

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 17, 1850.

The Result in the State. Sufficient returns have been received to show that the entire Locofoco ticket for State officers has been elected, and by a considerable majority. We omit our table of returns for State Officers, and the vote on the Amendment. The returns for the most part being extremely vague and unsatisfactory as regards figures. The vote seems to have been light throughout the State, and the Whigs more than usually inattentive to the important interests at stake.

In our next we may be enabled to give official returns of the whole State.

Census.

SILAS L. DRAKE, Esq. one of the Assistant Marshals, for this County, who has been engaged in taing the census, furnishes us with the following totals of the inhabitants in the several townships comprising his District, viz.

Borough of Stroudsburg,	811
Stroud township,	1419
Smithfield township,	1283
Middle Smithfield	1478
Tobyhanna	550
Coolbaugh	245
Paradise	428
Price	340
72	Control Control

Deaths in these Townships during the past year

Ohio Election.

Reuben Wood, (Loco) is elected Governor of Ohio, by several thousand majority. The Free Soilers, by running a candidate secured this re-

The congressional Delegation stands 9 Whigs, 9 Locofocos, 1 Free Soiler, 1 Abolition Locofoco, and I Independent Whig -- a great mixture.

The Legislature consists of 18 Whigs, 16 Locos and 2 Free Soilers, in the Senate; and 35 Whigs, 38 Locos, and 4 Free Soilers, in the House.

Increase of Population.

In forty cities, towns and villages of this country, from which census returns have been received, the population during the last ten years has increased from 372,913 to 831,805, being an increase equal to 117 per cent. We do not believe there is another country on the face of the earth which can furnish a parallel to this rapid

The Bounty Land Bill.

It appears that notwithstanding the imperfections of the Land Bounty Bill, it has become a law, the President having withdrawn his objections to it. We find in the Washington papers a noticee from Mr. Gallaher, the Third Auditor, in which he says that so many applications have been made to that office that he deeems it advisable to say, that copies of the army rolls cannot be furnished from his office. He adds that all applications for bounty lands, "must come through the Pension Office, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.) and regular certificates of service will be furnished to the Commissioner of Pensions by the Third Auditor, as is now the practice in regard to all claims for pension or bounty land."

Maryland.

The returns of the late election in this State, shows that the Whigs made a gain throughout the State, except in Baltimore city, where an overwhelming Locoloco gain, defeated the Whig candidate for Governor. It seems that a re-action has already taken place in the city, or that the means (fraud probably) by which the former result was accomplished have been withdrawn, as the Municipal election last week resulted in the choice of a Whig Mayor, by a majority of 416.

IOWA .- DANIEL F. MILLER, (Whig) has been elected to Congress for the district made vacant by a resolution of Congress in deciding the contested case between Miller and Thompson. It will be recollected that Thompson [Loco] was permitted unjustly to take the seat, and hold it to near the close of the session, when by a vote of the House it was declared he was not entitled to it. Miller was also refused the seat; but the people have just decided in his favor.

Appropriations.

The Washington papers bring us the act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the Government for the present year. Among the items are the following:

Pay and Mileage of Congressmen, Pay of Officers and Clerks at Con-

Printing and other Contingent Expen-Printing and other Contingent Expen-

ses of House, Addition to Contingent Fund of House, 30,000 Supplying Light Houses, 147,474 Paying of Light House Keepers, 127,448 Repairs, &c., of Light Houses, 84,630 Expenses of Floating Lights, 63,140 Marine Hospital, San Francisco, 50,000 Survey of Public Lands, 249,759 Intercourse with Foreign Nations, Relief and protection to American Seamen ahroad, 125,000

For deficiencies in Funds for relief of sick seamen, and for furnishing five new Marine Hospitals, Continue construction of Custom House

200,000

50,000

50,000

50,000

N. Orleans. 200,000 Survey of Delta of the Mississippi, New Custom House at Bangor, Me., New Custom House at Mobile, Ala., 100,000 Custom-House and Post-Office, Norfolk, Va., Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., 100,000 Custom House, St. Louis, Mo., Custom House, Caicinnatti, Ohio, Survey of United States Coast,

IIP At a parish examination, a clergyman tized. "No, sir," was the reply, " not as I knows of ; but I've been waxingted."

Tax-Payers Read! The Locofoco State Debt.

