



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**  
Thursday, May 8, 1845.

Terms, \$1.00 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.

Those persons who have not had their likenesses taken, should not fail to do so this week, as Mr. Thompson purposes leaving Stroudsburg on Monday next.

**Annexation.**

The people of Texas seem beside themselves on the subject of Annexation. Public meetings have been held in every county of that country, and were attended by nearly every person.—The greatest enthusiasm prevailed—the people appeared to be of one mind—and the only cry is, let us be annexed to the United States.—President Jones, in obedience to the popular wish, has called an Extra Session of Congress, to commence on the 20th of June, at which the subject will be officially considered, and passed upon.

In the meanwhile Mexico is preparing an offer to Texas, to acknowledge her independence, upon condition that she refuses our overture. The Texian Secretary of State has also gone to England, and as it is presumed, upon business connected with this subject. He will shortly return, and doubtless bring with him some proposition from her Majesty's Government, which will also be submitted to the Texian Congress. This will make exciting times in Texas; and as many of the officers of government are known to be adverse to annexation, raise a strong opposition. We do not expect, however, that it will be successful. Evil counsels have prevailed so long in that country, that to gratify a whim, the people will barter away their independence.

**Henry Clay.**

The rumour that Mr. Clay's large debts have been paid, proves to be true. This is a substantial evidence of friendship, and the delicate way in which it was done, must be intensely gratifying to that excellent man. No money was directly proffered him, but the first news he had of the fact, was the return of his notes cancelled to the amount of \$30,000. Some of his connexions, for whom he was security, had deeply involved him. He will now have a competence through life.

**An Oregon Meeting.**

The locos of Philadelphia, who are anxious to intrude themselves upon the favor and notice of James K. Polk, held a meeting in Independence Square, one day last week, to express their opinions on our foreign relations.—When the hour of meeting came round, two rival factions, rushed to the stand, and the most disgraceful scenes were enacted. On the following morning two sets of Resolutions were published, each claiming to originate from the legitimate meeting. It appears that the one faction was composed of what is called the "Old Hunkers," and the others of what is called the "Young Democracy." The whole proceedings are described as having been most shameful. Rather an unfortunate beginning to settle the Oregon question, we opine.

**More Criminals.**

At the April Quarter Sessions of Northampton county, four individuals were convicted of crimes, for which they have been sentenced and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary. Daniel Ward, for larceny, 2 years—Daniel L. Oito, for larceny, 1 year—Wm. Vought, for larceny, 1 year—and Nathaniel Snyder, for Riot, 2 yrs.

**Jefferson K. Keckman.**

Jefferson K. Heckman, State Senator, from Northampton and Lehigh, who was lately indicted by the Grand Jury of Northampton county, for Adultery, has been, after a fair trial, triumphantly acquitted. Mr. Michael Werkheiser, the prosecutor, was ordered to pay the costs.

**James G. Birney.**

James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, is now in New York, making arrangements for a Convention, at which the dissolution of the Union is to be made a prominent question. This same J. G. Birney, did more than any other man in the country towards effecting the election of Mr. Polk—but now, that Polk is elected, he appears dissatisfied with the principles he advocates, and goes for a dissolution of the Union, because Texas and her slaves are to be admitted.

**Virginia Election.**

The election in Virginia has resulted unfavorably to the Whigs. The locos have probably secured a majority in both branches of the State Legislature, which will insure them the U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Rives. They have also elected all the Congressmen with the exception of one or two.

**The Warren County Murders.**

The Supreme Court of New Jersey meets at Trenton, next week, at which time Joseph Carter, Jr. and Peter W. Parke, convicted of the murder of John B. Parke, will probably be sentenced. The second trial of Abner Parke, for participating in the same tragedy, will commence at Belvidere on Tuesday the 3d of June.

The Washington Union says that favorable despatches have been received by the Government from Major Donelson, and that "his letters from Texas breathe great confidence as to the ratification of our propositions by the approaching Congress."

