



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Thursday, February 13, 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. 160 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 arrearages 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*.

To our Subscribers.

No paper was issued from this office last week. The neglect was occasioned in consequence of indisposition, which confined us to our bed, and prevented us from giving our labor and attention to the paper. We hope this will be received as a sufficient apology for our delinquency.

The Whig Almanac.

We have received a few copies of this excellent periodical for the year 1845, which may be had on application at this office. Besides the usual matter of an Almanac, it contains Washington's Farewell Address, the Constitution of the U. States, the Declaration of Independence, the official vote of all the States, at the late Elections, the Tariff of 1842, a Register of all the officers, civil, military and naval, in the employ of the U. States, and much other valuable reading. It is valuable to men of all parties, and no one should be without a copy. Price only 12 1-2 cents.

Our New Judge.

We noticed in our last, the confirmation of the Hon. LUTHER KIDDER, as President Judge of the 21st Judicial District, by the Senate.—The nomination was strongly opposed by several Senators, among whom was Jefferson K. Heckman, of Northampton. A Resolution to abolish the new District, and petitions from several of the Bar's in the District, against the confirmation, were all urged without effect.—When the vote was taken but five nays were recorded against him. We hope Judge Kidder, will make an acceptable presiding officer in our Courts—and that those who opposed his nomination will not have cause to regret his accession.

Adjournments.

Congress will adjourn on the 4th of March, the day that James K. Polk is Inaugurated President.

The resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature of this State, says the Penn'a. Telegraph, which had passed the House, was amended in the Senate on the 5th, fixing the time on the 25th of March, and passed.

Congress.

The Texas and Oregon Bills have both passed the House, but neither of them have yet been acted upon in the Senate. Much speculation exists as to their fate in this conservative branch of our national council; but nothing certain is known. A few weeks more, and we shall know whether we are to have Texas annexed, and the Oregon Territory occupied, or not. The Senate has ere this probably passed the Postage Reform Bill. It was ordered to a third reading on Saturday. This Bill fixes the rate of letter postage at five cents, a single letter, for all distances. We hope it may pass the House also. We have not learned the other particulars of the Bill.

A Special Message.

On Wednesday a week, Gov. Shunk, in fulfillment of the promise made in his Inaugural Address, transmitted a Special Message to the Legislature, embodying his views on the finances of the Commonwealth. It is too long to be published entire in the *Jeffersonian*, and we therefore content ourselves with giving a few of its statements, which will convey to our readers a good idea of the whole.

He puts down the public debt, including the certificates for interest which have been issued since August 1842, at \$4,703,866 89. On this, the interest for the year 1845, will be \$2,035,013 56.

The entire receipts into the Treasury during the past year, from the State Tax, profits of the Public Works, and the ordinary revenue of government was \$1,759,514 91. During the same period the ordinary expenditures of government, and the interest on the State Debt, amounted to \$2,521,613 93—showing a deficit of \$762,099 02, or in other words, the expenditures were \$762,099 02 more than the receipts. No interest, however, was paid in 1844, but the money was applied to the liquidation of other claims, such as the Domestic Creditors, Cancellation of Relief Notes, &c., so that on the 1st of December last the amount in the Treasury was reduced to \$663,851 88. Since then, to the 26th of January, it has been swelled to the amount of \$901,702 32. From this sum the Governor deducts \$67,567 22, as unavailable funds;—thus leaving the actual balance in the Treasury, \$834,135 10. To this he adds \$15,000, as likely to come in between January 26, and February 1—making the total available sum \$849,135 10.

This, the Governor says, will not be sufficient to pay the February installment of interest by \$122,260 80. He then gives an estimate of the probable receipts into the Treasury, between this time and the 1st of August, which he sets down at \$679,959 32. The expenditures for the same period, in the event of a full payment of interest on the 1st of February, he sets down at \$490,159 56—this would leave a balance of but 189,799 26 in the Treasury, to meet the payment of the August interest, which he says will be \$900,000.

On the strength of this blundering and discrepant statement, the Governor says, "If I am correct in the views I have taken, it is apparent we are not yet prepared to resume the payment of our interest in full, and to continue the payment punctually hereafter." He then goes on further to argue the matter, and from the whole tenor of his remarks, gives the Legislature to understand, that he wishes to keep a full Treasury and let the interest remain unpaid, although the State, and our people, should be dishonoured in consequence. How this unfair and dishonest Message was received by the Legislature, may be seen by the following article.

