

a Oli I many a time it hath been told,
The story of those men of old—
For this fair Poetry hath wreathed
Her sweetest, purest flower;
For this proud Lioquence hath breathed
His strain of loftlest power!
Devotion, too, hath lingered round;
Each spot of consecrated ground;
And never may they rest unsung
White Liberty can find a tongue!
Twine, Gratitude, a wreath for them,
More deathless, than the diadem!
Who to life's noblest end Who to life's noblest end Gave up life's noblest powers, And bade the legacy descend, Down—down to us and ours,"

for In publishing, according to our annual cus tom, the great charter of our liberties, the Declaration of Independence, it may prove interesting to preface it with a brief notice of the action o the American Congress previous to the adoption of the declaration. In the month of June, 1776. the question of declaring the Independence of the States from England began seriously to occuny the attention of the American Congress. It ful debaters in that body ; for the movement had opponents as well as advocates. The eloquent RICHARD HENRY LEE, of Virginia, exerted the declaration, declaring in the close of an eloquent address in its favor.—" if we are not this day wanting in our duty to our country, the names of the American Legislators will be placed, by posterity, at the side of those of Theseus, of Lycurgus, of Romulus, of Numa, and of al lthose whose memory has been, and will be, forever dear to virtuous men and good citizens!

This speech was received with evident signs ed the further consideration of the subject to the pinton existed between the people of the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the other the prosperity of the States depended upon their continuing in allegiance to the crown of England, stake upon it; and I leave off as I begun, that, live Independence. It illust not be supposed, however, that the whole people of Pennsylvania coincided in this view of the subject. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the party opposed to a decnine Pennsylvania members.

· On the first of July, the subject of the declaration was again taken up. Joun Dickinson, one of the members from Pennsylvania, acting under the instructions of his State, made an able reply to the speech of Mr. LEE. The speech of Mr. Dickinson was lengthy; among other arguments, which time has proved to be erroneous, he said, it was an established fact that America could be well and happily governed by the English laws, under the same King and the same parliament. Two hundred years of happiness furnish the proof of it; it is not as independent, but as subjects; not as republic, but as monarchy; that we have arrived at our present degree of power and greatness." Again, said the speaker, "the English constitution is one in which monarchy is so tempered that the monarch finds himself checked in his efforts to seize absolute power; and the power of the people is so regulate archy is not to be found. But for us it is to be apprehended, that when the counterpoise of monarchy shall no longer exist, the democratic power may carry all before it, and involve the whole State in confusion and ruin. Then an ambitious citizen may arise, scize the reins of power, and annihilate liberty forever; for such is the ordinary course, of ill-balanced democracies, they fall into anarchy and thence under aespotism.'

It was for John Adams to reply to such arguments. His character and his opinions were well in proclaiming them. The speech supposed to in favor of the declaration, as follows:

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, indeed, that, in the beginning, we aimed not at independence. But there's a Divinity which shapes our she has obstinately persisted, till independence is now and it is ours. Why then should we defer the Declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England, which shall leave either safety to the country and its liberties, or safety to his own life, and his own honour? Are not you, sir, who sit in that chair, is not he, our venerable colleague near you, are you not both already the proscribestined objects of punishment and of vengeance? Cut off from all hope of royal elemency, what are you, what can you he, while the power of England remains, but outlaws? If we postpone inthe war? Do we mean to submit to the measures of parliament, Boston port-bill and all? Do we mean to submit, and consent that we ourselves shall be ground to powder, and our country and its rights trodden down in the dust? I know we do not mean to submit. We never shall submit.

