



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 9, 1845.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Phila., and No. 166 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings), N. Y., is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Jeffersonian Republican, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

To all Concerned.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers, and especially certain Post Masters, to the following reasonable, and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, to the patrons of newspapers.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the officers to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Returning Honesty.

If the reports from Harrisburg, have any truth in them, there is every reason to believe that the interest on the State Debt, which will become due on the first of February, will be paid. There is now upwards of \$900,000 in the Treasury, which, during the present month, will be increased to one million of dollars. The Harrisburg Argus, Gov. Porter's organ, says, it has every reason to believe that the interest will not only be paid now, but perpetually hereafter. This is good news for the numerous holders of State Bonds, who for the last two years have been kept out of their just dues—and if the promise of payment is certainly to be realized, it will be a bright spot in the character of Pennsylvania honesty.

Death of a Member.

We regret to announce, that Mr. Hunter, member elect to the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, from Berks County, of whose illness we spoke in our last, has since died.—He departed this life, at his residence in Berks county, on Thursday the 26th ult. His disease was pulmonary consumption. Mr. Hunter, was in his 27th year, and highly esteemed for his correct deportment and excellent business habits. The vacancy occasioned by his death will be filled by a special election.

Congress.

The holidays have materially interfered with the business of Congress, during the past two weeks, but now, as they are over, we expect both Houses will go to work in earnest. Nothing has yet been done on the subject of Annexation, and the opinion daily gains ground that no bill will be passed this session to annex Texas and this Country. There are no less than eight different propositions, however, before the House, for that purpose.

The Warren Murder.

The trial of Abner Parke, for the murder of John Casner, was concluded at Belvidere on Friday a week. Judge Nevius, of the Supreme Court, presided. William Halsted and Wm. C. Morris, were counsel for the Prosecution; and Alexander E. Brown, Alexander Wurts, and Wm. F. Clemson, counsel for the Prisoner. The Jury was from Somerset county. The trial lasted three weeks and two days; when the Jury, after being out about two hours, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty. The Prisoner was then liberated, on giving bail, to appear when another Indictment against him, shall be called up.

Peter Parke is now on his trial, charged with having participated in the same murders.

REFORMING CRIMINALS.—In Cincinnati, a chain gang is formed of criminals, and they are compelled to work on the public highway.

During the past year there has been three hundred and ten buildings erected in Rochester, New York.

Sunday School Exhibition.

We attended the exhibition of the Methodist Sunday School scholars, held in Stroudsburg, on Christmas afternoon and evening, and derived a great deal of pleasure therefrom. The music, under the superintendence of Mr. Foust, went off admirably; and the recitations by the youth deserve much praise. We were particularly struck with one of the recitations, on the "Bible," and the performance of a hymn, entitled, "We won't give up the Bible!" Both gave great satisfaction, and afforded conclusive proof, that the citizens of Stroudsburg, generally, have not yet imbibed the pernicious idea, that the BIBLE may be used or dispensed with, according to circumstances. They are neither Catholics, nor favourers of the Catholic doctrine, that the Bible must not be used in schools. If there was one demagogue present, who for the sake of acquiring popularity, has heretofore professed himself willing to yield the Bible, we are certain his feelings were not to be envied, if he had any conscience left. Whilst listening to the performances, we were also struck with the importance of sustaining Sabbath Schools in our community.—They are the nurseries of the Church, and have an important bearing upon the moral and religious character of the rising generation. Those who are engaged in the arduous effort to sustain them, cannot be too highly commended.

(Communicated.)

The public are aware that an effort has been making, in this place and vicinity, during the past year to promote improvement in the noble science of Sacred Music. How far the effort has been successful, or whether it has been so at all, it does not become one that has been a learner, to decide. One thing is pretty evident, however, that a very important incentive to progress in that effort, due from an enlightened public that admits the claims of music, has been withheld—in a great measure at least. The public have not bestowed lively sympathy upon the promoting of the praise-worthy object of elevating Sacred Music to the rank it should hold as a part of the established worship of the sanctuary. They have looked on as though they regarded the whole business of singing, whether considered as a science or an art, as a mere pastime and amusement for the parties immediately concerned. And even the Church, with a few exceptions, has stood off, as if they would say—let the praise of God take care of itself, notwithstanding the Bible teaches us to sing "with the understanding," that is, understandingly; which can never be done without some cultivation of the art of music. I am not going to say any thing harsh of the public in general, nor of the Church in particular, on account of the apathy they have manifested in relation to this subject—perhaps they have the best of reasons for the course they have chosen to pursue. I should like to hear them, however. Perhaps they have never bestowed ten minutes of serious thought on the strong claims which sacred song presents for their countenance and support, and this is the more probable supposition. I bring forward the fact, however, as a thing to be lamented, and as a thing to be obviated, as effectually and as soon as possible. The public should look kindly upon every lawful attempt to extend the knowledge of music—then we may expect to see solid improvement, and not till then.

