



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

The late rain has made the water higher than it has been in this place and vicinity for a number of years. Several race banks gave way. For better than a day the Millford road by way of Broadhead's bridge was utterly impassable; and the day before and after, crossing was attended with danger. The old bridge made out to weather the storm. But we very much need a bridge to extend across the flat beyond the bridge. At one time there were no less than five feet of water with a rapid current, which would have swept a team and wagon away had it attempted to cross. The County will be responsible for all losses that may be sustained in attempting to cross, as it is the County's duty to keep the roads passable. In order to get to the Depot and back, we were compelled to travel better than eight miles; when in ordinary times only two miles. This nuisance should command itself to the notice of our next Grand Jury.

MAN KILLED.—As three men were proceeding on a hand car through the tunnel above Henryville, on the D. L. & W. R. R.; they were met on emerging from it, by a freight train. They all jumped off the car, but one of them in trying to remove some object from the track, was caught by the hand, by the advancing train, and drawn under the wheel and instantly killed. His name is Patrick Daugherty.

A very respectable and appreciative audience listened with marked attention to the Lecture delivered by the Rev. Pennel Coombe, on Friday Evening last, in the Methodist Church. The subject—Man and his Relations—was eloquently treated; and though the discourse was somewhat lengthy; occupying nearly two hours in its delivery, yet the speaker retained the interest of his hearers to the last. Although, we detected an occasional inaccuracy of expression, yet those defects were such as it is almost impossible to avoid in an extemporaneous address, and on the whole it was truly and most emphatically an excellent entertainment. The concluding Lecture of the course is to be delivered on Tuesday Evening next, the 22nd inst., by John W. Forney. Subject—"American Statesmen."

NOTICE.—We regret to state that Col. John W. Forney's Lecture, which was to have been delivered on Tuesday Evening last, has been postponed until next Tuesday evening. We are particularly sorry on account of country friends, who were doubtless somewhat disappointed, but we assure them it was the result of circumstances entirely beyond the control of the Lecture Committee. A dispatch was received on Monday, from Mr. Forney, announcing the fact that he could not be here until next Tuesday, the 22d inst., on account of sickness in his family. We trust this will be a sufficient excuse to all who may have been disappointed; and hope that next Tuesday Evening, Providence permitting, they may be amply compensated by listening to Col. Forney's celebrated Lecture, "American Statesmen."

Extra Session of the Senate. The business which detained the United States Senate has been finally disposed of, that body adjourned on Thursday last. But little of general interest done during its session. Several treaties were ratified, a number of Presidential appointments confirmed, with other routine business. Previous to adjournment, Senator Fitzpatrick of Ala., was elected President of the Senate pro tem., to supply a vacancy in case of the death of the Vice President during the recess.

New Hampshire Election. A general election for State officers and members of Congress took place in New Hampshire on Tuesday of last week.—Ichabod Goodwin, Republican, was elected Governor by three or four thousand majority over Cate, Democrat. Both Houses of the Legislature will be strongly Republican. All the members of Congress elect are Republicans. Marston, in the first district, has about 400 majority Tappan, in the second, about 800; and Edwards, in the third, about 1000. The Democratic candidates all run on the Douglas platform, but even that concession could not save them. There was a large vote polled.

The cost of the present short session of Congress, of only three months duration, foots up with the enormous sum of Two Millions Eleven Thousand Dollars. So says the Appropriation Bill.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN. Fire-Side Musings. Whenever a person steps forth from the private walks of life, and joins the mighty ranks of writers, and authors, who have shone as bright stars in the galaxy of ancient literature; together with the host of cotemporaneous writers: some apology might be deemed necessary for adding still to the list: as we do not deal in that worthless stock we will excuse ourselves by remarking that we live in a fast and progressive age—in a peculiar age. And to use the language of a distinguished philologist "in an age in which the arts, and sciences are marching onward, with gigantic strides." Notwithstanding this is literally true, still ignorance dark and all pervading shrouds the mind of the masses of mankind. This fact is apparent to every reflecting mind; and why is it in the case in this our much loved enlightened land? This problem we propose to solve and show that it is not so much on account of the lack of means as it is a misapplication of the means. The child goes into the world possessing imitation, inferior to the brute in the instinct but far superior in reason. His education is conducted in such a manner as to draw more largely upon his imitation than his reasoning faculties. He becomes acquainted with effects but measurably unacquainted with causes. He knows that certain things exist because his teacher or author asserts it. We employ men and pay them liberally to think for our children instead of teaching them to think for themselves. We require our clergymen to do our thinking on the subject of theology—a subject so simple that "a way-faring man though a fool need not err therein." We expect demagogues and politicians to think for us politically and reward them with our suffrages and best gifts. Education, religion and politics are based upon certain simple fundamental truths and principles; but inasmuch as teachers, divines and politicians see them differently, hence the great diversity of opinions existing among men.—Mankind ever have and ever will attain advancement in civilization just in proportion to their advancement in unbiased and unprejudiced free thinking. Let us plant ourselves upon the rock of truth and assisted by the light of reason and divine revelation, build for ourselves a noble superstructure out of the mass of material at hand, drawing alike from friends and foes, having love for all and prejudice for none. By so doing we shall become a new man independent of discordant elements and dependent upon truth, reason and divine wisdom, prepared to act well our part in the present and future destinies of our race.