The following is the statement of the various loans constituting the debt of Pennsylvania, made by Jon N. Purviance, the Locofoco Auditor General, under oath:

Statement of the Public Debt of Pennsylvania. \$26,951 89 loan per act of April 2, 1821 1826 April 1, 1829 April 9, 1828 March 24, 18, 1828 Decem. 27, 1829 April

295,461 15 999,311 15 1,998,407 09 798,474 64 2,197,849 56 ed. Decem. 1829 50,000 00 March 13, 1830 2,993,395 47 March 21, 1831 2,481,711 83 March 30, 1831 209,096 48 2,348,777 64 ed. March 30, 1832 15, 1832 April 300,000 00 Feb. 1833 16, 2,540,010 56 1, 1833 March 200.000 00 27, 1833 March 525.922 74 9, 1833 April 120,000 00 5, 1834 2,265,059 75 April 13, 1835 959,540 79 April Jan'y 26, 1839 1,195,928 92 Feb. 1,278,375 99 9, 1839 March 16, 1839 100,000 00 March 27, 1839 469,679 22 June 7, 1839 49,998 25 June 1839 27, 1,134,332 70 July 1839 2.053,933 42 23, 1840 860,073 13 April 3, 1840 860,078 13 1,037,583 65 June 11, 1840 Jan'y 1841 800,000 00 16, March 4, 1841 22,335 06 Loan (relief, May 1841 752,664 00 Stock loan May 565,875 95 1841 May 1841 903.048 20 Int. certificates July 27, 1842 44,681 60 March do 7, 1843 83,496 54 Stock loan April 29, 1844 59,551 46 Int. certificates May 31, 1844 82,611 38 Stock loan 16, 1845 4,469,463 79 April 22, 1847 62,500 00 Jan'y

11, 1848

135,214 00

April

do

Total amount of loans, \$40,366,803 75 Look at the above figures, examine them carefully, and then say, whether or not, the Locofoco party of Pennsylvania, is not the debt creating, poor man oppressing party. It will be seen by the a bove, that not one dollar of Debt was ever contracted by a Whig administration. RITNER came into office in December, 1835, and went out in December, 1838, during which time, not one dollar was added to the State Debt. After him Governor PORTER, and a rapid INCREASE OF DEBT, which continued for nearly ten years, until the whole amount was over forty millions of dollars. In July, 1848, by the death of Governor SHUNK, Wm. F JOHNSTON became the Governor-Whig rule was introduced, and the Locofoco system of running deeper and deeper in debt was stopped. Under Gov. Johnston's Administration the State Interest was promptly paid, also a temporary loan of two hundred thousand dollars-and a floating debt of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, left by the previous Locofoco administrations. Nor is this all -HE COMMENCED PAYING OFF THE MAIN DEBT .half a million of this debt was paid in the first year of this Whig Administration, besides one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was accumulated for the completion of the North Branch Canal, which had been abandoned. This year still more of the State Debt will be paid off, and a still larger sum saved for the completion of the North Branch Canal, which will soon be finished, and will then yield a handsome revenue to be devoted to the payment of the Locofoco State Debt.

Tobacco.-The growing crops in Virginia have again been seriously injured by the recent hail storms. The Lynchburg Republican of the 26th ult: states that on the Saturday previous a tremendous hail storm passed through parts of the counties of Bedford, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Charlotte, Appomattox and Prince Edward, doing immense damage to the tobacco crop partic-

HON. CHESTER BUTLER, Member of Congress from Wilkesbarre, died at Philadelphia on the 2d inst. on his way home from Washington city. He was a grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler, who headed the American forces at the Wyoming mas-

There is considerable excitement among the Fugitive slaves scattered throughout the North, in consequence of the new law, which offers a reward for their apprehension, and has tempted the cupidity of numbers of men to go into the business of slave catching. Many of the slaves are making their way for Canada, and in a number of New-England towns, where the fugitives are numerous, and where public sentiment is in favor of their retaining their liberty, they are banding together, determined to fight for their freedom if the slave-catchers attempt to apprehend them. Pennsylvania appears to be the State where the fugitives are the worst off and numbers of them have been captured by white men eager to pocket the "thirty pieces of silver."