tion ever entered into by men, that plighting before God, of our sacred honor to Washington, when putting him forth to incur the dangers of war, as well as the political hazards of the times, we promised to adhere to him, in every extremity, with our fortunes and our lives? I know there is not a man here, who would not rather see a general configration sweep over the land, or an earthquake sink it, than one jor or tittle of that plighted faith fall to the ground. For myself, having twelve months ago, in this place, moverhyou that George Washington he appointed dominanter of the forces, raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty, may my right hand forget its coming, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I hesitate or waver, in the support I gave him. The war, then, must go on We must fight in through, And, if the war must go on, why put off longer the declaration of independ posing with manly firmness, his ravisions on the denked. This measure will strengthen us it will rights of the people. He has refused, for a long give its character abroad. The nations, will then time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be

hy then, sir, do we not as soon as possible, change his from a civil to a national war. And since we st fight it through, why not put ourselved in a state lotory . If we fall, it can be no worke for us, . But we shall

not fail. The cause will raise up armies, the chuse will create navies. The people, the people if we

long and bloody war for restoration of privileges for redress of grievances, for chartered immunities, held under a British King, set before them the glorious object of entire independence, and it will breathe into them mew the breath of life

Read this declaration at the head of the army very sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit; reliion will approve it, and the love of religious liber-Hill, and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls walls will cry out in its support. I see, I see clearly through this day's business. You consequently became the theme of protracted, ar- and I, indeed, may rue it. We may not live to the dent and able discussion among the most power- time when this declaration shall be made good. We by declaring us out of his protection, and waging may die : die colouists : die slaves ; die, it may be noblest powers of his oratory-in-support of the quire the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready, at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may, "But, while I do live; let mehave a country, or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country.

But, whatever may be our fate, be assured, be asured, that this declaration will stand. It may cost casure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future; as the sun-in-heaven. We shall make of approbation by the assembly. But the deputhis a glorious an immortal day. When we are in tics from Pennsylvania and Maryland not being our graves, our children will honor it. They will present, and Congress desirous by some delay to celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with evince the maturity of its deliberations, adjourn- bonfires, and illuminations. On its annual return, they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of first of July. On this question a difference of on subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude, and of joy.

Sir, before God, I believe that the hour has come. colonies. These two colonies, acting under a My judgment approves this measure, and my whole mistaken view of the subject and believing that heart is in it. All that Uhave, and all that I am, and thus marked by every act which may define a all that I hope, in this life, I am now ready here to opposed the movment in favor of a Declaration of or the, survive or perish, I am for the declaration It is my living continent, and by the blessing of God. it shall be my dying sentiment, independence now and independence for Even

This powerful speech electrified the assembly laration carried the measure of instruction to a universal burst of applicase followed it. Whe ther members in Congress by a very small major. question was settled; all controversy was at an ity, and the declaration was afterwards signed by | end. The majority of the Assembly pronounced in favor of Independence. The members of who was excluded because of his formal opposition. Consequently on the 4th day of July, 1776, upon the report of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Philip Livingston, the thirteen federated colonies dissolved all their allegiance to the British crown and declared themselves free ann innevenment under the name of the thirteen United States of America! The manifesto of Independence pass. ed by Congress was written by Thomas Jeffer-

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Unanimously passed by the Congress of the thir

teen U. States of America, July 4th, 1776. When, in the course of hyman events it be nother, and to assume among the powers of the earth the seperate and equal station to which the aws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, decent respect to the opinions of mankind re quires that they should declare the causes which

mpel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-ovident :- that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit known, and he was not one that would hesitate of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their have been made by him on that occasion, is one just powers from the consent of the governed; of the noblest and powerful efforts of oratory ever that whenever any form of government becomes delivered. Following Mr. Dickinson, he spoke destructive of these ends, it is the right of the peo- Robert Treat Paine, ple to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such princigive my hand, and my heart, to this vote. It is true, ples, and organizing its power in such forms, us to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that ends. The injustice of England has driven us to governments long established should not be arms; and, blinded to her own interest, for our good, | changed for light and transient causes; and uccordingly all experience bath shown, that manwithin our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, kind are more disposed to suffer, while evils gare 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 now ig the necessity which constrains them to alter their dependence, do we mean to carry on, or to give up former systemn of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in George Walton. direct object the establishment of an absolute lyranny over these States. To prove this let facts c submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most Do we intend to violate that most solemn obligawholesome and necessary for the public good :--He has forbiden his Governors to pass laws of imnediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obthined; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them: He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large istricts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legis ture—a right inestimable to them, and formida ble to tyrants only . He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomforta ble and distant from the repository of their pubic records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures: He has dissolved Representative houses repeatedly, for op-Here its spartator abroad. The halons, will then treat with us splicitly here can no while we accepted with us splicitly in some against our sorreign. Nays inalitation that England berself, annihilation, have returned to the people at accepting the people in the content of the second of the content of the second of the sec

justice, by refliging his assent to laws for establighing judiciary powers: He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their. officer, and the amount and payment of their benefits of victory, if we gain the salaries. He has creeted a multitude fices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to har ass our people and cat out their substance : He are true to them, will carry us, and will carry themselves, gloriously through this strugglo.

