



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 27, 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 Country Merchants.

We invite the particular attention of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Monroe and Pike counties, to an advertisement in another column, under the above head. It contains the names, business, and location of about one hundred of the most extensive business Houses in Philadelphia, and cannot fail to be of great use to retailers in this neighborhood, by giving them a direction and introduction to the persons named in the advertisement. The advertisers are well-established, and extensively, as well as favorably known throughout the country.

To the Business Men of Philadelphia.

The practice of advertising in country newspapers, by the business men of cities, is beginning to attract, pretty generally, the notice of those interested. It is a practice which cannot fail, in our opinion, to be of great advantage to them. By inserting their advertisement in a country newspaper, their names and business become at once known to a large number of persons, who would probably otherwise never have known of their existence. For years past, our country merchants generally confined their purchases to a few old stands in the city—simply because they were unknown and had no direction to others. We are prepared to say, that thousands of dollars have been taken to Philadelphia, from this district of country, and expended where they would not have been, if our merchants had only known of the whereabouts of the places of business of others who dealt in the same articles. This at a glance, proves the importance of country advertising.

In Monroe and Pike counties there are many storekeepers and traders, who deal nearly, if not quite, altogether in Philadelphia. The resources and wealth of the counties are great, and the population is rapidly increasing—as a matter of course, the business must increase in an equal proportion. To draw the entire trade to Philadelphia, her business men have but to make known the superior advantages our merchants will enjoy by doing business with them. This can be done in no way so effectually as by advertising in one of our newspapers. And for that purpose we recommend the *Jeffersonian Republican*. It circulates extensively, and is seen and read by all the business men of Monroe and Pike counties. Our terms are very reasonable—and for the purpose of affording our city friends every facility, we have appointed V. B. PALMER, Esq., our Agent, on applying to whom they can obtain all the necessary information.

The Inauguration.

James K. Polk will be inaugurated President of the United States, on Tuesday next, in the presence of both Houses of Congress. The oath of office will be administered to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Roger B. Taney. Thousands of persons will make it the occasion of a visit to Washington.

The New Cabinet.

Rumor fills Mr. Polk's Cabinet with the following named gentlemen. Mr. Buchanan, of Pa., Secretary of State; George Bancroft, of Mass., Secretary of the Treasury; James Y. Mason, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. D. Butler, of Indiana, Secretary of War; Romulus M. Saunders, of N. C., Post Master General, and Robert J. Walker, of Miss., Attorney General. Mr. Walker is a nephew of George M. Dallas, the Vice President.

Annexation of Texas.

The discussion upon this exciting subject, is still continued in the Senate, and the idea is daily gaining ground that it will be carried through at this session. Mr. Polk, since his arrival at Washington, has taken strong ground in favor of immediate annexation. He would like to be relieved of the responsibility of the measure during his administration.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Both branches are busily engaged in the business before them; but nothing of a very interesting or general nature has occupied their attention for some days past. No time has yet been fixed for adjournment.

Very Wrong.

Washington's birth-day passed over, in this place, without any public observance of it.—This is wrong, and should not again be permitted.

Morris Canal.

We learn, says the North American, that the whole of the lettings for enlarging this Canal have been made. There are ten sections of about ten miles each, upon which three hundred men are soon to be placed, making an aggregate of three thousand men upon the whole line. It is expected that the enlargement will be completed by the middle of next June, of a capacity sufficient to pass boats carrying sixty tons. The Morris Canal commences on the Delaware, opposite Easton, and extends to Jersey City, opposite New York, a distance of one hundred and five miles. When thus enlarged, a large quantity of coal from the Lehigh region will pass directly to New York by this route.

Pennsylvania.

Manufacturing establishments are annually springing up in various parts of our State.—Among the most prominent is Luzerne county, which will shortly become famous for its manufacture in iron. At Wilkesbarre there is a large foundry, where axes, chisels, planes, &c. are manufactured in excellent style; and in Providence township on the Lackawana, there are two large axe manufactories, a scythe factory, a rolling mill, and a nail factory.

A CALL FOR WIVES.—A Bachelor at Green Bay advertises in the Republican that '16 or 20 New York or New England damsels, of a suitable age, could soon enter into agreeable co-partnerships, by migrating to that part of Wisconsin, maids being scarce and bachelors plenty. Eastern papers requested to copy.'

