



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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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 this 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.

Congress.

The last session of the Twenty-Eighth Congress commences at the Capitol in Washington on Monday next. Several of the members are already in Washington, and the rest of them are doubtless on their way there.

Mr. Clay.

The editor of the New York Tribune has received a private letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, stating some facts which Mr. Clay's friends will hear with profound interest, and we therefore extract the following passages:

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 19, 1844.

"Last evening, I visited Mr. Clay at Ashland, and passed some hours with him, talking over the events of the last few months, and the prospects ahead. I found him alone—calm and self poised. He seemed to forget himself, and to be anxious alone for the Country—and his friends, whose fidelity and devotion, he observed, he should never cease to cherish as above all earthly price. The various combinations against him—the infamous friends in presenting the Tariff Question to Pennsylvania, &c.—the atrocious calumnies on his private character—were all alluded to, and I stated some facts coming under my own observation, giving a yet darker shade to the picture of the malignity with which our great statesman has been hunted down.

"Mr. Clay will never again return to public life. His career as a Statesman is ended. The measure of his fame is complete. His life will one day be written by an impartial pen, and while the calumnies by which he has been defeated in his last appeal for justice from his contemporaries will sink into oblivion, every page of our Country's recent history will be illuminated by his great deeds and glowing patriotism."

Lehman Township Beaten.

It was lately stated that Lehman township, Pike county, Pa. had given 152 votes for Polk and 1 for Clay. In looking over the North Carolina returns we find three a little stronger the other way, viz:

	Clay.	Polk.
Old Fort, McDowell co.	180	00
Grey's Cross Roads,	98	00
Crawfords,	72	00

The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th inst. says:—We learn that nearly fifteen hundred emigrant passengers have arrived at this port within the last two days. A large proportion of them were from Bremen.

Peabody's Cincinnati Price Current, among other curious facts, says, that at seven of the principal hotels, there have been 591 animals the past week, and 29,644 since the 1st of last January.

The only negro in this village, says the Cheung, Pa. Democrat, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, on Saturday week, because a white girl would not marry him.

Remarkable Presentiment.

In the last Doylestown Democrat we find a notice of the death of Beniah Holdren, of Nockamixon, at the advanced age of 94 years. He died on the 14th of October; and the correspondent of the Democrat states that "on the Saturday previous to his death, his daughter, with other friends, paid a visit to the old people; found them in good health, and passed a very agreeable evening and morning. The old gentleman was sensible, agreeable, talkative and happy, and partook of a hearty breakfast; after which he observed—"Now my friends, this is the last meal I shall ever eat; I am about to die." It was in vain that his friends endeavored to dissuade him from such an idea—he the more resolutely persisted in it, and said he was called and must obey; but while he yet had breath and the power of speech, he wished to give some instructions with respect to his worldly concerns, his burial, &c., and immediately commenced. Some few moments after he closed his last directions, he was struck down with a paralytic stroke, and never spoke more. He lingered, however, on the brink of death, until Monday morning, when he expired, without a groan."

Many of our Locofoco counties polled more votes at the recent Presidential election than they contained white male inhabitants, at the recent census. Thus, Pike with 848 adults, polled 920 votes; Monroe, with 2034, polled 2220; Tioga, with 3342, polled 3367; Perry, with 3500, polled 3671; Columbia, with 5033, polled 5108; and Potter, with 732, polled 794. This bodes unfair play.

Six Pound Precinct sends greeting to Old Trap—Polk 135, Clay 1. This precinct is in the neighborhood of the late Nathaniel Macon. Warrenton Reporter.

Cathey's Creek (Henderson) sends greeting to Six Pound—Clay 135, Polk 00! This is in the free air of the mountains, out of the reach and influence of Humbugs.

By the way, we should like to know the name of that solitary Whig at Six Pound, he is the real grit whoever he may be, and if he will send us his address shall have our little sheet free gratis, if he will accept it as a token of our good will. Oxford (N.C.) Mercury.

New Cabinet.

A correspondent of the New York Express proposes the following selections for Polk's Cabinet:

- John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State.
- Thomas W. Dorr, Secretary of War.
- Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Secretary of the Navy.
- Isaiah Rynders, Secretary of the Treasury.
- Robert Tyler, Attorney General.
- James G. Birney, Postmaster General.