I care not how fickle other people have been further and superior to the civil power: Ho has comknow the people of these colonies, and I know the people of these colonies. heir hearts, and cannot be cradicated. Every colony, by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of preindeed, has expressed its willingness to follow, if we tended legislation : For quartering largo hodies but take the lead. Sir, the declaration will inspire of armed troops among us: For protecting them the people with increased courage. Instead of a by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabit ants 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 the seas to be tried for olemn vow uttered, to maintain it, or to perish on pretended offences : For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and will cling round it, resolved to stand with it, or enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it an fall with it. Schidit to the public halls; proclaim it example and fit instrument for introducing the there'; let them hear it, who heard the first roar of same absolute rule into these colonies: For taking away our charter, abolishing our most rothers and their sons fall on the field of Bunker valuable laws, and altering fundimentally the forms of our governments: For suspending our Sir, I know the uncertainty of numan affairs; but vested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever: He has abdicated government here, war against us: Ho has plundered our seas, ignominiously, and on the scaffold. Be it so. If it ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyhe the pleasure of Heaven, that my country shall re- ed the lives of our people : He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolution, and tyranny, already began with circumstance of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most parbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of 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

> all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we have etitioned for redress in the most humble termsour repeated petitions have been answered only

fall themselves by their hands: He has excited

domestic insurrections amongst us, and has en-

leavored to bring on the inhabitants of our fron-

tiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known

rule of warfare is undistinguished destruction of

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 affirmed, time to time of attempts made by their Legisla. ture to extend an unwarantable 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 con-Pennsylvania and Mar yland were authorized to nexions and correspondence. They too have been vote for the declaration, except John Dickinson, deaf to the voice of justice and of consunguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the neces. sity which denounces our seperation, 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 Judgment reversed. united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved Watts contra. Judgment affirmed. from all allegiance of the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; that as free and independent States, they tract 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 upon the protection of

other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. JOHN HANCOCK, President New Hampshire. New Jersey. osiah Bartlett Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, William Whipple, Mathew Thornto John Hart, Massachusetts Bay. Abraham Clark. Samuel Adams l'ennsylvania.

North Carolina.

South Carolina.

William Hooper,

Edward Rutledge.

Thomas Hayward, jr. Thomas Lynch, jr. -Arthur Middleton.

New York.

William Floyd,

Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis,

Lewis Morris.

Samuel Chase.

Thomas Stone

loseph Hews,

John Penn.

Robert Morris, Eldridge Gerry Benjamin Rosh Benjamin Franklin Rhode Island. John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, Stephen Hopkins, Wiliam Ellery. George Tuylor, George Ross.

Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington William Williams, Oliver Wolcott. Virginia.

George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, enjamın Harrison, Francia Lightfoot Le Carter Braxton.

Georgia. Burton Gwinnett,

Delaware. Desar Rodney, Scorge Read homan M'Kean.

C. Carroll, of Carrollton PROBABLE DISTURBANCE IN CANADA.—The Mor treal Herald, of the 24th, warns the British Gov ernment to beware in time, - for that though outvardly, all scems peaceable, mischief is brewing rapidly in Canada. That paper avers that meet. ngs are frequently held in Montreal, which are largely attended by the French Canadians, and secret societies having for their object the dis

try, provail throughout the French districts. The Philadelphia Forum of Friday has sulogium on the character of Ovid F. Johnson lauding him as one of the greatest minds of the day, and winding up with an expression of the inion that Mr. Johnson will support Mr. Clay for the next Presidency ! . What's in the wind?

nemberment of Canada from the mother coun-

self his whole establishment for a clean abirt and lextinguishing the flames, but not before the uppe a mear of violuce. He says hoshas lived on story and the roofs of bold front and buck build promise till his zery shieker hars supped grow. ing.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

> Carlisle, Pa. Tuesday, July 4, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT HENRY CLAY,

bicct to the decision of a National Convention

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES: SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

OUR CREED.

. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nati An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.
 Just restraints on the Executive power, em.

racing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

A faithful administration of the public domain A fauthful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sules of it among all the States.
 An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers—porfect-freedom of—thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

endment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM. These objects attained, I think that we should

School Warrants.

improper interference in elections.

the Government.—HENRY CLAY.

The State Treasurer has given notice that, ow ing to the cancellation of the 4th of May issues, here will not be funds in the Treasury to pay the warrants issued for the School year 1844 when presented; and that they can only be paid by the Treasurer of the county, for which the warrants are issued, at such time as there may be funds of the State on hand. School Directors should bear this in mind.

Decisions of the Supreme Court. following list of Causes for the counties of Cumberland and Perry, decided by the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, May term, 1843.

Ashhurst & Son vs. Givin-Reed for plaintiff n error; Watts contra. 'Judgment affirmed.' by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is tiff in error; Gaullagher & Biddle contra. Judgment affirmed.

Sprigglows Brandebury Watts for plaintiff in error; Reed & Alexander contra. Judgment Shuler vs. Garrison-Alexander for plaintiff i

rror; Watts contra. Judgment reversed and V. Fisher vs. Worrall-Alexander and Reed for plaintiff in error; Watts contra. Judgment re-

ersed and V. D. N. Squire vs. Barr-Reed and Biddle for plaintiff error: Watts contra. Judgment affirmed. Kilgore vs. Claudy-Brandebury and Alexander for plaintiff in error; Watts contra. Judgment affirmed.

Alexander vs. Hoffman-Alexander for plaintiff n error; Watts contra. Judgment reversed and /. D. N. Mifflin vs. Commonwealth-Biddle and Watts

for plaintiff in error; Graham and Alexander contra. Judgment affirmed. Givin vs. Albert-Watts and Alexander for plaintiff in error; Graham and Biddle contra.

Petre vs. Rose-Alexander for plaintiff in error;

Welsh vs. Magee-Alexander for plaintiff in rror; Watts contra. Judgment affirmed. Hunter vs. Albright-Reed for plaintiff in error; Watts contra. Judgment affirmed. Freeland vs. Clauser-Watts for plaintiff in er-

or; Alexander contra. Judgment affirmed. Loudon vs. Byerly-Graham and Watts for plaintiff in error; Reed and Biddle contra. Judgent reversed and V. D. N. Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each

Brandebury contra. Judgment reversed and proc. awarded. Sampson vs. Commonwealth-Brandebury and

contra. Judgment affirmed. Clippinger vs. Hepburn-Reed for plaintiff in error; Biddle contra. Judgment reversed and with their blood.

Barber vs. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank-Reed and Biddle for plaintiff in error; Watts and Alexander contra. Judgment affirmed. Bomberger vs. Clippinger-Biddle for plaintiff in error; Reed contra. Judgment reversed and

judgment for plaintiff in error. Stuart vs. Stuart-Brandebury and Watts for plaintiff in error; Alexander contra. Judgment uffirmed.

Sanderson's Estate-Watts for appellant; Alexinder contra. Appeal withdrawn. Eichelberger's Estate. Biddle for appellants Vatts contra. Decree affirmed.

Lawton's Estate-Watts for appellants; Biddle contra. Decree affirmed.

"Important Decision."

(A case of much interest to the public was decided by the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last. At the instance of several of the transporters on the public works, a writ of mandanjus was served on the Canal Commission. ers, enjoining upon them to repeal and abrogate all resolutions, rules, and regulations, which confor exclusive privileges upon any individual or companies doing business upon the public imrovements. The object of the petitioning trans. orters was the annulment of the contract for arrying passengers over the Columbia Railroad, and the imposition of a higher, rate of tells on ection boats using the trucks belonging to the

The Canal Commissioners, having filed their eturn, made a motion to quash the writ. The case was opened before the Supreme Court, on the 27th ult. and arrived by Thaddens Stevens and W. M. Meredith, Esqre, for the Relators, and Frederick Watts, Esq., of Carlisle, for the Res-The state of the state of the state of the

ent of the question on both sides, we learn that the Court gave its decision in favor of the Respondents, being averse to the up. olication of the transporters.

