

Jeffersonian Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

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VOL. I.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1840

No 24.

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly,—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 1-2 cts. per year, extra.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged IRA B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Eason and Milford Stages pass it daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, deportment and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished Instructress. Summer Session commences May 4th.

EXPENSES.

Board for Young Gentleman or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$1 to \$1 25
Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00

N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.

Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres.
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his Fall supply has just received a full and complete assortment of GOODS admirably adapted to the season, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, STEEL, NAILS, and NAIL RODS, in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store, all of which he is disposed to sell at moderate prices.
N. B. Grain and Country produce, White and yellow pine boards will be taken in exchange; also, oak joint, &c. &c.

WILLIAM EASTBURN.
Stroudsburg, Jan. 15th, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Stokes & Brown, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of July next, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.
STOGDELL STOKES.
May 29, 1840.

POETRY.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail Columbia! happy land!
Hail ye heroes! heaven-born band!
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valour won.
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies,
Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more;
Defend your right, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize.
While offering peace sincere and just,
In heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fall.
Firm—united, &c.

Sound, sound, the tramp of fame!
Let Washington's great name,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to freedom cheer,
Listen with a joyful ear;
With equal skill and god-like power
He governed in the fearful hour
Of horrid war; or guides with ease,
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm—united, &c.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands—
The rock on which the storm will beat;
The rock on which the storm will beat;
But arm'd in virtue firm and true,
His hopes are fix'd on heaven and you.
When hope was sinking in dismay,
And glooms obscur'd Columbia's day,
His steady mind from changes free,
Resolv'd on death or liberty.
Firm—united, &c.

AMERICA.

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty—
Of thee I sing:
Land, where my fathers died;
Land of the pilgrims' pride;
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country! thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love:
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and temples hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
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 thy might,
Great God, our King.

Biographies of Distinguished Pennsylvanians.

CONTINUED.

BENJAMIN WEST, was descended from a respectable English family, belonging to the denomination of Quakers, who had emigrated to America in 1667. His father John West, was a merchant, settled at Springfield in Chester county, where Benjamin was born October 10, 1738, being the tenth son. In his 7th year he gave the first indications of his propensity for the pencil. As he was watching the sleeping infant of his eldest sister, it smiled, and struck with its beauty, he sought some paper and drew its portrait in red and black ink. The circumstances in which he was placed afforded him little aid in the development of his talents. There were neither professions, paintings nor print, among the primitive settlers of Pennsylvania. For some time he pursued his favorite employment with red and yellow colors (which he learned to prepare from some Indians who had roamed to Springfield) and indigo, given to him by his mother, together with brushes made with the hair of a cat. At length a merchant named Pennington, who was his cousin, having seen his sketches, sent him a box of paints and pencils, with canvass prepared for the easel, and six engravings. The possession of this treasure prevented him almost from sleeping. He made all the necessary arrangements in the garret, where he commenced his labors with the dawn, every morning, absenting himself entirely from school, until the inquiries of his master caused a search and discovery to be made. His mother found him in his studio;

but her inclination to anger soon subsided on beholding his performance. Instead of copying servilely, as might have been expected, he had composed a picture from two of the engravings, telling a new story, and colored with a skill and effect, which, in her eyes were surprising. She kissed him with rapture, and procured his pardon from her husband and his teacher, 67 years afterwards he had the gratification to see this piece in the same room with the sublime picture of Christ Rejected. By degrees a report that a boy remarkable for his talent for painting lived at Springfield, began to extend until it reached the ears of Mr. Flower, a justice of Chester, who having looked at his works, obtained leave from his parents to take him for a few weeks to his house.

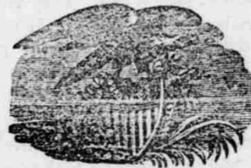
Whilst residing with this gentleman, he derived great advantage from the conversation of the governess of his daughters, a young English lady, well acquainted with art, and with the Greek and Latin poets, and who loved to point out to the young artist the most picturesque passages. During his residence there he painted the portrait of the wife of a lawyer of Lancaster, the sight of which made people come in crowds to sit to him, for his likenesses. He likewise executed a painting of the death of Socrates for William Henry, an eminent gunsmith of that place, who had a classical turn—this painting is now in possession of his great grandson, James Henry of Northampton county, Pa. On his return to Springfield, his future career became the subject of anxious consideration—the result was, that he was permitted to follow the vocation, for which he was so plainly destined. He soon after accompanied the troops under Gen. Forbes, who proceeded in search of the relics of Braddock's army, but was called home in a short time, by intelligence of the illness of his mother, and arrived only in time to receive the welcome of her eyes and her mute blessing. This was a severe blow, for he was devotedly attached to her. In his 18th year he removed to Philadelphia, where he established himself as a portrait painter. His success was considerable; and after painting the heads of all who desired it in that city, he repaired to New York, where his profits also were not inconsiderable. In 1760 by the kindness of some friends, he was enabled to proceed to Italy, and July 16th of that year he reached Rome. He visited the different cities of Italy, for the purpose of inspecting the works of the great master and increased his reputation by several paintings of great excellence.