The February Interest.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a unanimous vote, has consummated a most glorious act. In the teeth of Gov. Shunk's Inaugural Address and his Special Message, our Representatives have nobly sustained the credit of the State, and done themselves incalculable honour, by passing a Bill to pay the February interest on the public debt. It passed both Houses on Friday a week. In the Senate, the vote stood yeas 31, nays 0—Sterigere, of Montgomery county refusing to vote. In the House, yeas 95, nays 0. This unanimous, and unlooked for action, on the part of the Legislature, staggered even the Governor himself, and notwithstanding his unremitting and persevering efforts to have the time for payment postponed, he signed the Bill. This is a great moral triumph of honesty over a systematic effort, on the part of men, in high places, to do wrong. It is unfortunate for Mr. Shunk, that thus, in the outset of his administration, and in the full vigour of his influence,—with strong loco foco majorities in each House,—he should have risked a measure, which the newness of his administration, the great power of his influence, and his party strength in the Legislature, could not have enabled him to carry through. Such a complete failure we never heard of before—and for a man of Mr. Shunk's aspiring nature, it must be as gall and wormwood. But it is right that he has thus been rebuked. He was elected under a pledge to reform the extravagant abuses of Government; and his first act was an attempt to commit a greater outrage than had ever been perpetrated by his predecessor. His power, however, failed him, and he now stands before the world exposed in the worst light. We hope it may prove a salutary lesson to him, and that hereafter he will take no step which may subject him to a similar mortification.

Congress within a few years past has voted away \$687,600 for books, &c., the greater part of which has been received by the members.

Snow Storm.

The snow storm which we experienced here last week, extended over a large portion of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland, all the New England States, and perhaps some of the Western ones. It was terribly severe all over. The snow drifted, filled up the roads, and cut off communication, in every direction, for several days. Such a severe storm has not been experienced for some years.

The Oregon Question.

This important question, which was made one of the issues in the late Presidential Campaign—but about which few of the persons who voted in favor of Mr. Polk, knew any thing—has occupied the attention of the Lower House of Congress, since the termination of the Texas Question, and on Saturday a week was disposed of. The Bill provides for the establishment of a Territorial government, to be called Oregon, extending from the 42d to the 54th degree 20 minutes North Latitude, in which Slavery shall not exist. At present a portion of this Territory is jointly claimed and occupied by England and the United States—and should this Bill become a law, it is believed by many that the friendly relations now existing between the two countries would immediately become overcast and be destroyed. What makes the matter worse for us is, that negotiations are now on foot between England and this country to settle the boundaries. A loco foco Congress, however, is willing to peril the peace of the country in preference to waiting a few months to see what a Treaty might effect.

Abuse of the Pardoning Power.

The House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, recently passed a Resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for a full list of all the pardons granted by Gov. Porter, during his administration. The Secretary has since replied; and we gather from his communication, that the number is *eight hundred and one*; of which *fifty-three* were granted before trial and conviction. Such a wholesale release of rascals, we are prepared to say was never before made by any Governor—and it is a disgrace, not only to the unworthy defunct, but also to the people who elevated him to a station which afforded him the power of doing it.—Criminals, of every grade, who had still long terms of imprisonment to undergo, have thus been liberated, and are now free to renew their depredations on society, and place the lives and property of our citizens in jeopardy. But our complaints are unavailing. The evil has been done, and cannot be remedied—and our only consolation is, that the unworthy officer who thus outraged the moral sense of the community has passed from office forever.

Mr. Polk's Administration.

In less than three weeks from this date, the unfortunate reign of Tylerism will end, and the new star of democratic principles will rise to shed its effulgence over the land. Ere then, James K. Polk, the man who never did the country any important service in the Council hall or tented field, will assume the helm of government, and guide the ship of State. We have no hopes of the new administration; and will not therefore be disappointed at any thing it may recommend or do. Mr. Polk, himself, is a third rate man, with very contracted and limited views of statesmanship—he is, moreover, thoroughly imbued with Southern notions, and will contend to the last for the advancement of Southern interests. His Cabinet will be filled with men of like character. John C. Calhoun, is to remain as Secretary of State, Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, will be his Post Master General; and the other situations are already promised to such individuals as are certain to act in concert with them and their chief. How utterly unfit such an administration will be to carry on the government, and dispose of the deeply important questions which they will be called to act upon, the reader may readily imagine. We apprehend the worst consequences from the rule of such men.

