Washington Sentinel.

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

EDITED BY

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 18, 1853.

☞ MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

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☞ See interesting matter on first page.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

We publish in another column the report of Mr. De Bow, to whose charge the Census Bureau was judiciously committed at the opening of the present administration. The report is brief, and merely indicates the heads and divisions under which the vast amount of statistical information embodied in the volume of the census of 1850, is arranged. The printing of that volume is completed, and it is now in the hands of the binder. To methodise, condense, and render intelligible the vast, varied, and confused statistics, embraced in the census returns, has been a quiet but continuous and Herculean labor. Mr. De Bow has been faithful to the trust committed to him.

AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON UNION.

It is always pleasant to a conductor of a public journal to see that its course is endorsed by the press and by men of intelligence.—We have received many flattering testimonials from all quarters of the country; and since the election of a printer to the Senate we have been honored by congratulations from leading presses and by letters of commendation and encouragement from prominent and distinguished gentlemen. Modesty and good taste forbid that we should parade these things in our columns, although we might do so if we followed the example set by the Washington *Union* when the Baltimore *Argus* came to its rescue.

The Baltimore *Argus* is a great paper.—Some people read it and some people may be influenced by it, for ought we know. But the *Union* does not do itself justice. In publishing evidences of public opinion it ought not to rely on the Baltimore *Argus* alone; for it has stronger and more influential and significant endorsements to appeal to.

If it will look closely to its exchanges it will perceive that the Albany *Atlas*, a paper which has been long established and is extensively known, not only in the State of New York, but throughout the country, commends the Washington *Union* to its readers as a journal which is conducted with great force and ability. We suppose that the New York *Evening Post*, and *Times*, and *Tribune* have done the same thing; but we cannot speak with certainty, because those journals are not received at our office. The *Times*, a regular higher law journal, is at least bound in honor to stand by the *Union*, for the *Union* has bepuffed and bepraised it most industriously in the last few months. The *Tribune*, too, has good reason to be grateful to the editorial corps of the *Union;* and the *Evening Post*, the organ of Mr. Van Buren, which still spits upon the platform, has, in our judgment, every reason to take the *Union* to its fond embraces.

But, however these things may be, the *Union* ought not to allow its modesty to prevent it from re-publishing the complimentary endorsement of the Albany *Atlas*. The Albany *Atlas* is the organ of the Buffalo platform abolitionists; but what of that? It represents that "section of the party" which Mr. Guthrie and the Washington *Union* have taken in their arms, and to make place for it in the democratic ranks, have labored day and night to ostracise and drive off some of the best and firmest democrats in the land. If the *Union* is ashamed of its freesoil associates and endorsers, then it should lay aside its defiant tone and its ridiculous charges, that we and those who sustain us have entered into improper alliances. If, on the other hand, its modesty forbids it to make mention of the high appreciation which the abolition organ of New York entertains for its eminent abilities and patriotic impulses, it would be unkind and unmannerly in us to stand quietly by and permit its modesty to work it injury. Viewing the matter in this light, we have thought it right and proper to mention the fraternal feelings which the Albany *Atlas* entertains for its confrere at the federal metropolis.

Truly we have fallen on strange times, and must witness strange conjunctions. No longer ago than October, 1852, the Washington *Union* denounced as an "impudent forgery" a sentence in a southern journal, which represented it as recognizing the freesoilers as a portion of the democratic party entitled to a due porportion of the spoils. Now, it proclaims that the Baltimore platform was a general amnesty by which the freesoilers were admitted into full fellowship and communion, and denounces as factionists and disorganizers all those who object to the immediate admission of a traitorous and leprous organization into the democratic ranks. Are not the people of the States competent to manage State affairs? Is it democratic to make war on the freedom of speech, and to strike down the freedom of thought? On these points we hold one opinion, and the Washington *Union* holds another.

We hold that the people of the States should not be interfered with in the management of their State affairs; but the Washington *Union* thinks that it enjoys the perogative to thrust forward its offensive dictation whenever it may see fit, and to denounce all those who will not submit to it with graceful humility. We hold that the freedom of speech and of thought are sacred, but the Washington *Union* insists on the doctrine of implicit obedience to the behests of a secretary as a test of honesty and fidelity. We would advise that journal to study Landseer's painting of "Jacko in office." The painting is not in this country; but a fine engraving of it can easily be obtained. If it has the faculty to learn, it may learn something from the study of it, more especially if it will prepare itself for instruction by reading those lines of Burns, which exclaims:

"Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."

A NEW PARTY.—THE UNION.

We clip the following sentence from an editorial in the *Union* of yesterday:

"The Principles of the Compromise Measures.

"The proposition to break up the present organization of the democratic party, and to reorganize a new national party upon the one-idea test of approval of the compromise measures, makes it necessary and proper that all true democrats should consult freely, and have a distinct understanding of the principles of that union in their ranks which enabled them to elevate General Pierce to the presidency."

