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Volume 15. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1860. Number 32.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilights last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there?
O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the tow'ring steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses;
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country shall leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever, when freedom shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation;
Blessed with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation;
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Declaration of Independence.

ADOPTED BY THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, JULY 4TH, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 4th, 1776.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into their further consideration the Declaration; and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee had agreed to a Declaration, which they desired him to report.

The Declaration being read, was agreed to as follows:

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United 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 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 free & equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and 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 right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in 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 hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right them[illegible] by abolishing [illegible]

ernment, 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 and 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 into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his incursions 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 from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition 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 times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has effected 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 any punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade from 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 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 powers of our government.

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

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, [illegible] against their country, [illegible] executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall them-

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 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 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 common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections 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 connection 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 honors.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by all the members.

JOHN HANCOCK, Pres't.

Platforms of the Democratic Party, and Sketches of their Candidates.

THE ANTI-DOUGLAS CANDIDATES.

For President, . . J. C. Breckinridge, of Ky.
For V. President, Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:—

First—That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second—That it is the duty of the federal government, in all its departments, to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third—That when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consumated by their admission into the Union, they stand on an equality with the people of other States, and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognises the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, that the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, that the democracy of United States recognise it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the national democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of their constitutional authority, by Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Breckinridge, the candidate for President, was born near Lexington, Ky., January 16, 1821; was educated at Centre College, Kentucky; spent a few months at Princeton; studied law at the Transylvania Institute, and was admitted to the bar at Lexington, where he practiced his profession with success. During the war with Mexico he served in one of the Kentucky regiments as Major, and whilst in that country made many warm friends amongst the officers of the army, and establish an honorable reputation as a soldier and a gentleman. His campaigning over, he returned to the practice of law in Kentucky, where he soon made a name for himself at a bar renowned for the learning, eloquence and acumen of its members. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature. In this new sphere he at once established for himself a distinguished position as an orator. His style is compact, severe and logical, whilst his views on public questions are marked by solidity and breath. Those qualifications induced the party to select him as their candidate in 1851—a Congressional nomination in opposition to General Leslie Coombs, a strong man—and the result was the election of the democratic nominee. In 1853 he was re-elected, after one of the hottest canvasses ever known in the State. His opponent was Gen. R. P. Letcher. Among his numerous and brilliant speeches, that on the Nebraska bill, delivered March 23, 1854, may be instanced as a masterpiece of high toned oratory and conclusive reasoning. During his administration President Pierce tendered to him the mission to Spain, but domestic affairs forbade its acceptance Ever ready, however, to do battle for his party, he did not hesitate to accept the nomination for Vice President on the ticket with James Buchanan. He was elected, and entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1857. By virtue of his office he is the President of the United States Senate. As a presiding officer he takes a high rank. He has just been elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1861, to take the place of Mr. Crittenden, whose term then expires. Mr. Breckinridge is about thirty-nine years old, and is possessed of a moderate fortune, accumulated by his own efforts.

JOSEPH H. LANE, OF OREGON.

General Joe Lane, the candidate for Vice President, was born in North Carolina, December 14, 1801. In his fifteenth year he became a clerk in a mercantile house in Indiana. In 1821 he married and settled on the banks of the Ohio, in Indiana, where his family continue to reside. In 1822 he was chosen a member of the Legislature, serving in that capacity, with occasional intervals, until 1846. He supported General Jackson in 1824–'28–'32; Van Buren in 1836–'40, and Polk in 1844. His course while in the State Legislature was marked by a devoted patriotism and a singleness of purpose to advance the prosperity of Indiana.—He was most active in the arrangement by which the State was saved from bankruptcy, and her honor from the stain of repudiation. None but those who were residents of the State in that trying time can sufficiently estimate his invaluable services on this important question. In the year 1846 he was a member of the State Senate, but resigned his seat when a call was made on Indiana to furnish volunteers for the Mexican war. He entered the army as a private, and, in a few months afterwards, was appointed Brigadier General. He served with distinction during the war, and covered himself with honor. About August 1, 1848, he reached Indiana, where a succession of public receptions were tendered him, but to which he had no time to respond, for on the 18th of August he was commissioned Governor of Oregon, without his solicitation, and organized the government; was elected delegate to Congress in 1851, and is now one of the United States Senators from the State of Oregon. In politics General Lane is a democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and is thoroughly acquainted with the history and politics of this country. His retentive memory and quick, active intellect enable him to turn to immediate and effective use the more important facts and incidents connected with our institutions. He is more a man of action than words—more practical than theoretical—and presents himself with a mind formed rather by a study of things than of their mere names.

THE DOUGLAS CANDIDATES.