A man by the name of Christopher Clinetop, confined in jail at Pottsville for passing counterfeit money, sawed off his irons and made his escape through the chimney, on Tuesday last. Sheriff Reed has offered \$25 for his apprehension. One of the prisoners, charged with rioting, had made his way through the same avenue as far as the outer wall, but was secured.

One John McCuen, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, having posted his better half, she replies in the Gazette as follows:—"My husband has posted me as having left his bed and board. I wish simply to say that he never had any.—All the beds to which he lays claim were given to me by my father." There! that's to the point. We think John will now regret that he did the ungalant act in question.

A Mammoth Machine.

A mammoth hydro-electrical machine of extraordinary power, is being constructed in England for the United States. It is said that it will be able to produce a spark of 36 inches—to coat 3,500 feet of metallic surface in a battery of 48 Leyden jars of 2 feet high, by 10 feet in diameter. This shock will kill a thousand men in an instant, if it were passed thro' such a chain. It will cost about £1000.

Some wag says that the only borrowed article he ever returned was a kiss from a pretty girl's lips. Of course he returned it right on the spot. One should never keep a running account of such trade.

A man by the name of BACON, wishing to pass a joke upon his minister, asked him 'why hogs' heads were called ministers' faces?' 'For the same reason, I suppose,' answered the clergyman, 'that the other end of the animal is called bacon.'

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN. MILFORD, Feb. 20, 1845.

The meeting of the Lyceum of this village, last evening, was an occasion of more than common interest. Though the weather was unfavorable, and the streets almost impassible from mud, the Presbyterian Church was filled with a large and attentive assembly.

The lecture was delivered by the Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, of Easton; his topic, *Pennsylvania—her Institutions, and her Great Men*. The address evidenced research and thought subservient to a comprehensive intellect. It is with no small degree of pleasure that we behold a man of Judge Porter's talents, and urgent professional avocations, ready to do his part in fostering the interests of literature.

On a subject of such extent, it was, of course, impossible for him to do more than touch, in the briefest manner, upon the great variety of interesting points presented in the discourse. Glancing at its early condition, the speaker remarked the difference between the unbroken wilderness, two hundred years ago, and the present state of Pennsylvania, is owing to its institutions and its great men. He gave a rapid, but highly lucid and graphic view of the physical resources of the State; in the course of which he justly remarked, that the coal and iron beds of Pennsylvania are to her better and surer sources of wealth, than the boasted mines of gold and silver of Mexico and Peru. The early settlement and subsequent history, the constitution and laws, and the men who have raised themselves into notice in almost every department of public life, found a place and a brief review in the course of the address; shewing that Pennsylvania thus far, though negligent in pressing their claims on public notice, has furnished her full quota of men of talent and enterprise, of scientific attainment and moral worth. He touched upon the state of internal improvement, and the present and prospective population, computing from data based on the facts of more than half a century, that in forty-eight years from the present, we may expect to see our 1,900,000, expand to 7,600,000 souls.

I could not but inquire of myself, as I reflected on the probabilities of this mighty increase, and the vast resources, the means of intelligence, refinement, education and grandeur, the intellectual and moral power which must be here concentrated, what shall be the future course of this now great and future mighty commonwealth. At no distant day—within half a century—its population will exceed the highest and most visionary accounts we have ever received of the inhabitants of old Rome herself, separate from the provinces on which she rested her iron heel. What then must be the grandeur, and above all, the mighty influence of this State, in the day fast approaching, when its means and resources in other respects shall have been proportionably developed.

We sometimes call her from her intrinsic importance, her situation between the northern and southern portions of the national confederacy, and her central position in the whole Union, the *Keystone State*. The political importance of Pennsylvania is great; so great, that as she goes, it is perhaps not hazarding too much to say, the *Union* must also go. If she fail in accomplishing great and noble ends; if she rises to power only to misuse it, her proud surname must only be an emblem of the mischief of her example:—and as certainly as the fall of the Keystone, when knocked from the arch, will ensure the downfall of the fabric, so will her failure to meet the demands of a high and honorable career, be the watchword for national misrule, anarchy and ruin.

