

send him for four years, they think they have elevated him to the summit of human ambition, and there are very, very few districts which undertake to keep a man there as long as he can be serviceable. The South pursues a different plan. She keeps her men there six, eight, ten and twelve years; and the result is that they are in general good mechanics, well posted in the rules, and able by the superior parliamentary skill acquired by long service, to struggle successfully, notwithstanding their numerical inferiority, with the northern majority. This will continue to be the case so long as we are continually sending new men to Washington. Raw recruits are always inferior to disciplined soldiers, and for the best of reasons.

The Presidency.

The correspondent of the New York Times writes: "There is something of mysterious import going on at the White House. Douglas, who contests with Pierce and Buchanan for the Cincinnati nomination, is frequently at the Executive Mansion of late, in private consultation, evidently, with the President. What's in the wind? The most plausible explanation of the fact, so far as I have heard, is, that these rival aspirants are combining against their common rival, Buchanan, even to the extent of forgetting their personal jealousies planning to see how they can dispose of him, so that they may fight out the Presidential battle between themselves. The union is a queer one, under the circumstances, but 'politics make strange bed-fellows.' It is quite clear to a disinterested looker-on, that Buchanan is not getting stronger as the time of the Cincinnati Convention approaches, and also that he is to be overshadowed, if it is possible for Pierce and Douglas, to bring about that result."

"J. S. P.," the sagacious correspondent of *The Tribune*, thinks it is all over with Buchanan. He says: "Mr. Buchanan has bled, bled, and gone to seed quicker than any candidate ever did before him. The engineers of the Nebraska rascality will not hearken to the proposition that a Northern outsider shall come in and run away with the prize they have debauched themselves to obtain. If neither Pierce and Douglas can get the nomination, they will combine their forces to have a Southern man nominated, so that at the next turn of the wheel the nomination will come North again for the benefit of their crowd. Pierce will hate to relinquish his hopes of a renomination, and will resist it to the last, but the South will commend and flatter and then desert him on grounds of expediency. The same reasons that will be fatal to Pierce will cause the setting aside of Douglas, who will be appressed by what he will be told is the good time coming. Those Northern patriots, therefore, who stand ready to endorse any doctrine and back any policy and support any candidate for the privilege of holding place, had better begin their adoration in a less specific form."

A PHYSIOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.—St. Martin, the man who has an opening into his stomach produced by a gun shot wound, is in New-York, and a number of the physicians of that city have been experimenting with the view to ascertain the time required to digest food. A thermometer introduced into his stomach, through the opening, rose to 101 Fahrenheit. The carrot, Dr. Bunting says, is consumed in five to six hours. Rare roast beef will thoroughly digest in an hour and a half. Malted butter will not digest at all, but float about in the stomach. Lobster is comparatively easy of digestion. Upon the application of the gastric juice to a piece of purple tissue-paper, the color at once faded. In relation to the patient's health, Dr. Bunting observed that it had been uniformly excellent, having, since his recovery from the first effects of the wound, supported a large family by his daily labor.—These experiments do not differ materially from those made by Dr. Beaumont, twenty years ago. Mr. St. Martin is at present a little upwards of fifty years of age, of a spare frame but apparently capable of considerable endurance. He is in excellent bodily health, and has much vivacity of manner. The opening in the stomach has had no injurious effect upon his health, nor has it prevented him from pursuing active and severe labors. If he does not keep a compress to the aperture in drinking water or swallowing anything else, the whole contents of the stomach will pass out through that opening. Through this opening comes out a small part of the stomach, i. e. the inner coat, which shows its different appearance—thick or swollen when under the work of digestion, and thinner when the digestion is over. St. Martin is on his way to Europe.

