

THE SPIRIT OF 1776.



IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776, the Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, made the following

Declaration of Independence:

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

We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain 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 alter or 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 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 themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system 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 into a compliance with his measures.

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

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the 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 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 dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

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

He has affected to render the military in-

dependent of, and superior to the civil power.

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

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murder which 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 benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an 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 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 ruler of a free people.

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

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

Signed by order and in behalf of the congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested: CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT, NEXT DOOR TO CAPT. D. GROSS'S HOTEL.

TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discontinuance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Valuable Real Property FOR RENT.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at his residence in Epsytown, until the Fourth day of July next, for renting, for one or more years, the following property, to wit:

A Good Farm,

situate in Bloom township, about two and a half miles from Bloomsburg. Also, a



CRIST MILL, AND MERCHANT MILL,

situate on said farm, together with a FILLING MILL AND FACTORY, on the same premises. Also, a

DWELLING HOUSE, AND STORE HOUSE,

with necessary out-buildings, in Bloomsburg, now in the occupancy of Mr. C. B. Fisher.

The preference will be given to those who will rent the whole property. Possession given on the first day of April next.

N. B.—Under the present Lease the MILL will be put in good order, and kept so!

JOHN BARTON.

Epsytown, April 29, 1837.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

GEORGE PRINCE,

Of Sunbury, Northumberland county.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public, that he is about to remove to Harrisburg, where he has taken that large and spacious three story brick house, formerly occupied by Matthew Wilson, corner of Walnut and Third streets.

HARRISBURG,

In view of the State Capitol, which he intends to open on the 1st day of May next, and where he hopes to continue to receive that patronage so liberally bestowed on his establishment heretofore. He will at all times be provided with every thing necessary to make his guests comfortable.

G. PRINCE.

Harrisburg, April 29, 1837.

Tailoring Business.

A CARD.

The Subscriber RETURNS his acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers for their past favors, and would now respectfully announce to them, that he has received the latest

SPRING FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia, and as there are material changes, invites persons desirous of having their garments made in the newest and best style, to give him a call. He will endeavor to please all who favour him with their patronage, by executing his work in a neat and fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice.

PETER R. HEIGHMAN.

Orangeville, May 13, 1837.

WANTED:

A Journeyman Tailor,

Who will find constant employment. None need apply except a good workman. ALSO:

AN APPRENTICE

Is wanted, A lad between the age of 14 and 17 years, of industrious habits, who wishes to learn the Tailoring business, will find a good situation, by applying immediately to

PETER R. HEIGHMAN.

Orangeville, May 13, 1837.

CHAIR MAKING.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture

Chairs, Bedsteads, SETTEES, &C.

His shop is near Mr. McKelvey's store-house, at the Basin, on the Pennsylvania Canal. He will be thankful for favors, and use his endeavors to please customers.

CHARLES A. MOYER.

April 29, 1837.

HATTING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Zerr,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he carries on the above business in Millville, and that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

BEAVER, FUR, AND WOOL HATS,

Which he will warrant of the best materials, and well manufactured. His shop is on Main Street, and he will feel grateful for a share of patronage.

May 12, 1837.

SUSQUEHANNAH LINE OF



PACKET AND FREIGHT BOATS.

From Philadelphia, by Rail Road & Canal to Harrisburg, Northumberland, Danville, Catwissa, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Wilkesbarre, Milton, Williamsport, and intermediate places.

PASSENGERS can leave the West Chester Hotel, Broad street, Philadelphia, daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M. reach Harrisburg at 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day; Northumberland at 10 o'clock A. M. of the next day; and Wilkesbarre on the succeeding morning at 6 o'clock; when Coaches will immediately start for Carbondale, Tunkhannock and Montrose, and thence to the Western part of New York state.

RETURNING—The Boats leave Wilkesbarre daily, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and reach Philadelphia in 48 hours thereafter.

The Boats also arrive at Williamsport, on the West Branch, at about 9 o'clock, P. M. of the same day on which they reach Northumberland—and return daily.

The Boats on the above lines have been repaired, and are now confidently recommended to the PUBLIC as a pleasant, comfortable, and convenient mode of travelling. SEATS may be taken in Philadelphia at the northeast corner of Fourth & Chesnut streets, at No. 200 Market street, and at the West Chester Hotel, Broad street.

FREIGHT may be forwarded by Rail Road from Orrick & Nobles and J. J. Lewis & Co. Broad street, and by Capt. McCabes Line of Union Canal Boats to Harrisburg, where they will be received by the Susquehanna Line from Jabez Harnsden, Vine street Wharf, Schuylkill.

P. Mc C. GILCHRIST, Agent.

Wilkesbarre, June 10, 1837.

To Travellers.

Northumberland and Wilkesbarre

LINE OF



MAIL COACHES.

I observed a notice in the "Keystone," (under one which I published,) signed by Mr. P. C. Gilchrist, Agent, stating that the Susquehanna Boat Line would carry passengers in less time than the Mail Stage—which is not the fact. It will be understood that the Boat leaves Harrisburg one day before the Stage; yet we have taken Passengers through to Wilkesbarre in time for the Montrose stages, notwithstanding the tardy manner in which the mail is brought from Harrisburg to us at Northumberland. If any other persons had the conveyance of the mails from Harrisburg to Northumberland than those connected with the Boats, I would engage to start at the same hour with the Boat at Harrisburg, and deliver the mail and the passengers TWELVE HOURS sooner than the Boat Line possibly can do it.

When the Company runs a stage from Northumberland to Wilkesbarre, the mail can arrive at Northumberland from Harrisburg by 11 o'clock, A. M.; but when the Boat runs above, they then keep back the stage at Northumberland until 4 o'clock P. M. and sometimes as late as 7 o'clock, P. M.