Controversy is far from being pleasant. But it is sometimes necessary; and he must be a calm, phlegmatic, impassive politician who, at the present time, can pursue the even tenor of his way without being drawn into disputes and controversies. For our part, we, and those with whom we act, are so often misrepresented, that it is impossible, however much averse to controversy, to avoid it.

It seems, from the extract which we take from the *Union*, that there is a "proposition to break up the present organization of the democratic party." Where is the man who desires to break up that organization? We know of none such, who calls himself, and is known as, a democrat.

For ourselves we can answer. We are loyal, and devoted to the great, high, and pure principles of democracy. To see them acknowledged and carried out in practice is the sincere desire of our heart. If in the democratic ranks there be a man who would betray his party—who, by disbanding and demoralizing it, would render it impotent and powerless—if we could find that man, we would esteem it both a duty and a pleasure to scalp him and hang up his scalp as a scarecrow to all who harbor treasonable designs. There is a class of journals, which for reasons of their own, and they are selfish reasons, are continually crying wolf—wolf—when there is no wolf. They disturb the peace of the country—they disturb the tranquility of their party by these incessant and insensate cries. At the head of these journals stands the Washington *Union*.

It sounds the cry—the party is in danger—and immediately a drilled company of lesser journals take it up, and it goes ftom mouth to mouth—from State to State—from county to county. Where is the wolf? How, and by what recreant democrats is the party threatened? We ask for an answer.

Because the honest, independent democracy of the country will not consent to be dictated to by the Washington *Union*—because it cannot make them "sound what stop it pleases"—it takes a whip in its hands and tries to lash them into obedience. Are these people free or are they slaves? Is the Washington *Union* their master, or is is it not?

Happy we are, to believe that the days of organs are over—happy that the pure, undefiled, independent democratic press of the country can speak out without fear, and speak out without punishment—that senators and representatives dare show the manliness to express approbation of their appeals.

But the demoratic party is to be disbanded, and a new party formed on the principle of approval of the compromise measures. *We* have never said so. The democratic press never said so. No democratic member of either House of Congress has ever said so—that we know of.

We all—if the *Union* and its railing companions will let us—will leave the compromise to stand where Congress placed it. We have not sought to reopen it. We have not sought to disturb it. On the *Union* rests that responsibility. And now it charges others with seeking to do it. Does not every one, who reads the *Union* and reads the journals of the country, know that the *Union* is responsible for that issue, if it exists? Happily for the democracy it does not exist. The *Union* tried to force it on the democracy. It tried to divide and distract the democracy—under the guidance of persons unnamed, bnt not unknown. For ourselves, for those who agree with us, we say, we will accept no such issue. The *Union* seeks to force this issue on the country, with no other view than to distract the democracy—to sustain itself—to protect those men known as softs, and to bolster up freesoilers.

We will accept no such issue. The seal of the democracy has been affixed to the compromise. We respect the sanctity of that seal. But one thing we have done, and one thing we will continue to do. We have sought, and we will seek, to keep the democratic party pure and undefiled. We have sought, and we will seek, to keep it from giving its recognition and its sanction to the freesoil element. We should be false to our country, false to the democracy, false to the Constitution, as we expound it, if we did not do so. As individuals, let them vote as they please—let them vote for democrats, whigs, or their own candidates. But even if they come as *individuals*, should they outnumber us and assume and undertake to control and dictate, we would quit them in an instant. We would come out from among them. We would not only quit them, but we would denounce them and their candidates. When they come as individuals, they must come renouncing their heresies. On no other terms would we recognize them.

But when they come as an organized band, "with drums beating and colors flying"—when they come claiming control and precedence—when they come claiming all the honors and all the offices, we would rebuke their insolence by refusing to receive them.

Above all price, do we value the integrity and the purity of the democratic party. It cannot be honest, it cannot be pure, unless it is true to the Constitution and all its guaranties. When it recognises as a part of itself a freesoil faction—an organized freesoil band—when it honors them and degrades their betters—when it gives to them all the offices and acknowledges their insolent claim to precedence, then we say that the democratic party is not pure. It has not done so yet—it will never do so. Designing men, to accomplish selfish ends, may urge it to do so—have urged it to do so—but it will never be driven—never persuaded to that course.

We say to the *Union* and its coadjutors—go on. Rip up the compromise. Rip up the Baltimore platform. Break open all that is sealed and sacred. But if bold and profane enough to do those things, we ask that you will be bold and honest enough to take the responsibility, and not throw it on us and those who agree with us. It is the *Union* and its instigators and its miserable followers that desire to break up the present organization of the democratic party and to form a new party. All that we want, all that we ask, is a fair construction of the Baltimore platform, as we would ask a fair construction of the Constitution of the United States. If the Washington *Union* will keep quiet, there will be no danger. The President's message is high authority, higher than the *Union*, and that says: "The controversies which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the cause which produced them, and the passions which they had awakened; or if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous rivalry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its institutions, its welfare, and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred ægis of the Constitution."