Fire in Harrisburg. A fire broke out in Harrisburg, says the Tolegraphs on Saturday last, in the two stary frame dwelling house of Mr. Philip Garman, in Ches. hut atreet, between Socond and Front streets, or An editor and printer down South offers to After some hard work, our fromen succeeded in

orThe committee appointed by the abolition paturalization of firefigures; refusing to has other particular of the committee appointed by the abilition of the abilities appointed by the abilities appointed by the abilities appointed by the abilities appointed by the abilities appointed ists to address Prosident Tries on the subject of slovery, while he was in Baston; divinot receive

A National Bank. CA correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, aving propounded to Mr. Greely the able Editor of that paper; the question whether it is or is not "one of the avowed principles of the Whig party to support the establishment whether National Bank,"

choose so to call them; and we believe we but ex jed to the reading of this speech : press the very general conviction of the Whig B. Fourth Toast-The new Secretary of War, party along with our own, when we say that James Madison Porter, a living evidence of the these great purposes of National utility and the nevolence can be more easily secured and will be pointed in the pointed by the property of the prop better subserved by a NATIONAL BANK, than in Mr Porter jumped up and said he had a few any other way. Such a Bank, formed upon a kind of a way. Gentlemen seemed embarrassed by associations connected with this old place. Ho didn't. Ho had had so many strange associations in his time, that nothing could embarrasse gainst abuse and supervised by the Secretary of him. I don't care a fig for historical associations. That's all gauges is the property of the secretary the dictates of our past history and of the dispas-

which in some not distant hour of reason and calmness will be heard and heeded. Our own conviction-in which we do not choose with us-is, that only through the creation of a National Bank can the country rid itself of the afflictions. A petty rag-mill in every village, We are indebted to a legal friend for the grinding out currency, which is not credited fifty subtraction from the productive industry of the country for such uses as engraving, bill-printing, &c. With a currency so created and governed, verses, counterfeits, &c. &c. As things are, this may or may not be better than no Bank-at

Church of Scotland.

Presbyterian Church and a Seceding Presbyterian ters. The secoders were led by Dr. Welch, Mod.

second much embarrassed and Mr. Robert Tyler whispered to the Secretary of War.) I beg of May, having read a paper setting forth the sav. no executions can be taken and the man and the sav. no executions can be taken and the man and the sav. no executions can be taken as a save of the sav. no executions can be taken as a save of the save of th crator of the General Assembly, who, on the 18th his seat and withdrew from the Hall, followed by those of his opinion. These seceders then convened separately under the presidency of the cel- by the great freshet of 1841. But what freshe ebrated Dr. Chalmers. They numbered 400 min. can ever sweep away the monument we have, isters. There remain attached to the establishment 793 parish ministers, and 102 ministers of chapels. All the clergymen deposed by the late majority in the Assembly had been reinstated.—

"The man that shall attempt it will be damned to everlasting fame like the Lehigh aforesaid. But, Mr. President, it is not for me to talk of these things. I see men about me who no doubt will got average the learned system. Permit The forment in Edinburgh was very great. .

The London Morning Advertiser says-The event, in whatever light it is viewed, is one of such tremendous importance, that words are inadequate to express the thoughts to which it must give birth in every reflecting mind. It is an over-powering contemplation. The world has wi'. essed no mora! event of equal importance for the last two centuries. Out of 1200 clergymen in the Scottish establishment; nearly 500 (taking eith them 500,000 of the their connexion with that establishment, and thrown themselves, their lives and families he providence of that Being for whose truth the have made the sacrifice. The Non-intrusion clergy stand at this moment before the world in ie attitude of living martyrs for their principles Adams vs. Null-Biddle for plaintiff in error; and there is a species of living martyrdom which scaffold. No one who can estimate aright the sacrifices for conscience sake which these great Reed for plaintiff in error; Graham and Watts and good men are now making, can doubt that, should the necessity require it,—and who can tell but it soon may?-they will be equally ready to senl their attachment to the truths of the Gospe

It is, indeed-it is a spectacle which challeng iversal admiration. It is a spectacle which will do more to commend Christianity to those who have been hitherto sceptical as to its claims to the character of a Divine revelation, than a thousand treatises and myriads of sermons written and preached with the view of inducing unbelievers to embrace it.

