



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, December 9, 1852.

Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!

In order to accommodate such of our subscribers who are indebted to us, and cannot make it convenient to pay, we are willing to receive, a lot of good sound dry wood. We trust that a number of patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity and square up their accounts.

Meeting of Congress.

The two houses of Congress assembled at Washington on Monday last, the 6th inst. The President's message was laid before both Houses on Tuesday at noon. The message will appear in next week's Republican. As this is the short session, to last only to the 4th of March, it is expected that some business will be done. But the parceling out of the spoils, and settling the course to be pursued by the party to come into power may cause a waste of time, and prevent the legitimate business from being attended to.

Abraham W. Hause was tried at Danville, on the 30th ult., on the charge having paper in his possession, with the intention of counterfeiting bank notes, was found guilty of the charge. On the first inst., the Court sentenced him to seven years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. His son Lewis, who was tried at the same term, on the charge of uttering and delivering one counterfeit \$5 note on the York bank and one \$2 counterfeit note on the Lancaster bank, was acquitted, but is re-committed to prison.

Christmas Close at Hand.

The Pictorial BROTHER JONATHAN, a mammoth sheet of spirited Engravings for Christmas and New Years, has been sent to us by the publisher, Mr. B. H. DAY, 48 Beekman street, New York. Among the largest of the series of pictures contained in it, "The Christmas Turkey," by Matterson, is a very appropriate and elegant one. But we have no room for particulars—suffice it to say the Jonathan this year is a pictorial paper of uncommon neatness and beauty. The price is 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Christian Eilenberger, of Smithfield township, in this County, died suddenly at Bell's mill, on Friday last. Mr. E. brought a load of grain to the mill, and while emptying the last bag, fell back and expired without a struggle. An inquest was held by Franklin Starbird, Esq. on the body. Verdict—"Visitation of God."

More Repudiation.—The Governor of Arkansas recommends repudiation. The State owes two millions of dollars, and has nothing to show for it—not a mile of railroad, nor any great public works.—She has wasted half a million of acres of land, lavished upon her by the Federal Government. And now the Governor hints at repudiation, on account of the unwillingness of the people to pay the interest on the public debts.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says: General Cushing, of Massachusetts, Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, and General Pillow, of Tennessee, are the personal friends of General Pierce, and will be provided for, though not in the Cabinet. Cushing will go to France, Seymour to Mexico, and Pillow will be consul to Mexico.

The Locofoco newspapers generally condemn the conduct of President Fillmore in communicating to Congress the documents relating to the attempted acquisition of Cuba. They fear it will embarrass the operations of the next Administration in reference to that Island. The President acted in obedience to a resolution of Congress, without inquiring how it would affect Filibusterism.

Col. King.

The Washington Union says:—"The rumor of the illness of this distinguished gentleman, which has prevailed to some extent for the last few days, is we are happy to state, without the least foundation in fact. We learn from an authentic source that the health of Col. King possesses even more than its usual vigor and promises to sustain him in the discharge of the duties of that exalted position to which he has just been elevated by his countrymen. Col. King is daily expected in Washington, where he will meet friends from all parts of the Union to congratulate him on his well-earned distinction.

Whigs! Stand your Rank.

Our venerable friend Biddle, of the *Pittsburg American*, gives the following good counsel and words of encouragement to the Whigs. We like the tone of the old fellow, and know it will find a cordial response among the Whigs of Monroe.—"They never surrender."

"We say to the Whigs—hold to your ranks. The enemy have run through us in wild riot, overpowering us in numbers, but in hostile associations. In a few years—within the cycle of a Presidential term—they will be torn with dissension and broke by divisions in their rush for spoils, and the proud Whig flag will loom up again and be looked to as the anchor of hope to the true friends of the country in the hour of its sobriety and affliction.—We therefore say to the Whigs every where, despair not, but stand to your organization."

Blaise Skupinski, one of the Poles convicted of the murder of the pedlar boy Lehman, in Philadelphia, was executed on Friday, according to law. He protested his innocence to the last, and said he had made his peace with God. His brother Matthias, it will be remembered, was executed some time ago.