If the administration is to be broken down, as the *Union* apprehends, it will be broken down by the course of the *Union* and its coadjutors

THE FINE ARTS.

We yesterday paid a visit to the studio of Mr. H. C. Pratt, a Boston artist, who intends spending the winter in Washington. Mr. Pratt has, for several years, enjoyed a good deal of celebrity in Boston and its vicinity, and his portraits possess, as far as our limited knowledge of art extends, very great merit. Those whose originals are known to us, we can pronounce to be striking, pleasing likenesses; and all of his specimens exhibit rare talent in drawing and coloring.

Nor is it alone in this branch of the art that Mr. P. excells. His landscapes are admirably composed and executed, and prove him to be both a student and lover of nature.

In Dunlap's *History of the rise and progress of the arts of design in the United States*, we find a biographical sketch of Mr. Pratt, wherein he is thus spoken of:

"His instructor in painting was Samuel F. B. Morse, (afterwards president of the national academy of design,) when that gentleman was practising in Boston, on his arrival from his visit to and studies in London.

"Mr. Cole, our great landscape painter, traveled on foot with Pratt over the White mountains; both sedulously studying the sublime of nature in those regions above the clouds. His friend Cole speaks in glowing terms of his pure love of nature, excellent good sense, and kindness of disposition."

It affords us pleasure thus to introduce this gentleman to the public of Washington and expecially to commend him to those who desire lifelike pictures of themselves or their friends.

Mr. Pratt's studio, for the present, is at the corner of 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

☞ Mr. Guthrie's ideas of a proper distribution between "the sections" has been practically illustrated by Mr. Redfield's appointments in the New York custom-house. We find in "*The Celt*," a very able, independent journal, which did yeoman service for the democracy in the last campaign, a list of Mr. Redfield's appointments, with the political complexion of the appointees. From that list it appears that ninety appointments have been made since Judge Bronson's removal, of which, *eighty-eight* have been given to soft-shells and abolitionists, and *two* to national democrats. This is *reciprocity all on one side* with a vengeance. We understand further, that the empire club, whose members broke up the Syracuse convention, have organized for custom-house appointments, and are in readiness to come forward as soon as the Senate acts on confirmations. A contemporary very truthfully remarks that if they get into the custom-house, the government will be compelled to appoint two police officers and a schoolmaster to each desk.

☞ The Chenango (New York) *Union*, heretofore neutral, has come out on national democratic ground. The democratic organ of Sullivan county, New York, has also come out in favor of the national democrats. Freesoilism will be crushed out, in despite of all obstacles, and the democratic organization will be purified, so that it may appeal with confidence to a virtuous people.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The national theatre is still the scene of the delightful performances of the Ravel family, of the exquisite dancing of Mad'lle Yrca Mathias, and of the wonderful feats of the accomplished rope dancers. Perhaps the most fascinating part of the performances is the dancing, in which all the members of the corps are expert and skillful. Indeed, we have never seen any company that excelled Mr. Marshall's in this beautiful accomplishment. We sincerely wish the national the success it deserves. All the talent and all the efforts of the company are called into exercise to entertain the patrons of that place of fashionable resort.

On Monday evening the theatre will be the scene of unusual attraction. The Ravel family, with their whole force, numbering over forty persons, will appear in the Grand Fairy Magic Pantomime, called the Green Monster, in which will be introduced a countless variety of astonishing tricks and metamorphoses. The bill is of such a character, we doubt not, as to ensure a large attendance.

RISLEY'S VARIETE.

The Iron Hall has recently presented many attractions to the public. Mr. Goodall, whom we regard as one of the most promising actors in the country, has been drawing crowded houses for some nights past. His voice, his appearance, his physical powers, his taste, his talent—all conspire to fit him peculiarly for the highest parts of tragedy. We do not doubt that he will become very distinguished as an actor.

As will be seen by the advertisement in our paper of to-day, the performances to-morrow (Monday) night will be highly attractive.

☞ The Italian Opera opens at Risley's Variete to-morrow night.

When lovely woman veils her bosom
With muslin fashionably thin,
What man with eyes, could e'er refuse 'em
From casually peering in?
And when his ardent gaze returning,
The dry goods heaved to deep-drawn sighs,
Would not his finger-ends be burning
To press—his hat down o'er his eyes!
TIMOTHY SCRUGGS, Scruggsville.

Public Document.

Report of the Superintendent of the Census.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE, *Dec.* 14, 1853.

The public printer has completed, and is now delivering into the hands of the binder, the volume of the census of 1850, which embraces the material ordered to be printed by the last Congress, aggregated for the United States, with such comparative and illustrative tables, notes, &c., as seemed necessary to a complete understanding of the work, and for preserving upon the subject of the census the experiences of the government.

