

A Voice from Bunker Hill. A DECLARATION.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1840. When men pass from their ordinary occupations...

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than fifty thousand of the free electors of the New England States...

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that public liberty, the purchase of so much blood and treasure...

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the constitution of the country, and to that union of the states...

We call ourselves by no local names, we recognize no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional and political subjects.

We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation.

We believe the constitution, while administered wisely, and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country...

We believe that to foment local jealousies, to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country and another...

We are in favor of the liberty of speech and discussion; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self-government...

Having these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare, that under the present administration of the Federal Government...

General Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and took the oath and his seat on the 4th of March, 1829; and we readily admit, that under his administration...

But we have to lament that he was not proof against the insinuations and influence of evil counsellors...

General Jackson was not elected with any desire or expectation on the part of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country...

But, unhappily, he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States...

His triumph by the veto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency...

But General Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations, nor seek to escape from their force...

By the measures adopted by him, the currency was exchanged for the country, and he had been under the operation of a Bank of the United States...

On all the measures of General Jackson upon the currency, the present chief magistrate is known to have concurred...

norant, suffering labor of the worst kind of Europe. Led by the same energies, or pushing the same principles still further, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity...

We believe that the general tone of the measures of the Administration, the manner in which it confers favors, its apparent preference for partisans of extreme opinions...

It has been proved that United States officers have been assailed in some bearing proportion to the whole amount they receive from the Treasury...

And we earnestly and solemnly invoke all good men and true patriots throughout the Union, foregoing all considerations of party...

Those who desire a change, throughout the whole country, have agreed with extraordinary unanimity, to support General William Henry Harrison for the office of President...

FROM OLD NORTH CAROLINA. Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. GASTON, (N. C.) Sept. 1, 1840.

You will recollect that I addressed you on the 10th of July last, from Raleigh, and remarked that this state was safe for the whigs, and that Mr. Morehead would be elected Governor by at least 5000 majority...

That regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the State, according to the provisions of law, entitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Congress...

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notion, indispensible but highly responsible constitutional duties; that it has trifled with the great concerns of finance and currency; that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion...

And standing here, this day, with the memory of the fathers fresh on our hearts, and within the field of their glory and the monuments of their fame full in our view...

And we earnestly and solemnly invoke all good men and true patriots throughout the Union, foregoing all considerations of party, and forgetting all distinction of state or section...

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SOME REASONS WHY Martin Van Buren SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED. Because, as he has manifested the strongest feelings of hostility to Madison and the Democracy of the country, he is a democrat in nothing but profession, and a Federalist in every thing but the name...

See the opinions of De Witt Clinton, and of John C. Calhoun, and of the Democratic papers of 1812, respecting Martin Van Buren. Because, he delights in popular tumults and excitements, in reviving and perpetuating ancient animosities, in arraying the rich and the poor against each other, and embittering one portion of the Union against another...

All tradition unites in establishing the fact, that the village of Kinderhook, with its immediate vicinity, was the theatre of incessant litigation, and party politics waged violently, and frequently disturbed the peaceful relations of neighbors whose real interests were not in conflict with each other. Mr. Van Buren had a strong taste for these contentions.

Because, among all the offices which he has sustained, it is impossible to point to a single one bestowed upon him for any other merit or service, than those of a mere party character. See Holland's Van Buren. His first civil appointment was given, while a lawyer at Kinderhook, for his zeal in the political struggle in 1807, between Tompkins and Lewis.

Because, Martin Van Buren is opposed to amend the constitution of New York, made in favor of a Property Qualification, even though it should affect the rights of the poor veterans of the revolution, who had fought for our liberties. See proceedings of the New York Convention, 1821, to amend the constitution, page 141-182.

Because, in these instances, as well as in various others, he has shown himself a MONARCHIST at heart, and that he considers party and property, and not talent or usefulness, as the principal claim which entitles a man to citizenship. Because, he has spent all the ordinary revenues of the government, although out of those same revenues, his three immediate predecessors paid more than \$210,000,000 of the public debt.