Two persons were awfully mutilated by the bursting of a cannon at the Democratic celebration at Allentown, Pa., on Saturday evening last.—*Stroudsburg Jeffersonian*.

Not exactly, neighbor. The above is an item of news not heretofore noted in this neighborhood. No such accident occurred at the Democratic celebration here and nothing that we have heard of was "awfully mutilated" in this region save the ranks of the late Whig party.—*Allentown Democrat*.

Winter has set in early and cold in Northern Wisconsin. Acorns are scarce, and bears are so ravenous that one recently caught near its house and devoured a child only three years old.

Work for the Gallows.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at New York, on Tuesday, *William Johnson* was found guilty of the murder of Baxter, (a watchman on board the ship *Thomas Watson*), of which *Nicholas Hoelet* and *William Saad* had been previously convicted. Thus three separate juries passed upon the crime, and three young men, whose ages range from eighteen to twenty three, have been condemned for the murder.

At the close of the present term of this Court, on Saturday next, no less than six human beings will be brought up for sentence of death, namely, Howlett, Saul and Johnson, for the murder of Baxter; Doyle, for the murder of his landlady; and Clark and Sullivan for resistance.—Clark for the murder of Gillespie, a policeman, and Sullivan for the murder of Smith, who interfered between him and his wife in a domestic broil.

Race Between a Locomotive and a Flock of Geese.

The Rochester American has the following incident:—"Coming upon the express train the other day, it so happened that on leaving Fonda, a flock of some thirty wild geese swept over into the valley of the Mohawk, just as the cars were under way. These geese, being manifestly bewildered, kept on steadily up the river, but well over on the opposite side of the valley, hence a good chance to compare their speed with the lightning train was afforded. At first it seemed to be about an even thing, but after a few moments it was readily perceivable that the geese were drawing ahead of the locomotive.—After a few minutes the flock seemed half inclined to drop down into the Mohawk, and abated much of their speed, the engine recovering the lost ground; but the geese thought better of it, changed front, sought a greater elevation, and pushed ahead again in the same direction of the train. By this time the race became quite exciting, and one could hardly refrain from exclaiming, 'go, engine; pair in, geese;' but there was no need of exhortation, as both seemed letting out about all they knew—the geese gradually drawing ahead till within a short distance of Little Falls, when the bevy hauled up in the wind's eye, shivered a moment, and stood down the river again, having gained in the race about two miles. The geese must have been going, when last seen, at the rate of sixty or seventy miles an hour. This is the first race we have seen between a locomotive and the feathered race, and, though the latter had the best of it, the former did well, considering that it was compelled to carry weight."

The *Scientific American*, gives a new cure for hicough. Raise one or both hands high above your head. It is said to be a certain remedy.

General Scott.

At an assemblage of the Democrats of New York at Tammany Hall on Monday night for the purpose of celebrating their recent victory, one of the speakers, Gen. Walbridge, a member elect to Congress, held the following language in reference to General Scott:

Gentlemen, as I have stated, in our exultation let us be magnanimous; and I believe I but express the sentiments of the democracy of the city and county of New York, and of the whole country, when I declare it will afford them the highest pleasure to have our gallant and patriotic President express our sense of the brilliant military achievements of General Winfield Scott, by recommending the passage of a law creating the office of lieutenant general, the highest title recognized in military distinction, that honor and that title be conferred upon him who never failed at the head of the armies of the United States, and whom we regard the greatest military chieftain of the age—General Winfield Scott. (Great and prolonged cheers, and cries of "that's right, that's right.")

Some Corn.

George Vickers, of Chestertown, raised this year 28½ barrels of corn on one acre, two roods and three perches of ground—being at the rate of "one hundred and three bushels and a third of a bushel to the acre!" The land has had two hundred bushels of lime to the acre, or two loadings at different periods of 100 bushels each. When put in corn last spring, it was a clover ley, and was moderately cast with manure a short time before being plowed. The corn was drilled; the rows were about four and a half feet distant, and the hills about 18 inches, with two stalks in a hill.