CAPE MAY .- It is asserted that the total num. ber of visiters at Cape May, during last summer, was seventeen thousand. Putting the expense of each at an average of twenty dollars, we have a sum total of three hundred thousand dollars expended in three months in that remote part of New Jer-\$416,338 sey.

A correspondent of the Boston Post says, that during a promenade around the Common last 100,000 Sabbath afternoon, he met 150 pretty women !-One hundred of them were engaged in the very common practice of sucking their parasol handles.

Parkman Tragedy. Mr. Ephraim Littlefield, Janitor of the Medical College Boston, has arrived in this city with the wax figures of Webster and Parkman, and a model of the College, which he will explain, also relating the whole story of this horrible affair .--His first rehearsal will take place on Monday evening, Sept., 30, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Admission 25 cents .- Tribune, Sept. 28.

Taking it for granted that this advertisement is genuine, we would advise Mr. Epraim Littlefield, in order to appear in his infamous exhibition in propria persona, to do so in the character of a Turkey Buzzard. What this unsightly and unsavory bird is notoriously among the fowls of the air, must that man be among his fellew men, who is willing, for a shilling a head, to pander to one 50.000 of the lowest and most degraded appetites of human nature. If there is no law to put a stop to what is so evidently contra bonos morse, we hope asked a charity boy if he had ever been bap. that an indignant public sentiment will do it, in New York, and in every city and village throughout the land -- Newark Daily.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Congressmen Elected. 1st District-Thomas B. Florence, Dem. gain. 2d District-Joseph R. Chandler, Whig re-elect-

3d District-Henery D. Moore, Whig, re-elected 4th District-John Robins, Jr. Dem. re-elected. 5th District-John McNair, Dem. re-elected .-

6th District-Thomas Ross, Dem. re-elected. 7th District-Dr. John A. Morrison, Dem. Gain 8th District-Thaddeus Stevens, Whig, re-elect-

9th District-J. Glancy Jones, Dem. elected. 10th District-Milo M. Dimmick, Dem. re-elect-

11th District-Henery M. Fuller, Whig, elect-

12th District-Galusha W. Grow, Dem. 13th District--James Gamble, Dem, elected .--

14th District-Thomas M. Bibighaus, Whig, e-

15th District-Wm. H. Kurtz, Dem. elected for 32d Congress, Joel B. Danner, Dem. for vacancy.

16th District-James X. McLanahan, Dem. re-17th District-Andrew Parker, Dem. Gain. 18th District-John L. Dawson, Dem. Gain.

19th District-Joseph Kuhns, Whig. Gain.

21st District-Thomas M. Howe, Whig, for 32d Congress, and Harmer Denny, Whig, for vacan-22d District-John W. Howe, Whig, re-elected. 23d District-John H. Walker, Whig, re-elect-

24th-Alfred Gilmore, Dem. re-elected.

20th District-John Allison. Whig.

10 Whigs and 14 Democrats. Members of State Senate Elected. Philadelphia City ... Wm A. Crabb, Benjamin Matthias.

Philadelphia County -- Peleg B. Savery, Thomas S. Fernon, Tho. H. Forsyth. Montgomery-Owen Jones. *Chester and Delaware-H. Jones Brooke. Berks -- Henry A Muhlenberg.

Bucks --- Benjamin Malone. Lancaster and Lebanon -- Joseph Konigmach r, Daniel Stine.

Northampton and Lehigh---Conrad Shimer. Dauphin and Northumberland .-- Robert M

Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne ... No repre-Adams and Franklin .- Thomas Carson.

York-Henry Fulton. Cumberland and Perry -- Joseph Bailer. Lycoming, Sulivan, Centre and Clinton - Wm.

Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon-Robert A Mc Martrie.

Luzerne, Columbia and Montour--Charles A Buckalew. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming--Not

Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Jefferson, and Clearfield .- Timothy Ives.

Mercer, Venango and Warren --- Carver eported elected. Erie and Crawford-John H. Walker. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence -- Archibald Re-

bertson, Wm. Haslit. Allegheny -- Robert Carothers. Washington and Greene-Geo. V. Lawrence Maxwell McCaslin.

Bedford and Somerset-Isaac Hugus. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion - Judge Myers, Independent. Juniata, Mifflin and Union -- James A. Cun-

Westmoreland and Fayette... No representa-

Schuylkill -- Charles Fraily.

Whigs in italics. Members of the Assembly Elected.

