

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.  
**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America.

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 powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations 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 shewn 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 suffrage 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 repository of the 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 choose 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 land.

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 legislatures.

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 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 murders 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 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 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 in these colonies.

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

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.

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 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 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 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 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.

**Outrage at Norristown.**

The Rev. Samuel Aaron, pastor of the Baptist Church at Norristown, was assailed at that place on Monday afternoon by two men armed with a cowskin, dirk and loaded pistol. They gave him about forty lashes, threatening to kill him if he made any resistance. The pretended provocation given was in a temperance address delivered by Mr. A. One of his assailants keeps a grocery and the other is engaged in the manufacture of liquors. Both were arrested and bound over in \$5,000 to answer the charge.

From the Burlington (N. J.) Gazette:

We invite attention to the proceedings of a meeting of "the citizens of Burlington favorable to the assertion of right principle and good order, and opposed to the brutal outrage committed at Norristown upon our late fellow citizen SAMUEL AARON." The call for the meeting was signed by Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer, Rev. Mr. Welch, Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Professor Griscom, Dr. Haines, Alderman Milnor, Messrs. John Mitchell, Thomas B. Woolman, and W. J. Allison. By reference to these names and to the language of the call, it will be seen that it was not called as a temperance meeting, or exclusively by those in sectarian fellowship with Mr. Aaron. It is to be regarded as the spontaneous voice of our high minded and law abiding citizens, without reference to those questions upon which diversity of sentiment may exist.

At a respectable and numerous attended public meeting of the citizens of Burlington favorable to the assertion of right principle and good order, and opposed to the brutal outrage committed at Norristown, on the 19th inst., upon our late, highly esteemed, talented and learned fellow citizen SAMUEL AARON, held June 29th, 1843:

John Griscom, LL. D., Chairman, Thomas Milnor, Secretary. The meeting was appropriately opened by the chair, with clear and just remarks upon the character of S. Aaron, and the objects of the meeting. Wm. J. Allison then addressed the meeting, and presented the following Preamble and Resolutions. After remarks by the Rev. Mr. Welch and other gentlemen, the Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously passed.

Whereas an assault of a highly aggravated nature was committed at Norristown on the 19th inst., upon our late respected and valuable fellow citizen Samuel Aaron, the circumstances attendant upon which are before the public; and whereas the Daily Chronicle and other Journals have pursued a course relative to this brutal outrage which we deem to be subversive of right principle, and derogatory to the purity and character of the public press; and whereas acts of lawless violence have of late become so frequent as to call for a decided expression of disapprobation on the part of the orderly and law abiding members of the community;

Resolved, That from our long acquaintance with SAMUEL AARON as a fellow citizen, we entertain towards him sentiments of affectionate respect, and esteem him as a man of pure and honorable principles and rectitude of life.

Resolved, That we have heard with strong indignation and deep sorrow of the brutal outrage committed upon his person whilst quietly engaged in his school room.

Resolved, That we were consoled to learn, that by a meek, heroic and unresisting endurance of this attack, he has acted consistently with the profession he has made before the world, of being himself under the government of Christian principles.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Christian citizen to rebuke in mildness yet without fear, violations of human and divine law; that it is in accordance with the spirit of republican institutions to discuss the conduct of public functionaries, and that the suppression of this liberty, would tend to tyranny and despotism.

Resolved, That law was intended for the preservation of virtue, and the protection of the rights and interests of individuals and of society; that Laws, whilst existing, ought to be con-

scientiously observed and maintained, and that in our opinion the general tenor thereof is salutary and right.

Resolved, That we reprobate every attempt on the part of individuals to redress real or imaginary grievances by any illegal or summary process, thus taking the law into their own hands; and that we hold in utter condemnation all actions which come under the familiar denomination of Lynch Law.

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of Dr. McClenachan and his brother, in the outrage referred to, as brutal, cowardly and without excuse, and that the object of their cruelty, so far from being rendered despicable in our eyes by an ignominious chastisement, has been elevated in our estimation by the noble qualities which he exhibited on the occasion.

Resolved, That we disapprove and rebuke the course of those journals which have attempted to justify this outrage and to maintain the claim of the assailants to the character of gentlemen, and that we advise our fellow citizens to abstain from lending their support to such newspapers.

On motion, Resolved, That the chairman and secretary take measures to have the proceedings of this meeting published, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to Samuel Aaron.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Corrected every Wednesday morning.

