



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, April 17, 1845.

Foras, \$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.

**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.

**Daguerreotype Portraits.**

Mr. J. W. THOMPSON, of New York, is now in Stroudsburg, and will remain here for a few days, for the purpose of taking miniatures by the Daguerreotype process. The same opportunity for families and individuals to supply themselves with their own and their friends' likenesses, which is now held out to them, may not be repeated for a long time. We can, from our own knowledge and observation, recommend Mr. T. as an able and skillful artist, and we hope a liberal encouragement will be extended to him by our citizens. His rooms are at Mr. Shively's Hotel.

**Spring Business in the Cities.**

New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have endeavored to out-rival each other in the proportion of their Spring sales, and the palm has been borne off by the Quaker city.

The New York business has fallen a great deal below what was expected, and the merchants are exceedingly embarrassed thereby. Several large failures have occurred, principally among the dry goods men, engaged in the Southern trade.

The Philadelphians have done more than was anticipated, and have had a good harvest of it. Many purchasers who went on to New York, found they could do better by returning to Philadelphia for their supplies, and did so.

The Baltimoreans sales were also large, and it is considered that they done a very fair business. Many of the Southern merchants, who have heretofore purchased in New York, stopped short in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and laid in their supplies.

In the meantime the prices of several leading articles have advanced considerably. Such as Sugars, Molasses, Bacon, Cotton, Coffee, &c. Tobacco and Flour have remained stationary in price, but sales were effected in large proportion to the supplies.

Although, in many instances, the purchases were large, yet in no case were they excessive. In fact, the country merchants have been prudently cautious; a circumstance which they will find greatly to redound to their advantage, as well as to the advantage of the communities where they reside.

Human life is a gloomy chamber, in which the images of the other world shine the brighter the deeper it is darkened.

**Important from Texas.**

We have at length heard of the manner in which the news of the passage of the Annexation Resolutions, has been received by the people of Texas. It reached Galveston on the 18th ult., and the impression produced was of a mixed character. One portion of the people seemed highly elated. They fired guns, illuminated their houses, and kindled bonfires. The others, however, seemed any thing but satisfied with the terms of union which we propose.

On the same day that the above news reached Galveston, a British line-of-battle ship entered that port, bearing despatches to Captain Elliot, the English Minister. It was said that this ship had a large amount of money on board, and that the despatches contained instructions to Capt. Elliot, to offer to guaranty the national independence of Texas, provided she rejected the annexation resolutions. It was also reported that the French government had offered the same guaranty on the same conditions. In a few days we shall hear more.

**Rhode Island Election.**

At the election on Wednesday the 2d inst., Charles Jackson, Whig, but in favour of the unconditional liberation of Dorr, was elected Governor, over James Fenner, Loco Law and Order incumbent. The following is the vote from all the towns.

	Jackson.	Fenner.
Providence County,	5207	3974
Newport,	713	1277
Washington,	1138	895
Kent,	629	933
Bristol,	213	645
	7900	7724

Byron Dimon, Whig, is re-elected Lieutenant Governor, by about 400 majority over his Whig competitor, who was in favor of the liberation of Dorr.

Henry Y. Cranston and Lemuel H. Arnold, Whigs, are elected to Congress. The latter is in favor of liberating Dorr, and was supported by that individuals followers.

In the Legislature, there is a large majority against Dorr, and in favor of Law and Order, as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Law and Order,	20	42	62
Dorrists,	11	42	35
Majority,	9	18	27

Gov. Jackson has no power to free Dorr, but he will undoubtedly urge the Legislature to it.

**Appointment by the Attorney General.**

Matthew Hale Jones, Esq., of Easton, has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Northampton county. There were several other applicants for the office, we understand, from the two factions of the loco loco party, but Mr. Kane passed them by and sent the commission to Mr. Jones, unsolicited. It may not be amiss to mention that Mr. J. did not support Francis R. Shunk for Governor. Among the unsuccessful applicants, we are informed, were Peter Baldy, JAMES A. DUNLAP, and ANDREW H. REEDER. The news of Mr. Jones' appointment produced quite a flare up in the loco loco camp.

**Morals, &c. in Texas.**

We clip the following item of news from a late Texas paper, for the comfort and consolation of the advocates of Annexation. It tells a beautiful tale.

