety and quality.

May 29.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silk and Linnen Poplins, Bareges, Do Laines, Black and Fancy Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, Linnen Lustres, Ginghams, and Pains, just received and for sale very low.

April 14

"NO."

Would you learn the truest thing
That man can ever do?
Would you be the uncrowned king,
Absolute and true?
Would you seek to emulate
All we learn in glory,
Of the moral, just and great,
Rich in self glory?
Would you lose much better care
In your lot below?
Bravely speak out, when and where
"This right is mine!"
Men with goodly spirits bleed,
Willing to die!
Ye who stand with warring breast
Beneath Persuasion's might,
When companions seek to tempt
Judgment into sin,
When the loud laugh falls would daunt
Your better voice within—
Oh! be sure, ye'll never meet
More insidious foe;
But strike the coward to your feet
By Reason's watchword—"No."

Ah, how many thorns we wreath
To our own heads,
By not knowing when to stand
This important sound!
Many a breast has rued the day
When it reckoned less
Of the moral "No."
Then flowers upon the "Yes,"
Many a sad repentant thought
Turns to long ago,
When a luckless fate was wrought
By want of saying "No."
Few have learned to speak this word
When it should be spoken;
Resolution is deferred,
Vows to virtue spoken,
More of course is required
This one word to say,
That stand where shots are fired
In the battle fray,
Use it fully, and ye'll see
Many a lot below
May be schooled and nobly ruled
By power to utter—"No."

Disorderly Conduct at Political and Social Meetings.

We append for public information the following important sections of the act passed 14th of April, 1851. Rowdies and b'hoys have but little or no chance of escape if the provisions of this law be enforced:

Sec. 11. That the provisions of the 4th section of an act passed 10th of March, 1847, to restrain disorderly conduct at religious meetings, be, and the same are hereby extended to political and social meetings.

Sec. 12. That any justice of the peace or alderman shall have the power to depose any person to act as constable in the case of the absence of the proper officer, to arrest any offender of said provisions of said act.

The 4th section of the act of the 10th of March is as follows:
That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall be guilty of disturbing any congregation, society or meeting, assembled for the purpose of religious worship, or assembled for the purpose of transacting any business pertaining to religious worship; or if any person or persons shall be guilty of encouraging, aiding or in any way countenancing any such disturbance, on conviction thereof by any judge, justice of the peace or alderman of the proper city or county wherein the offence shall be committed, shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and costs, at the discretion of the judge, justice or alderman trying the same, for the use of the city, township or borough wherein the offence shall be committed. If any person or persons convicted and fined for disturbing any meeting, or assembled for the purpose of religious worship, shall neglect or refuse to pay the fine and costs, imposed upon him, her or them, it shall be the duty of the judge, justice or alderman trying the same, to make out a mittimus, directed to any constable in the county wherein such offence shall be committed, committing the person or persons so offending to the jail of the proper county; and it is hereby made the duty of the person having the charge of such jail, to receive and keep such person or persons in close confinement until the amount of the fine and costs are fully paid and discharged.

Exemption Law.

The fifth section of the act of the 14th of April, 1851, which we subjoin, provides that the widow or children of decedent may retain real or personal estate to the value of \$300:

Sec. 5. That hereafter, the widow or children of any decedent dying within this Commonwealth, testate or intestate, may retain either real or personal property belonging to said estate to the value of \$300, and the same shall not be sold, but suffered to remain for the use of the widow and family, and it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of such decedent to have the same property appraised in the same manner as is provided in the act passed on the ninth day of April, 1840, entitled "An Act to exempt property to the value of the \$300 from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent;" provided, that this section shall not affect or impair any liens for the purchase money of such real estate; and the said appraisement, upon being signed and certified by the appraisers and approved by the Orphans Court, shall be filed among the records thereof.

A reverend sportsman was once boasting of his infallible skill in finding a hare. "If I were a hare," said a Quaker who was present, "I should be sure of not being disturbed by thee, from the first of January to the last of December." "Why, where would you go?" "In this study!"

ATTEND TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—A man who had become rich by his own exertions, was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," replied he, "about one-half my property by attending strictly to my own business, and the other half by letting other people's alone."

IN FAVOR WITH THE WOMEN.—A drunken man fell asleep by the roadside, where a pig found him, and began to lick his mouth. "Who's kissing me now?" exclaimed the drunkard; "what a capital thing it is to be in favor with the women!"

CHARCOAL AND WATER.

