



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 18, 1849.

Wood.—A few loads of wood wanted at this office immediately. Those subscribers who have promised us the article would accommodate us by bringing some soon.

The latest intelligence from Harrisburg announces the election of Gideon J. Ball, the Whig candidate for State Treasurer. The Pennsylvania Inquirer says Mr. B. is an accomplished man, and will make an efficient officer.

Whig Almanac for 1849.

We are indebted to the publishers, Greely & McElrath, for a copy of this popular and useful annual. Like its predecessors, it contains the usual astronomical calculations for the year, the official returns of the Presidential election in all the States,—a full list of the members of the 30th and 31st Congress,—District elections for Congressional Representatives,—the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Mexico,—able articles on the Revolutions of Europe, and the election of 1848, and a vast amount of other useful information which can be obtained in no other way. We consider it one of the best of the series. It is sold at 12½ cents for a single copy—12 copies for \$1, and 100 copies for \$7. Address Greely & McElrath, New York.

Gold Seeker's Guide.

By reference to the third page of this paper it will be seen that a magnetic instrument, called the Goldometer, constructed upon philosophic principles, invented by Signor Jose De Alvear, is offered for sale. Persons going to California, should not fail to supply themselves with all the necessary articles which will facilitate the business of gold finding. The inventor of the instrument is said to have discovered the gold in California long before it was known to the citizens of the United States. This gentleman, after a short residence in California, amassed gold ore to the amount of one million of dollars through the instrumentality of the Goldometer. This is a sufficient incentive to induce persons to procure an article of the kind before starting for the Gold Region.

Lafayette College.

We understand that the pecuniary difficulties, in which Lafayette College, at Easton, has been involved, are removed by the liberality of a few of the trustees, and that the institution being now also free from other difficulties will, under the administration of its public spirited board of trustees, extend its advantages over a still wider sphere of usefulness, than heretofore.

Morris Longstreth, one of the Canal Commissioners, of this State, still continues ill, at his residence in Montgomery county, and it is doubtful if he will be able to take his seat in the Board of Commissioners, this winter. We understand that considerable embarrassment exists in the Board, constituted as it is, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Longstreth.

Importation of Breadstuffs.

An independent farmer of the State of Delaware, who has read all Polk & Walker have had to offer on the blessings of Free-Trade to the farming interest, but who, finding it contrary to his own experience and knowledge, do not believe one word of it, recently had the curiosity to extract the starch or sizing from a yard of British plain Cottons (called Ohio Extra Sheetings, though manufactured in England) and weigh the product. The cloth weighed one quarter of a pound; he washed the starch out of it and found it had lost 184 grains by the process. He thence computed that if our whole Cotton-crop were manufactured at home instead of being mainly sent abroad, and if our manufacturers stocked it as much as the British do (but they don't begin to) the amount of Flour required for this single purpose would be equal to 2,560,000 bushels of Wheat.—Instead of supplying this, however, to say nothing of the much greater quantity which our manufacturing population would consume while producing the cloth, we are now actually importing annually a large quantity of British Flour in the shape of cotton fabrics. The profit or wisdom of sending our Cotton and Flour to England to be made up into cloth for our use we never could imagine.

Another Error of Millions.

Our readers will recollect that an error of several millions of dollars was discovered in the Report of Mr. Secretary Walker, at the last session of Congress, which was so manifest, that he was forced to acknowledge it. Another small error of only THIRTEEN MILLIONS of DOLLARS, has been discovered in his late Report to Congress—a report which has been lauded to the skies by the sycophants of the fallen dynasty. This Walker is the leading spirit of the free-trade party, and yet he cannot make up a plausible statement to sustain his doctrine without misrepresenting to the amount of millions. A few millions seem to be a small matter to these Locofoco rulers, when it comes off of the people. They evidently think Uncle Sam is a good natured old fellow, thus to suffer from the ignorance of those who have the management of his affairs.—*Lebanon Courier.*

The Cholera—Mode of Treatment.