THE SOUND DUES.—The scheme of capitalizing the annual amount of the Sound dues, proposed by Denmark, has been rejected by Great Britain, which in turn proposes that the Sound dues be retained, but their amount shall in future be levied in the Baltic ports, instead of at Elsinore. This, it is said, the governments of the Baltic States are opposed to. The plan would require a Danish agent to reside at every port and landing place in the Baltic, and be armed there with sufficient administrative powers by the local government for the collection of the dues on any vessel entering there and landing her cargo. A strong party in Prussia call for the abolition of the Sound dues as prejudicial to the commercial interests of that country. They say that Denmark never had any right to impose, and it is full time to abolish them. This party has been rapidly increasing ever since it was known that England is also opposed to an indemnity to Denmark, and they now call upon the government not to compromise itself by any offer of indemnity. The whole institution of the Sound dues, they say, is about to topple to the ground. The question seems to be no nearer a settlement. The 14th of June is the day when the two months' term allowed by the government of the United States expires.—Any violent steps then taken by that government, it is believed, will ensure either the abolition of the Sound dues altogether, or their retention in their present form.

Fatal and Dreadful Affray.
[From the Washington Evening Star, May 8.]
Today, shortly after 11 a. m., P. T. Herbert, a California Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, went over to breakfast at Willard's Hotel, where he takes his meals, and sent a boy from the breakfast-room for his breakfast. In four or five minutes after, a portion of his breakfast was set before him, and the boy then told him that hour it would be necessary for him (the boy) to get an order from the office to have a breakfast sent up from the kitchen.

Herbert told the boy to "Clear out, you Irish son of a b—!" He turned around to another waiter, Thomas Keating, who was standing near by, and exclaimed, "And you, you d—d Irish son of a b—!" clear out, too." The answer of Thomas Keating was not comprehended by our informant (an eyewitness).

Herbert, on being answered by Thomas, rose and struck him on the neck behind with his fist. Thomas Keating seized a plate and threw it at Herbert. Herbert seized a chair and threw it across the round table at Thos. Keating, striking him with it.

They then clinched and fought. Another Californian, whose name we have not heard, came in at the door and ran to Herbert's assistance, and also struck Thomas Keating with a chair.

Patrick Keating, the brother of Thomas, (and the steward of the house,) at that time coming in the room ran to his brother's assistance and seized Herbert, who immediately drew a revolver. The other Californian at that time was striking both the Keatings with a chair.

As Herbert drew his revolver, Patrick Keating seized it by the barrel, and they struggled over it for some moments, until the French cook of the house came in and separated Herbert and P. Keating, who let go his hold of the pistol barrel.

Thomas Keating and the other Californian were mingled in that particular part of the fray between Herbert and Patrick. After Patrick let go the barrel of the revolver, Herbert seized Thomas (who had clinched him and was struggling for the pistol) by the collar, and putting the pistol to his breast, shot him through the lungs, killing him in five minutes.

After the shot one of the other servants threw a piece of china ware at Herbert, but none of the others interfered.

Herbert and his California companion left the room and house immediately, by the Fourteenth street door, where Herbert took a hack and drove away. Subsequently he delivered himself up at the office of Justice Daniel Smith on Eighth street.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Justice Smith and Birch, before whom the inquiry was made in the case of Herbert, charged with killing Keating, delivered their opinion this morning.—They say, "after a careful examination of the evidence, we feel it to be a duty we owe alike to the defendant and the government, that the ends of justice may be fully met, to send this matter to the Criminal Court of this district. That tribunal we conceive the proper one to grant or refuse the application of the defendant for his admission to bail, we are divided in opinion. We therefore commit the defendant to the custody of the U. S. Marshall, until he be discharged in due course of law."

The defendant's counsel made immediate application to the Criminal Court Judge for his release, by a writ of habeas corpus.