R. W. HINCKLEY. FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN. Trinity.

RICHFIELD, Ill., March, 1859. There is, perhaps, no subject presented to the finite mind, so difficult to comprehend or fully understand, as this. I wish to draw a few truths, from nature and science, to illustrate this subject, hoping that they may, though simple, prove valuable to the humble seeker after truth and wisdom. Our solar system is composed of three distinct elements. The sun, primary and secondary planets. The world of matter is divided into animal, mineral and vegetable. Life cannot exist without earth, water and air, even for a single hour. The governments of the world are Aristocratic, Monarchical and Republican. Our own is of a threefold character—executive, legislative and judicial—exerting its benign influence over States, Territories, and Districts.—Human life is divided into youth, manhood, and old age. Every perfect family is a trinity of husband, wife and children. The three fundamental elements of success in business, are energy, economy and intelligence. The business transactions of the world are, agriculture, mechanics and commerce, carried on through an agent, the inordinate love of which is the root of all evil, called money, which is made of gold, silver, and copper. Old father Time is a trinity of past, present, and future; and each day has its morning, noon, and night. If we stop in the broad circle of science, we shall meet with a trinity; and in every department—a few only of which we have time to notice.—In mathematics we find arithmetic based upon three distinct or fundamental rules, its digits containing an even number of three. If we turn to angles, we find them right, acute, and obtuse; or bodies having length, breadth, and thickness. I shall leave every business man to see the trinity existing in his own legitimate calling, hinting only to the farmer, as he plows his broad field with oxen, horses, or mules—whether he lives in a stone, brick, or wood house—he can see a trinity in his oats, wheat, and corn, as all have stalk, leaf, and grain. The tobaccoist knows the true principle in his department, as he prepares the filthy weed for snuffing, smoking, and chewing. The traveler, as he rides in wagons, boats, and cars, using for his motive power animals, wind, and steam, sees the truth of our subject as plainly as we feel it our duty to spread intelligence before the world on the subjects of history, biography and travels.

R. W. HINCKLEY. The foreign news, to the latest moment still breathes of war—war—and professions of peace. "The news by the Europa," says a print we much rely on, "cannot on other impression upon the minds of the reader than a certainty that there will be war in Europe before the year runs out."—All the nations are arming to the teeth.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN. What can I do to advance the interests of our race? This is quite a patriotic question and one that not unfrequently presents itself to the minds of our youth. I will endeavor to advance a few ideas for the especial benefit of any benevolent and patriotic mind that may feel an interest in the candid solution of this question. I wish this fact distinctly borne in mind that whatever we do for the good of others we really confer a benefit upon ourselves in common with others. With these preliminary remarks we will proceed with the solution. 1st. The interests of the race are of a threefold character, mental, moral and physical. 2d. Would you advance the mental, you must be intelligent. Giant minds have gone before you, and unless the God of nature has endowed you with special genius intellect of the first water, ten to one you will not bless the world with new and useful discoveries while navigating the boundless sea of mind. Even if you do not run your craft in advance of past navigators consider your toil in vain. The chart you bequeath to the world may benefit thousands of subsequent voyagers. 3d. Would you advance the moral interests, you must cultivate goodness with intelligence. This is a large field "ripe for the harvest but laborers are few." Is it because the wages are small in the field? I trust not, because true patriotism never stops to ask the question, will it pay? Again if we call to aid divine revelation we find that the humble laborer in this field has the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come. 4th. Would you advance the physical? If so you must have intelligence and strength. Agriculture, mechanics and commerce are the great channels through which this interest is applied. Now whatever branch you prefer to pitch into in these various departments you can benefit equally the race, provided you are a good workman. The corrupt influence of a botch is exceedingly detrimental to himself and to his species in whatever department he operates. Some modern critics will perhaps, conclude that we have left out one very important physical interest in this arrangement, i. e. the political—to such I would say, that it is most emphatically included in the commercial before alluded to, judging from the amount of politicians who have been bought and sold. With this outline of the subject, we will in conclusion, say, if you wish to advance the interests of our race, become intelligent, honest and perfect in what calling you fill; by so doing, you will not only attain the object of your wish, but you will make of yourself a scholar, a Christian, and a workman.