"The citizens of Milam and Montgomery counties, Texas, have evinced a spirit of INSUBORDINATION, in the way of RESISTING THE TAX COLLECTOR.

**Suspected Foul Play.**

The West Chester Village Record says that the body of a man was ploughed up by a farmer, in his field near the southern line of Chester county, a few days since. We have no authentic details;—though it is said that a pedlar was missed in that vicinity about a year ago. There has been foul play.

**Woods on Fire.**

For several days, week before last, a most alarming fire was raging in the Pine woods, about fifteen miles from Camden, New Jersey. At night the flame was seen from Philadelphia. A great quantity of wood was burned, and the damage must be very large. The fire had not subsided at our latest accounts.

**Polly Bodine Convicted.**

The evidence in the case of Polly Bodine was concluded on Tuesday a week, and the arguments of counsel and charge of the Judge occupied the attention of the Court until Thursday afternoon, when the jury retired to deliberate on their verdict. They remained out until Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when they returned with a verdict of guilty—but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. It is supposed that she will be sentenced to the Penitentiary, instead of being hung.

**The Pittsburg Fire.**

In another column we give the particulars of one of the most destructive fires which ever occurred in the United States—by means of which the fairest half of the young and flourishing city of Pittsburg has been reduced to ashes. It must awaken the deepest sympathy in behalf of the unfortunate sufferers, and induce all who have the means to contribute liberally to the relief of their present wants. Collections, we understand, have already been made in Philadelphia for this purpose.

P. S. Since writing the above we have news from Harrisburg, that Gov. Shunk has sent in a Special Message to the Legislature on the subject, and that that body has passed a Bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the destitute and suffering of Pittsburg.

**Whig Triumph in Connecticut.**

The Whigs of Old Connecticut achieved a splendid victory in the recent election. They have elected their Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, a large majority of both branches of the Legislature—and the entire delegation to Congress, by an average majority of over three thousand votes. Last year the entire delegation in Congress were Locos; who voted for the admission of Texas and the extension of slavery.—The result is all the most sanguine Whig could wish. It is gratifying to the party throughout the country that the late imbecile and time-serving delegation has been superseded by men of intelligence and character, who will faithfully represent the constituents, and help to sustain the honor and integrity of the Union.

**The Mexican Minister.**

General Almonte, Mexican Envoy, and family, sailed from New York for Vera Cruz, on Thursday the 3d inst. Intelligence from Mexico, after his arrival there, will be looked for with great interest.

**Court Proceedings.**

The April Term of the several Courts of Monroe county, commenced on the 7th instant. Judges Kidder, Merwine and Keller on the Bench. The following cases were tried during the week, viz:

The Commonwealth vs. Lawrence Krumenacher. This was an indictment for an assault and battery on Martin Spiegle. The defendant proved that he was a peaceable and sober man, and that Martin was a quarrelsome fellow, very fond of the ardent, and that his reputation for truth and veracity was about as good as his reputation for sobriety. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed Martin to pay the costs. After sentence, Martin not being able to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Sheriff, took quarters behind the grates.—Walton and Dimmick for Com'rh, Ibric for defendant.

Dotterer vs. Bohlinger. This was an appeal from the judgment of a Justice of the Peace. It grew out of a contract for stocking a mill.—Verdict for defendant. Shaw and Porter for Plff., Dimmick for deft.

Greensweig vs. Hawk and others. An action of ejectment brought by Godfrey Greensweig against three of the Hawks. It appeared that old Godfrey having lost his first wife, was captivated by the mother of the defendants, a buxom widow of forty or forty-five, and married her. He took her and her children to his house, where they lived for five or six years, when the old man agreed to sell his place to the boys, they agreeing to pay him one-third of the produce during his life and the life of his wife, and to pay \$900. An agreement to this effect was drawn up and signed by the parties. Soon after this difficulties occurred between the parties, and in 1841 Godfrey left, and then instituted this suit to recover back the premises. The defendants set up the contract between them and the old man, in order to defeat his recovery. The plaintiff contended that they had not complied with the terms of the agreement, and that therefore they could not hold the premises. Verdict for plaintiff. Ibric, Porter and Dimmick for plaintiff. Reeder, Brown and Davis for defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Kiser. This was an indictment for forging a promissory note for \$9 55, purporting to have been drawn by Jacob Dreher, payable to Michael Kiser.—Dreher swore that the signature to the note was not his handwriting. Several witnesses acquainted with his handwriting swore that in their opinion it was. A number of his signatures were produced and compared, and facts and circumstances proven inconsistent with the idea of the defendant's guilt. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs. Porter, Walton and Shaw for Com'rh, Reeder and Davis for defendant.