One Hundred Mormons Shot!

The western Illinois and Iowa papers of the 14th January bring reports that the party of Mormons who recently left Nauvoo for the purpose of settling in the 'Pinery,' (high up the Mississippi River) have all been murdered!—Having got into a dispute at a French trading establishment about the price of some provisions which they thought exorbitant, they unceremoniously helped themselves to whatever they wanted; which so exasperated the Frenchmen that they called in the aid of the Indians, and massacred 100 of the Mormon party, amounting in all to 3 or 400. The Green Bay Republican gives the same report.

The discount on relief notes in Philadelphia, ranges from five to ten per cent.

Destruction of the New York Tribune Office.

Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, the large five story brick building, 160 Nassau street, occupied by the New York Tribune as a printing and publishing office, and by Jansen & Bell's bookstore, was totally destroyed by fire, together with the small building adjacent to the corner of Nassau and Spruce street, occupied below as a groggery, and above as a printing office. The building on the easterly side of the Tribune building, was damaged.

The fire originated in the publication office of the Tribune, and it is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of a boy who was employed to kindle the fire.

A portion of the publication office of the Tribune, was occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Graham, a periodical agent, who lost not only his whole stock, but \$450 in specie and paper, and a valuable gold watch. Mr. Graham slept in the second story, and saved his life by jumping from the window, which he did without injury. A lad in his employ also sprang from the window, without material injury,—the depth of snow breaking the force of his fall.

Messrs. Greely & M'Elrath, proprietors of the Tribune, have published a card, in which they state that their printing materials were entirely destroyed, together with all their stock of books, including Clay's *Life and Speeches*, Farnham's Oregon, &c. The plates of the *Whig Almanac*, being in another office, were preserved. The account books, mail books, &c. of the Tribune, were in a safe in the cellar, and it is hoped, will have passed through the fiery ordeal, without harm. It will be impossible to recover them for a day or two, on account of the heat of the ruins. The publication office of the Tribune is temporarily transferred to 30 Ann street. Messrs. G. & McE. were partly insured.

Messrs. Jansen & Bell's loss is stated at about \$8000, and their insurance about \$4000.

In the adjoining building on Spruce street, No. 3, was the office of a German paper called the *Schnellpost*. This building was partially damaged. The editors of the *Schnellpost* have published a Card in which they speak of their establishment having been "destroyed," but say they shall resume the publication, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The buildings were owned by Mr. Thompson Price, and partly insured.

We annex an extract from the card of Messrs. Greely & M'Elrath, proprietors of the Tribune:

The publishers of the Tribune having lost all their materials by the fire this morning, ask the forbearance of their patrons and the public for a few days. Through the kindness of friends, they expect to be able to issue some sort of a paper to-morrow, and thence regularly each morning and evening. Our pecuniary loss is in part covered by insurance, and we shall soon present our paper on new type, and in a style which will evince that we have lost nothing of energy or spirit by our sudden calamity. Unless our mail books are destroyed, (which cannot be known for a day or two, until our safe can be dug from the ruins,) we shall recommence serving our daily mail subscribers in a day or two, and our weekly next week.

We desire to return our heartfelt thanks to those Firemen, who, in defiance of the most furious storm dragged their engines through streets impassible by ordinary efforts, and desperately, though vainly, struggled to save some portion of our property. Had the fire occurred on any other night of the last two years, these efforts must have been successful. To the publishers of the Express, American, Mirror, Morning News, Sun, Herald, and Evening Post, who have generously placed their offices at our disposal, and to our many personal friends who have tendered us every aid in their power, we tender our grateful acknowledgments. May the day be far distant when we shall have an opportunity to reciprocate this kindness!

Something for Americans.