There are now in the progress of erection in the district of Kensington, Philadelphia, 61 three story and 23 two story brick houses, and 10 three story and 9 two story frame buildings, in all 103 dwellings, which will add much to the appearance, and speaks well for the prosperity of that section of the city.

The semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of New York has just been held, and the annual report to the General Assembly shows that the Presbytery consists of 30 ministers, and has under its care 17 churches, (with 4,401 communicants,) 17 licentiates, and 8 candidates for the ministry.

The amount of contributions and collections for benevolent purposes, raised by the churches of this Presbytery the past year, was \$40,336. This is exclusive of sums raised for special local purposes of the congregations, besides the support of the Gospel among themselves.

An article appears in the Houston Telegraph, in reply to one in the National Register, in which "the scamps who have fled from the United States to avoid paying their debts" are told that "the moment Annexation should take place every such judgment will be in full force in Texas." The Telegraph, after stating that it rejoices "that this class is so very small," administers comfort to them thus:

"We believe, however that this class of persons have nothing to fear from Annexation, as all questions respecting the present citizens of Texas would necessarily be decided under our present laws, and if those laws now protect the refugees they would be equally authoritative after the admission of Texas into the Union as a State. Texas, in merging her sovereignty in that of the United States, will still retain a portion of her sovereign attributes in the form of State Rights, and this is one: Her citizens will be protected in every private right that they now possess under the laws of Texas. These laws protect them from the judgments of the Courts of the United States; and after her admission into the Union, no Court of the United States can exercise its jurisdiction to divest any citizen of Texas of any right acquired previous to the admission of Texas into the Union."

Isn't there rich Texas law for you?

New Orleans Tropic.

General Tom Thumb calculates that he has kissed two millions of ladies while in England, which, at one shilling each, the price usually charged, would amount to near upon \$500,000.

**Mr. Clay and the Union.**

A large Convention of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the slaveholding states of the Union, are in session at Louisville, Ky., for the avowed purpose of effecting a division of the government of the churches of the South and Southwest, from those of the North and Northeast. In view of this Convention, letters have been addressed to Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, putting the following queries:—

"Will the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, into two separate organizations, (slavery being the cause of the division, and the dividing line) be likely to affect the civil connection between the slave and the non-slaveholding states?"

"If so, will it strengthen or weaken the bonds of their union?"

Mr. Polk did not answer the letter, but Mr. Clay has, in the following characteristic manner:—

ASHLAND, April 7, 1845.

"Dear Sir—Our mutual friend, Mr. Mitchell of Frankfort, delivered to me the day before yesterday your letter, with several publications under your name, in regard to the unfortunate controversy which has arisen in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, all of which I have attentively perused. You desire an expression of my opinion on certain inquiries communicated in your letter.

"I have long entertained for that church sentiments of profound esteem and regard, and I have the happiness of numbering among its members, some of the best friends I have in the world. I will add, with great truth, that I have witnessed with much satisfaction, the flourishing condition of the church, and the good sense and wisdom which have generally characterized the administration of its affairs, as far as I have observed it.

"It was therefore with the deepest regret that I heard, in the course of the last year, of the danger of a division of the church, in consequence of a difference of opinion existing on the delicate and unhappy subject of slavery. A division, for such a cause, would be an event greatly to be deplored, both on account of the church itself and its political tendency. Indeed, scarcely any public occurrence has happened for a long time, that gave me so much real concern and pain as the menaced separation of the church, by a line, throwing all the free States on one side, and all the slave States on the other.

"I will not say that such a separation would necessarily produce a dissolution of the political Union of these States; but the example would be fraught with imminent danger, and, in co-operation with other causes unfortunately existing, its tendency on the stability of the confederacy would be perilous and alarming.

"Entertaining these views, it would afford me the highest satisfaction to hear of an adjustment of the controversy, a reconciliation between the opposing parties in the church, and the preservation of its unity.

"I limit myself to the political aspect of the subject, without expressing any opinion on either of the plans of compromise and settlement which have been published, which I could not do without exposing myself to improper imputations.