The hearing came off before Judge Crawford this afternoon, the Counsel for the defendant praying for his discharge. The examination of witnesses was proceeded with, occupying seven hours. The evidence was nearly the same as that brought forward during the first hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1856. Judge Crawford this morning rendered his decision with regard to the application for the discharge of Mr. Herbert. Among other things he said: "In view of a Jury can take of the evidence, under proper instruction from the Court as to the law, it is quite clear a conviction of murder should not take place. If the evidence had left room for debate as to whether the prisoner is guilty of murder or manslaughter, or was entitled to an acquittal, although the ground for such debate might have been slight, I should have remanded him to prison." "In relation to the last two questions, viz., whether a charge of manslaughter can be introduced, or whether the defendant should be discharged, the testimony is contradictory, and not only contradictory, but utterly irreconcilable; and it is not for the Court, but a Jury, to say what part of that testimony shall be credited, and what the weight of evidence which may be adduced on a trial shall indicate. When a matter of fact is involved, it is the duty of the Court to admit to bail, or remand to prison the person accused. To discharge the prisoner would be for the Court to take the place of a Jury to determine.

The order of the Court is that the prisoner enter into recognizances in the sum of \$10,000, as security for his appearance at the June term of the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of manslaughter, in the killing of Thomas Keating."

Joseph H. Berritt and James O'wner were accepted as bondsman and the prisoner released.

ASSISTANCE TO COSTA RICA.—The intercepted correspondence between the British Consul General in Costa Rica and his government, which excited the Walker party so much, proposes to have had reference entirely to the proposed purchase by the Costa Ricans of a quantity of old British muskets. The British offered them 2000 smooth bore muskets for \$5.75 each, and the British Consul let drop some expressions of sympathy with Costa Rica as against Walker. That was the whole of it. There was no evidence that the British intended active interference in the quarrel. Our government would have sold the Costa Ricans better muskets for \$2 each.

REJECTION OF PARE.—The Buffalo Courier says the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have reduced the fare on the morning express train from Buffalo to New-York to seven dollars. Heretofore the price has been nine.

J. A. Drane, plead guilty to stealing and selling the State Arms at Harrisburg. Aaron Coburn was tried for the same and found not guilty.

James G. Petreval, the Post, died recently in Wisconsin, at an advanced age. He was State Geologist.

Bradford Reporter.

F. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, May 17, 1856.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

COPYING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates: 6 copies for... \$5 00 12 copies for... \$12 00 24 copies for... \$24 00 48 copies for... \$48 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and dispatch, and a reasonable price—with every facility for doing Books, Bibles, Hand-Bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, as will be responsible for the safe delivery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

We have been favored with the Reports of the President and Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, to the stockholders, for the year ending September 30, 1855. This pamphlet which is a fair sized volume, in the amount of its contents, is mostly made up of the report of D. C. McALLEM, the General Superintendent, and embraces a vast fund of information in regard to the practical operations of the road, its finances generally, and the size of the various superstructures, amount and condition of the rolling stock, &c. It supplies, in fact, all the information a stockholder could possibly desire, or would be interesting to the public generally.

The construction of the New-York and Erie Railroad has added an amount of value to the property of Bradford County which can hardly be estimated. Previously, we were literally in a "sequestered region," as regarded markets for the productions of our soil, and facilities for travel. It needs not the "memory of the oldest inhabitant" to bring back to recollection the Durham boats, by which the traffic of the country was once carried on, descending the Susquehanna river loaded with grain, and being poled back many a weary mile. The Chemung Canal, it is true, had superseded the tedious and costly boating by bringing merchandise within thirty-five miles of us, but that improvement was useless for traveling purposes, and for nearly six months in the year, unavailable for any purpose.

But if for purposes of commerce we were without an outlet for our productions, how much more were we inconveniently situated as regarded traveling facilities. The construction of the Chemung canal diverted the trade of this section from Philadelphia to New-York, and the perils and fatigues of a journey to the latter place are yet vivid in the recollections of our merchants and others. Staging day and night over the Newburg turnpike to reach New-York, was an effort not to be undertaken without necessity required.