The volume will compare favorably in typographical execution with any document hitherto published by Congress; and I am in hopes will compare with equal advantage in this respect, as well as in the arrangement and general fidelity of execution, with any of the statistical works of other countries. It contains 1,158 quarto pages, 130 of which are devoted to the aggregate tables proper of the United States, notes, schedules, &c., and 5 or 6 pages to the additional and comparative tables of other countries. In the opening page, and in a note to this report, it will be seen what portions of the volume have been prepared under my own superintendence, and to which my responsibility extends. The remainder was prepared under the previous administration of the office.*

The eight or ten introductory pages embrace a copious index; a chapter upon the schedules, their deficiencies, &c.; a brief letter relating to the business and finances of the office; some notes upon the machinery, &c., of the census, and a statement of the census expenditure at each period since 1790, &c. These are succeeded by about eighteen pages, imbodying compactly the various schedules adoped for each census, from the beginning of the government, including those of 1850; the blanks used in the census office for condensing information; the instructions to marshals at different periods; an abstract of the census legislation since 1790; the acts, &c., relating to the census of 1850; with two or three pages upon the census system adopted in the various States of Europe, as compared with our own. About one hundred pages follow, of tables more or less elaborate, closely condensed, with brief explatory notes, upon the following subjects:

"Population Decennially from 1790 to 1850; Territorial Extent of the United States; Coast and and River lines of the United States; Colonial Population at various periods; Progress of Population in the United States; Square Miles, density, &c., of the States, and dates of admission into the Union; Progress of European population; Ratio of Representatives in the States since 1790; Nativities of the Population, white and free colored; Births, Marriages, Deaths, Dwellings, and Families; Classifications of the Ages of the White, Free Colored, and Slave Population; Rank of the States since 1790, with reference to each class of population and of area; Increase and Decrease of Population by States; Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic, 1850, 1840, and 1830; Comparative Population of the Cities and Towns of the United States from the earliest period, compared with the population of the leading cities of the world; Increase of Population, Male and Female, in sixty years; Churches in the United States, Church Property, Church Accomodations, (the number of members was not taken;) Attending Schools; Adults who Cannot Read and Write. 1840 and 1850; Schools, Colleges, Academies. 1840 and 1850, Compared with Great Britain; Libraries in the United States; Newspapers and Periodicals, 1840 and 1850: Professions, Occupations, and Trades of the male population over 15 years, in 1850; Occupations of the Free and Slave Population of the United States, of both sexes and of all ages, in 1840; Occupation of the Population of Great Britain in 1841; Agricultural Productions of the United States, 1840 and 1850; Ratio of Population and of Certain Crops; Proportion of White Males to Females, 1850; Proportion of White, Free colored, and Slaves, and of Sexes, at each census period; Ratio of Increase of Population in the United States in 60 years. by general divisions; Ratio of Ages and sexes combined, White, Free Colored, and Slaves; Ratio of the Several Classes of Population in each State to the total of the United States, &c.; Immigration into the United States since 1820, ages and sex; Nativities and Occupations of Passengers; Meteorology of the United States; Indian Statistics of the United States since 1790."

Succeeding the above are two elaborate tables. 1st. Table of counties, districts, and parishes in the United States, alphabetically arranged, embracing their population, white, free, colored, and slave; foreign-born, dwellings, and families. 2. Population of places included in the census volume of 1850, including every State, Territory, county, district, parish, city, town, township, hundred, &c., in the United States, alphabetically arranged.

The States and Territories now follow in the geographical order, each being separated by a fly-leaf, and a title, with the following heads:

1. Population by counties: classification of ages and color; aggregates.
2. Population by subdivisions of counties.
3. Nativities of the population.
4. Births, marriages, deaths, dwellings, and families.
5. Progress of the population.
6. Deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, and insane.
7. Colleges, academies, schools, etc.
8. Attending school during the year, as returned by families.
9. Adults in the State who cannot read and write.
10. Professions, occupations, and trades of the male population.
11. Agriculture—farms and implements, stock, produce, home manufactures, etc.
12. Newspapers and periodicals.
13. Libraries other than private.
14. Churches, church property, &c.

The State census of California, taken in 1852, is appended by order of Congress, and the volume concludes with a general appendix, embracing notes upon the deficiencies in the schedules of each of the States, and correcting such typographical or clerical errors as had escaped attention in the next.

In the progress of such a work through the press, and in the arrangement of so great a multitude of figures, errors were of course to be expected. They are, however, for the most part, unimportant, and are not only pointed out in the appendix, but corrected in the aggregate tables in the opening of the work. The tables have been carefully examined by different sets of persons, and will be again revised, should an edition of the aggregate matter be ordered, as I am in hopes it will.

Of the sum of $50,936, which was subject to the orders of the census upon my entrance into office, about $20,000 still remain, and the total expense incurred upon each census since 1790, as made up at the treasury, is as follows:

The census of 1790	$44,377 28
" 1800	66,109 04
" 1810	178,444 57
" 1820	208,525 99
" 1830	378,545 13
" 1840	833,370 95
" 1850	1,318,027 53

to the 30th of September, 1853, and exclusively of the expense of final printing, &c.