It is not the object of the writer of this brief article, to bring forward at present the reasons that he deems cogent and perfectly conclusive to establish the expediency and duty of the general study and practice of this interesting art. The subject, however, is one that invites, and will richly reward, a close and thorough examination. To present it worthily would task a mind; not only awake to the ravishing harmonies which God has established in the world of sound, but one strengthened by arduous discipline, and enlightened by an extensive acquaintance with the ample domain of human knowledge.

Waiving for the present higher considerations, the capability of music as a promoter of innocent and rational amusement, is not unworthy of regard. The capacity of learning music, and consequently of receiving pleasure from musical exercise, is possessed by almost every human being. It is the opinion of some who have reflected and observed much on the subject, that even in those cases which pass for hopeless, there is a latent capacity which which might have been developed by early culture. It may be true, however, that there are a few, here and there, owing to some physical defect, "that have no music in their souls," and though, in the case of such individuals, we will hesitate in applying the startling and rather uncharitable inference of the great bard of nature, that such are only "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils"—yet it cannot be denied that they lack a source of pure and lasting pleasure, which others, more favored by nature, enjoy.

Charles the XII., of Sweden, gave it as his opinion that a man destitute of a knowledge of arithmetic was but *un homme à demi*—half a man. With at least as good reason he might have made that assertion in relation to the subject of this article.

I will close this rambling communication by just stating that any person who wishes to avail himself of as good instruction as he may ever hope to receive, may gratify that wish at the present time in Stroudsburg. The gentleman who has been teaching classes here and elsewhere for the past year, proposes to commence again shortly, should a sufficient number desire it. His experience, industry, tact and success, as a teacher of Sacred Music, are such as to satisfy any person at all competent to judge in such a matter. The writer of this has no pecuniary interest to be affected by the success or failure of this enterprise—his sole desire is that a cause, essentially good, may not be left to decline, for want of a little of that energy and spirit, which the events of the past year have proved that men can muster up if they please. — A. B.

Not Bad.

By the laws of the United States, the importation of Slaves into our Country is a flagrant crime, and the Slave-Trade is Piracy, punishable with death. Mr. John Tyler, in his last Annual Message, felicitates our People on the fact that we were the first to deal so thoroughly with this infamous traffic. A correspondent wants a solution for this problem—"If the needy rascal who brings one Slave into the Union deserves to be hung, what punishment should be meted out to John Tyler, C. J. Ingersoll & Co. who are exerting all their power to bring in Twenty-five Thousand Slaves at once by the Annexation of Texas?" Will some Dough-face cypher it out!—Tribune.

To the friends of Mr. Clay.

The editors of the National Intelligencer say they have been requested by Mr. Clay to express his thanks to those editors of Newspapers who have been so kind as to supply him gratuitously with their papers for some time past. The Intelligencer further states, upon the authority of his friends, that Mr. Clay's postage is enormous—swelled we are shocked to learn by exulting and insulting letters, transmitted to him, as well as by letters requesting his autograph, &c., and by other correspondents. Those who address him ought to reflect that he is not invested with the franking privilege. We are sorry to learn that his pecuniary condition is such as to make the practice of great economy an indispensable duty.

Thomas W. Dorr.

The United States Supreme Court, on Friday a week, unanimously refused to grant the motion of Thos. W. Dorr's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of the want of jurisdiction. The decision was delivered by Judge McLean, who announced it was the unanimous opinion of the court, and further that the Courts and Legislature of Rhode Island, in the present position of the case, possessed the necessary power and authority and only constitutional jurisdiction.