The building of the New-York and Erie Railroad has changed all this. Now, all parts of the country are within a few hours ride of New-York. The productions of the farm and the dairy are sought after by agents of New-York dealers, bought and paid for at the door of the producer, and the price is regulated by the condition of the markets of that greedy and insatiable consumer. The farms situated along the line of the Road, miles distant, have doubled in value, and the advent of the iron horse, has brought into the country a class of persons seeking to purchase farms.

The traveler for pleasure or on business, steps aboard the commodious and elegant saloons of the Company, and speedily arrives in safety at his destination. Instead of traveling for days over mountains and corduroy roads, our merchants can now leave their homes in the morning and arrive in New-York the same day.

But our object is not to expatiate on the advantages this Road has conferred on our County, but rather to allude to the present able and successful management under Superintendent McALLEM, and introduce some of the statistics of the road of general interest.

It has commonly been the history of Railroads that short roads were well and successfully managed, while lengthy lines were the reverse. Indeed, the fact had almost passed into a proverb. This Road had not been an exception. Superintendent McALLEM has undertaken to prove that this is not a necessity. His report fully explains the plan which he has adopted for the government of the Road. His system hinges upon two important principles: I. A proper division of responsibilities.

II. A rigid system of personal accountability through every grade of service.

The commencement of his superintendency, and the application of his system was signalized by the celebrated turn-out of the engineers, which stopped the travel and business of the road for several days. This was caused by the determination to place the road under the management of a proper system; and while it was the means of a loss of thousands of dollars revenue, has proved of infinite gain to the Company.

By the most untiring energy and herculean labors, Superintendent McALLEM has finally consummated his system, and the Road may now be said, for the first time, to be in good working order. It is literally the NAPOLEON of Railroad Superintendents. The same iron will, the same rigid system of accountability, which marked the career of the "little corporation," have been introduced into railroading, and with the same signal success. The passenger who enters a car on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad feels a security which no other road conveys. He is morally certain that all that human foresight and skill can accomplish to carry him safely to his destination will be exercised.

We regret that we have not room to explain how this security is effected, all of which is minutely illustrated in the report. It is the result of the system of the Superintendent, working by the electric telegraph.

By means of the telegraph, the principal office is furnished with a daily history of the business of the road. Every train that is delayed, every car that is disabled or left behind, is duly reported, and sitting in his office at New-York, the General Superintendent is cognizant of what is transpiring the whole length of the Road—and by the operation of a system of accountability and of checks and safeguards, the whole moves harmoniously on. It has been fully demonstrated that a long road can be just as efficiently and economically managed as a short one. The New-York and Erie is this day by common consent, acknowledged to be the best managed road in the United States.

The distance from Jersey city to Dunkirk is 460 miles, and the whole amount expended in the construction of the road up to September 30, 1855, was \$33,742,317 11; the amount earned for the year ending the same date, \$5,488,993 37. There are upon the road 203 locomotive engines, 97 first class passenger cars, 43 baggage, mail and express cars, 28 second class and emigrant cars, and 2,770 freight cars.

We give from the Report a statement of the business for the year, ending September 30, 1855, at the stations which are most accessible to the people of this County:—

FREIGHT.				
Station.	Rev'd. R.	Revenue.	Forwarded.	Revenue.
Smithboro.	2,964,100	\$5,618 90	5,167 300	\$12,858 48
Barton.	1,411,569	2,166 46	1,848,729	3,690 59
Waverly.	11,249,340	25,154 92	7,241,620	16,631 33
Cheomung.	1,149,430	932 56	3,414,430	4,605 53
Wellsville.	729,740	1,821 88	2,966,730	6,291 43
PASSENGERS.				
Station.	Carried To.	Revenue.	Taken From.	Revenue.
Smithboro.	3,992	\$2,113 87	4,056	\$3,737 59
Barton.	2,435	1,119 64	2,526	1,409 12
Waverly.	15,632	17,983 92	16,697	18,729 94
Cheomung.	3,525	1,483 42	3,739	1,772 19
Wellsville.	4,127	1,697 43	4,713	2,184 75

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, publishers, New-York, for a "Defence of the American Policy," by THOMAS R. WHITNEY. This, as its title would purport, is an elaborated defence of the principles of the so-called American organization—the rise and progress of the Know-Nothings, &c. To those who have any sympathies that way, this will undoubtedly prove an interesting book.