The best and most reliable cure of this disease, as stated by Dr Whiting in his report to the New York Board of Health, is calomel, administered in moderate doses, with morphine at short intervals. Recoveries have commenced in every case from the moment the slightest bilious evacuation was produced. He also states, as a remarkable fact, that worms have been discharged, either by vomiting or the bowels, in a large majority of cases. One-third of the whole number of patients at the Quarantine Hospital have been children under 14 years of age.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The people of New Jersey are busily agitating the subject of a more extended and thorough system of free schools throughout the State.

Later from California.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains later advices from California via Mexico. It is stated that the supply is literally inexhaustible. About \$100,000 worth is gathered daily; but there is much sickness and suffering at the "diggings," on account of the scarcity of the necessaries and comforts of life. Two barrels of brandy were lately sold at the mines for \$14,000 (fourteen thousand dollars!) in gold dust.

There is a rumor that the government have later and more glowing accounts from the gold region.

Official Vote for Governor

The official returns of the several counties of the Commonwealth were opened and read in the House of Representatives, on Friday, in the presence of the members of both Houses, as required by law. The aggregate vote is as follows:

William F. Johnston,	168,592
Morris Longstreth,	168,225
Scattering,	72
Total vote	336,819

Johnston's majority over Longstreth 297
Over all others 225

Rapid Increase of Population.

The Camden Democrat, says that one of the physicians of that town during a single night, a few weeks ago, ushered into this breathing world seventeen infantile responsibilities! Verily, Camden is a "progressive" place. Its next census will present a favorable report, if matters go on in this way.

Singular Case of Dropsy.—A man residing in Greene county, N. Y. who is forty years of age, has been under treatment for dropsy for the last two years. The patient has undergone the operation of tapping 185 times, and the amount of water taken exceeds 600 gallons or 4800 lbs.—Notwithstanding this the patient is in a tolerable state of health and it is supposed will finally recover.

Specimen from the Dead Sea.

On the southern coast of the Dead Sea there is a range of elevated country which is known throughout the region as the Salt Mountain. One side of this mountain is washed by the waters of the sea, and at this point the cliffs are some three or four hundred feet high, and composed chiefly of a species of rock salt. Mr. Passed-Midshipman Richmond Aulic (who accompanied Lieut. Lynch on his recent expedition to the Dead Sea) has placed a specimen of this formation in the Library of Congress, with a correct drawing of the cliffs.

A Fruitful Vine.—The Rev. J. P. McColey, of Milford, Del., says, that from a single pumpkin vine that came up voluntarily in his garden last Spring, he gathered thirty-six pumpkins, weighing altogether four hundred and ninety-six pounds and were all perfectly matured: They were the old yellow pumpkins.

A Gold-Digger's Mercy.

The following incident of gold-digging on the Sacramento is related by a correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer at Monterey: "Provisions are very scarce, and to obtain them many murders have been committed, or the purchase of them, at exorbitant prices, has indirectly, but eventually led to murder. One story relating to an affair of this kind may deserve a place here. A man who had what is called a good hole, had been digging incessantly for two days, when he was accosted by one carrying a bucket containing food of some kind. The whole of this the digger purchased for about one hundred dollars in virgin gold; and while devouring it the man who had sold the provisions, took possession of the hole. After finishing his repast the gold-hunter ordered the fellow out: but on his positively refusing to come, knocked his brains out, with a pick-axe, took from his pockets the virgin gold that had purchased a meal, and then dragging the body out of the hole, himself continued the digging. This, I believe, is really true, just as I have told it."

Sleighting with a Tiger.

A novel exhibition was presented in Washington street and on the Neck yesterday, which drew off attention for a time from the racers. Herr Driesbach made his appearance in an elegant sleigh with his pet tiger by his side; not the tiger of English comedies, but a bona-fide four-legged tiger. He seemed to enjoy the sleighting highly, and leaped upon his master, licking his face and showing other signs of excitement. Driesbach alighted with his tiger at the Tremont House, and taking him into one of the apartments, invited gentlemen to walk in and be introduced; but there were few, who seemed anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity.—*Best Trans. Jan. 9.*

Case of Conscience.