Large portions of the counties of Columbia and Rensselaer, in N. York, are covered by what is known as the Livingston and Rensselaer Manors, and these latter have been cut up into numerous farms, and occupied by tenants, who for a long number of years have paid a stipulated amount of produce for the use of the land. Lately, an opposition to the payment of this rent has been organized by the tenantry, who, in the disguise of Indians, have on several occasions forcibly resisted the collection officers—mobbing sheriffs and constables, tarring and feathering them, burning their papers, &c. These outrages were but feebly repressed by Gov. Bouck; and the "Indians," emboldened by the impunity extended to their lawless acts, have gone on from bad to worse, and, within the past fortnight, have added murder to the dark catalogue of their atrocities—having shot down in Rensselaer county two offending citizens (James Rysenburgh and Elijah Smith) for no other offence, it would seem, than refusing to take part with the "anti-renters" in their violent proceedings!!

These appalling outrages seem to have awakened the authorities to a sense of the impending danger; and judging from the preparations in progress, we presume that the rioters will be rigorously dealt with. One of the ring-leaders, a Dr. Boughton, of Nassau, Rensselaer county, and three of his associates, have been apprehended, and are now in jail at Troy, strongly guarded by a military force to prevent a rescue, which has been threatened. Dr. B. goes by the name of "Big Thunder," and is one of the prime movers in the outrages which have been committed.

The Election Frauds in Pennsylvania.

The National Clay Club of Philadelphia have issued an address to the Whigs of that State exposing the wholesale Frauds by which the vote for Polk and Dallas was so swelled at the recent Election. We have room for but a brief summary of it, but that cannot fail to be conclusive.

The Population and Vote of Pennsylvania are known to increase in the ratio of 11 1-4 per cent. every four years. The Presidential Election of 1840 was a most exciting and equal contest in Pennsylvania, drawing out her whole vote, and showing a very nice balance of parties. That vote, with the legitimate ratio of increase, shows how many votes were honestly polled in the late Election.

The total vote of 1840 was 288,038
Add 11 1-4 per cent, natural increase 32,404

And the total vote of 1844 should have been 320,442
But the vote actually polled was 331,871

Excess over the vote of 1840 and natural increase 11,429
Now the Whig vote of 1840 was 144,019
Add 11 1-4 per cent, natural increase 16,222

And it should be in 1844 160,241
The actual vote for Clay was 161,203

Excess over natural increase 962

The Whigs gained in Philadelphia (City and County) about 4,000, and lost in the State by Abolition about 2,000, and by hostility to Nativism nearly as many. The Whig vote of 1844 was just about what any thoroughly informed and capable man would have computed it with all the data before him. It is well known that there were in 1844 many changes—open, proclaimed, notorious—to the Whig side, while there were certainly fewer the other way—a dozen that were announced in the journals.

Now let us examine the Loco Foco vote:
Total for Van Buren in 1840 143,676
Add 11 1-4 per cent, increase 16,163

Legitimate Loco vote in 1844 159,839
Vote actually returned 167,535

Excess over honest vote 7,696

Now let us see how this was accomplished: There are twenty Counties in the State which gave majorities for Harrison in 1840, polling 125,169 votes. These Counties have now polled 138,848 votes, or just about 11 1-4 per cent, increase on the vote of 1840. But the remaining or Loco-Foco Counties, (excluding Philadelphia from either list,) polled in 1840 126,585 votes, and now poll 150,461, having increased their vote 24,076, or about twice as much as the Whig Counties! Thus was manufactured the 6,332 majority for Polk.

Early in the canvass a Secret Circular was issued by the Loco-Foco State Committee to the initiated throughout the State, directing them to secure the Judges of Elections, (chosen in the spring) and they would have an easy victory in November! The order was obeyed, and the result followed, Pike, Monroe, and several other wholly Loco-Foco counties, polled 25 to 33 per cent. more votes than ever before and in the towns where there are no Whigs at all, or next to none, they easily doubled any former vote. They polled more votes in Pike and Monroe than the whole number of taxables in those counties, according to the last enumeration! Thus was swindled Pennsylvania made to roll up a strong majority for an anti-Protective President.—Tribune.

Loco Foco Sympathy.

We like the spirit of the following article from the Nashville Banner. It comes from noble Tennessee, the home of James K. Polk, where he has been thrice repudiated as unworthy of the confidence and support of those who know him.

Some of the Locofocos are condescending to express their regret and pity for Mr. Clay. Let them keep their sorrow for themselves, and the disasters their course may bring on the country. Let them reserve pity for incapacity suddenly elevated to a height where it will become more conspicuous.