A number of new Taverns were licensed, and several matters upon the argument list disposed of.

**New York Charter Election.**

The contest in the City of New York, at the recent Charter Election, was principally between the Locos and Natives, and the former have swept the offices as with a hurricane.—Havemeyer, Loco, is elected Mayor, by 6310 majority—and the same party have carried all the Alderman and Assistants except in two Wards. About 7000 Whigs voted for Dudley Selden. The Natives did not elect a single candidate, except one Constable.

**AWFUL CONFLAGRATION. Half of Pittsburg in Ruins.**

MORE THAN A THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED. The western mails of yesterday brought us appalling intelligence from Pittsburg. That city has suffered an awful conflagration; and when the mails left, the burning ruins were still crackling, smoking, and at some points blazing out. The Pittsburg American says:—

"The fire commenced at about 12 o'clock on Thursday, on the south east corner of Ferry and Second street, by a woman kindling a fire to wash; the wind being very high, carried the fire to the frame buildings, by which it was surrounded, and fanned by the wind, spread with awful rapidity. All the buildings from Ferry to Market, between Second and Front streets, were immediately in flames.

The cotton factory of Capt. Woods, on the N. W. corner of Second and Ferry, directly after caught, and was consumed with a large amount of machinery. The Third Presbyterian church was on fire, but saved by desperate exertions of the firemen, and by this means the remaining half of the city was saved; the wind at this time blowing a gale from the S. West. The next house was the old stone building formerly occupied as a bank. The dwelling house of Mr. J. R. Johnson in the rear went next, followed by the dwelling of Dr. Dimmit on Chancery Lane. The flames then caught the block of brick buildings belonging to the Messrs. Denny and Croghan, occupied by Johnson & Stockton, Geo. Beale, the Fire and Navigation Insurance companies and others, all of which went down.

The flames now spread with fearful rapidity over Market to Woods, Smithfield, Grant and Ross streets, sweeping every thing before it—crossing Third street at Jayne's office—passing by some means the two buildings of Mr. Beelen and Dr. Simpson, but burning down the Pittsburg Bank, and taking all south of 4th st. to Ross, leaving not a building—crossing 4th street below the U. S. Bank, which with the Merchants, escaped, and taking all the buildings fronting on 4th (north side,) to Woods—those on Diamond Alley, escaping so far. After crossing Woods street, it extended to Diamond Alley, thus forming a solid sheet of fire from Diamond Alley to the Monongahela river, raging like an ocean to the east. After destroying every building & every thing—for there was no time to save goods or furniture—it crossed the outlet canal to Pipetown, which it laid in ashes, with the exception of Parry & Scott's foundry, Mr. Tomlinson's iron ship yard, and the Gas works—these are saved as we learn, but the large Rolling Mill (Kensington Works) is burned down.

The Monongahela House, defended by high walls and covered with an iron roof, fell before the flames like a reed. The Monongahela Bridge then caught, and it lasted but ten minutes. It is impossible to enter into details.—More than one half the city is burnt. All the noble buildings on Market south of Third st.; all on Wood street south of Diamond alley, and all the city east of that line is in ruins. This includes the Merchants' Hotel, recently furnished and opened by Mr. B. Weaver—all those large blocks filled with all variety of stocks—iron, groceries, drugs, &c. Men had no time to remove their goods, and knew not where to remove them; large amounts were carried to the river and left on the landing, where they are now burning in masses—sugar, molasses, spices—all in so many burning heaps.

One can scarcely form an estimate of the loss: it cannot be short of ten millions. That of Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co. is probably the heaviest in buildings and property. But these will be but slightly felt compared with the loss of those whose all has been swept. Mr. Andrew Fulton lost the whole of 25 years of industry. Mr. Alexander Jaynes lost some four or five houses; with all that he had. Messrs. I. & W. Holmes, their house and heavy stock, probably \$60,000. Messrs. Johnson & Stockton removed part of their stock, but are heavy losers, as is also Mr. Beale, Mr. Thomas Liggett, seven houses; Mr. John Thaw an equal number; William Hays, Esq., 6 or 7 houses on Wood street. Mr. John Ross, 3 or 4 new buildings. The Presbyterian Advocate and Chronicle printing offices were burned down, with little or nothing saved from either."