Mrs. Mary Dickson, the Post-Mistress of this city, acknowledges, through the letter-box the receipt of an anonymous letter, enclosing fifteen dollars, in gold. The writer says: "It was unlawfully taken from you about ten years ago, for which I ask your forgiveness and also that of my God, in whose presence I shortly expect to appear."—The receipt of the letter and money is acknowledged at the writer's request.—*Lancaster Herald.*

Something Curious.

Mr. Samuel Davison, of Greece, left with us yesterday a small phial, containing some fifty or more small worms, preserved in spirits, which he scraped up from the snow, on the morning of the 5th of December, last. They are about half an inch long, and about as large around as a common needle. Mr. Davison informs us that they came down with the snow in innumerable quantities, and were found for more than half a mile from where he first observed them, in some places almost covering the surface. They showed signs of life, and on being put into warm water, became quite lively.—*Rockester Democrat.*

Precise Enough.

In a recent case tried in Cincinnati to establish the precise time of the death of a man who with his wife, were blown up by a steamboat explosion, an Irishman was put on the stand who was also blown up, but escaped. Said the attorney to him: "When did you last see the gentleman alive?"—"Sure, your honor, as me and the stovepipe were going up, we met him coming down."

The President of the United States has issued the usual Circular to the Senators of the United States, requesting them to meet in the Senate Chamber on the 6th day of March next. It is then customary to receive and act upon the nominations which the President may make for members of the Cabinet, &c. The following is a copy of the Circular above referred to:

To the Senators of the U. S. Respectively:
Washington, January 2, 1849.
Sir: Objects interesting to the United States requiring that the Senate should be in session on Monday, the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, your attendance in the Senate Chamber, in this city, on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is accordingly requested.
JAMES K. POLK.

The Cholera in New Orleans.

Conflicting statements in regard to persons attacked by the Cholera, in New Orleans, having been published, the following statement of the *Commercial Times*, a very respectable journal of that city, will be interesting:

There is, however, one feature in the history of Cholera, during its present visit, which is peculiarly significant. Those classes of society, that by their social positions and worldly means, have it in their power to avoid exposure to the inclemency of the weather; who practice temperance; and take the usual precautions against infection, have been hitherto almost wholly exempt from its attacks. Principally, the poor, the houseless, the intemperate, have been its victims; and, as a remarkable fact, we may cite our creole population, who are, constitutionally, or by hereditary habit, temperate, both in eating and drinking, as having up to the present moment, passed unscathed by the scourge. Although the circumstance of one or two cases of temperate persons having been carried off by Cholera, since its advent here, may be adduced in evidence, to contravene the position which the above remarks go to establish, yet they form but an exception to a rule, which seems to us to have great force. At all events, there is more hope, at all times, for him who practices judicious self-restraint, than for the votary of excess; and now, when death is stalking abroad, and no one knows whom he may strike next, it behoves us all to keep within reasonable bounds in all things.

Morris and Willis' Home Journal for 1849.

The first number of the new series of this excellent family newspaper has just appeared. It is beautifully printed on fine white paper and new type, and is as handsome a specimen of the "art preservative" of all arts as we have ever seen. The literary contents are sparkling and bright as usual; and the "new features" promised in the prospectus, are of the most attractive description. Among them is the commencement of an original novel, from the pen of Miss FULLER, the Western Fair Star, who has recently made such a sensation in the literary circles—the first number of the "Belles of our Time," by N. P. WILLIS; and a delightfully written description, from the same graceful pen, of the much talked of fancy ball recently given by Mr. STEVENS, of New-York. There are many other original papers of peculiar merit in the impression before us; but having said, we think, quite enough to whet the appetite of the literary epicure, we refer him to THE HOME JOURNAL itself for the rich banquet which our worthy and indefatigable contemporaries have prepared for the reading community. We agree in the opinion so generally expressed, that THE HOME JOURNAL is by far the best periodical ever published by MORRIS AND WILLIS, and as it is the cheapest, (the terms being only two dollars a year,) we do not wonder at its universal popularity and wide-spread circulation. Those who wish to procure an entire volume of this valuable journal, have now the opportunity of doing so, by addressing the editor, MORRIS AND WILLIS, at 107-Fulton-street, New York.—*Albany Argus.*

State Treasurer's Report.