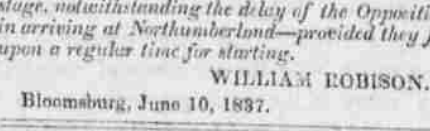
These are facts, which, if the Post Master General is not aware of, it is time he was made acquainted with them.

Any passengers wishing to take the stage at Northumberland, to go through to Montrose, will be taken on in time to secure seats in the Montrose stage, notwithstanding the delay of the Opposition in arriving at Northumberland—provided they fix upon a regular time for starting.

WILLIAM ROBISON.

Bloomsburg, June 10, 1837.

NEW GOODS.



The Subscriber

RETURNS his thanks to customers for the patronage which he has received from them since he has commenced business in Bloomsburg. He hopes they will still continue their usual support; and he has now the pleasure of offering them a large and fashionable assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which have been carefully selected, embracing the latest style of French, English and American

BEST GOODS,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND

Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, of different styles and colours; Silks; Figured Laces and Jackonets, European & American Calicoes & Ginghams, Vestings, Damask Table Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnet Trimmings, &c. &c.—ALSO, Ladies' Morocco, Seal, & Prunelle Shoes & Slippers, & Men's Shoes and Boots.

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, IRON, China, Glass

AND QUEENSWARE:

PAINTS, OILS, Medicines and Dye-Stuff;

CEDAR-WARE, GROCERIES & LIQUORS, SALT, FISH, &C.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine his stock of Goods, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

C. B. FISHER.

Bloomsburg, May 6, 1837.

TAILORING.

O. BAWN,

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to customers for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully announce to them, and the public generally, that he continues regularly to receive the

Latest Fashions,

From New-York and Philadelphia. He would be thankful for a continuance of their favours; and he will promptly execute any work which may be sent to him from neighbouring Villages.

Cattawissa, June 10, 1837.

NOTICE

To Travellers up the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

PASSENGERS by the Susquehanna Boat Line from Northumberland, arrive at Wilkesbarre EIGHT HOURS sooner than by the Mail Line of Stages, and reach Montrose TWENTY-FOUR hours sooner. P. Mc C. GILCHRIST, Agent.

June 10, 1837.

Literature, Science, & General News.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

PROSPECTUS OF SECOND VOLUME.

Commencing May 20, 1837.

The SATURDAY CHRONICLE is a family newspaper, published on a sheet of the largest and most size, and issued regularly from Philadelphia every Saturday. It is entirely unconnected with party politics, and sectarianism, and is zealously devoted to the cause of Literature, Science and General Intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the family circle. The design of the publishers is to furnish a newspaper which shall instruct as well as amuse, and enlighten the middle-aged, as well as entertain, and direct to proper objects of study, the mind of youth. Their unprecedented success during the past year—(having obtained a very extensive circulation not only in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but in every State of the Union)—induces them to believe that the plan of publication is a good one, and during the succeeding year, they will continue to pursue a zealous, with such improvements and modifications as may from time to time be suggested.

General Contents of the Chronicle.

Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Reviews of new publications—Stories from the Classic writers—Popular Statistics of the World—Ladies' Department—Original Communications from some of the best writers of Philadelphia and elsewhere—Medical Lectures—Science and Agriculture and Rural Economy—Popular Superstitions—Curious Customs—and Manners—European and Domestic Correspondence—Articles in Music, the Drama, and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the Current News of the Day, both Foreign and Domestic.

Attractions of the first Volume.

A regular correspondence from Europe, furnished by an able and eloquent writer, now on a tour through Europe, and engaged expressly for the Chronicle. Of this correspondence more than forty letters have been furnished.

A series of articles on Medical subjects, embracing lectures on Anatomy, in familiar language, from the pen of a distinguished Physician of Philadelphia. The republication, in a supplementary sheet, of the choicest and best articles of the several London Annals, for 1837, embracing articles from all the prominent English writers of the present day. The cost of these Annals at retail is about \$200—these principal contents have been furnished the readers of the Chronicle gratis.

The republication of the inimitable Pickwick Papers, from the pen of the best comic writer of the age, Charles Dickens, Esq.

Original contributions on Literature, Science, Law, Education, Poetry, Political Economy, &c. from a number of the very best writers in America.

Extra Attractions for the second Volume.

The publication of the original articles, written for the Premiums of \$250, embracing a great number of compositions of merit. The original tale, to which will be awarded the prize of \$100, will probably be published in the first number of the second volume.

The European Correspondence will be regularly continued, as will also the Stories from the Classics, and indeed all the attractive features of the first volume. The notes and observations of a literary gentleman, now on a tour through the Western and Southern States, are also promised for publication in the Chronicle.

Choice literary selections will be furnished from the London Monthly, Bentley's Miscellany, Blackwood's, and other European Magazines, care being taken to select the very best articles, "winnowing the wheat from the chaff," from the great mass of English Literature, and not to allow their myriads to interfere with our usual variety.—Advantage will be taken of every circumstance calculated to add interest to the columns of the Chronicle. The publishers being determined to allow none to outstrip them in the "March of Improvement." During the past year the publishers have paid, for original contributions, premiums, correspondence, &c., more than

1000 Dollars.

And a still larger sum will be expended, for similar purposes, during the publication of the second volume.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.

For a single copy for one year, \$2, in advance, six copies for \$10; or three copies for \$5. For six months, one dollar.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par, in payment of subscriptions. Address (post paid.)

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR, Publishers.

May 27, 1837. Philadelphia

THE FULL-BLOODED

YOUNG HORSE

SPECULATOR.

Will be for service during the present season ending on the first of July next, at the stable of the subscriber, in Bloomsburg. For Terms, Pedigree, and Certificates, see handbills.

NOAH S. PRENTIS.

April 29, 1837.

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.