The American adds that on Water street, be-

tween Ferry and Market streets, the warehouse of Capt. James May—the dwelling of Mr. C. Anshuts—the warehouse of Mr. Jacob Forsyth—the house of Mr. Pebles on the corner of Front and Market, and the warehouse of Mr. Little, occupied by Mr. Patrick Mulvany, on the corner of Market and Water, are saved.

The Pittsburg Gazette & Advertiser also gives a detailed account, and says that on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, the fire was not extending, but was still raging with awful sublimity in the burnt district. A postscript in the same paper says:

"We have traversed the burnt district this morning throughout its entire extent; the calamity is as wide spread and as awful as can be conceived. The number of houses destroyed is between one and two thousand! but it is impossible to ascertain exactly, without more strict examination. By to-morrow we shall be able to give more definite intelligence, but it will take several days to give all the particulars.—The only lives we have heard of lost was a poor woman in Third street.

**FURTHER PARTICULARS.**

Frightful as was the progress of the flames, says the Pittsburg Post, and terrible as the havoc seemed, while it was going on, no one can realize the losses and privations our citizens have sustained, until he walks through the forest of naked chimneys and broken walls, which mark the path of the destroying element. Of the 1200 houses which were estimated as the number lost, about 700 were dwellings, and we suppose at least four thousand persons have been thrown out of house and home.

The whole length of the burnt district is about one mile—the average breadth about one hundred and sixty yards—making an area of about sixty acres.

The Age places the loss as high as \$12,000,000; but we trust that the reality will prove much less. That paper says:—We can give no idea, on paper, of the distress which prevails—thousands are left destitute—men who yesterday were worth thousands, are now bankrupt. It has been estimated that the burnt district contains SIXTY ACRES! The total loss, in dollars, cannot be arrived at with any kind of accuracy—say guess at TWELVE MILLIONS! This is probably near it. All the insurance offices are broken up—they will not be able to pay two per cent. Only about \$15,000 were taken in Insurance companies in other cities.

The Gazette of Saturday, although printed only upon a half a sheet, is almost wholly occupied with the disaster. The Gas Works escaped with but little injury. Councils had met, and had authorized the appointment of a police to protect the ruins, and had also called a Town Meeting for the relief of the sufferers. Several Churches had been offered to the houseless, as places of temporary shelter. The agent of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company has announced his ability to pay all the policies of that Company.

The Gazette also inculcates a manly spirit under the circumstances, and says:—Our large Manufactories are untouched—the only mills of any importance which are burnt being the Globe Factory, which is the smallest in the city, the Kensington Iron works, and Bakewell & Pears' Glass Works. Various other small establishments were destroyed, but it is with great satisfaction we announce that the great leading branches are comparatively untouched, and the business, so far as they are concerned, will go on as usual. As for our wholesale merchants in the Grocery, Queensware, and Dry Goods branches who were burnt, some number will commence forthwith. Some are wholly ruined, many much crippled, but we believe the majority can go on as usual, and yesterday they were busy getting places of business and offices. It is with heartfelt pleasure we observe the fortitude with which they bear their losses. There is no repining—no despair—no sullenness; but a calm, determined spirit, which must carry them up again. The effect will be to set us back for a moment, but we never had more confidence in the strength and spirit of our merchants to overcome it all in time.

Most of the dry goods jobbers are untouched, so of the Hardware merchants, and a number of the heavy houses are out of the limits of the burnt district. And it fortunately happened that a large amount of groceries from the east for the city, had not arrived.

The Burnt District was crowded with spectators on Saturday, many of whom gazed upon the ruins of their all of worldly property. The rapidity with which the fire spread was most remarkable. The whole of South Ward, containing from seven to nine hundred houses, was consumed entirely in the space of two hours.

The district of Kensington is well nigh annihilated. The destruction in the Second and South Ward, nearly the oldest part of the city, and one of the most populous of the five wards,