On Dits.

Extract of a letter from Washington in the N.

York Herald: "The death of Mr. Legare will cause anothe hange in the Cabinet of President Tyler, creating two vacancies. It is still undecided who will by one side of the house for a re-appointment.-Mr. Upshur is spoken of by many; while John C. Spencer claims the appointment for himself or some ancient democrat, who understance a court intrigue, and who can make the most of the short time to run, for the rooks in the rookery. There is no confidence among the members of the present Cabinet; and each one is mistrustful of the deprived the Celestial exquisites of their long keeps aloof from their petty schemes. Spencer is without saying "by your leave." The subjects of powerful at this moment, but he will be out the Cabinet in less than six months.

" Mr. Porter, who has disappointed the President in his qualifications for his office, and who it is believed will, in any event, be rejected unan imously by the Senate, will likely be removed from his present office before long. His incomipon the Executive. More of this matter here.

ofter." By Pather Matthew cannot visit this country till next year. A letter from him, conveying the AMNSUN sole Agent for this Borougu.
information, will be read at the Chingse Muse. To the Pounc.—We have experien
um, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July.

good effect of Brandreit's Vegetable U

John M. Breedlove, one of the Trensury Note Robbers, imprisonat at New Orleans, has confessed that he took the notes; but that he was first induced by Hulliday to do so, who said he was able to extract the ink of the cancelling. II The Canada Mission have published their

annual report, in which they state that during the year, 1842; litteen hundred slives escaped from their mesters in the U. States, and are now in Canada. The New York American contains a report, by flowing beautiful sacred song of thanksgiving. We special express of the specific made at the great do not know the author, but should probably be digner, given to President Tyler in Fancial of Whitter; tion. Among these speeches, we find the follow

to appear the establishment he will be regarded to a property the complication of the work grant principles avowed or otherwise. The speech out of a half dozen speeches delivered by principles of the Whige most nearly touching such great men as President Tyler, Daniel Web. this subject we understand to be as follows: 1, star and other distinguished characters present That the Government should be so organized and administered as to promote, to the greatest possible extent, the welfare of the People in the P

with specie, is most conqueive to that ord; 3— sylvanians to stand up for the chargodrop her That this currency, both its specie and paper; distinguished son, and make the most of this should be of uniform value throughout the Union; of the present occasion! and its paper in all sections readily convertible . We can assure our readers that they will not into specie. These are our 'principles, if you write down, as lest time, the few moments devot-

the Treasury and by the Finance Committees of Pennsylvania Democrat, and am as little embarrassed here as I would be in the Common Pleas the Industry, facilitate the Exchanges, and con-fer blessings on every deserving interest and eve-ry class in the country. Such we believe to be and where I should still have been, had not the sionate good sense of the country—a dictate to Washington. Some folks have expressed surprise, at seeing me Secretary of War. What right have they to feel surprise, let alone express Am not I a Democrat?-my father and moth-Our own conviction—in which we do not choose of the were Democrate—my nephew is the Democrate to implicate any but those who share and avow it cratic Sheriff of Philadelphia, and has a posse and my brother the Governor, a perfect *Indian* o Democracy, In Pennsylvania it is no matter what a man does, if he is a Democrat he ma mania for petty Banking, or rather currency-ma-king, which we regard as one of its weightiest ever had one. I do not, however, pretend, Mr. Chairman, as a Demograt, to have ever had grandmother, but I do not abandon the right in grinding out currency, which is not credited fifty the abstract, and this principle I contended for as miles from home, or known over a hundred, we carly as 1819, in the case of Snively & Stegfriiz, regard as a great mistake, and a mischevious which was an appeal from a Justice of the Peace of Lehigh county on a question of costs—but I will refrain from these things. I am not vainglorious—yet that case is to be found, Mr. Presient, on the records in the Prothonotary's office there must be endless feilures, excesses and re- at Allentown, and I belive was reported at length in the Doylestown Democrat.