This Isaiah Rynders, we believe, is the leader of what is called the "Empire Club," composed of a gang of rowdies and bullies in New York city; and perhaps would be as well to head the War Department if Dorr can't be got out of the Rhode Island State Prison in season. We should think that the Navy Department ought to be given to Capt. Stockton of New Jersey, and that the Treasury might be entrusted to some of the Locomotive Sub-Treasurers who have fled to Texas, since that detestable country is to be annexed to this Government, and may claim a share of the honors. It may be convenient too to have the Treasury kept in Texas, as it may be handy in paying off the Texas National debt.—Susq. Register.

Birney Defeated.

Mr. James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, it will be recollected, was the regular Locofoco candidate for Assembly in his county (Saginaw) in Michigan. He got only 13 votes in Saginaw city where he resides, to 36 for Holmes an independent Loco, and 60 for Richmond, the Whig candidate. The county elected the Whig candidate by 25 majority over Birney and Holmes both, and gave Clay a majority of six.

"Mr. Clay's character is such that no good man can vote for him," was the honest avowal of all pious Fanny Wright Locos of the land. In proof of this, take the vote since cast in the infamous Five Points, New York, (now the 3d district, sixth ward,) which votes as follows:

Clay had	183 votes.
Polk had	668 votes.

Nearly 4 to 1 of this most degraded and base of all American population, voted against Clay and Frelinghuysen!

The Vote of New York.

Mr. Clay received at the recent election in New York, 6,694 more votes than Gen. Harrison in 1840, when his majority was over 13,000, and yet Mr. Clay was defeated by 5,026 votes. This increased vote is astonishing.

A letter from Washington says, that Amos Kendall is talked of as Postmaster General under Mr. Polk's administration.

A Hero Unplumed.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives these anecdotes of Dorr, the man whom the Vice President elect of the United States, Mr. Dallas, in a speech since his election has been ascertained, has eulogized as a Patriot and a Martyr, and one destined to enjoy the highest honors of his country:

We happened the other evening to fall into a conversation on board a steamboat, in which we spoke in condemnation of Dorr. One of the gentlemen related the story of Dorr and the rebellion in Cambridge College in 1823, if we remember right. The relator was then a member of the College. No boy, he said, was louder than Dorr in his denunciations of the faculty, and in his declaration to perish or have justice done. But when the superior power of the faculty appeared, Dorr was one of the very first to ask for forgiveness, and was actually one of the four who thus escaped, while the whole class besides stood out, and were expelled. After the circle broke up, one of the gentlemen accosted us, saying he was pleased with the manner in which we spoke of Dorr. "I," said he, "was one of Dorr's head men;" and he went on to tell the ridiculous and pitiful story, himself agitated with alternate laughter and regret. "I went with Dorr," said he, "until the Constitution was formed but I was opposed to its adoption, for I perceived that it brought about a condition of things which seemed to me dangerous. Dorr, however, proclaimed the Constitution, and the officers and legislature were chosen. I asked Mr. Dorr, in this attitude of affairs, what his plan was.—Here were two governments over the same territory. The landlord's government would not withdraw, and if we should go on, collision would be inevitable. Dorr's reply was, 'All we have to do is, to go ahead.' Others who saw the difficulty went to him with the same inquiry. His common reply was, 'when you hear the bell ring, then clear the track.' I perceived, and we all perceived, that we had a leader who had no plan.

On one occasion I said to him, 'Mr. Dorr, the new Constitution of the Law and Order party is, for any thing I see, as good as ours, and in some respects better. Why should not we proclaim our approval of it, and so put an end to the trouble? You issue your proclamation, advising all your friends to vote for it, and in my judgment we can make you the first Governor under it without difficulty.' 'I would not care,' said Dorr, 'if it were never so much better than ours; I will accept nothing which comes from the other side.' After this, I in a great measure withdrew from him, as did most of his leading adherents. On the night of the attack upon the arsenal, I visited that post, and found it full of picked men, well armed, with several of Dorr's relatives among the leaders. I went thence to Dorr's head quarters. As I passed along, six cannons were discharged in succession, and directly armed men were running by me. I inquired of some of them what they were going to do. They replied that they knew only that the cannon were the signal for muster. At Dorr's quarters there were soon assembled about seven hundred men. By conversing with Dorr and one or two of the leaders, I perceived that there was absolutely, in this critical moment, no plan.