We have also received from the same publishers, "Salad for the Social," a work which is filled with a variety of good things— anecdotes, philosophy, &c., sufficient to while away a leisure hour, both pleasantly and profitably. These books may be obtained of O. D. BARTLETT.

Our advice to friend BEANSLEE, of the Wayne County Herald, is to mind his own business, and attend to matters in that Congressional district, without troubling himself about this. We can assure him that the people of this District are fully capable of taking care of Mr. Grow, and he might as well spare his prognostications.

Some weeks ago the Herald contained a manly article in regard to one of CHASE's libels which had been copied in that paper.—We observe that the last number of the Herald contains an emanation from the same unsafe source, equally false. Will the editor of the Herald do Judge WILSON the justice to publish CHASE's confession and retraction?

The proceedings of Congress contain but little of general interest. In the House, HENRY M. FULLER has been making a speech defining his position, past and present, in which he alludes to the sentiments once expressed by Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in opposition to the extension of Slavery. Mr. FULLER claims that he has always been conservative—and that while he would not have voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he is equally hostile to its restoration. He is the best specimen of a dough-face to be found in Pennsylvania, and has grossly misrepresented the feelings of his constituents.

We must again inform Mr. CHASE that we cannot have any controversy with him whatever. Our self-respect will not permit us to acknowledge as a proper adversary one who stands a self-convicted libeller—who after months of cold-blooded, calculating defamation and slanders weekly issued, to avoid the penalty justly due to such gross and wanton attacks upon private and official character, stigmatizes his own productions as "hastily and inconsiderately written," thus adding falsehood to malevolence and misrepresentation.

THE ERIE RAILROAD TURNED EXPRESS AGENTS.—On the 16th inst. it is said that the New-York and Erie Railroad will go into the Express business on its own account, as is the practice of most of the European railroad companies. They will deliver parcels and execute commissions at all points upon their line from New-York to Dunkirk.

We are indebted to Mr. H. A. BRANK for a very liberal amount of edibles, specimens of the production of his Bakery. Judging from the samples, we have no hesitation in recommending his establishment to the patronage of the public.

The New Hampshire American State Council unanimously rejected the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and declared opposition to Slavery in Kansas, and appointed Delegates to the New York National Council, 12th June.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The democratic ticket succeeded at the municipal election in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The full vote of the city shows that Vaux, dem., for mayor, has a majority of 4,089 over Moore, American, and majorities in 20 out of the 24 wards. The American party, two years ago, elected Mayor Conrad over Mr. Vaux by a majority of 8,428, and their City Treasurer, last spring, by 422; but last fall their candidate for Sheriff was defeated by 1,771.

At the election on Tuesday, the democrats also elected Stephen Taylor, City Controller; Wm. A. Porter, City Solicitor; Peter Armbruster, Receiver of Taxes, and J. M. Leddy, City Commissioner.

The democrats have likewise a majority in both branches of the City Council. The Select Council stands, with those holding over, 15 democrats to 10 opposition, and the Common Council stands 63 democrats to 22 opposition.

The election, notwithstanding the excitement, passed off without any serious riot. In a few of the wards there was some little disturbance, but the prompt interference of the police soon restored quiet. The Ledger, speaking of the heavy vote, and the final result, remarks:—

"The usual party lines were held very loosely, and the victory won by the Democrats is by no means to be regarded as an endorsement of all the political views of that party, though it will probably have a very favorable influence upon it, in strengthening its confidence and in disheartening and disorganizing its opponents, the Americans. The change, however, affords a very favorable opportunity to the party coming into power to recommend itself more largely to popular favor by pursuing a line of policy that will stop at once the leaks in the public treasury through a wasteful extravagance. If the successful party does not accomplish the reforms expected of it, another revolution may be predicted about this time next year quite as overwhelming as that of yesterday to the dominant party."