| ARTICLES.               | Stroudsb. | Easton. | Philad. |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Wheat Flour, per barrel | 5 50      | 5 25    | 4 50    |
| Rye, do. do.            | 3 50      | 3 00    | 3 00    |
| Wheat, per bushel       | 1 05      | 1 05    | 1 05    |
| Rye, do. do.            | 75        | 70      | 60      |
| Sole Leather per pound  | 25        | 28      | 25      |
| Corn per bushel         | 62        | 52      | 55      |
| Whiskey per gallon      | 5 25      | 4 25    | 3 50    |
| Clover Seed per bushel  | 2 25      | 2 00    | —       |
| Timothy Seed per bush.  | 40        | 30      | 33      |
| Barley do.              | 40        | 30      | 33      |
| Oats do.                | 1 37      | 1 33    | 1 37    |
| Flax Seed do.           | 10        | 9       | 21      |
| Butter per pound        | 7         | 8       | 15      |
| Eggs, per dozen         | 4         | 4       | 2 56    |
| Plaster per ton         | 2 50      | 4 00    | 2 56    |
| Hickory wood, per cord  | 2 00      | 3 75    | 3 50    |
| Oak, do. do.            | 15 00     | 12 50   | 9 50    |
| Mackerel, No. 1         | 12 00     | 10 00   | 10 50   |
| Do. do. 2               | 40        | 30      | 30      |
| Potatoes, per bushel    |           |         |         |

**BANK NOTE LIST.**

corrected weekly for the Jeffersonian Republican.

The notes of those banks on which quotations are omitted and a dash (—) substituted, are not purchased by the brokers.

| Bank Name                  | Location     | Par                 |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Philadelphia bank          | Phila.       | 1                   |
| Bank of North America      | Phila.       | 2                   |
| Farmers & Mechanics'       | Phila.       | 4                   |
| Western bank               | Phila.       | 7                   |
| Southwest bank             | Phila.       | 7                   |
| Kensington bank            | Phila.       | 88                  |
| Bank of Northern Liberties | Phila.       | 5                   |
| Mechanics' Bank            | Phila.       | —                   |
| Commercial Bank            | Phila.       | —                   |
| Lebanon bank               | Phila.       | —                   |
| Manufacturers & Mech's     | Phila.       | —                   |
| York bank                  | York         | —                   |
| Bank of Germantown         | Phila.       | —                   |
| Bank of Montgomery co.     | Phila.       | —                   |
| Bank of Delaware county    | Phila.       | —                   |
| Bank of Chester county     | Phila.       | —                   |
| Bank of Lancaster          | Phila.       | —                   |
| Farmers' bank of Bucks     | Phila.       | —                   |
| Easton bank                | Easton       | —                   |
| Farmers' bank of Reading   | Reading      | —                   |
| Lebanon bank               | Lebanon      | —                   |
| Harrisburg bank            | Harrisburg   | —                   |
| Middletown bank            | Middletown   | —                   |
| Farmers' bank Lancaster    | Lancaster    | —                   |
| Lancaster county bank      | Lancaster    | —                   |
| Northampton bank           | Northampton  | —                   |
| Columbia Bridge            | Columbia     | —                   |
| Carlisle bank              | Carlisle     | —                   |
| Northern bank              | Phila.       | —                   |
| Bank of Pottsville         | Pottsville   | —                   |
| York bank                  | York         | —                   |
| Chambersburg bank          | Chambersburg | —                   |
| Gettysburg bank            | Gettysburg   | —                   |
| Wilmington do.             | Wilmington   | —                   |
| Honesdale do.              | Honesdale    | —                   |
| Bank of Lewistown          | Lewistown    | —                   |
| Bank of Susquehanna co.    | Phila.       | —                   |
| Lum. bank at Warren        | Warren       | no sale, Washington |
| West Branch bank           | Phila.       | 1                   |
| Pittsburg                  | Pittsburg    | 2                   |
| Waynesburg                 | Waynesburg   | 2                   |
| Brownsville                | Brownsville  | 4                   |
| Eric bank                  | Eric         | 7                   |
| Berks county bank          | Berks        | 7                   |
| Towanda do.                | Towanda      | 88                  |
| Relief Notes               | Phila.       | 5                   |
| NEW YORK.                  |              |                     |
| America, bank of           | par          | —                   |
| American Exchange          | do           | —                   |
| Bank of Commerce           | do           | —                   |
| Bank of the State of N. Y. | do           | —                   |
| Butchers' and Drovers'     | do           | —                   |
| Chemical                   | do           | —                   |
| City                       | do           | —                   |
| Commercial                 | do           | —                   |
| Clinton                    | do           | —                   |
| Del. and Hudson canal co.  | do           | —                   |
| Dry Dock                   | do           | —                   |
| Fulton bank of New York    | par          | —                   |
| Greenwich                  | do           | —                   |
| Harlem                     | do           | —                   |
| Leather Manufacturers'     | do           | —                   |
| Manhattan company          | do           | —                   |
| Mechanics' Banking Assn.   | do           | —                   |
| Merchants' bank            | do           | —                   |
| Merchant                   | do           | —                   |
| Mechanics & Traders'       | do           | —                   |
| Merchants' Exchange        | do           | —                   |
| National bank              | do           | —                   |
| New York, Bank of          | do           | —                   |
| New York Banking co.       | do           | —                   |
| N. Y. St. S. Security b.   | par          | —                   |
| North River                | do           | —                   |
| Phoenix                    | do           | —                   |
| Seventh Ward               | do           | —                   |
| Tenth Ward                 | do           | —                   |
| Teutonic                   | do           | —                   |
| Traders'                   | do           | —                   |
| Union B. of N. Y.          | do           | —                   |
| Washington                 | do           | —                   |

**NOTICE.**

A petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law has been filed by Vincent Huginer, Pike county, and Friday the 1st day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRA'S HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, June 14, 1843.