Four or five clerks are still employed, whose services will be required for a few weeks in arranging the papers and manuscripts of the office, which are very cumbrous, and which will be carefully indexed and bound so as to be secured in a state for preservation and future reference. There will be seven or eight hundred volumes of the schedules of 1850, three hundred and fifty of 1840, one hundred and fifty of 1830, &c. Those of an earlier date are in great confusion.

The statistics of *manufactures* were not ordered by Congress to be included in the volume. Upon examination, I am satisfied that they are at least as complete and reliable as those of any previous census, and perhaps more reliable. The government has collected by every census, except one, since 1800, and published, material of this kind. I would, therefore, recommend its publication now. In a small type, and arranged upon the plan suggested in another place, it will occupy about three or four hundred pages of the size already adopted. Calls for this information are being daily made, and it is almost indispensable in arranging the questions of revenue and for other legislation.

The statistics of *diseases and deaths*, though very incomplete, are still thought by medical statists and medical associations, to whom I have submitted them in part, to be worthy of publication. I have presented some considerations upon the subject in the body of the volume, and will append the various memorials that have been forwarded in regard to it. I recommend the publication of these statistics in a small edition of two or three thousand copies for the use of medical professors, societies, &c. They will occupy about as much space as the manufacturing statistics.

Should another edition of the complete census be published, it is probable that by the use of a smaller type the whole manufacturing statistics could be added without increasing the size of the volume. Extra copies of these statistics should also be printed as a supplement to the volume already published.

It is evident that the present edition (20,000 copies) of the census is too small. The work ought to be distributed, and has hitherto been distributed, in a manner different from that adopted for the miscellaneous documents of government. Something like the following distribution is recommended:

Colleges and academies, &c., in the United States (one copy to each)	6,500
States and city government (15 to each)	500
Counties, to be deposited at court-houses (one each)	1,600
Foreign governments, &c	500
Societies, libraries, &c., in the United States	1,500
Departments, etc	1,000
	11,600
Edition	20,000
	8,400

or about twenty-seven copies for each member of both houses of Congress. If the members of the last Congress are to be supplied, the number will be much less.

Of the introductory portion of the volume, embracing the aggregate tables of the United States, &c., I recommend that a large edition be separately printed, with such additional notes and comparative tables as have been prepared fully or in part already, and are indispensable to a clear understanding of the census, but are not now included. They will make an octavo volume about the size of the patent reports, and the publication will be in accordance with previous usage.

Should the statistics of manufactures and mortality be ordered for the press, I am of opinion that the amount now in the treasury to the credit of the census office, will be very nearly, if not quite sufficient for their preparation as well as for the preparation of the final report, to which reference has been made.

Your obedient servant,
J. D. B. DEBOW.

To the Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

RICHMOND, (Va.,) *May* 8, 1852.

At a meeting of the "American Medical Association," held in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, May 6, 1852, T. Y. Simons, M. D., of South Carolina; C. Boyle, M. D., of the District of Columbia, and George Sumner, M. D., of Connecticut, were appointed a committee to memorialize the Congress of the United States "to have published in a separate form, for distribution among the medical profession, under the auspices of this association, a large edition of the medical statistics furnished by the census lately taken."

A. R. WELLFORD, M. D.
President of the Am. Med. Association.

P. CLAIBORNE GOOCH, M. D., EDWARD L. BEADLE, D., Secretaries.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this society that much useful information will be given to the profession and the public by the publication of classified tables imbodying the facts contained in the mortality returns of the last census of the United States; and that it would be a subject of deep regret to this body, and they believe to the medical profession throughont the country, if so large a body of important facts as are contained in these returns should be lost to the public. Therefore—

"This society respectfully prays Congress to cause those returns to be tabulated and published in such manner as to imbody and diffuse the largest amount of useful information."

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
NEW YORK, *Feb.* 10, 1852.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this academy, the publication of the statistics of mortality contained in the census report of the United States is highly desirable, &c., &c.

MEMORIAL.

Your memorialist, in behalf of the American Medical Association, and by its authority, humbly and respectfully presents the following petition to your honorable body:

At the meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1852, a resolution was offered and passed, appointing a committee to memorialize Congress, respectfully requesting that a large edition of the medical statistics, furnished by the census lately taken, be published in a separate form for distribution among the members of the medical profession throughout the United States.

The committee, in May, 1852, after the adjournment of the association, drew up a memorial and had it presented to your honorable body, upon which no action was taken.

In May, '53, when the association met in New York, the undersigned reported these facts, when it was resolved that the committee do again memorialize Congress.

Your memorialist, therefore, as chairman of said committee, respectfully again approaches your honorable body, praying your serious consideration.