We say this not to excite despondency, but to arouse to watchfulness, and to spur on to action all who aim to do good to their State, their country and the human race. We shall do most wisely to steer between the extremes of presumption and despondency, neither hoping for prosperity without exertion, nor despairing of success if we do our duty.

Whatever we can do to make men think, and to think and feel right; whatever will excite and foster the spirit of intelligence and virtue, or I might say *intelligent virtue*, will tend to the great and desired result before us.

We should never forget that mere mental culture is insufficient to truly elevate and bless; since the capacity to do great things, undirected by right principles, enables men to do unspeakably greater wrong, than though they had never known more than how to supply their own physical wants.

Rancid Butter.

To make rancid butter sweet beat two pounds of it to a sufficient quantity of water, into which drop thirty drops of chloride of lime, and after washing it well, let it stand for two hours in the water, strain it off and wash it again in fresh water, and it will be fresh and sweet. This is a French receipt—safe and simple.

Furniture for Mr. Polk.

Is there a man or woman in the country who does not remember the abuse heaped upon Gen. Harrison, because Congress appropriated six thousand dollars towards new furniture for the President's House? but which the venerated patriot promptly refused to have expended, declaring that the White House was then too extravagantly furnished for the home of a Republican President.

Recollecting this, what will the people say when they learn that the present Locofoco Congress have appropriated TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to furnish the President's House for Mr. Polk, the Grandson of a Revolutionary Tory!! and EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS to improve the ground around the White House—making in all TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS! Let the People, who pay the taxes and make the Presidents, look at the facts! Gen. Harrison, who fought for his country, repelled British and Indian foes, and was elected President by the Whigs, refused even the \$6,000 voted for furnishing the President's House. Mr. Polk, who is the descendant of a Revolutionary Tory, that wore a British red coat, and took protection under Lord Cornwallis, was elected President by the Locofocos, and is to have \$28,000 expended towards furnishing his residence, and ornamenting the grounds about it! Which of the two men is a Republican, Democrat, or Patriot, the friend of the People?

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Who are the Sabbath Breakers?

During the late presidential contest, the Locofocos were violent in their denunciations of Mr. Clay, because he arrived at New Orleans, about a year since, on Sunday. Mr. Polk not only arrived at Wheeling on the Sabbath, but was received amidst the FIRING OF CANNON and GREAT CHEERING, and MADE A SPEECH to 'his political friends.' During the rejoicing and tumult, a young man named Hildebrand was dangerously and in all probability mortally wounded by the premature discharge of the cannon. What a warning to the Sabbath breakers and libellers!—lb.

THE GATHERING AT WASHINGTON is thus described:

The "suckers," "the corn-crackers," "the buck-eyes," "the hoosiers," "the pukes," "the wolverines," "the alligators of the South," and the buffaloes of the west, are here. They have heard that the fourth of March is coming, and that this is the hour, and Washington the place, where dollars are dispensed to people who can get an office, and higher they have flocked.—Having been taught that in a free government the doors of public office are open to all, they have not unreasonably inferred that all are competent to enter. The true characteristic of these western and southern Indians is entire confidence in their competency to fill, and their willingness to accept any station, from a foreign embassy down to a portage in the custom house. Half of Tennessee is here; Kentucky has her hordes, Michigan, Indian, Ohio, and Illinois have sent their fox skin caps, all eager for office, all perfectly certain of the justice of their claims over those of all others. They have heard of foreign missions and charge-ships, consulships and collectorships, and of the spoils connected with them, and if they do not know the geography of St. Cloud or St. James, they are at least ready to try their hand at either, in the same spirit of patriotism which prompted the confidence of the boy, who when he was asked if he could read Greek, said he didn't know, he thought he could, though he had never tried.

New England has sent her philosophers, and her poets. New York promises her representatives of the various factions, each claiming a preference in Presidential favor, and threatening vengeance if the Empire State is not allowed to control, as heretofore, in the great family of Democracy.

Constantinople, with its Turks, Christians, Moors, Musselmans, Arabs and Tartars, never presented a greater variety of costume and complexion, from the swarthy Westernman, the fair-faced Yankee, and sallow Southron, than Washington presents at this time, and yet more than a fortnight is to elapse before the flood of variegated patriots will cease to flow in on us. A most fortunate government, the United States. We abstract less talent from the general mass of industrious pursuits and honorable professions than any other nation in the world.