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Calfskins, Kips, and Upper Leather. For sale at the POCONO TANNERY. February 1, 1843!

**WOOL CARDING.**

The Carding Machines at BIDDIS' Mill, having been thoroughly repaired, and put in complete order, will be in operation this season, under the superintendance of Mr. BUCKLEY, a first rate workman. All persons having Wool to Card, can have it done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction.

BIDDIS & BUCKLEY. Milford, May 1, 1843.

**DR. LANING, SURGEON DENTIST.**

Has removed two doors east of the Republican Printing Office and directly opposite the Law Office of William Davis, Esq. where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with their patronage.



**STROUDSBURG IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.**

The subscribers take this method to inform the public generally, and Millers and Farmers especially, that they have taken that convenient

**Foundry and Machine Shop,** adjoining Jacob Singmaster's Tannery, and would be thankful for any patronage extended towards them, and respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in the best manner and with despatch. They will manufacture

**MILL GEARING**

for Flour and other Mills, together with Castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. We feel confident in our ability to execute all orders with which we may be entrusted in a workman-like manner. Particular care will be taken to employ none but good workmen in the different departments of the establishment, and no pains will be spared by the proprietors to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders for work.

**BRASS CASTINGS,** such as Spindle Steps, Shaft and Gudgeon Boxes, &c. will be made to order. Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange at the highest price. Patterns made to order.

**Thrashing Machines & Horse Powers** of the most approved construction, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice.

**Wrought Iron Mill Work**

will be done on the most reasonable terms, and all kinds of smith work.

The best kind of Sled Shoes and polished Wagon Boxes will always be kept on hand. Ploughs of the most approved plan will be kept on hand, and an excellent assortment of Plough Castings which they offer for sale to Plough makers.

HAYDEN & SCHLAUGH. April 26, 1843.

**NOTICE.**

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by Abraham Marsh, Weaver, Monroe, and Friday the 28th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, May 3, 1843.—10t.

**DENTIST. P. M. STANBROUGH, DENTAL SURGEON.**

Proposes to visit Milford, the last of June, and remain in the place five or six weeks, and may be seen professionally at the house of S. Dimmick.

He is prepared to perform all useful operations on the teeth, and will in every case assure entire satisfaction.

Filling carious teeth with gold, is an operation worthy of the highest consideration. If the operation is skillfully performed, at the proper time, the progress of decay is arrested, and the preservation of the tooth secured for life.

Teeth inserted on gold plate or pivot (from one to an entire set), with those which never decay, change color or become offensive, and so natural in appearance as to be undistinguishable from the finest natural teeth.

To those in need of his services an early call will be advantageous, as by a short previous preparation he is able both to insert and fill the most sensitive teeth without pain.

N. B. References to those who are acquainted with the success of his operations: June 8, 1843.

**STROUDSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.**

The Spring Term of this Institution commenced on the eighth day of May last, under the superintendance of Miss A. M. Stokes, and is now open for the reception of pupils.

The branches taught in this Seminary are Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting, the Greek, Latin, German Languages, &c.

The Seminary being endowed by the State, instruction is afforded at two dollars per quarter, inclusive of all the above branches.

Board can be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms. The Trustees with full confidence commend the Stroudsburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public.

JOHN HUSTON, President of the Board of Trustees. May 8, 1843.—4t.

**JOB WORK**

Neatly executed at this Office.

**EASTON BOOK BINDERY.**

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed his bindery to No. 19 Northampton street, a few doors below his former stand, where he will do

**Ruling and Binding** in all its various branches at fair prices.

**BLANK BOOKS** ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice, also

**BOOKS AND PERIODICALS** rebound in the best manner. The following blank books always on hand,

**Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Invoice and Receipt Books, also Memorandums** of every description,

**COPY AND CYPHERING BOOKS.**

All orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

HENRY HAMMANN. Easton, April 19, 1843.

**NO HUMBUG**



**The Bankrupt Law is Repealed, AND WE MUST SELL.**

IF PROPERTY WILL NOT BRING ITS FULL VALUE, IT MUST SELL FOR TWO THIRDS, ACCORDING TO ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The subscribers have been for the last eighteen months, building and fitting up their establishment, with machinery for the prosecuting of their business, which they have completed, and in full operation. They now have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of

**Ploughs, Lumber Wagons, Pleasure Carriages, &c.**

got up in the best manner, which they offer cheaper for ready pay, than can be purchased at any other establishment in this country.

The following is a list of prices, they offer to the public, for cash, approved paper, or in exchange for Farmers produce—particularly straw—at the highest cash prices.

Light and fancy spring wagons, from \$60 00 to \$110 00

Two-horse Lumber wagons, 50 00 to 60 00

Do do do with bodies, whipple-trees, and neck-yoke, from 60 00 to 70 00

A first rate article of Ploughs, of all descriptions, in use in this Country, from 4 50 to 5 60

Best side-hill Ploughs for 6 00