R. W. H. RICHFIELD, Ill., March, 1859.

Legislative.

Mr. Brodhead, a petition for a State road from Kresgeville, Monroe county, to the State road from Stroudsburg to Mauch Chunk, near Lynford Troch, in Carbon county.

Also, three signed by three hundred and forty residents of Monroe county, asking for the passage of an act to compel the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company, to fence both sides of their road, or pay for the destruction of property.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, (Mr. Zoller in the chair,) on bill No. 151, "An Act preventing the intermarriage of the white and black races," as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any black man to marry a white woman, or black woman to marry a white man.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons who shall marry in this Commonwealth contrary to the first section of this act, and any justice of the peace, alderman, minister or other person, who shall join in marriage any person who shall be present at such marriage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction thereof, be fined, at the discretion of said court, any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; which shall go, one half to the prosecutor, and the other half to such county as may have jurisdiction of such case; and shall be imprisoned in the county jail of such county at any time not exceeding one year.

Distressing Case of Poverty. The Easton Express furnishes the particulars of a distressing case of poverty. A child belonging to a poor woman died in that place, and the mother, being too poor to purchase a coffin, placed the little corpse in a wooden box, and on Sunday morning started with the box under her arm, and accompanied by her little boy of three or four years of age, for a graveyard in New Jersey, about two miles below Easton, where some of her friends are buried, and where she thought she would be allowed to bury her child, though she had no money to pay for its interment; but upon reaching the graveyard the sexton refused to dig the grave because she had not a dollar to give him, and roughly told her to carry the dead child back to Easton again. The poor creature was almost exhausted from carrying the dead child such a distance under her arm, and went down upon her knees, imploring him to bury her little one, and offered him fifteen cents—all the money she had; but this did not move him. She then took up the box again, and returned home with her little boy, who was too small to be of any assistance to her in getting back her sorrowful load. In the evening, a gentleman who had been told of the case went to the garret in which the poor mother lives, and took away the dead child, kindly burying it for her without charge.

The Value of the New Canadian Coin. The new coins issued in England for circulation in Canada, have made their appearance in that country, and some of them have crossed the border and reached our citizens. Several sets of them have been obtained by the Directors of the Mint in Philadelphia, to whom frequent inquiries have been made as to their value, compared with our own silver coin. In order to give information on this subject, Mr. Snowden has furnished the following statement from the assayer of the Mint: ASSAY OFFICE, U. S. Mint, Feb. 17, '59. Hon. J. R. SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint, &c.:

In compliance with your request, we present the following statement in regard to the new issue of silver coins for the Canadas by the British Government.—You are aware that the coins have been awaiting some previous formality of proclamation, and have just been put in circulation, consequently we have been unable to obtain but very few specimens; our examination will afford however, a satisfactory conclusion to the intended standards of weight and fineness, and will answer the question whether there is a designed conformity to the currency of the United States.