Fortitude of a Wolf.

A Wolf was lately taken by one of the paws in a snare set near Imphy, France; but it had sufficient strength to drag the snare after it, and swim across the river. Being seen, it was pursued, and its followers gaining on it rapidly, it suddenly stopped and bit the paw off, thereby getting rid of the object which impeded its flight and then escaped.

Santa Anna's Probable Fate.

The Capture of Gen. Santa Anna late President of Mexico, and the consequent restoration of tranquility in the sister republic has been announced. Previous advices from Mexico left Santa Anna at a small town near Puebla, waiting for an answer to his offers of submission to the new government. These offers were not received with favor, and Santa Anna's forces having abandoned him, he was forced to take flight in a coach, dressed in the garb of a priest. Being discovered by some Indians on the 15th of January, he was delivered up to the Government and confined in the Castle of Perote, and on the 20th ult., was conveyed to the City of Mexico to await his trial on the following charges:—

- 1st.—High Treason, in attempting to subvert the Constitution and elevate himself to the supreme authority as Emperor of Mexico.
- 2d.—For violating the Constitution by an arbitrary exercise of powers not delegated to him.
- 3d.—For malfeasance in office; applying the monies of the Government to his own use, and sending out of the country on his individual account several millions of the public money appropriated by Congress for national objects.
- 4th.—For violating the principles of war at Puebla; opening his batteries upon the city, cruelly butchering the inhabitants while a cessation of hostilities had been solicited by him and granted under the sacred guarantee of a flag of truce.
- 5th.—For robbing the national mint, pillaging cities, appropriating to his own purposes public and private property.
- 6th.—Disobedience to orders, in refusing to deliver up his command when ordered by government.

These specifications embrace the principles charges against Santa Anna. He defends himself by appealing to the constitutional provisions of 1841, known as the *Bases of Tacubaya*, a sort of Temporary Constitution which ushered in the establishment of the present governmental system at the time the previous constitution and its defender, Gen. Bustamente, were overthrown. He contends that his powers under the *Bases* were and are unlimited, absolute—that he is and was the Constitutional President, and that the present government is unconstitutional, and its officers mere usurpers. These positions will probably be thrown aside, by the present administration, and being sustained by public opinion, we suppose they will dispose of him by summary process. They have in the present constitution, which was adopted in 1843, ample power to do so, the *Bases* of 1841 being merely a temporary arrangement which provided for the organization of the Government and the calling of a convention to establish a constitution, which latter is now the supreme law.—Har. Telegraph.

The Climate.

According to the Meteorological Register for 1844, kept at the Bloomingdale Asylum, the weather has been as follows:

Cloudy days,	81
Fair,	208
Rainy,	91
Snowy,	12
Total,	365

The prevalence of wind as follows: Wind, N. 10 Wind, S. E. 77 " N. W. 105 " E. 23 " W. 12 " N. E. 58 " S. W. 46 " calm. 9 " S. 23

—N. Y. Evening Post.

Calvin Fairbank, the accomplice of Miss Delia Webster was tried at Lexington, Kentucky, last week upon three several indictments for the abduction of slaves from their owners, and convicted on all of them. The Lexington Observer says:

He elected to be tried on all the indictments at once, pleaded guilty of the charge, and threw himself upon the clemency of the Jury. He made a brief address to the jury, stating in substance, that he was an abolitionist by education, that he had been reared to regard slavery as a crying sin, and that to relieve men from its bondage was a virtue, instead of a crime; that he was satisfied however that he had violated the laws of the State in the act which he had committed, and deserved punishment therefor; but in consideration of the fact stated, praying the leniency of the Jury in his case.

MORE MILLERISM.—The Bangor Whig says that some thirty citizens of Orrington have become so much excited with the advent of "Father Miller," as to neglect all business, and to live upon their substance by selling stock from their farms and the furniture from their dwellings. They have set the twenty-third of next month as the day when the world will be destroyed and they shall be caught up in the air to meet their Lord.

The expenses of the Courts of the United States, for jurors, witnesses, &c., amount to \$500,000. The salaries \$126,000.