The subject of medical or vital statistics has attracted the attention, and been actively and scientifically pursued in most enlightened nations of Europe and has excited much attention in many of the States of the Union, in some of which a regular system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths is adopted, and in others is under legislative consideration; and the publication of the medical statistics from the United States census would be of considerable importance at the present time, as giving aid to a more thorough investigation of this valuable and interesting part of medical knowledge and hygiene, which must lead ultimately to very beneficent results.

It has been objected that the returns are imperfect. This is readily granted; still the publication is important, as enabling the members of the medical profession to make suggestive alterations as improvement, not only in the manner, but the means employed for obtaining such information, as may be honorable not only to the profession but the country.

The members of the American Medical Association, composed of elected delegates from the most eminent of the medical profession through the different States of the Union, at great expense and sacrifice of personal convenience and valuable time, assemble each year in different States for the sole object of elevating the moral and intellectual character of the profession, as advancing medical and all the collateral sciences, and promoting all hygienic or sanitary measures which may tend to the ameliorating or alleviating the diseases of our country; and with such scientific and benevolent objects for their guide and pursuit, the undersigned feels a sanguine hope that petitions coming from such a body will not only receive your respectful and serious attention, but, if practicable, be adopted.

Your memorialist, therefore, in behalf of the committee and the American Medical Association, humbly pray, that you will grant this their petition.

THOS. Y. SIMONS, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee of the American Medical Association.

*The following portions of the volume were prepared from the schedules, etc., under the direction of the present Superintendent:

1. The table of population by counties, entire, and the classification of ages, etc., in part, for Pennsylvania, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and a new addition of the tables of all the States in which errors are corrected or referred to in the notes.
2. The tables by subdivisions of counties for nearly all the States.
3. The whole of the tables of nativities for the States by sex and color. They were prepared before without regard to these distinctions.
4. The tables of births, marriages, and deaths. (These were made up from the material for the most part already finished.)
5. The whole of the tables showing the ratio of population from 1790 to 1850.
6. The whole of the tables of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, for reasons which are explained where these matters are treated of.
7. The whole of the tables of schools, colleges, etc.
8. The occupation tables for New York, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, California, Oregon, New Mexico, and the greatest portion of them for Georgia, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin.
9. The whole of the church statistics.
10. The tables of newspapers, libraries, agriculture, etc. (These were arranged anew, and in some cases, on the discovery of errors, corrected.)
11. All the aggregate tables (except the agricultural) relating to the United States, as well as the alphabetical list of counties, towns, etc., and the material of every kind connected with them, in the introductory part of the volume, and the notes which form the appendix.
12. The whole preparation and arrangement of the tables for the press, in the forms in which they appear; the adoption of the plan of publication; the correction of the proof, etc.

A YOUNG HERO.—In the Madison (Ind.) Daily Argus, Dec. 1, we find the following account of the martyrdom of an American boy—a youth of whom our nation may be proud—who died because he would not tell a lie:

Heroes and Martyrs.—Our readers will probably all recollect the story of the Norwegian boy at Chicago, who was drowned by some older boys because he refused to assist them in robbing an orchard. Some of the papers at Chicago now raise doubts as to the martyrdom of the boy, and attempt to account for his death in some other way than they first suggested.—It seems to such that heroism, of the kind imputed to the boy, does not exist in the world at the present time. Such editors underrate humanity. A case of moral heroism exceeding that imputed to Knud Iverson, occurred in Marquette county, in this State, a little over a year ago, the facts of which were established by a judicial investigation, and were related to us by Judge Larrabee, who presided at the trial.

A beautiful, fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, about nine years of age, was taken from the Orphan Asylum in Milwaukee, and adopted by a respectable farmer of Marquette, a professor of religion and a member of the Baptist persuasion. A girl, a little older than the boy, was also adopted in the same family. Soon after these children were installed in their new home, the boy discovered criminal conduct on the part of his new mother, which he mentioned to the little girl, and it thereby came to the ears of the woman; she indignantly denied the story to the satisfaction of her husband, and insisted that the boy should be whipped until he confessed the falsehood. The man—poor weak bigot—impelled to a sense of religious duty, proceeded to the task assigned him, by procuring a bundle of rods, stripping the child naked and suspending him by a cord to the rafters of the house, and whipping him at intervals for over two hours, till the blood ran through the floor, making a pool upon the floor below; stopping only to rest and interrogate the boy, and getting no other reply than "Pa, I told the truth—I cannot tell a lie;" the woman all the time urging him to "do his duty." The poor little hero, at length released from his torture, threw his arms around the neck of his tormentor, kissed him, and said, "Pa, I am so cold," and died. It appeared in evidence, upon the trial of this man and woman for murder, that the child did tell the truth; and suffered death by slow torture rather than tell a lie. The age of heroism and of martyrdom will not have passed till mothers cease to instil holy precepts into the minds of their infant offspring. The man and woman who murdered this angel child are now in the penitentiary at Waupun, to which they were sentenced for ten years.