Gentlemen of the Jury-I mean Mr. President—if any body finds fault with my being Sec-

any rate, it is certain to exist until something better is provided to supplant it. Sheriff. I like these ex relatione proceedings.— But enough of this! sir. What a glorious duy this has been! sir. The battle of Bunker Hill secession has occurred in the Church of as the President has been continually saying of our journey, was a first rate battle. When oh Scotland, and there will henceforth be a State our journey, was a first rate battle. When old Preshyterian Church and a Secoding Preshyterian Presbyterian Church and a Seceding Presbyterian and rail fence, he made what I call a capital affi-davit of defence. It was a sort of special injuncsay, no exceptions can be taken to the proceed views entertained by himself and associates, left lings of this day. I have witnessed many jubi lees. In fact, sir, I made the dam across the Lehigh, and laid the foundation by contract of that noble work, which was unfortunately swept away go it extensively on the learned system. Permi me, in conclusion, to thank you for the kind man ner in which you have been pleased to speak o my poor abilities. Such as they are they shall be devoted to my best interests and those of my friends and kindred. I learned Indian in the lobby of Pennsylvania Legislature in 1840, and will endeavor to carry out those principles in the War Department over which I have the honor to pre-

Delegates to the National Convention. The Whig State Convention of Georgia have selected the following gentlemen as delegates to the Whig National Convention to be held at Baltimore in May next, under instructions to rote it requires more courage to endure than the man, for HENRY CLAY as a candidate for the Presidentyrdom which is suffered at the stake or on the cy, viz: Hon. J. M. Berrien, Hon. W. C. Daw. son, Hon. T. B. King, Hon. Lott Warren, Col R. A. Tombs, J. S. Calhoun, Esq., Col. A. H Kenan, Dr. F. M. Robinson, J. Hill, Esq., and A. R. Wright, Esq.

Appleton, the Bigamist.

The Hollidaysburg Register says that Apcton, once well known as a Temperance lectur , but latterly pretty extensively published as educer and bigamist, made his appearance in that borough on Tuesday last. He presented a wretched appearance, and as he said, "was haunted by that 'tale of infamy' wherever he went;" foreibly reminding those who saw him of the Scriptural declaration, "the way of the transgressor.is hard."

TIn the Locufoco State Convention of New Hampshire, a resolution of instruction to the Delegates to the National Convention, to support be Secretary of State. Mr. Webster is proposed | Van Buren, was voted down. The Calhoun influence is gaining headway there.

Mr. Kirkham, the grammarian, died at his sidence in New York, a short time since.

WHEN CANTON WAS TAKEN, there was nothing o incensed the Chinese against the British as the summary process by which the Jack Tars other. Mr. Upshur, more upright than the rest, tails hacking them off with their dull cutlusses the "Brother of the Sun," had never heard of Jayne's Hair Tonic, and therefore their grief at the loss of their long cherished, and carefully cultivated cues, is not surprising. Had they known the extraordinary virtues of that composition, and been able to procure it, their sorrow would have been turned into joy, for assuredly, petency and valgarity as a high officer, are too the second crop produced by its influence, would well known; and his late appointment of his have been far finer than that of which their heads ophew ... a mero forward boy ... to be acting Sec- had been denuded. We understand that Doctor retary of War, has given universal displeasure. Jayno has sentia quantity of it out to China, He mas bulletted already a swarm of his relations and we linve no doubt it will soon be in great demand there.

Crepaged and amanufactured by Dr. D. JAYSE,
Physiciphia, and for sale in Carlisle by T. C. STE-

good effect of Brandroth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and believe them to be the most valuable nedicine ever yet affered to the public for our ing the goot cramp and wind in the stomach, also, a certain core for the dysentery or bloody flux, cholera morbus, severa gripings, and all other diseases of the bugsle, Addess there falls to remove a cold, if there is one after its appearance. They are the colored for carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, archess at the stomath severe treature, as the stomath severe treature. Salurday Ohronicle. Office for the sale of the above valuable Pills in

Content of the shadown of the shadow

A Great Speech at Bunker Hill! Appropriate to the 4th of July, is the fol-

OUR COUNTRY.