In '63 he went to London, intending to proceed to his native country; but finding there was a great probability of his success as a historical painter in that metropolis, he established himself there.—His rise was rapid. He was introduced to the King, George 3d, who he ever found a steady friend and munificent patron. During the revolutionary war, he remained firm in his attachment to the cause of his country, notwithstanding his obligations to royalty, and to the honor of the King, be it said, that it in no wise interposed with his advancement. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was elected President of the Royal Academy and took his place in 1792. During the peace of Amiens he went to Paris, for the purpose of beholding the splendid collection which Napoleon had placed in the Louvre, of the master pieces of art, and was treated in that city with the greatest distinction, by the most prominent persons of the Imperial Court. In his 65th year he painted the celebrated picture of Christ healing the sick, for the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was exhibited in London, where the rush to see it was very great, and the opinion of its excellence so high, that he was offered \$15,000 for it by the British Institution. As he was far from being rich, he accepted the offer, but on condition that he should be allowed to make a copy with alterations for Philadelphia. He did so; and the work is still exhibited in that city, where the profits arising from it, have enabled the managers of the hospital to enlarge the building and receive more patients.—He painted works of great size, but few were willing to be purchasers of pictures which occupied so much room. His wife who was also an American with whom he had lived for some 60 years in uninterrupted happiness, died December 6, 1817. He did not survive her many years. Without any definite complaint, his mental faculties unimpaired, his cheerfulness unobscured and with looks serene and benevolent, he expired March 11, 1820, in the 82d year of his age. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. In disposition he was mild and generous. He seriously impaired his fortune, by his kindness to young artists, whom he endeavored to assist in every way. As his life was long and laborious, his productions are very numerous. He painted and sketched upwards of 400 pictures, mostly of a historical and religious nature, and left more than 200 original drawings in his Portfolio.

JOSEPH DENNIE,—The founder of the "Port Folio," was born in Boston, August 30, 1768, the son of a respectable merchant. He early evinced a decided fondness for polite literature and entered Harvard College in '87. He left this institution in '90, and entered the office of a lawyer in Charleston N.H. At the expiration of three years he made a successful debate at the bar. He soon removed to Walpole, where he opened an office, but gained very little business, owing to his literary taste and irregular habits for four months he officiated as reader of prayers for an Episcopal Congregation at Claremont. In the spring of '95 he endeavored to establish at Boston, a weekly paper under the title of the "Tablet." This however survived but a short time, not long after, he returned to Walpole, to aid as editor of the "Farmers Museum," a journal in which he published a series of Essays with the signature of "The Lay Preacher." In '99, he went to Philadelphia in consequence of being appointed a clerk in the Office of the Secretary of State. On the dismissal of his patron William Pickering he left the department and engaged in the conduct of a literary journal the Port Folio, for which his name and talents required considerable patronage and celebrity. His reputation, his colloquial powers, and amicable disposition attracted to him a large number of literary scholars and coadjutors. With industry and discretion, he might have gained independence & permanent happiness; but was he deficient in both qualities, and gradually destroyed by his imprudence, his bodily constitution, as well as all hopes of fortune. Jan. 7th 1812, he died a victim to anxiety and complicated disease.

Mr. Dennie possessed a brilliant genius, a delicate taste, a beautiful style, a ready pen, a rich fund of elegant literature, an excellent heart, and a captivating countenance and manner, and with a proper exercise of industry and judgment, might have acquired a lasting reputation.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

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

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power 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 abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a 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 has shown, that mankind are most 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, evincing 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 suffrance 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 operations 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 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 mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others for their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriation of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance.

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

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his consent 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 murders which they shall commit on any inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes upon 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 pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and 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 work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

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

He has excited domestic insurrection 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 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 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 connexion and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the cause 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 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 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 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.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.