The Kent News states that the late Wm. Miller, raised 103 bushels to the acre. The premium corn raised by a member of the Agricultural Society two years since, was 86 bushels.

A Profitable Meal.—A farmer in Canton Mass., has a cranberry meadow of 22 acres in extent, lying near Puka-pog Pond, from which he has raked, the present season, upwards of 1,000 bushels of fine cranberries, for which he has realized \$3,000 cash.

To Editors.

A journeyman printer, named Joseph Stevens of Fort Wayne, Ind., left home in 1844, and was last heard of in 1847.

His parents are in great distress on his account, and will be thankful to any one who will give them any information of him.

Editors everywhere please copy.

On Wednesday morning, at Jersey City, two little children were left in a room alone, where was sleeping an infant when one of them procured a large butcher's knife, and said to the other, "come, let us cut the baby's head off." They accordingly approached the cradle, turning down the clothes, and were in the act of drawing the knife across the infant's throat; when an elder brother fortunately entered the room and prevented them.

The Mobile Tribune states that the celebrated trotting horse, "Murdoch," has been sold by his owner, Mr. Cottrell, to a New York sporting man, for the sum of \$25,000.

A bill is before the Ohio Legislature to prevent the future emigration of colored people into that State.

The Fowl Fever.

It would seem by the following paragraph, which we extract from the *New England Cultivator*, that the fowl fever has by no means abated in that quarter:—"At the late Boston Fair Exhibition, (in September, 1852,) three Cochin Chins were sold at \$100. A pair of Gray Chittangongs at \$50. Two Canton Chinese fowls at \$80. Three gray Shanghai chicks, \$65.—Three white Shanghais at \$65. Six white Shanghai chickens \$40 to \$45, &c., and these prices, for similar samples, could now be obtained again and again.

Within three months, extra samples of two years old fowls of the large Chinese varieties, have been sold in Massachusetts at \$100 the pair. Several pairs within the past six months. Last week we saw a trio of white Shanghais sold in Boston for \$45. And the best specimens of Shanghai and Cochin China fowls now bring \$20 and \$25 a pair, readily, to purchasers at the South and West."

These prices do not equal, however, the sums which have been recently obtained in England for fancy fowls. The *Cottage Gardener* says:—"Within the last few weeks, a gentleman near London has sold a pair of Cochin China fowls for 30 guineas, (150) and another pair at 32 guineas, (160). He has been offered £20 for a single hen; has sold eggs at 1 guinea (55) each, and has been paid down for chickens just hatched, 12 guineas (\$60) the half dozen to be delivered a month old. One amateur alone has paid upwards of £400 for stock birds.

From the New York Times, November 20.

The Census of 1850.

The full report of the census has not, to our knowledge, reached our city as yet. The "abstract" is before us, and contains some important information in a very compact form.

In respect to territory, it appears that during the last ten years we have extended the area of the United States from 2,053,153 to 3,230,372 square miles, without including the great lakes or the sea bays.

The population gained by these accessions is 172,000. No full returns have as yet come in from California; but assuming its population, partly by estimate, at 165,000, the whole population of the Union is 23,263,488. Absolute increase from 1840, 6,194,035; increase per cent., 36.28; or, deducting that from addition of territory, and the relative increase is 35.27 per cent.

The number of whites is 19,630,738, and the relative increase the last ten years is 38.28 per cent.

The slaves amount to 3,204,089; relative increase, 38.81 per cent.

The number of free colored is 428,661; relative increase since 1840, 10.96 per cent.

If we refer to the data of previous tables it appears that the increase of the whites in the Union every decade since 1790 has been very equal; being lowest from 1820 to 1830 (33.95 per cent.), and highest in the last, 38.28 per cent.) With the slaves the greatest increase was from 1820 to 1830, (30.61 per cent.); and the least from 1830 to 1840, (23.8 per cent.) The average increase of the free colored, on the other hand, has regularly diminished since 1790; being 82.2 per cent., in the first decade, 35.25 in the third, and rising a little in the fourth, it falls in this last to 10.96 per cent. A fact worth considering as respects the probable destiny of this race.