We are indebted to the attention of our correspondent at Harrisburg, for the following synopsis of the annual report of the State Treasurer, which was laid before the Senate, on Monday, last:—

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th day of November, 1847, was \$680,890 85
The receipts at the Treasury during the fiscal year ending on the 30th November, 1848, amount to 3,831,776 22
Total amount of revenue for 1848, \$4,512,667 07
The payments from the Treasury for the same time amounted to \$3,935,376 68

Balance, \$577,290 39
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1848, of \$577,290 39. To this balance the Treasurer has added the estimated receipts for the next fiscal year, ending on the 20th November, 1849, which amount to \$3,852,300; and deducting therefrom the estimated expenditures for the same period amounting to \$3,528,500, we have a balance in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1849, of \$901,090 39, or an increase over the present balance of \$323,800. "From this exhibit," the Treasurer remarks, "it will be seen that the revenue to be derived under existing laws, if properly applied, will enable the State to meet all its liabilities, and promptly pay the interest upon the public debt as it falls due."

The total amount of the abatement of five per cent., allowed under the act of April, 1844, to such counties as should pay into the Treasury within a certain period, their quota of tax, is \$41,522 11. In reference to this system, the Treasurer, whilst admitting that it aids much in bringing funds into the Treasury, during the fore part of the year, suggests that perhaps some means might be devised whereby the whole amount of State tax from the respective counties might be brought into the Treasury within the year, and at less expense. The cost of bringing money into the Treasury under the present system, is eleven per cent., upon the amount collected, and he thinks some plan might be devised by which the amount of taxes may be apportioned to the respective counties, and each required to levy, collect, and pay into the Treasury its appropriate amount semi-annually to meet the interest upon the public debt.

The amount of relief notes now in circulation, is according to the report, \$702,674, and the Treasurer is inclined to believe that public opinion requires their immediate withdrawal as a circulating medium. If they were withdrawn, the law, inflicting a penalty for every attempt to circulate a note of less denomination than five dollars, should be strictly observed. If the means in the treasury are not sufficient to warrant their immediate redemption, he recommends that a loan be authorized for that purpose, at an interest of six per cent., free from taxation, and reimbursable in two or three years.

The only Bank that has availed itself of the provisions of the act of the 11th of April 1848, authorizing the issue of State stocks bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, on condition of its redeeming its relief issues, is the Bank of the Northern Liberties. That institution on the 18th of May last, presented to the Auditor General, the sum of \$40,000 of the notes issued by it under the act of May 1841, and received therefor, certificates of State stock.

The receipts for the fiscal year from the public improvements, amounted to \$1,550,555 08. The sum expended for repairs and motive power during the same period amounted to \$1,008,429 78—leaving a balance of \$542,125 26 derived from the improvements.

The report recommends the passage of the revenue bills submitted to the last Legislature, by the late Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General, and the late State Treasurer, and also a slight alteration in the present revenue laws, so that the tax imposed upon debts due from solvent debtors, may be levied for State purposes only.

The Treasurer concludes by expressing his confident opinion that the State debt can be paid within twenty-five or thirty years, if the proper Legislation is had upon the subject, and that without increasing the burthens of taxation now resting upon the people.—*Daily News.*

The Pottsville Journal says that "at Danville two Furnaces have gone into blast, because the laborers have offered to work at greatly reduced wages—so low that the proprietors have been induced to avail themselves of the capital invested, and make an effort to compete with the Foreign manufacturers of Iron. In many instances, our informant from Danville states, that men offered to work for but little more than their board, but could not obtain employment. In this Region also, we learn that one of our operators started a Colliery, a few days since, at the earnest solicitation of the hands formerly engaged at the works—the laborers agreeing to work at \$3.50 per week! and take pay in store goods!—and even at these low rates he cannot sell his coal at a profit, and is stacking it up. We are rapidly approaching the European standard of wages, and there is no hope for improvement until the law of 1846 is wiped off the statute books of the Country."

A Material Difference.

A clergyman of a country village desired his clerk to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was "going to officiate for another clergyman." The clerk, as soon as the service was ended, called out, "I am desired to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going a fishing with another clergyman!"

Cultivating Fish.