At length Dorr mustered his men in line.—It was rainy and uncomfortable. I inquired of one or two of the leaders, what they were going to do. No one could answer. I said to them, are you sure that you have any object in view, worthy of the hazards you are running. The object upon which we started is accomplished, in the formation of a good Constitution. Is ours so much better, as to compensate for all the hazards which you are about to encounter? Some replied, 'We do not feel like submitting to the landholders.' But you must recollect said I, that there are other feelings besides that, which are awakened at this hour.—'There are mothers, sisters, children, who are feeling now, and let me tell you that I have examined the armament of the arsenal, and that if you attack it many of you will feel the pangs of death the next moment. So you see there are other feelings up, and to come up, besides hatred of the landlords. I think these feelings have influenced our leaders; for only one or two of them are here. I called their names one after another, and inquired if they were present. The Members of the Senate and House, the officers of the government—are they here? My opinion is, that they are at home and I shall go home. The principal man on the ground, except Dorr, said to me, 'When you go I will take your arm.'

By and by Dorr ordered the troops to march, when about three hundred went towards the Arsenal, and four hundred towards their homes. Dorr halted before the arsenal, where the thought of homes drew off his men pretty rapidly, one after another. The next morning Dorr

was not to be found. He had probably heard the bell ring and "cleared the track." The Chepachet affair our informant had nothing to do with. There also Dorr heard the bell.—Now he is secure. His life is safe, he never hears the bell ring, and so his stubbornness is no more overthrown by his cowardice. But let only the sound of the bell echo in his cell, and he would be on his knees swearing allegiance in a moment. This is the poor creature whom some men in high places, we are sorry to say, are so weak as to extol.

Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The Alexandria Gazette, thus justly speaks of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency: "If the Whigs, during the late political contest, had a candidate for President whose fame and reputation are as dear to them in defeat as they would have been crowned with victory, they are equally as fortunate with regard to their candidate for the Office of Vice President—than whom a purer patriot, a better citizen, a more worthy man, does not exist within the limits of the twenty-six States. Theodore Frelinghuysen is a name honored wherever it is known. Party malevolence itself has almost been struck dumb when it stood in his presence. Almost, we say, because the history of the late canvass will show that the poisoned weapons of abuse, of slander, and of mean prejudices were hurled even at him; but the impenetrable shield of his character turned them aside, and they fell harmless at his feet, or rebounded and hurt his defamers. This was the ordeal through which he was destined to go, and he has come out like gold thrice refined. Henceforward, all men will look to him as one of the Fathers of the Republic; of a reputation stainless as the untrodden snow, and as worthy of the respectful regards of every one who looks at the great and good men of the country as the 'jewels of the country'—more precious, for their example, than any of the deeds of arts or arms which are most prized and eulogized. Honor to Theodore Frelinghuysen!"

The Richmond Whig, in an article reviewing the past history of Henry Clay, and the meritorious services he has rendered his country during the last forty years, winds up as follows:

"And what has been his reward? Countrymen! Even many of you who have assisted in the deed of his mortification and rejection, now that the deed is done and cannot be recalled—CAN you think of it without shame and remorse? Do you not blush at having been accessory to an act so ungenerous to a great Patriot, and so unjust to you country?"

Carried Away by Intense Feeling.

An anecdote of the Attorney General of Massachusetts is told in a late Boston paper. The worthy old gentleman must have been completely carried away by his feelings, yet who can blame him. Read the story:—The Attorney General, now eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to the discharge of the arduous duties of his honorable station than almost any practitioner of experience, as well as a remarkable retention of mental power, was managing a case in behalf of the commonwealth of Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for gouging out the eyes of a girl, because she made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother, an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand, as a government witness, and his relation of the fact which he saw, produced an electrical effect on the whole audience. The girl was also present, in total blindness, and every circumstance attending the investigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said:—"I was cutting bean poles behind the barn, and my sister was milking. I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand. As I came up I saw that he had pulled her over; then he looked over his shoulder, to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole and broke his jaw." "Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away by the tremendous interest—"why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his d—d brains out?" "Mr. Attorney," said the Judge, you well know that profanity in court is a high offence, punishable by imprisonment; but in consequence of the unusual excitement of the case, it will in this instance be overlooked."