	Adama,	Ĩ	0
	Allegheny,	5	0
	Reaver. Butler and Luzerne,	3	0
	Blair and Huntingdon,	2	0
	Bedford and Cambria,	1	1
	Berks,	0	4
1	Bucks,	0	3
	Bradford,	1	1
	Chester,	2	1
	Cumberland,	. 0	2
	Centre,	0	1
	Clearfield, Elk, and McKean,	0	1
1	Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson	0	3
	Columbia and Montour,	0	1
	Dauphin,	2	0
	Delaware,	1	0
1	Erie,	2	0
	Franklin,	2	0
ı	Greene,	0	1
	Indiana,	1	0
1	Lycoming, Clinton and Potter,	0	2
l	Lancaster,	5	0
J	Lebanon,	1	0
l	Luzerne,	0	2 2
I	Lehigh and Carbon,	0	2
Ì	Monroe and Pike,	0	1
ļ	Mercer, Venango and Warren,	0	0
1	Grawford,	0	0
1	Mifflin,	0	1
1	Monigomery,	0	3
i	Northampton,	1	1
ĺ	Northumberland,	0	1
ł	Perry,	0	1
ļ	Philadelphia City,	4	0
ł	" Conn'y,	0	11
i	Somerset,	1	0
ļ	Schuylkill,	I	1
į	Susqehanna, Wyoming and		
ļ	Sullivan,	0	2
ļ	Tioga,	0	1
ı	Washington,	0	1
1	Wayne,*	0	1
	Westmoreland and Fayette,	0	4
ļ	Union and Juniata,	1	0
۱	York,	0	3

* Independent The Senate will stand 16 Whigs to 16 Locofocos, and one Ingependent elected by the Whigs. The House 63 Locofocos to 37 Whigs.

Amendment of the Constitution .- This measure has undoubtedly been carried by a very large majority. The result in the counties heard from is

For it .-- Philadelphia city and county, majority of 12,511; Berks 1,508; Bucks 2,401; Montgomery 453; Delaware 1,695; Northumberland 1,500; Lancaster 3,500; Union 27, Wayne 1'560.

Against it .- Huntington 911; Northampton 1, 928; Chester 940; Mifflin 235; Schuylkill 436.

The Mackerel Fisheries promise to afford a capital catch this season.

Synopsis of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Congress, by a large majority, has passed a bill for the arrest and return of runaway slaves, of which the following is a synopsis:

1. For the appointment of Commissioners by the United States Courts in the States and Territoties, whose duty it shall be to hear the demands and grant certificates to the claimants of fugitive slaves

for their apprehension. 2. Commissioners shall appoint assistants to execute their duties in the counties, and shall all of them have power to summon the posse commitatus

to their aid. 3. Testimony of claimant or agent to be prima facia evidence against the fugitive, whose evidence is not to be taken; and upon a hearing before any magistrate, justice of the peace, U. S. judge, commissioner or assistant, the testimony of the claimant or agent, the fugitive slave is to be delivered

4. Persons hindering the execution of the law to be fined \$500 and imprisoned six months, and on conviction by trial of having caused the escape of a fugitive, to be fined \$1,000, subject to recovery

by law. 5. Prescribes the fees to marshals, and deputies, and clerks of the U. S. Courts, &c. &c., for their

services under this act. 6. Additional persons provided for to assist, it necessary, in the reclamation and transportation to his master of a fugitive, and their compensation de-

from one State or Territory for the pursuit of a fugitive, and his re-capture in another State or Terri-

8. It is provided that when a marshal or his deputies permit the escape of a fugitive from their possesion, they shall be amenable to the value of the slave; and for default of duty in his capture, amenable to a fine of \$1000.

[For the Pennsylvania Telegraph Burnt Clay as a Manure.