In respect to nomenclature, they have abandoned shillings and pence, and have adopted the decimal system, in accordance with which there are three silver coins of 20, 10 and 5 cents, beside copper cents, which we have not seen. The amount of coinage is said to be quite large. First, as to weight, they do not harmonize with us; the coinage indicates a standard of 15 hundredths of an ounce (three pennyweights) for the 20 cent piece the smaller piece in proportion.—Our half dollar, being 40 hundredths, would make 16 hundredths for 20 cents. Next, as to fineness; they do not harmonize with us; they adhere to the British or sterling standard of 925 thousandths fine. This is a departure from the decimal system of nine-tenths, which being practically the standard in almost every country of North and South America, may be considered American. Thirdly, in respect to value, this must be stated in two ways. If it be asked what is the intrinsic value, as compared with our coins, then the 20 cent piece falls below two of our dimes by three-fourths of a cent nearly. If it be asked what will their 20 cent piece, full weight, produce at our mint, at bullion price, then it is worth 18 1/2 cents, nearly. It is therefore, not interchangeable with our currency. But by a calculation based upon the intrinsic relations of the British coinage to our own so as to be able to turn pence into cents, we find the 20 cent piece regulated in its weight by the silver shilling, and is in due proportion thereto, or so nearly that the advantage of having an even number of pennyweights was taken into account.

What effect it will have upon the currency of the two countries, especially along the boundary line, to have two kinds of dimes it is not easy to foresee. J. R. ECKELOF. WM. E. DUBOIS. Too Fine for Use. The New York Sunday Times has some sensible comments upon the lack of comfort in many of the dwellings of modern times. The writer truly says that too many houses in American cities are so fine that the people who own them are afraid to use them. The following parlor sketch is well drawn: Call in at any brown stone front, "above Bleeker," at any time except on the occasion of a great "spread," and it has the air of a very nice old maid in morning gown and curl papers—a cross between iron precision and desolation. Everything exists in a state of bagginess.—The sofa is a mute inglorious corpse in a dimity winding sheet. The chairs are put away in aprons and pantalets. The chandelier wraps its night-gown around it. The shutters are closed to keep from fading the carpets, and only here and there, through the cracks, a little bit of scared light peeps in and looks around, in a tremulous and sickly way. Everything smells of brown Holland, and everything looks as if it considered you fearfully impertinent for daring to come in and disturb its elegant uselessness and brown linen repose. It is very much like going into a family vault after an epidemic, and having a lively time with a party of corpses in fresh grave clothes. In fact you feel decidedly like asking the mistress of the house why she doesn't complete the picture by putting up the clothes lines in the parlors, and hanging up the week's wash.

Soberly, this show-shop arrangement, which makes home a nuisance, and drives father and son out of doors for that comfort which their own house is far too fine to afford them, is a growing nuisance, and lies at the bottom of half the social evils of the day. When a man comes home after the fatigues of business he doesn't want an invisible palace; but a visible home. He wants something made to wear and use, and allowed to be used after its kind. He wants chairs that he can lean back in; and carpets made to be walked on; and a house alive all over, and made to live in all over; and a wife and children whose daily thought is how it can all be made happiest, cheeriest, most thoroughly comfortable for him.

One night last week a married lady of Detroit, who had long suspected that her husband was a regular attendant of a certain gambling room, and was there spending the money she and her children were in need of, visited the room. Seated at a rough table she described her husband in company with three companions in iniquity, who were struck dumb with astonishment at the apparition.—Taking advantage of their trepidation, she seized two or three piles of bank notes lying upon the table, which she hastily examined, as if determining the probable amount of the "pile," and deliberately made her exit without saying a word.

The Gold Regions of Kansas. Rich Discoveries Made—Interesting Reports from Miners.—Full and Late Particulars. Our latest reports from the gold mines of Kansas are up to the 10th ultimo.—The miners were comfortably housed, spending most of the time in hunting and prospecting, and when the weather would permit, taking an occasional "dig for the dust." All the Leavenworth companies are in high spirits, and confident of doing well next Summer. There is no such thing as sickness known in the District. The new towns, Denver City, Auraria, Moneka, &c., are progressing rapidly, and in the two former the streets have been laid out and partially graded. The cabins of the miners are primitive, but comfortable; and though provisions are high, most of the settlers are sufficiently provided so as not to be compelled to purchase from the traders.