The city of London, which covers only fifty square miles, has more inhabitants than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, which occupy sixty thousand seven hundred and fifty-one square miles.

We see it stated that President Tyler proposes taking a trip to Europe after the 4th of March next.

Coal Mines in our Country.

There are two theories concerning the origin of Mineral Coal.

First, that it is decomposed vegetable matter. Secondly, that it is the result of Chrysalization.

The former theory is generally received by Geologists—from the following proof.

I. Jet, (which is of vegetable origin) by being heated in a gun barrel may be reduced to coal.

II. It is of a woody, fibrous nature. Vegetables are converted into coal by the united action of moisture, pressure, heat and exclusion of air. The heat is produced by volcanic action, either by the volcanic contents being poured upon the vegetables, or by the internal heat below. Different degrees of heat make different degrees of coal. The bituminous is made by the least degree of heat; Anthracite may be made from the Bituminous, and Plumbago from the Anthracite.

The coal strata for the most part contain fresh water and terrestrial plants, and coal is probably a fresh water formation. It appears to have been deposited in tranquil waters, and occurs in regular strata in any rocks below old sand stone.

The Alpalachian system contains the Anthracite and the Alleghany the Bituminous, extending to the West over an immense area.

To have the usual coal measures we should be elevated many hundred feet. There are small deposits in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. No part of the world equals Pennsylvania in coal beds. Here is found three kinds: 1. Cannel; 2. Bituminous; 3. Anthracite. It occupies a part, or the whole of thirty out of fifty-four counties in that State.

In Pennsylvania, one bed of Anthracite is 60 miles long, 2 wide, and 100 feet deep.

The Anthracite regions lie in the N. E. of the Susquehanna; the principal fields of this description are three in number, with an aggregate of 65 miles in length, and three miles in breadth, embracing 624,000 square acres.

The Bituminous region in Pennsylvania is still more extensive. The beds vary from one to twelve feet in thickness. It abounds in all the western counties except Erie, embracing a field of 700,000 square acres. Two million of tons are annually taken from these beds, equal to one twelfth of what is annually taken from all the other countries of Europe, and about equal to that of France.

In Maryland there are two fields, one of which embraces 400 square miles, the other is of unknown extent.

The Coal beds in Virginia are from 40 to 50 feet in thickness.

Nearly all the S. E. part of Ohio is one vast field of Coal. Some places will yield 9,000,000 tons to a square mile, and there are no less than 12,000 square miles of Coal.

It is also found in the N. E. part of Kentucky, in 13 counties in Tennessee, and in Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, &c.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The Debts of the States.

It is difficult, says the N. York Express, to state with precision what the amount of indebtedness of these seven non-paying States is, but we believe with the interest added, and which has been increased for the last four years, may be safely set down as follows:

Pennsylvania,	43,000,000
Arkansas,	6,000,000
Indiana,	18,000,000
Illinois,	15,000,000
Michigan,	6,000,000
Mississippi,	7,000,000
Maryland,	17,000,000
	112,000,000

At the lowest calculation there is at least one hundred and twelve millions of dollars honestly due to creditors; a very large portion of which is to capitalists abroad.

A man in New Hampshire gave as a reason for not voting for the abolition of capital punishment, that all who deserved to be hung would move to New Hampshire, and they had quite enough of that class already.—Exchange paper.

A very sensible man, that New Hampshire is a locofoco stronghold.

An English paper says there is an establishment in Essex for manufacturing sugar from potatoes, and that 1 cwt. of sugar can be made from 3 cwt. of potatoes. If this proves to be the case, it will furnish an additional motive for farmers to turn their attention more to that article of produce.

The first Legislature of Pennsylvania met the 7th of December, 1682, at Chester, Delaware county. The meeting lasted only five days, and notwithstanding their inexperience in such affairs, the greatest harmony prevailed among them.