BY H. D. WHITE. A good deal has been said of late in reference to burnt clay as a manure; and in certain localities the burning and application of it is, I am informed, practiced with considerable succes. Loudon says that the oldest work in which it is mentioned as a manure was pubfor burning clay reached its climax in England in 1815, since which time its most strengous advocates have said but little in favor of its general adoption, though very many farmers still practice it, and often with most flattering has, no accounts of the modus operanni, or the resulsts has been published. Many have commenced experiments with apparently the most vigorous and exhaustless zeal, but have allowed their ardor to cool and their efforts to relax with the first discouraging circumstance Most persons expect too great and too immediate results from their hasty and ill-directed efforts Disappointment follows, and the project is a bandoned forthwith as a matter of course. In undertaking experiments of any kind, it is al ways best to begin on a small scale; then, if unfortunate, the failure involves no serious loss, and valuable information, often on important subjects, is acquired at trifling expense, for experiments that result unfavorbly are frequently no less valuable to the farmer in the lesson hey inculcate, than these which terminate successfully or in accordance with cherished expectations and desires. During his sojourn in this country, Cobbet, whose erratic course is so universally and justly deprecated, made use of burnt clay, with considerable success. Most of his experiments were made on Long Island, and are detailed with that minute pre-

cision, and scrupulous regard for minutia, which

characterizes all his statements, however insig-

nificant may be the subject.

Loudon, whose opinions on all topics associated with agriculture and its kindred branches, are eminently clear and judicious, remarks that the advantages of burnt clay, as a manure, have been greatly exagerated; and AITON, in his " Farmer's Magazine", says: "I regret that the discoveries of florin grass and of the effects of burnt clay have so far overated their value. Both are useful and proper to be attended to,-the grass to be raised on patches of marshy ground, and used as a green food to cattle, and the burnt clay as a corrector of the mechanical arrangement of a stubborn clay soil; and I have no doubt, if they had only been recommended for these valuable purposes, they would have been brought into more general use than they now are, or will be till the prejudices against them, arising from disappointed expectations, raised high by too flattering descriptions, are removed." Where a farmer has facilities for burning clay, a limited supply will no doubt be an advantage in promoting a higher degree of fertility in certain soils; but a large amount of capital invested in this way, will, as a general thing, unless under very peculiar circumstances, never be returned py cultivated crops. Cash expended in reducing vegetable matter to ashes, to be disseminated over the soil of his enclosures, will pay a much better dividend, and operate powerfully to the permanent improvement of the soil. Every farmer may, with comparative ease, secure from two to three hundred bushels of powerful ashes, at a small expense, and the effects of the same, when applied to his growing crops, will be of a most decided and beneficial character .-Bushes, weeds, chips, and indeed all ligneous or semi-ligneous substances, may be had recourse to for this purpose. Even turfs and sods are often accumulated and burned to supply this article, so essential to a healthy vegetation on soils of a certain class.

WINDHAM, Maine, 1850.

New Mode of Raising Potatoes. The Germans have recently taken a particular

fancy to raising potatoes. The following is their method of producing the greatest good for the without any preparation, only allowing a little more space than usual. When the plants have attained the height of the hand, they are also cleaned and hoed as usual. When, however, the time for drawing up the earth around them has arrived, the following process is adopted instead :- 'The green stalks are divided and laid down by the hand on the flat soil in the form of the spokes of a wheel, and covered with the neighboring earth-the operation being readily performed by placing the foot on the plant. Some weeks later, leaves begin to push through the soil, when they are again laid down and covered with four inches of earth .-This is all the labor required, and occupies about the same time as the ordinary hoeing-up process, but it produces six times more fruit. The subterranean stalks are covered with potatoes in the form of a wreath or chaplet.""

Only \$52,700,000 a Year.

On Monday week, according to the report of the Congressional proceeding, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, showed before the House of Representatives, that the expenditures of the present year will amount to the enormous sum of FIETY-TWO MILLIONS SEVEN HUN-DRFD THOUSAND DOLLARS-or, about two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS to each man, woman and child, black and white, bond or free, in the whole country ! !- This immense expenditure-double what the expenses were during one year of Gen. Jackson's administration, about the extravagance of which the opposition shouted so lustily -is made in time of profound peace and tranquility. Had this Administration been in power during the Mexican war, the National debt would now be at least two hundred millions of dollars.