The following useful hints we abridge and copy from the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report—

"About one half of the dry weight of all plants is carbon or charcoal. Of the other moiety, more than four-fifths are water, or, more correctly, the elements of water called oxygen and hydrogen. Without the presence of moisture, both in the soil and the atmosphere above it, no plant can grow; and the presence of carbon, in a dissolved or gaseous form is equally indispensable to the productions of all vegetation.

It matters little whether carbon is accumulated in a solid form by imperfect combustion, as in the making of charcoal from wood to a common coal-pit, or by the slow decay of plants *in situ* (of Liebig) in the soil, or by the decomposition of carbonaceous and exceeding porous bodies to condense the gaseous form of cultivated plants should be universally known.

Gaseous compounds of phosphorus obey the same general law. All well pulverized earths have a similar property of condensing oxygen and other gases; and thorough tillage greatly promotes the condensation of vapors and gases about the roots of plants, to nourish them. Charcoal peat, muck and wood are exceedingly valuable to mix with all manures to prevent the escape of fertilizing elements which are volatile and liable to rise into the atmosphere. Charred muck, peat, and wood are coming into extensive use in deodorizing night soil aided by gypsum and common salt. By this means a fertilizer of great power, and perfectly inodorous may be formed, suitable to be planted or drilled with all seeds. Well dried and finely pulverized clay is a valuable deodorizer, and is used by many millions of people in China and in some parts of Europe, to mix with night soil. In this way it can be thoroughly dried and not part with any of its gases. Coppeira-water and diluted oil of vitriol poured over night-soil convert all the volatile into involatile elements.

To compound water in dry weather, and get rid of the excess in rainy seasons, *dry dilute* is equally valuable. In the former case, moisture ascends from the sub-soil by capillary attraction and in the latter, excess of water in the surface soil descends into the sub-soil to effect an excretion of an opposite character. The skillful control of water is the first lesson in good farming.—*Maine Farmer.*

Charcoal as a Manure.
Charcoal is an impure form of carbon, and is manufactured on a large scale for the arts. The process of manufacture, consists in exposing to heat billets of wood or other organic matter, under such conditions as either wholly or partially to exclude the air.

Charcoal has several properties which render it of value to the cultivator. As a manure, it does not act by furnishing carbon to the vegetation; because it is, in reality, one of the most indigestible substances known, and remains for an indefinite length of time without change. But it is remarkably absorbent of certain gases which it retains within its pores in a state of high condensation. A fragment of freshly burned charcoal condenses as much as ninety times its volume of carbonic acid. As these two classes form the principal carbon food of plants, it is obvious that charcoal may have a powerful individual action upon their growth. The experiments of Saussure and others, have shown that plants flourish with great luxuriance when the atmosphere in which they grow contains more than the usual amount of this carbonic acid. Charcoal after having absorbed carbonic acid and ammonia from the air, places plants under favorable conditions for receiving and appropriating a larger amount of this organic food.

The only difference is that instead of entering the plant by the leaves which reach it through the roots, which absorb the rain water containing the gases, washed out from the charcoal. Thus, charcoal from its absorbent nature becomes an indirect means of increasing the supply of carbon and nitrogen to plants. Different kinds of charcoal have varying values in this respect. Experiments made by exposing freshly burnt pieces of charcoal to the air, showed their different absorbent powers, by the increase of weight after they had been exposed a week to the atmosphere. The charcoal from fir gained 13 per cent in weight; that from lignum-vitæ 9.0; that from box, 14; from beech, 10.3; from oak, 10.5; and from mahogany, 18. Charcoal also possesses the property of absorbing and retaining the odoriferous and coloring principles of most organic substances.—It is, on this account, used for removing the putrefactive taint from foul water and other putrid substances. When used as a filter for foul water both the smell and odor are removed. From this deodorizing property charcoal is frequently mixed with night-soil, and other decaying manures, which it keeps free from smell, and at the same time aids in preserving, by absorbing the gases which would otherwise escape. A mixture of charcoal and burnt clay is frequently used for this purpose with excellent effect. Charcoal, when employed as a manure, acts, to a small extent, by presenting, in soluble form, that from which it was made; but this action is only temporary, and of small importance, when compared with its principal point of utility, viz: its power of absorbing from the air the gaseous food of plants; and therefore, of presenting it in a more condensed form, and greater quantity.—*Prof. Planinier, in Morton's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture.*

IN THE STREETS OF Leicester one day. Dean Swift was accosted by a drunken weaver, who, staggering against his reverence, said:
"He was spinning it out."
"Yes," said the Dean, "I see you have, and now you are reeling it home."

A MAN prising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean." "When?" "I should like to know!" said the eulogist. "Why, no longer since than last night—when I was drunk!"