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq., the new State Treasurer, entered upon the duties of the office on Monday. He has appointed Wm. D. Boas, of Harrisburg, Cashier; Randall M'Laughlin, of Westmoreland, Geo. J. Bolton, of Wyoming, and Reuben Reinhold, of Lancaster, clerks, and Geo. Adams, of Harrisburg, messenger.

Col. SLIFER, the late incumbent, retires with the respect of all who were cognizant of his acts, or had occasion to transact official business with him during his term.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—We have from the country papers brief notices of the state and prospects of the growing crops in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland and New-York. They concur in representing a very gratifying state of things, and it is predicted that the yield of breadstuffs the present year will greatly exceed that of the previous one.

Senator DOUGLAS is offering another bid for Southern support in urging the immediate recognition of Walker's Fillmore government in Nicaragua. That Walker is an agent of the Slave Power, and that there is a formidable conspiracy to plant slavery in Central America and then to annex the country to the Union, there is no room for doubt. President Pierce, it is said, doubts whether the time has yet arrived for the movement proposed and urged by Douglas, but he will not hesitate to obey the mandate of the slaveholders whenever they shall make know their will.

A FACT TO POINT A MORAL.—In Mr. BLAIR's recent letter to the Republicans in the city of New-York, he states that Mr. BUCHANAN recommended the deposit of the \$50,000 of the government moneys in SIMON CAMERON'S Bank for the purchase of the Globe for Mr. POLK; and now the Union, which was the fruit of that purchase, is doing all it can to cut Mr. BUCHANAN'S throat.

Col. RICHARDSON is nominated as the Nebraska candidate for Governor of Illinois, and Col. W. H. BISSSEL will be the Anti-Nebraska candidate. BISSSEL (like LANE) was at Buena Vista, and was distinguished while in Congress for making a laughable slaveholder who attempted to ride on him, Southern fashion, back down, and come out of the contest very small.

WM. T. MINER, the opposition candidate, was re-elected Governor of Connecticut Thursday by the Legislature. His vote was 135 to 116 for SAMUEL INGHAM, the Democratic candidate.

FARM JOURNAL FOR MAY.—We are in receipt of this excellent Magazine. It is one of the best works in our State, exactly the book for the times, and should be had by every Farmer. WELLS & SPANGLER, editors—S. Emlen & Co., Publisher, Philadelphia—\$1 per annum.

HOUSE BURNED.—The house of Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Nichols, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 1st instant. About one half of the furniture was saved. Loss \$800. Insurance \$300.

It is stated that WARREN J. WOODWARD, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, is appointed President Judge of the new Judicial District of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming.

RIVERS, DEBIOUS & Co's Circus will perform at this place, on Wednesday, 28th instant. The advertisement will be found to contain an array of names celebrated in that line.

The Blair County Whig and Crawford County Banner nominate Seward for President.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

MONDAY, May 12, 1856.

Court was again called at 10 o'clock, A. M. and after hearing motions, granting rules, &c., adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M. At the coming in of Court the following licenses were granted, this being the day fixed by the Court for the hearing of applicants.

TAVERN LICENSES.
C. B. Sweeney, Towanda borough.
Moses T. Carrier, " " " " "
Wm. Russell, Troy borough.
Jacob Reel, Athens township.
Ethel Taylor, Monroe.
John Dickerson, Warren.
H. W. Root, Springfield.
Harry Russell, Windham.
James Metler, Canton.
Andrew E. Spalding, " " "
Edmond Hill, Sheshequin.
S. F. Washburn, " " "
B. B. Tuttle, Smithfield.
Edmund Whalon, Wyoast.
Stephen A. Mills, North Towanda.
Charles O. French, Ridgely.
John Wallace, " " "
Joseph O. Pine, " " "
Alexander Bove, Springfield.
Olmstead & Burchard, Athens borg.
Thomas R. Davis, Jr., " " "
Philip P. Sweet, Ulster.
Darius Myers, " " "
L. D. Bowman, Towanda twp.