"With fervent hopes and wishes that some arrangement of the difficulty may be devised and agreed upon, which shall preserve the church in union and harmony,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY."

The editor of the N. Y. Evening Post estimates the population of that city at the present time as follows:

New York City,	400,000
Brooklyn,	60,000
Williamsburg, Jersey city, and Hoboken,	12,000
	472,000

There were erected in New York proper, during the last year, 1210 buildings. Many of these cost from \$20,000 to 40,000; and a few of them as much as \$70,000.

**Episcopal Convention.**

The stated annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will be held in Philadelphia on the 20th inst., in St. Andrew's Church. The most important business that is likely to come before that body is the election of a bishop.

They have raised a rival Tom Thumb in Tennessee, who is now exhibiting in New Orleans. He is named E. C. Lowery—is twenty years of age, and measures only two feet eight inches in height, and weighs about forty pounds. His head is of the natural size for one of his age, with a manly and intelligent expression of countenance.

**Washington Irving.**

Mr. Irving is beloved wherever he is known for his amenity of manners and kindness of heart, and his reputation might be almost termed universal. He is not only popular and admired in the gorgeous halls of palaces, but his writings have reached the hearts of the common soldier in his barracks and the poor man in his cabin. We have heard an anecdote which illustrates the truth of the latter part of this remark. Upon his last visit to the south of Spain, Mr. Irving took Gibraltar in his way. It is one of the regulations of that military post that no one shall be admitted within the gates after a particular hour in the evening. The vessel in which Mr. Irving was a passenger had dropped anchor in the harbor after this hour; but, being wholly unacquainted with the above-mentioned rule, and anxious to leave the narrow limits in which he had been so long pent up, and tread once more upon the glad earth, he landed and asked for admittance of the soldier upon duty. The sentinel politely but decidedly refused; whereupon Mr. Irving handed him his card, with the request that it might be left with the proper authorities, so that in the morning no delay might occur in admitting him. The soldier looked upon the card, and then raising his hat, "Sir," said he, "are you Washington Irving of America—are you the author of the 'Sketch Book' and the 'Tales of the Alhambra?'" Mr. Irving replied, in some surprise, "I am."—"Then," said the sentinel, "you may enter. I know that I shall be pardoned for admitting you."

**Potato Sugar.**

We presume that it is not generally known to our readers that for several years past large quantities of potatoes have been annually manufactured into sugar in France, Belgium and Holland. Within the past two years this manufacture has been successfully introduced into England.

The process usually followed by the potato sugar makers is to extract the fecula or starch of the potatoes by rasping or grating them into a pulp, which is afterward spread upon a wire gauge screen with fine meshes, and then washed with water until all the fecula is extracted after which it is converted into starch flour by the ordinary process. To 112 pounds of this fecula there is added one hundred gallons of boiling water and two pounds of the strongest sulphuric acid. This mixture is boiled about twelve hours with steam, in a large vat, made of white pine.

After being thus saccharified, the acid liquid is neutralized with chalk, filtered, and then evaporated to the density of about 1-3, at the boiling temperature, or exactly 1-342, when cooled to 60°. When left in repose for some days, it concretes altogether into crystalline tufts and forms an apparently dry solid of specific gravity 1-39. If the syrup be concentrated to a much greater density than 1-342, or if it be left slightly acidulous, in either case it will not granulate, but will remain a viscid magma, or become a concrete mass, which may be pulverized, but is too deliquescent to be fit for use.

The sweetness of Potato Sugar is poor when compared with the produce of the cane, being only about 2-5ths as much. It has a tolerable bright and granular appearance, and is made use of in England and on the Continent for improving the appearance of the dark brown sugars of low price.

Cincinnati Atlas.

A Calculating Lover.—A young man in an adjoining town, says the Chicago Democrat, was mightily smitten with the beauty of a young lady whose father had a suit at law which must forever make or break him, and "popped the question." She answered him in the affirmative, and was expressing a desire for immediate marriage, when he thus interrupted her, "I can have the refusal of you for six months, can't I?"