In the most favored country of Europe, the report states, the decimal increase is less than 1½ per cent. per annum; while in the United States it is 3½ per cent. In forty years, with the present rate of increase on both continents, the population of the Union will exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland combined.

As respects the rate of increase in the different New England States during the last ten years, it is greatest in Rhode Island (25.57) and least in Vermont (7.59)—which is also the least in the whole Union.

What is somewhat remarkable, the rate of increase in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland is less than in either Rhode Island or Massachusetts.

In the whole Union Wisconsin shows the greatest ratio, (89.48); next Iowa, (34.84); then Arkansas, (14.85); and Michigan (87.33).

In regard to the number of immigrants, the report goes into an extended, though, as it seems to us, hardly thorough enough examination. The conclusion is that there are now, of immigrants and their descendants, since 1790, in the Union, 4,350,934. Of these, 1,542,860 arrived during the last ten years, or about double the number of the previous decade.

Tables are given for the density of population of the States. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the two most populated—the former having 127,49 inhabitants to the square mile; the latter 112.97.—The least are Texas (.89) to the square mile; with the whole area it is 7.2.

The number of slaves manumitted and escaped during the year ending June, 1850, is given. The latter amount in all to 1,011; the former to 1,467. Maryland loses the most (279), then Kentucky (96), and then Louisiana (90). Of the manumitted, Maryland claims 493, Delaware 277, and Virginia 218.

Of the slaves in the respective States, Virginia has the largest number—472,525; the next South Carolina, 384,934; and the smallest, Florida, 39,309; and Delaware, 2,289.

The free colored are most numerous in Maryland—74,077; and in Virginia, 53,829; Pennsylvania has also 53,323. The least numbers are in Iowa, 335; and Texas, 331.

A table of the number of deaths and their ratio to the living in each State has been also made. This is a deeply important matter, and it is to be regretted, for the sake of science, and likewise for the sake of national health, that there were no more facilities furnished the officers of the census. They have done well, as far as their means would permit.

From this it appears that the two States where the number of deaths is greatest in proportion to the living are Massachusetts and Louisiana! The ratio in the former being one to every 51.23, and in the latter one to every 42.85. Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa, and Florida are apparently the healthiest—the average of the first being one to every 105.82; of the second, to 109.29; of the third and fourth to 94.06 and 93.67. The average of New York, if one considers the terrible mortality among our immigrant population, speaks well for the climate, being 69.85.

We have not space here to draw extended conclusions from these interesting data. The diseases which are the especial cause of this great mortality in the two extremes of our Union, are probably consumption in the northern States, and yellow fever in the southern. It appears, too, that the cold equable climate of Vermont and Wisconsin, and the mild equable climate of Iowa, Georgia, and Florida, are the most favorable to health. A result agreeing singularly with the late investigations upon "The relation of climate to tubercular diseases;" put forth in the *Boston Medical Journal*.

In these tables the average for Minnesota and Oregon is very large; double that of any of the States. But we may conclude in such distant and unsettled territories the returns would hardly be exact enough to draw satisfactory conclusions. Yet there can be little doubt that the climate of our Pacific coast is much more favorable, on the whole, to health, than that of our Atlantic coast.

As regards the press, the result of the census speaks well for the intelligence of our people. The whole number of papers and periodicals in the United States in June 1, 1850, was 2,800; circulation, 5,000,000, and the number of copies printed annually, 422,600,000.

For the very important statistics of manufactures and agriculture, we can give but a brief space. The entire capital invested in manufactures in the United States is estimated in round numbers at \$530,000,000. Value of raw material 550,000,000. Amount paid for labor 240,000,000. Value of manufactured articles 1,020,300,000. Number of persons employed 1,050,000,000.