WIVES SAVE YOUR HUSBANDS.—How many "California" and "grass" widows, who pine in solitude, lamenting the loss of their mates, would have now been comfortable and happy, could they have obtained and laid to heart the advice contained in the following laconic lecture:

How often we hear a man say, I am going to California, Australia, or somewhere else. You ask him the reason of his going away, and the answer is, in nine cases out of ten, "I am not happy at home. I have been unfortunate in business, and I have made up my mind to try my luck in California. The world seems to go against me. While fortune favored me, there were those whom I thought to be my friends, but when the scale turned, they also turned the cold shoulder against me. My wife, she that should have been the first to stand by me, and encourage me, was the first to point the finger of scorn, and say, 'It is your own fault; why has not this or that one been so unfortunate? If you had attended to your own business as they have, you would not be where you are now.'" Those, and other like insinuations, often drive a man to other society, other pleasures, in consequence of being unhappy at home. He may have children that he loves; he cannot enjoy life with them as he would; he may love them as dearly as ever, yet home is made unpleasant in consequence of the cold indifference of the wife. Now, I would say to all such wives, sisters, and in fact, all females, deal gently with him that is in trouble; remember that he is very easily excited. A little word carelessly thrown out may inflict a wound that time can never heal. Then be cautious; man is but human, therefore is liable to err. If you see him going wrong, ever meet him with a smile, and with the kiss of affection show that you love him by repeated acts of kindness; let your friendship be unbounded; try to beguile his unhappy hours in pleasant conversation. By so doing you may save yourself and children from an unhappy future. When a man is in trouble, it is but a little word that may ruin him; it is but a little word also that may heal him.

☞ A friend of ours, coming recently down the Alabama river in a steamboat, overheard the following dialogue between a *homo*, from the interior of the State, and the bar-keeper of the boat. It may be premised that the former had, for a picayune, just purchased a green, bilious-looking orange from the latter, and was then engaged tasting its quality. Suspending his alimentary labors for a moment, he said, addressing the dispenser of "villainous compounds:"

Stranger.—This ain't a sure enough orange, be it?

Bar-keeper.—It ain't anything else, Alabamer; reg'lar home production, at that.

Homo, making a compressing valve of his thin skinny cheeks, taking another suck at the orange and spilling out—You are sure there ain't no cross in the orange, eh?

Bar-keeper.—I don't know what you mean by a cross in it. I repeat, that it is an Alabamer orange.

Homo.—Well, look here stranger; I'm not much of a *horribleculturist*, but if that ere orange wasn't got between a sour lemon and a pomegranate, I don't know nothin' of fust principles—that's all.

Throwing the orange overboard, he called for a "brandy straight," and the dialogue dropped.

We think the idea of the mixed origin of the orange is not a bad conceit.—*N. O. Pic.*

ADVERTISING.—In one of the proverbs of Soloman we find the most comprehensive and satisfactory exposition of the philosophy of advertising, that ever was or could be written, viz:

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

And the words of Paul to the Corinthians aptly express the same idea:

"He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

☞ One day last week, Mr. Sherman, living near Mount Crawford, Va., found a flannel shtrt, having in it tied up a stone and pocket book, while cleaning out his mill-race. On examination, the pocket book was found to contain $8,000 in bonds, executed to Francis Jordon. There is a man by that name living in Lynchburg.

Russia and Turkey.

Both in Europe and in Asia the Turkish arms have proved successful. In Georgia, the position of Prince Woronzoff has become exceedingly critical, surrounded as he is by enemies, and with no chance of obtaining reinforcements. On the Danube, whenever the hostile forces have come into collision, the Turk proved invariably victorious, and Omar Pasha may be admired as a very clever strategist, whilst his army has won praise for its activity, courage, and discipline. We are yet in ignorance whether the retreat of the Ottomans from their position at Oltenitza is to be regarded as the conclusion of a successful incursion, or whether it was induced by the superior force of Prince Gortschakoff on that point, and the rapid swelling of the Danube, which threatens shortly to become impassable; for, though boats may swim in water, they cannot navigate the mud of flooded lands, nor can men wade through it. Nor do we know the results of the movements of the large body of troops which crossed at Widdin. Of one thing only we are certain, and that is, that the Ottoman soldiery have, as yet, everywhere proved more than a match for the Russian; that they have Russian prisoners to show, whilst their enemies cannot boast of a single man captured; and that, on the chief point where fighting has as yet taken place, the Turk, in successive combats, during the space of more than one week, in each and all routed his opponents and only retired with flying colors and "without molestation," in the presence of a prodigiously superior force. We have yet to learn the effect which this may produce upon the mind of the czar.