HENRY CLAY is no fit subject for their awakened sensibilities. The robe of Caesar was folded gracefully around him when he fell in the Senate house? ASHLAND has become sacred to genius, public virtue and devoted patriotism, and its illustrious inmate, reposing in the consciousness of uncorrupt integrity, of the honorable principles which have uniformly directed his conduct, of the support of a vast majority of the most enlightened and virtuous, of his Countrymen, and private affections of troops of friends in every quarter of the Union, is at peace. He can bear his destiny, and conquer it—to his countrymen remains the disappointment and the mischief.

The amount of coal transported from the Schuylkill region this season is 833,214 tons.

IMPORTANT.

Santa Anna Routed.

Arrival of our Minister, Mr. Cushing.

Correspondence of the New York Morning Post.

NEW YORK CITY, Tuesday, 1 P. M.

By the Eugenia, Mr. Cushing, our successful Minister to China, has arrived. The Eugenia sailed from Vera Cruz on the 12th ult. Mr. C. departs for Washington to-morrow. I have seen and conversed with him. From China, Mr. Cushing brings news to the 28th of August—near 30 days ahead of any other intelligence; but the information from China is not important. The Mexican news is important. Mr. Cushing arrived at San Blas after touching at Mazatlan, and passed rapidly to the city of Mexico, where he remained six days. Santa Anna was at Queretaro, at the head of about thirteen thousand troops. Congress called before it Rejon and another of the Ministers, and interrogated them whether they had sanctioned an order which Santa Anna had issued for the arrest of three members of Congress. The Ministers fought shy—after two days debate, Congress found, in the morning, that by order of Canalizo, (Provisional President in absence of Santa Anna,) the soldiers had taken possession of the place of the meeting of Congress—the doors were barricaded, and soldiers held the entrance. After three or four days, the garrison of the city of Mexico declared against Santa Anna and Canalizo, under the lead of General Herrera, around whom Congress immediately rallied, and having taken possession of the National Palace, Herrera was proclaimed "President of the Council of Government!"

Santa Anna's Minister of State fled the city. Canalizo is made prisoner in his own dwelling. The populace destroyed the statue of Santa Anna in the theatre, but Herrera maintained quiet and order in the city.

Santa Anna is in a very critical situation: with Parados on one side, and on all others, States which had declared against the continuance of his government. Could he rely on the fidelity of his troops, he could easily cut his way to victory and deliverance, but the fickleness of Mexican soldiery is proverbial. Indeed, Mr. Cushing states, that as he passed through Vera Cruz, he heard intelligence that the soldiers of Santa Anna were fast deserting his standard. Mexican markets are in an unsettled state, and no improvement expected.

Old Massachusetts.

Old Massachusetts; Rich in all that is great and good; how many remembrances cling around thy cloud capt hills, thy fertile vales, thy murmuring water falls, thy deep embowering shades, and thy calm clear skies; but more than all, how richly must thy children's memories be freighted with thy hallowed names of old, thy great names now, and that which give and gives their first impetus to ambition and knowledge, thy schools, thy homes for all, the rich and poor, the strong and weak. Mark you, Virginians! You have had a bright star that has risen high above all, and shone brighter than its fellows, once a century, but your misters are dark, benighted. Massachusetts has her school houses throughout her length. All read—all think—all are made human beings, and their souls are expanded for their duties here and hereafter. She elects no Loco Foco.—The name is scarcely known there. You have the lesson. Can it be well? Is it better to pay \$1000 for schools than the same money for judges, juries, and penitentiaries?—Wheeler (Va.) Times.

A Venerable Bible.

At the Anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society, an old divine from New Hampshire, called Father Robbins, held in his hand the identical Bible upon which the members of the First Congress and President Washington were sworn into office, and containing the names of all these old worthies written on its pages. These, said Mr. Robbins, were Bible times—and these, Bible men, and God blessed and prospered their labor; and under these men their country was prosperous. God grant, said he, that we may again have such rulers and such times!

CURIOS, WASN'T IT!—We have heard a story, says the Boston Mail, of two young ladies—both courted, amiable, and highly accomplished—offering to swap beaux, and the negotiation being carried on for some time without even a suspicion of the conspiracy by the parties most interested in the exchange. The best of the joke is, that one of the young ladies actually offered "boot," rather than not have the bargain closed.

If there be not "poetry in eating oysters" there is at least some in advertising them. A dealer out West says he has the article "fine as any ever kissed by ocean wave."