My country I. 'Lis of thee,
Sweet hand of Liberty.
Of thee I sing;
Unid where the pilgrim's pride,
Land, of the pilgrim's pride,
Long every monaton side. From every mountain side, Let freedom ring, My native coditry; thee; Land of the nable free, Thy name I love;
I love thy ricks and rills.
Thy woods and templed hills,

Like that above. Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees Sweet fredom's song; Let mortal tongues awake, Let all that breathe partake, Let rocks their silence break-

y heart with rapture thrills,

The sound prolong. Our father!s God! to thee, Author of Liberty!
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by the bright Protect us by thy might, Great God our King!

The Bradford county papers mention the sudden death of Wilson Scott, a young and talented lawyer of the Towanda bar. He was at a party in Athens, apparently in good health, and enjoying the festivities usual upon such occasions, when suddenly he became seriously ill, losing his senses, and died in the short space of two hours, leaving destitute an aged mother and her large family, who were dependent on him.

William L. Harris has been nominated for longress by the Whigs of Union county. John Hall for the State Legislature.

SHERLEBALLY.

To the Voters of Cumberland Co. TELLOW-CITIZENS: ... I beg leave to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate

OFFICE OF SHERIFF. nt the general election, and shall be thankful for your support. WILLIAM GOIJI.D. Carlisle, April 12, 1843. to.

To the Voters of Cumberland Gounty.

Gentlemen:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, and office of SHERRIFF of Comberging county, in will be thankful to you for your support.

MICHAEL HOLCOMB.

Carlisle, March 22, 1843.

To the Voters of Cumberland Co. ELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself for

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the next General Elec-tion, and respectfully solicit your support. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

North Middleton, April 12, 1843. To the Electors of Cumberland county. RELLOW-CITIZENS: Loffer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF, of Cumberland county. Should I be elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with Yours, Sc.

JACOB HEMMINGER.

Dickinson tp. June 7, 1843.

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To the Electors of Cumberland Co. ELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

nt the ensuing general election. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the daties of the office to the best of my ability.

ADAM LONGSDORF. Silver Spring, April 12, 1843. To the Electors of Cumberland, Co.

ELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to

discharge the duties of the office faithfully and mpartially.

SNIDER RUPLEY.

Mechanicsburg, April 12, 1843. To the Electors of Cumberland county.

ELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself once more to your consideration as a ca for the office of

SHERIFF. of Cumberland country, at the ensuing Election, should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOHN SOURBECK.
Fast Fennsboro' May 24, 1843.

To the Electors of Cumberland County.

[PELLOW-CITIZENS:—1 offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF berland county at the next election, and will feel grateful to you for your support. ANDREW ROBERT'S. To the Electors of Cumberland county

ELLOW-CITIZENS: Having determined to be a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF. respectfully solicit your support.
MICHAEL G. EGE. May 10, 1843.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. ELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberland county, and shall be thankful for your suffrages. Should I be elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with

deavor to discnarge the fidelity and impartiality.

GEORGE MOLTZ. Eastpennsboro' tp. April 10, 1843. To the Voters of Cumberland Co. ELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer my-

OFFICE OF SHERIFF, nt the next general election; and respectfully solicity our votes for the same. Should you elect me. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof with idelity and impartiality.

DAVID FOREMAN.

Newton tp. April 19; 1843. CENTLEMEN: Fosser myself as a condidate

OFFICE OF SHERIFF. of Cumberland country at the general election, an will be thankful for your support.

JOHN CORNMAN.
Carlisle, April 10, 1845.

To the Electors of Cumberland Co. CENTLEMEN: Launource myself OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

at the next general election. Should you honor me with a majority of your enfireges I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fulchy: South Middleton tp April 19, 1843 if-25

To the Public Generally. PELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: To respectfully inform you that I am a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Chimberland county, and abbuild you think me worthy and blocking as ased, in the next general sleeding. Lipidge pressle to the any less abilities to serve you talking the JAMSS HOFFEST Carliely, April 48, 1843