At Dublin, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, there was a dinner of the Orphan Charity Society, at which Mr. O'Connell presided. At this meeting, says the London Spectator, the Rev. Mr. Moriarty of Philadelphia, (now in Ireland to collect funds for rebuilding churches in that city) boasted that Mr. Polk had been elected President "by the united spirit of Irishmen"—

"This was a subject perhaps of more consequence to Irishmen than they imagined; for they had for the last two years their monster meetings at New York, at Georgia, and elsewhere. The priest and laymen met, and poured out their prayers for the welfare of this country. *Forty thousand Irishmen in America—and they were still alive—were pledged, the moment that one drop of Repealer's blood was shed in Ireland, to rush into Canada and rescue it from British Dominion.*" (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Counterfeits.

Beware of \$1 bills Massachusetts Bank, altered to \$10. They read "the Massachusetts Bank promises to pay ten dollars"—the \$ being cut off.

CAUTION.—Altered notes of the State Bank at Newark, (ones to tens) are in circulation; letter D., payable to E. Bolles, and dated January 1, 1844. They are well done. In the words *ten dollars on demand*, the word on is left out. Several of them, we understand, have been passed in the neighborhood of Trenton by a gang who purchased cattle and other stock.

Abolitionists in Southern Prisons.

Seven persons from the North are now in Southern prisons for assisting Slaves to run away from their masters, Thompson, Work and Burr are in Missouri penitentiary under sentence for 12 years; Rev. C. T. Torrey, of Massachusetts, in the penitentiary of Maryland for 6 years; Delia A. Webster, of Ferrisburgh, Vt. in the penitentiary of Kentucky for 2 years; Jonathan Walker, of Harwich, Massachusetts, in prison in the Territory of Florida for—years; and Mr. Boyd in the penitentiary of S. Carolina, we believe, for 4 years. In addition to these the Rev. Mr. Fairbank, a Methodist Clergyman, is in jail at Lexington, Ky., awaiting his trial on a charge of the same character.—The severest remarks that we feel inclined to make respecting these persons is, that they have fallen victims to an indiscreet zeal in favor of Universal Liberty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A new Remedy for Toothache.

Among the thousand remedies for tooth-ache, caoutchouc is now stated to be a very efficacious one. A piece of caoutchouc is to be put on a wire, then melted at the flame of a candle, and pressed while warm, into the hollow tooth, and the pain will disappear instantly. The cavity of the tooth should first be cleaned out with a piece of cotton. In consequence of the viscosity and adhesiveness of the caoutchouc, the air is completely prevented from coming into contact with the denuded nerve, and thus the cause of the toothache is destroyed.

Mr. Gough says that a man, the morning after he has been "drunk with wine," feels as though he had the rheumatism on every hair of his head

The New York Tribune—A Handsome Compliment.

The New York Plebian, a Loco Foco paper, in alluding to the destruction of the Tribune Buildings by fire, pays the following handsome compliment to Horace Greely, Esq.

"The Tribune has an extensive circulation, which will not be diminished by the unfortunate occurrence that we have related. It will be issued regularly as usual, characterized by all the talent that has heretofore graced its columns. Mr. Greely, though opposed to us in politics, is one of the great men of the nineteenth century, whose expansive intellect will ever command respect, even from those who differ with him on political questions. The Tribune is one of the most valuable papers in the United States, and generally the first one perused by us in the morning. We always read its columns with a profound respect for its editor, though forced, to differ with him on many subjects. We regret the loss he has met with, though it will not in the least dampen his energy, or, perhaps, seriously diminish his abundant pecuniary resources. Prosperity must ever attend him, while distinguished talent and purity of heart are the distinguishing features of his intellect."

Capital.

There are some laughable stories relative to the rather rough conception which the Secretary, Mr. Bibb, gives to office-seekers. The other day a straight forward Kentuckian entered the office and handed his letters of recommendation.

Having read them, the Secretary turned to his visitor, and in a stern accent said, "Look at me sir."

"Look at me again sir." "Now," said the Secretary, "do you think I look like an executioner? Do you think I am going to take the bread from another man's mouth to fill your?"

The Whigs in the Virginia Legislature succeeded on Friday in electing R. T. Daniel, Counsellor of State for three years, in place of John Rutherford, whose term expires, by a majority of two. Daniel received 79, just the number necessary to a choice, and Rutherford lost on the last several ballots.

LONDON ATMOSPHERE.—Punch says the Professor Howard, in analysing the climate of London, took some fog home in a basin, and found it to contain nine parts smoke to one part porter!