IZOAL WIT.—We feel that the lawyers of the present day are getting rather rusty. We would find on record any specimen of the wit which used to flash round the bar. The best thing we have heard from them lately, was a remark by Charles Chapman, of Hartford, Co. A Baptist Clergyman was on the witness stand, and Squire G. who knew his profession, commenced his cross-examination in the following manner:
"What is your occupation?"
"Oh! I sir! I am a humble candle of the Lord."
"Ah, yes—a dipped one, I believe," said the wicked lawyer.

A Rich man's son generally begins where his father left off; and ends where his father began.—*Pianissimo.*

Sir Isaac Newton.

Sir Isaac Newton was once riding over Salisbury Plain, when a boy keeping sheep called to him:
"Sir you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket." Newton looking around, and observing neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, jogged on taking very little notice of the rustic's information. He had made but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arising, drenched him to the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had attained a precision of knowledge of the weather of which the wisest philosophers would be proud, he rode back wet as he was.

"My lad," said Newton, "I'll give thee a guinea if thou wilt tell me how thou canst foretell the weather so truly."
"Will ye sir? I will then," said the boy, scratching his head, and holding out his hand for the guinea.
"Now, sir," having received the money and pointing to his sheep, "when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, 'tis a sure sign of rain within an hour."

"What!" exclaimed the philosopher, "most I, to foretell the weather, stay here and watch which way the black ram turns his tail?"
"Yes sir."
"Off rode Newton quite satisfied with his new discovery."

Barnabas and his Boots.
Barnabas came to Columbia one cold day to attend to some business. After two or three drinks to enable him to do business correctly, and two or three more to keep him comfortable on his way home, he mounted his horse and started on the back track.

Barnabas had not got many miles from town, notwithstanding the liquor he had taken to keep him warm, before he began to feel that the evening was not so comfortable as might be, and looking about him, he enquired what he supposed to be the delectable embers of a fire which was, in reality, the phosphorescent light emitted by some decaying fish which had been thrown by the road side by some passing waggoners.

Barnabas dismounted from his horse, and drawing off his boots, very coolly warmed his feet by the burning stump, *adieu* dead fish! When the right temperature had been reached, he mounted his horse, leaving his boots for the next passer by.

As he journeyed homeward, he unfortunately lost his way, and arriving at a farm which he could not recognize, he inquired of some negroes whether he was in "his neighborhood or the next," and having been informed that he was in "this neighborhood," he rode away perfectly satisfied! We learn that since this adventure became known, Barnabas has been greatly annoyed by a few inquisitive, saucy, grown up boys, who frequently inquire of him "if he has found his boots?"
Temp. Advertiser.

A Sucker.
There is a definition of this word so commonly applied, that it is not found in either Johnson or Webster. A sucker is a being who may be found lunging about bar-rooms, watching for the entrance of an acquaintance, who, from mistaken liberality, will ask him to eat oysters, drink toddy, or smoke a cigar, a favor or courtesy which your sucker is never known to reciprocate.

The sucker, generally speaking, if a married man, is a selfish, self-loving, and self-worshipping being, who is contented to support a family of children, who, though they have a father, never receive his provident, fatherly care; or, if your sucker be a single man, his luggage is very light and easy of transportation, and he gets five, six or seven week's board out of a poor widow, who depends upon the money to pay her rent, butcher's and grocery bills, and other exigencies predominant in the keeping of a boarding house. He also loafs about a printing office or editorial room, until a favorable opportunity is afforded the editor for kicking him out. Your sucker's lunch time is always found *going* in him to drink or smoke, through pity or mistaken kindness. Shun a sucker; or, if you would get rid of him, lend him a dollar—no more—and he will cease to trouble you for a time, at least. This animal abounds in every community, and is peculiar in every clime.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

RECENT COURTESY.—Some years since a couple of young ladies, (who are married in this city) were tripping it over the green, when the one who was behind fell to the ground. The other, looking back and seeing her companion was not injured, laughed merrily and said:
"Pride must be humbled."
"And a haughty spirit goeth before a fall," rejoined her companion as she arose. A more apt and ready partee we have never heard.—*Saratogian.*

"Poppy, the corn's up."
"The corn's up! Why I only planted it yesterday."
"I know that—but the hog got in last night, and got it a lift you had counted on."
Scene closes with a grand *abienx*—in the midst of which Poppy, seizes a poker and rushes out.

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Cure for the Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c.

There are a great many cases of Cholera morbus, dysentery, and similar diseases in this part of the country, and the cholera still lingers on the banks of the western rivers, therefore we copy the following simple recipe from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, as worthy of confidence. It is always well to take such prescriptions under the direction of the family physician.