IT The above is from the Lancaster In-

telligencer. Mr. Buchanan's organ-and is a beautiful specimen of the manner in which the Locofoco papers in their electioneering articles " lie like truth," and impose on the public confidence. It is an effort to charge the present Administration with being the cause of spending, \$52,000,000 a year. Now is this true? The Administration cannot spend one dollar until Congress appropriates the money. 7. It is provided that a certificate shall be given In whose hands is the Legislation of Congress? In that of the Locofocos-they have majorities in both bodies, and the chairman and the majority of members on all the Standing Committees. At the head of that on Ways and Means in the House stands Thomas H. BAYLY, of Va.- a Locofoco of the deepest dye, none the less malignant for being a renegade from the Whig Party of less than ten years' standing. He reports the Appropriation Bill. Why then has he not cut down these extravagant Appropriations? If the public money is wasted whose fault is it but his -- that of his Locofoco co'leagues on the Committee, of the Locofoco majority of the House, and of the Locofoco Speakar who appointed the committees? So too in the Senate, at the head of the Committee on Finance, to which all the Appropriation Bills are lished upwards of a century ago. The mania referred, is placed DANIEL S. DICKSON, of New York-" Scripture Dick,"as he is profanely termed, because he quotes everything, good, bad and indifferent, as coming from the Bible -who is an Old Hunker of most decided stripe, and a Cass man up to the hub. Why does he success. The practice has never as yet been permit these extravagant appropriations to be thoroughly carried out in this country ;or, if it made? Why don't the Locofoco majority of the Senate cut them down? Ah, indeed, WHY DON'T THEY? The reference of the Intelligencer to the

> Mexican war is a most unfortunate one for its case. That war did leave the country deeply in debt under Mr. Polk's auspices, and the present administration has to pay the interest and principal of that debt. It has to pay too Fifteen Millions of Dollars to Mexico for California and New Mexico, as provided by Mr. Polk's Treaty. It has to pay Three or Four Millions to our citizens for their claims on Mexico, which Mr. Polk made one of the pretexts for the war, and caused this government to assume the payment of at its close. It has to pay Ten Millons to settle the Texas Boundary Question-another legacy of that war, annexation and the last Administration. It has to pay the expenses of maintaining a force to prevent our Indians from making incursions into Mexico, which Mr. Polk bound this Government to do by treaty. It has to meet the greatly increased expenses of defending our frontiers, vastly enlarged by the acquisition of California and New Mexico, from the inroads of the Camanches and other savages on the border settlers, and to furnish protection to the large bands of emigrants who travese the Western praries, deserts and mountains to Oregon and the Gold Regions -- all fruits of the grasping policy of Locofocoism. In addition to this, the seeming expenses of the Government are excelled by the fact that the gross receipts at the custom houses are by virtue of an act passed at the close of Polk's Administration, paid into the Treasury, and the salaries of the officers paid by appropriation by Congress, whereas previously the net proceeds went into the Treasury after the expenses of collection had first been deducted. This swells the apparent expenditures Two or Three Millions at least, and then there must be added the vast additional cost of collecting the revenue at the ports of California and Oregon, and the expense of transporting the mails, &c, to and from those countries by steam-new sources of outlay thrown upon the present Administration. Deduct all these items, and there need be no fear of comparing the expenses of this Administration with those of that of Gen. JACKSON. much less Mr. Polk. If there is any extravagance about them, however, let the Locofoco committees and majorities in Congress answer for it to the people. The fact is that now as in 1840, the Locofoco Administration has left heavy arrears of debt for their Whig successors to pay off, and while they are doing it, those political deceivers are all the time crying out extravagance, while it is the result of their own folly, recklessness, corruption and waste that they are holding up before the people as the sins of the more honest, faithful and wise public servants who have taken their places .- York Republican.

The Medical Profession. The opinion is prevalent that the country is

overrun with physicians, and many have lamented the hard fate of many a graduate and student, who with full permission and qualifications to practice, was yet without patients .-Professor Tucker, of the Virginia Univesity. in a recent lecture, undertakes to correct this erroneous impression. He allows one physician for 800 persons, which would give 26,875 as the whole number of medical practitioners greatest number :- "The potato is planted whole, in the United States. He states the annual mortality among the whites to be about two per cent, which would earry off about 537 doctors per annum. The Professor, referring to the annual increase of our population makes it 802. 000, which he thinks, demands an increase of 1002 physicians. He reckons two per cent, on the 537 doctors, who renounce phials and gillipots, and take to other pursuits, and then assumes that under all circumstances 2076 new practitioners will be required, while the entire amount of graduates of the schools, is but 1500, which leaves a deficiency in faculty throughout the Union. This is quite curious, and will create some surprise among the Savans, who always believed that the country was thickly and broadly sown with physicians.