As we have said throughout, he can command peace at any time by sacrificing his ambition at the expense of his pride; and this, sooner or later, he must do, for he can never successfully contend with the men and resources of England and France. If he persevere he must encounter them and submit to a defeat only more ignominious because later. Already the very position of his fleet at Sebastopol is typical of what his own situation is or will be. That fleet dare not stir from its anchorage, because its commanders well know that the consequence of a cruise in the Euxine would be their arrival as prisoners of war at the Bosphorus. The reinforcements so loudly demanded by Woronzoff have not been sent, only because the corps which was on its march for embarakation has been countermanded, lest the transports should be conducted, as they infallibly would, to Constantinople, by the English and French vessels of war. May we hope, from the caution of the czar, who appears unwilling to provoke the combined fleets to hostilities, that it may be shown in the larger prospects of the war, and teach him to stop while he has yet suffered but little. The fleets are ready for action. The western powers determined to support their ally, and already, we understand, that, at the suggestion of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the French embassador, the admirals in command of the fleets at Constantinople have despatched a squadron of English and French steamers as far as the Sulina mouths of the Danube.—*London Post.*

AN UNPARALLELED HORSE.—The following description of a horse for sale, by a new auctioneer, named Jacobs, in Demarara, almost out-rivals the liveliest sallies of George Robins: A strong, staunch, steady, sound, stout, safe, snug, serviceable, strapping, supple, swift, smart, sightly, sprightly, spirited, sturdy, shining, sure-footed, sleek, smooth, spunky, well-skinned, sized, and shaped, leather-colored horse, of superlative symmetry, called "Sir Tatton," with small star, and swift, square-bodied, slender-shouldered, sharp-sighted, and steps stately, free from strain, sprain, spasms, spavin, spring-halt, staggers, strangles, seeling, sellander, surfeit, seams, strumous swellings, serrances, scratches, splint, squint, scarf, sores, scattering, shuffling, shambling gait, or symptoms of sickness of any sort. He is neither stiff-mouthed, shabby-coated, sinew-shrunken, spurgalled, saddle-backed, shell-toothed, slim-gutted, surbated, skin-scabbed, short-winded, splay-footed, or shoulder-slipped; and is sound in the sword point and stifle joint. Has neither sick-spleen, sleeping-evil, set-fast, snaggle-teeth, sand-crack, subcutaneous sores, or shattered hoofs; nor is sour, sulky, stubborn, surly, or sullen in temper; neither shy nor skittish, slow, sluggish, nor stupid; he never slips, strips, strays, stalks, starts, stops, shakes, snivels, snuffles, snorts, stumbles, and seldom sweats; has a showy, stylish, switch tail, and a safe set of shoes on; can feed on stubs, straw, sage, corn, or Scotch grass; can carry ten stone, with great speed and long strokes. Upset price low.

☞ The following are the closing lines of an obituary of an editor, published sometime since, which will certainly bear repeating. The writer says:

"Are we not also glad that such an editor is in heaven? The cry of 'more copy,' shall never again fall upon his distracted ears. There he shall never more be abused by his political antagonists, with lies and detractions that should shame a demon to promulgate. There he shall no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as soon as they reach the desired height, and need him no more. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknowingly and unknown as he has been, during his weary pilgrimage on earth. There he will find all articles credited, not a clap of his thunder stolen, and there shall be no horrible typographical horrors to set him on a fever. We are glad the editor is in heaven."

UNSKILLED IN BRANDY.—The San Diego (California) *Herald* tells a good story of a reverend gentleman of that place. He is as unsophisticated as a child. One day he called on a liquor dealer, a member of his church, and incontinently inquired "If Mr. Martel was at home." No, he doesn't live," said the young man. "Ah! indeed!" returned his reverence; and, stepping out, put on his venerable spectacles and took another peep at the sign. "If Mr. Martel is not at home," quoth he, returning, "perhaps I could speak to Mr. Otard or Depuy." "He knows nothing of the world," thought the young man, and fervently murmured—"God bless him. He has mistaken Otard, Martel, and Dupuy, the names of our brandies, for the name of our firm." The reverend gentleman in another number confesses the story, and said he thought it might be a Mr. Martel, whom he had heard had lately arrived from Pennsylvania.

FORGOT HOW TO MIX IT.—An old fellow in Missouri, who was in the habit of "not belonging to the temperance society," was in the act of taking a nip one day before a young Virginian.

"What do you drink?" asked the latter.

"Brandy and water," was the reply.

"Why don't you drink mint juleps?"

"Mint juleps?" queried the old man, "why what in the name of drinks is that?"

"A most delicious drink," was the answer, "and I'll show you how to make it, as I see you have mint growing almost at your door."

The young fellow soon produced the julep, and the old man was delighted with it.

About a month after, on his return home, the Virginian thought he would stop at his old friend's and "indulge," but judge of his surprise, when his enquiries at the door for his friend was answered by an aged female darkey, with—

"Oh, Massa's dead and gone dis two weeks!"

"Dead!" exclaimed the young man, "why, how strange! What did he die of?"

"Oh, I d'no, returned the woman, "only a fellow come along about a monf ago and larnt him to drink *grass in he rum* and it killed him in two weeks."