In the manufacture of cotton goods, Massachusetts stands first; New Hampshire second, and Rhode Island third—Pennsylvania following next.

In woollen goods, Massachusetts first; New York second; Connecticut third, and Pennsylvania fourth.

In the manufacture of pig iron, Pennsylvania produces (in value) about half the whole production of the Union. Ohio stands second, and Maryland third.

In castings, New York produces the greatest value; then Pennsylvania, followed by Ohio and Massachusetts.

Of wrought iron, Pennsylvania works rather more than half the product of the whole Union; followed by New York, Virginia and Ohio.

In the production of malt and spirits, New York has the greatest capital invested; the next Pennsylvania, and the next Ohio.

In agricultural productions, Pennsylvania produces the greatest number of bushels of wheat. Ohio, and then New York, and then Virginia, closely follow.

The first wool producing State is Ohio, and next New York.

Of live stock, New York has the greatest value; next Ohio, and next Pennsylvania.

Ohio produces the most wine; followed by Pennsylvania, and then Illinois.

In hemp, Kentucky leads; followed by Missouri.

Of maple sugar, New York shows the greatest production, and Vermont the next.

In cane sugar, Louisiana produces nearly three quarters of the production of the whole Union; Florida is second.

In home-made manufactures Tennessee leads.

This "abstract" is probably only an imperfect specimen of the census. There are evident defects in it of arrangement; still it shows very great research and patience of investigation, for which all gratitude should be shown. There has been in our country a narrow prejudice against extended investigations of this kind.—We hope this is past. A nation in the position of ours, both for the sake of the historian and for the interests of science, should allow the most minute research into particular of its wonderful resources and its material progress. Many a vital question in medical, economical, and political science, may be settled by these laboriously gathered statistics.

The den of some Counterfeiters of gold coin was discovered and broken up, in the basement of No. 79 Hanamersly street, N. Y., a few days ago. The place was ostensibly occupied as an engraver's door and card plate establishment. Several officers suspecting the real nature of their business, proceeded there and arrested Louis Barry, a Frenchman, who was the only person present, and he, after struggling desperately and finally attempting to take his own life, was secured, but he is believed to be only a workman for others who are still at large. The officers found a complete set of implements for counterfeiting gold dollars and sovereigns; these consisted of a large press, a galvanic battery, and set of dies, finely executed for making gold dollars; a die in an unfinished state for making sovereigns; a large quantity of sheet brass, from which thousands of counterfeit gold dollars had been made, together with chisels, &c., of every description, suitable to the purpose. They also found about 75 counterfeit gold dollars, and a large number in an unfinished state. The gold dollars are beautifully executed, and excepting their weight, are well calculated, to deceive. It is believed that thousands of them are in circulation, and the public will do well to be on their guard in relation to them.

Life in New York.

The "Express," speaking of the rapid growth of New York, says:

"Another novel feature of the city, is the under-ground building which is going on about us. In some parts of the city, half as much business is transacted underground as above it. Two stories downward are lighted from above, and here at work, in rooms exceedingly well fitted up, all sorts of people upon all sorts of jobs. Some of the best warehouses and sales-rooms are below the surface of the earth. The printing of newspapers is nearly altogether a subterranean business, and thousands of people, too, live in the first and second basement or cellars, and some of them far into the bowels of the earth. We are often thankful that New York, crowded and walled in as it is, has a hole in the top, from which descend a little of God's daylight, for if it had not what would become of us?"

Lapland and its Inhabitants.

We translate and condense for *The Tribune* the following interesting particulars, drawn from recent North Russian journals, of a country and people but little known:

The number of the Russian Lapps does not exceed 2,000; those of Swedish Lapland were estimated in 1844 at 4,000, and those of Northern Norway 5,000—an aggregate of only 11,000 souls. Besides the Lapp population, there are to be found on the shore of the white Sea several villages of Russians, stretching along from Kerett to the Bay of Kandalasch (or Candalex). Between the village of Kandalaschka and Kola, on the coast at the mouth of the Touloma, a distance of 213 wersts, (141 miles,) there are seven post stations, the mails being carried from one to another by reindeer, four of which animals are kept at each station. This mode of transport, however, is only employed in winter; in summer everything being transported first a few miles by land to Lake Imandra, then the whole length of that fine body of water, some 60 miles, thence across to the River Touloma, and down that stream to Kola. The navigation of the Lake, by the way, is not always free from danger.