SINGULAR.—A son of Mr. Rushton, apothecary, in New York, died on Friday evening the 25th ult. In relation to his death, the Sunday Times says:—He was born 17 years ago, on the night that the first Bovey Theatre was burned, and on Friday evening the 25th ult. died without any previous illness or apparent cause.

**Useful and Cheap.**

A parlor stove has been invented at Baton Rouge, La., with an attached *Gastometre*, by which as much gas can be extracted from the coal during the day as will serve for light during the evening.

Mr. Barnum, of the New York Museum, it is said, has sent home \$14,000, as the proceeds of but six weeks exhibition of Tom Thumb.—The aggregate of profits made by him out of that unfortunate little monstrosity, is not far from a hundred thousand dollars.

**Pittsburg Affairs.**

The following are the amounts already ascertained to have been subscribed for the relief of those who suffered by the late fire:—

By State of Pennsylvania,	\$50,000
Philadelphia,	25,000
New York City,	18,000
Baltimore,	10,000
Boston,	15,000
York, Pa.	1,000
Easton, Pa.	575
Wilmington, Del.,	1,000
Wheeling, Va.	2,500
Cincinnati,	8,000
Louisville,	1,000
All other places, in value,	25,000
Total	\$157,575

This sum will probably be increased to two hundred thousand dollars or more before the subscriptions cease.

The Pittsburg American corrects an estimate now going the rounds of the papers, which gives the loss by the fire at only \$3,476,000, and adds—"Our estimate of the whole loss was \$9,000,000, two-thirds of which was personal property."

It is also denied that but \$10,000 or \$15,000 was insured out of the city of Pittsburg, as one institution held policies to the amount of \$50,000 in the burnt district.

The remains of Mrs. Maglone, who lost her life at the fire, have been found among the ruins.

Jerome's Clock Factory, at Bristol, Conn., was burnt on Wednesday, through a spark from the furnace. It comprised eight buildings, and was the largest establishment of the kind in the country. Loss \$25,000—insurance in Hartford, Etna office, \$10,000.

FATALITY.—Mr. Elijah Lanning died in the town of Ewing, N. J., a few days since, being the fifth of the family who died since Jan. last, a brother and three sisters, all in advanced life, and of the same disease—a species of pneumonia.

**MARRIED.**

In Milford, on the 3d inst., by F. A. Smith, Esq., Mr. JAMES CAMERON, and Miss JULENA NORTON, all of Pike county.

**DIED.**

In Milford, on Saturday the 26th April, Mrs. RACHEL DEPUY, aged about 80 years. At her residence near Stroudsburg, on Sunday the 4th inst. HANNAH STARBIRD, relict of John Starbird, dec., and eldest descendant of Col. Jacob Stroud;—aged 81 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The deceased was the possessor of some natural and moral qualities, which render her worthy of note. She was remarkable for a ready and retentive memory. All who were well acquainted with her will assent to this. Events which occurred in her early years, lived in her recollection with an entireness and vividness, in all their minute and circumstantial details, which was truly wonderful to those less gifted in this most useful faculty. And in her simple and natural narrations, there was apparently a total absence of desire to excite wonder by embellishment or exaggeration. The secret charm of her histories was their truthfulness.

She was remarkable for candor. The writer of this, though he was intimately acquainted with the deceased, does not recollect a passage in his intercourse with her, which would betray the possession of a spirit of detraction. Whatever were her estimates of persons, living or dead, she seemed to act upon the inspired injunction of the great apostle—"Let evil speaking be put away." It is not to be supposed that she was insensible to distinctions of character. But the assertion is made, and without any conscious intention to bestow vain commendation, that the deceased was most singular for the fairness with which she dealt with the characters and the motives of others. Happy for society could her spirit, in this respect, descend on all survivors.

Thus another link that connects the present with the dim past, is broken. Let us heed the lesson which this, and every instance of mortality, is adapted to impart. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."—COMMUNICATED.

**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.