EATING HOUSES, &c.
Wm. Morgan, Troy borough.
James H. Wilson, Athens " "
MERCHANT DEALERS.
John E. Goodrich, Troy borough.
Decker & Cornell, Ridgely.
M. H. Greenman vs. Henry L. Kingsberg.—Action brought for recovery of a note for \$250. Defence claimed that the defendant was incompetent to do business at the time of giving the note. Verdict for plaintiff of \$276 70.

Elwell & Mercer for plaintiff, and Admss & Overton for defence.
F. A. Sarton, by his next friend, Wm. R. Saxton vs. John Taylor.—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and battery upon the person of F. A. Sarton.

Correspondence.
[From the Pennsylvania Common School Journal.]
HARRISBURG, April 19, 1856.
Hon. A. G. CURTIS—Dear Sir: As there has been much dispute in regard to the manner in which the school fund is distributed, as regards the salaries of County Superintendents, and as there is still some misunderstanding existing in regard to the same, will you please inform us how the school department construes the following clause of the 36th section of the act of May 8, 1854:—

"Which said compensation shall be paid by the Superintendent of Common Schools by his warrant drawn upon the State Treasury, in full or partial instalments, if desired, and shall be deducted from the amount of State appropriations to be paid to the several school districts for said county."

Truly yours,
J. HOLCOMB,
B. LAPORET,
WM. M. PRATT, Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 19, 1856.
GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date is before me. In his last annual report, my immediate predecessor, Hon. C. A. BLACK, stated that "the addition of thirty thousand dollars made last year (1854) to the usual amount appropriated to common schools, was intended for the pay of County Superintendents, all of it not so expressed in the act." When I assumed the official head of the School Department, I found the appropriation for the school year, ending June 1855, made out and entered on the books of the Department, in accordance with the opinion thus expressed by Mr. Black, and partly paid. Guided by the precedent thus set, and regarding it, for obvious reasons, as sound, the payments for that year were continued as indicated, and the appropriation for the present school year is now being disbursed upon the same principle. You will thus see that the appropriation to the school districts of the respective counties is not affected by the salaries of the County Superintendents, as commonly supposed.

Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIS,
Superintendent of Common Schools.
To Messrs. J. HOLCOMB, B. LAPORET, WM. M. PRATT, Senate.

Letter from Com. Stockton
To the editor of the Newark Mercury:
PRINCETON, May 2, 1856
Sir: In your paper of the 30th ultimo I perceive the following editorial remark:— "We understand that a determined and well-understood movement in this State is in progress looking to the bringing out of Com. Stockton, as an independent candidate for the Presidency."

I was informed on my return to New Jersey, after a short absence, that such a measure was in contemplation. It has, however, been abandoned, that it might not "complicate matters in the State still further."

You are correctly informed when you say:—"Com. Stockton unequivocally condemns the 'repeal of the Missouri Compromise,' and I do hope that the people of New Jersey will have an opportunity (and embarrassed by other issues) to manifest their disapprobation of the indefensible violation of that compact of peace."

Your obt' serv't,
R. F. STOCKTON.

FRENCH DISCOURTESY.—We regret to learn that when recently in Paris, on their way home, the commission of United States army officers who were sent to the Crimea for professional observation were subjected to rough treatment by officials of the French Government. Copies of certain drawings, &c., had been promised to them when in Paris, and were promised to the Crimea, which were subsequently, harshly refused, as explained above, because as the French officials declared, would not next meet the American officers, it would probably be at the cannon's mouth.

CROPS IN OHIO AND INDIANA.—We are informed that the Spring has opened very early and favorably throughout Ohio and Indiana, and that the growing season is very promising. The crops never gave better or firmer promise for a full harvest than at the present time. The surplus products of the West will be largely increased.

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