For President, . . Stephen A. Douglas, of Ill.
For V. President, H. V. Johnson, of Ga.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matter, and we recommend as our only further resolutions the following:—

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories;

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the democratic party pledge such constitutional enactment as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

The subject of this paragraph was born in the town of Brandon, in the State of Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813, and is now in the 48th year of his age. His father, whose name he bears, was a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he was a practicing physician. He died, leaving two children, one of them the subject of this notice, who was but two months old at that time.—Stephen Arnold Douglas, at the age of 14 years, apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a cabinetmaker, at Milbury. At this trade he wro't for two years, and getting wearied of it, he sought the means of procuring an education. He was admitted as a pupil in the Canandagua Academy, and entered upon a course of classical studies, and at the same time studied law with an attorney of that village, and while there evinced a fondness for politics. In 1833 he moved to Illinois, and for some time taught school in the village of Winchester, in that State. While engaged in teaching school he still continued his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In the following year, at the age of 22, he was appointed State Attorney by the Legislature, which office he resigned in 1836 to take his seat in the Legislature. He was the youngest member of the House, but soon was marked for his industry in legislative matters. The first position of importance which he took in legislation was in opposing the extension of the "wild cat" banking system; but the majority was opposed to his views, and the extension measure was carried. He was in favor of a measure putting the railroads completely in the power of the State. He subsequently held, for a short time, the post of Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois. By this time he became a prominent politician, and ran for Congress in 1838, but was beaten by five votes. He stumped his State for Van Buren for the Presidency in 1840. In December, 1840, he was elected Secretary of State, and in the following February was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was subsequently twice elected as a member of Congress, but only served one term, when he was elected to the United States Senate, in 1847. While a member of the lower house he took strong ground on the question of our Oregon boundary, and belonged at that time to the 54 40 party. He has always been an advocate of internal improvements; favored the Mexican war; voted for the Independent Treasury bill, and has always repudiated the power of Congress on the question of citizenship in the States; opposed the Wilmot proviso, and expressed himself in favor of the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific. Has always been a friend to the Homestead measure bill. During Mr. Pierce's administration the Kansas-Nebraska bill came up. Mr. Douglas was Chairman of the Senate Committee under which the bill came, and finally engineered the passage of that measure. This doctrine of "popular sovereignty," with other things linked together, advocated by Mr. Douglas, are questions of the day well known to our readers. In the Thirty-fifth Congress he arrayed himself against President Buchanan's administration, in the matter of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, which produced a schism in both houses of the national legislature sufficient to defeat the measure. Mr. Douglas has been most bitterly hostile to Mr. Buchanan's administration. At the last State election in Illinois he stumped the State, and his party, after a determined fight against the opposition carried the day. He was subsequently re-elected for another Senatorial term. Since then he has been considerably before the public in connection with the question of slavery in the Territories.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GA.

H. V. Johnson was born in Burke county, Georgia, in September, 1812; was educated at the University of Georgia and graduated in 1834, and subsequently adopted the profession of the law. He was a Presidential electors in 1844; in 1848 he was appointed by the Governor of Georgia to represent that State in the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Colquit, who had resigned. In 1849 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of his State, and in 1853 succeeded to gubernatorial powers, in which he continued for two years.

Practical Experience is better than Experimental Science.

The science of medicine, as practised in hospitals and amilies, by nine-tenths of our regular physicians, is an *experimental science.* It has no fixed immutable principles; it is not founded on a consistent philosophy. Now, mark the difference between the *experimental remedies* of the profession, (which even the great Majendie declares fail more frequently than they succeed,) and those of Professor Holloway, a man who has built up a new system of medical treatment, in which, as we verily believe, there is not a single flaw from its foundation to its summit.

We have authentic statistics before us, which show that the annual consumption of Holloway's Pills exceeds that of all the advertised preparations of the same class at present before the world. This, of itself, in a country where the opinion of the majority is considered entitled to supreme respect, should be a sufficient warrant of superiority. But we have seen a still stronger proof of their inestimable properties, in the shape of a copy of the record of certificates and testimonials of cure received by Professor Holloway, directly and through his agents, during the last five years. The yearly average almost exceeds belief. It is upwards of 75,000, or more than two hundred per day. There is no question as to the accuracy of this statement. Most of the documents are authenticated by legal forms, and the names of persons distinguished in every department of public life figure in the index to this voluminous history of triumphs of a grand discovery.—There is no experimenting here—no playing at fast and loose with health and life. It is one glorious uninterrupted march of success, in which all internal diseases have been attacked and extinguished.

Among the most common and fatal diseases incident to our climate, are those which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels. We have seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of this nature, and when we aver that they are a *specific*, covering all the varieties of these complaints, we "speak what we do know." Permit us, in all kindness, to recommend all who suffer from bilious disorders, whether acute or chronic, to resort at once to this remedy. It is not our wont to obtrude advice to our readers, nor is such our intention now; but we are so thoroughly convinced of the uniform efficacy of these Pills, in every disease that affects the great secretive organs, that we cannot forbear giving them our earnest endorsement and recommendation.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

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