The Boston Chronotype says that in some countries a practice is introduced of cultivating fish as a crop, which might perhaps be profitably imitated.

A spot of poor land, commanded by a brook or rivulet, and so environed that it can be easily overflowed, is selected. By making a dam or embankment, the water is easily raised to the requisite height, and a good friable soil of fish is introduced, that soil which has been found by experience in the neighborhood to be best adapted to the soil. The fish rapidly multiply from the abundance of food which they gather from the soil. For two, three or four years the place is constantly cropped, with the same sort of fish, and a good profit made on the land and labor. At length the fish run out, and another sort is introduced, which flourishes probably on food which the first rejected. After a considerable rotation of fish crops, the pond or tank is drawn off and is found in an improved condition to be cultivated with vegetables.

Facts in Pruning.

Lindley says the action of roots and the leaves are reciprocal. If you diminish the quantity of foliage, you will proportionally lessen the increase of the roots. If 100 represent the quantity of roots made by a tree with all its foliage, then 50 will represent the quantity of roots formed by a tree similar to the other every respect, except in having the production of foliage repressed, by whatever means, one half. You will, therefore, perceive that summer pruning, both roots and tops are equally reduced, and that what may be termed the balance of power between these is still maintained. On the contrary, if you prune only winter, the roots are, in consequence but not affected, their increase for the season has been completed in the previous summer; and in the following season the whole amount of force, exerted by the full complement of foliage is brought to bear on a top limited by winter pruning, and this force is evinced by over-ripening.

Conclusion of the Season—Potato Crop.

WITH GENERAL REMARKS ON THE POTATO CROP.
The year 1848 will long be remembered, at least in central New York, for its cool summer and autumn. The occurrence of a few hot days in June, connected with frequent, sudden extreme changes in that month, and the half of July, (see remarks on the season of your October number) very seriously threatened the potato crop. But the steady, cool character of the remainder of the season, while it most annihilated the crop of melons, squashes and pickled cucumbers, was very favorable to the potato. The yield and healthfulness of the crop this year has been superior to that of other for four or five years. Still in cases of rich soil, and more especially in cases of late planting and tender varieties, the disease has been very fatal.

A season moderately moist, cool and steady such as is favorable to wheat, oats and grass will be found highly appropriate to potatoes while one hot and dry, such as is fitted to mature corn, melons and potatoes, will be found unfavorable. Such, however, is the great natural vigor of this plant, that it has, until lately withstood the unnatural treatment to which it has subjected it; in planting it in the same soil and climate with corn. The ancient Peruvian Indians, the earliest cultivators of the plant of whom we have any knowledge, cultivated this crop higher up on the mountain than corn, and not corn only, but also higher up than where the Spaniards subsequently cultivated wheat and barley.

Our unnatural treatment of it connected with our neglect to renew it frequently from vigorous healthy seed, has well nigh ruined the potato. As, however, we cannot always choose such a soil and climate as we could desire for this most valuable crop, we may still hope to succeed as we formerly have done, by a selection of soil, exposition, and early planting and especially by the renewal of our seed from vigorous sources. C. E. G.

Among the archives in the District Court at New Orleans, there is a lawyer's bill, 17 feet seven inches in length; and for two years professional services \$9,000 are charged.

In Australia wheat weighs sixty-six pounds to the bushel. The annual crop of wool in the country is valued at £105,000. In 1848 there were 38,000 horned cattle and 650,000 sheep in a prosperous condition.

Important Discovery.

It has been ascertained that the Newfoundland fishing banks extend eastward across the Atlantic, to within one hundred miles of the coast of Ireland, and that fish enough to supply all the markets in the world can be procured on that coast.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Messrs. Briggs and B. have been elected Governor and Lieut. Governor by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In the Senate the vote was unanimous. Mr. Briggs lacked some 388 votes of an election by the people.

The Queen of England has purchased a French piano, constructed entirely of ivory.

The Irish population of Boston and vicinity amounts to 34,000.

A great Hog—for his Age.—Benjamin Williams, of Elizabethtown, slaughtered a pig the 2d inst., 9 months old within 8 day, weighing 374 pounds, exclusive of the rough fat.