The sweet gum tree is plenty in our State, and a large one of this species is growing by the side of the Lower Canton House, the proprietor of which informs us he has almost instantly cured a number of violent cases of dysentery, by making a tea of the leaves of the gum tree, which he says are equally as good as the bark.—*Halt. Star.*

Receipts for the Cholera.—The worst cases of cholera morbus, dysentery, and flux, that I ever saw I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, by a strong tea made from the bark of the Sweet Gum, taken from the tree in the best, steep a handful in a pint of water until the liquor is like good coffee. Drink it clear, or sweeten it with loaf sugar, or add a wine glass of good brandy if the shock is severe. If not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being known and tried in every family.

Solis Robinson.
We can add our own testimony to the value of the Sweet Gum tea, having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery, which refused to yield to the usual remedies; we have also seen in the last five years, its wonderful benefit in many other cases; we have used decoctions made from the bark both green and dried, and have discovered no material difference in the effect, both being efficacious.—*Franklin Fair.*

I met with the foregoing valuable receipt several years since, and I have only to add, what has already been said by the "Franklin Fair"—that I have witnessed speedily relief in violent cases of dysentery which refused to yield to the usual remedies, by the use of the Sweet Gum; having it at command, I have used the fresh or green bark, and I can with much confidence recommend its use from my own experience.
A Georgia Planter.

BOYS OUT AFTER NIGHT.—We have on several occasions endeavored to impress parents and those having charge of youth, with the importance of keeping them at home after night-fall. A few evenings since in passing a group of youths, we were shocked by the obscene and profane expressions which fell from their lips, and we thought if their parents had heard their foul language, they would have felt remorse for their gross neglect of their offspring.

If the parents of these boys would exercise not only their authority, but the love they should bear their children, they would seek to make home a place of happiness and innocent enjoyment instead of sending them out to growl in gross profanity, obscenity and sensuality. Furnish your children with some pleasant home. Show them by your conduct that you feel deep interest in their happiness, by some sacrifice of your time to please them, and you will soon win their affections and lead them to find other pleasures than those found in lawless revells, amongst rude companions about the streets after night.

"OUR WEST."—They have a little town "out West" which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travelers, and which is all sorts of a stirring place. In one day recently they had a street fight, hung a man, rode three out of town on a rail, got up a quarrel, a turkey shooting, a grand pulling, a match dog fight, had prisoner by a circuit rider, who afterwards ran a foot race for apple jack all around; and as if this was not enough, the judge of the circuit court, after losing his year's salary at a single-handed poker, and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his father for hog stealing.—*Alta Jour.*

HARVEY GREELY, after a long string of advice to those who are going to follow him across the Atlantic, winds up as follows:
"If the day of your embarkation be fair, take a long, sunny gaze at the sun, so that you will know him again when you return. Have something they call the sun over here which they show occasionally, but it looks more like a boiled turpentine than it does like its American name-ake."

HOW VICTORIA POPPED THE QUESTION.—Our readers probably all remember the story about the charming manner in which Victoria first indicated to Prince Albert her preference for his youthful highness, by presenting to him, at a palace ball, her bouquet, and how the young prince, saying to himself, no doubt—as the Yankee would have done on a like occasion—"Here goes—damn the expense," ript a bit in his "close uniform, buttoned up to his throat, and deposited his happy omen in the locality "nearest his heart." This, however, was not quite enough; and so her majesty, at a subsequent *tea*—with the prince, after listening to his eulogiums on England, plumply "popped the question," in this wise: "If your highness is pleased with the country, would you wish to remain in it?" His reply may be easily guessed by any lady.—*Phila. Gaz.*

A pompous clergyman once said to a chubby-faced lad, who was passing him without raising his hat, "Do you know who I am, sir, that you pass me in this unmanly way? You are better fed than you are taught, I think."
"Well may it be so, mister," said the boy "for you teaches me, an' I feeds myself."

The mileage of the Oregon and California members of Congress is somewhat a curiosity: Mileage of Mr. Wright, 7013 miles, \$6642; mileage of Gilbert, 6854 miles, \$6914; mileage of Mr. Thurston, 4315 miles, \$2459.

The Declaration of Independence.

JULY 4th, 1776.

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 to 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 unalienable 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 powers 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 abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them seems most likely to effect their happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, 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 to 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 now 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 till 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 by long and unprofitable sessions.

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 meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; by that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations 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 erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time 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 pretended acts of legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they 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 offences.

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

For taking away our charter, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government;

For suspending our 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 fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated 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