Because, acting upon the principle that the people may be corrupted, he opposes the honest and equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the whole people, in order that he may use them to make influence with a party. See messages to Congress, and the proceeds of the public lands to the states in which they lie.

Because, he separates the government from the people, takes the control of the revenues from Congress, and, through the sub-treasury law, can manage the whole financial power of this government as he pleases; and, as if that were not enough to condemn his administration for ever, he has procured congress to pass an act authorizing him, on his own mere motion, to withhold appropriations made for the public service.

See the closing acts of the last session of Congress, by which the President is empowered to withhold appropriations, or execute them, at pleasure! The President does not, indeed, have the immediate custody of the public money; but he has the control of it, through his power over all the sub-treasurers and collectors, who are appointed by him, and hold their offices at his will and pleasure.

It is well known that General Jackson opposed the Sub-Treasury Scheme in 1834. "The Globe," at the same period, speaking of it, said: "It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme (Sub Treasury) would be to bring the public treasure much nearer the actual custody and control of the Executive than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it."

And the Richmond Enquirer, the leading Jackson paper of Virginia, in 1834, said: "We have objected to the sub-treasury scheme (so called) that, in the first place, it will enlarge the Executive power, already too great for a Republic. And, that it contributes to endanger the security of the public funds; and, 3rdly, that it is calculated to produce two currencies—a base one for the people, and a better one for the Government."

It is certainly subject to very strong objections, not the least of which is the very great increase of patronage to which it must give rise, and a patronage of the most dangerous influence, as being so immediately connected with the public money.

But I can see no advantage, and on the contrary a fruitful source of mischief, in making Government officers the keepers of the cash. Place about them what guards you may, in the shape of commissioners, inspectors, or whatever else, speculation will be endless. There is no security in it. The chief and overruling objection, however, is the endless source of patronage to which it would give rise. Make the machinery as simple as you may, and open to view, wherever money is temptation will creep in, and—corruption in every form follows at its heels.

Because, leaders in the administration party aim at the destruction of the system of free labor and wages. Is proof demanded? Here it is. The Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Brownson, who has an office under the government, and is devoted to the principles of Mr. Van Buren, in a late number of that work, says: "In regard to labor, two systems obtain: one, that of slave labor; the other, that of free labor. Of the two, the FIRST is, in our judgment, except so far as the feelings are concerned, decidedly the least oppressive."

We say frankly, that if there must always be a laboring population, distinct from proprietors and employers, we regard the slave system as decidedly preferable to the system of wages. "Wages is a cunning device of the devil, for the benefit of tender consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system, without the expense, trouble, and odium of being slave holders."

We really believe—our NORTHERN system of labor is more oppressive, and more mischievous to morals, than the southern. Because, the leaders of the party in possession of the government, declare another object to be the overthrow of the church in all its forms and sects, and the destruction of the ministers of religion. Hear what the Boston Quarterly utters on this subject, "speaking as one laying authority: "But, having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy? The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the priest."

"The priest is universally a tyrant, universally the enslaver of his brethren, and therefore, it is Christianity condemning him." "There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be the interpreters of the word of God." "THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS"!!!!

Wholesale & Retail Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Ware. The subscriber offers at his shop, in North Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa., door to Wm. Leonard's store, (or will visit at the shortest notice) the following articles: COPPER STUBS, STOVES of all descriptions, of which he has on hand a large assortment, which he will sell lower than ever, for Cash. He also offers for sale any quantity of Sheet Iron, &c. Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, all sorts of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, such as Wash Kettles, Dye Kettles, Scullery Drums, Dripping Pans, House Spouting, &c., all of which he will sell at better terms than usual. J. DEL KEENER. Carlisle, Sept. 23, 1840.—

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER. FIVE CAPITALS OF 20,000 Dollars AMOUNTING TO \$100,000.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class A, for 1840.—To be drawn at Baltimore, Saturday, October 17th 1840.

Class B, for 1840.—To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 14th November, 1840.

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