The language of the Lapps is similar to that of the Finns, from which race they are originally an offshoot. The Lapps in general are of middle stature. They have large heads, short necks, small brown red eyes, owing to the constant smoke in their huts, high cheek bones, thin lips and large hands. Those of Norway are distinguished from the Russian Lapps, by the blackness, luxuriance and gloss of their hair; the more northern portion of the race are somewhat larger, more muscular and of a lighter complexion, than the rest. Those of Sweden and Norway are to some extent more cultivated, enterprising and industrious than those of Russia, and make light of the greatest privations and hardships. The richest of the latter have not more than 800 reindeer, while the former possess from 2,000 to 3,000. In Sweden and Norway, whoever owns from 400 to 500 passes for a man in moderate circumstances; with 200 a small family with proper prudence can live without suffering from want but less than this number plunges a family into all the troubles of poverty. Whoever has not more than 50, adds his herd to that of some rich man, and becomes his servant—almost his slave, and is bound in the proper season to follow him to the hunting or fishing grounds.

Fish, game, and the flesh of the reindeer are the usual food of the Lapps.—Bread they never eat, though of the rye meal, which they procure in Kola or of the fisherman in barter for the products of their reindeer herds, they make a sort of flat or pan cakes mingling the meal with the pounded bark of trees. For this purpose the meal is first soaked in cold water, and the cakes baked upon a hot iron. They are eaten with butter or codfish oil, which is esteemed a great luxury. The mingling of the bark with the meal is not done merely for the sake of economy, the Lapps considering it an excellent and anti-scorbutic. They are very fond of salt, and eat nothing uncooked. Their cookery is all done in untinned copper vessels, perhaps because in all Lapland there are no pewterers; more probably, however, it is a long-descended custom, since in all Northern Asia the use of copper was formerly universal, and the art of overlaying that metal could hardly be known by the rude inhabitants. Nevertheless cases of poisoning from the copper never occur, being rendered impossible by the perfect cleanliness of the copper vessels, which after every meal are scoured with sand till they shine like mirrors. Besides, after the food is sufficiently cooked it is immediately poured into wooden vessels of home manufacture.

The Norwegian and Swedish Lapps make cheese of the reindeer milk, and carefully save for use all the whey, &c.—They milk their animals summer and winter, and freeze the milk which is set apart for cheese. The women consider this as a great luxury. It is remarkable for its pleasant odor, and has a ready sale in Norway at a rather high price. The Russian Lapps have no idea of making cheese from their reindeer milk, although the manufacture, beyond a doubt, would be of great advantage to them. This milk is distinguished for its excellent flavor; in color and consistency it is like thick cream from the milk of cows, and is remarkably nourishing.

The gold diggings of Australia, according to reliable intelligence, yield much more profusely than those of California. The latest news from that continent is to the 31st of August. During a single week in July as much as 125,000 ounces of gold dust were brought into Melbourne Port Philip, which at a valuation of \$20 per oz., gives a weekly product of two and a half millions of dollars. Of course, this rate did not hold through the month, but the aggregate was not short of 400,000 ounces, or \$8,000,000.

EXPENSIVE BOARDING.—In an article relating to the Metropolitan Hall, New York, the "Ingle-side" says:—

"In the matter of prices, few pay less than \$25 per week, and one foreign emissary, who has taken rooms for the season, is paying at the rate of thirty dollars per day, besides a very liberal extra expenditure for the very choicest antique wines. One gentleman pays \$50 per week. The bills of others amount to \$200, \$250 and \$300 per week.