We proceed to give such general reports as have reached us, from various sources, embodying items of interest concerning the auriferous deposits and general character of the country. E. Mather writes as follows from Denver City: "There have been some new discoveries of gold since I wrote you before; still, not much mining has been done; it is too late in the season to think of doing a great deal. One company who have been working during the past few days have done splendidly, averaging \$8 per day to the man; they only work five hours per day for this. The general average with parties has been from \$3 to \$4; but men who have prospected the country thoroughly, insist that they can make \$20 per day with the "long tom." The boys returned from a hunt in the mountains to day; they killed 40 "black-tailed" deer and 1 panther. There is a abundance of game in the country of all sorts; so that there will be no want of meat." Henry Prandt—a German, who went to the mines last Fall, gives us the following facts: "There are five in our company, and each man has built for himself a house. Four of us intend to go in a few days to the head of Cherry Creek, to make claim; it is about thirty-five miles from here to the head of the Creek. We were up there a short time since upon a hunt, and concluded then that we would commence our digging in that neighborhood. We think that from \$5 to \$10 per day can be made in that country. There is game in abundance there, principally deer; elk are found farther out upon the prairie. The wolves display their musical talents for our edification every night. We spend our evenings very socially; very often we read, and quite as often we play with the cards. The boys frequently called out to me—"Phillips, a glass of beer and a cigar!" but I can give them nothing except a glass of water and a pipe. We are all in fine spirits, and expect to make our "pile" next Spring and Summer. Andrew Sagendorf—recently Private Secretary to Governor Richardson, of Nebraska, now at Auraria City—writes as follows: "I have prospected considerably since my arrival here, which has prevented my writing you sooner; but I hope the information I have collected may make good, in part the delay. Teams are still arriving, and persons leaving for the State weekly, and all have left with the fixed determination of returning. As far as I have been informed, all are now satisfied as to the existence of rich deposits of gold, spread over a space of country sixty miles in length and fifteen in width, as far as prospected. Mr. Allen, ex-postmaster at Council Bluffs, took 47 cents from a pan of dirt, a few days ago; and Dr. Kunkle, of Sioux City, exhibited to me a "prospect" worth 15 cents. "Shot" gold has been discovered in two cañons, through which Thompson's Creek and Cache La Poudre make their way out of the mountains.—Golden visions are rampant in every brain." Samuel Curtis gives the following flattering picture of the Cherry Creek diggings: "There has been but little done as yet in the mines. A company has been formed to dig a ditch, for the purpose of turning the waters of a small stream near here. The banks of the stream pay, for half a mile back, and for seven miles in length, from five to thirty feet down to the pan, from the surface down to the bed rock. All of the old miners with whom I have talked are satisfied that there is gold in sufficient quantities to pay for mining. I think that all reasonable reports that you hear, at present, will be more than realized the next Summer."

We might fill columns with similar letters and reports, but enough are given for the present. As will be seen, there is but one opinion in regard to the mines or their richness. These facts must induce a perfect rush of energetic and brave-hearted people from the older States; and Leavenworth is acknowledged on all hands to be the great outfitting point of the West, and as the route from our city to the Gold Mines is satisfactorily demonstrated to be the quickest, best, and, in fact, the only RELIABLE one, we must be preparing for the pioneer throng whose eyes and hearts are set for the immense gold-fields of our glorious Territory.—Leavenworth Times.

Haul of Counterfeiters. At Allegheny City the police have come down like the Assyrian, or the "wolf on the fold," and captured a whole family, named McCleary, who for a long time have been manufacturing and "shoving" counterfeit money. The Pittsburgh Dispatch says: On searching the house, counterfeit money was found in almost every nook and cranny. Slugs of composition for making bogus silver and gold coin; melting pots, and pans; tools for finishing the coin, and all the apparatus necessary in carrying on the business extensively, except the moulds. Rolls of counterfeit bills, and notes on broken Banks, dies, signettes, etc., from genuine bills of broken or worthless Banks, cut out carefully, and ready for "raising," every denomination of genuine bills were also found secreted in the house. The precise amount of the counterfeit bills is not known; it is estimated from \$500 to \$1000. Over one hundred and twenty dollars in bogus quarter eagles, (two and a half dollar gold coins) and thirty-seven gold dollars were found, together with a large number of composition dimes, quarters, etc.; the coin is well calculated to deceive; many of the coins can only be detected by their light weight. The counterfeiters were generally of a flimsy description, though some of it would deceive any but good judges. On searching the elder McCleary, seventy dollars were found in Counterfeit five on the Merchants' Bank of Virginia. The counterfeit bills found in the house were of all denominations, principally of Virginia and Ohio Banks. When the officers entered the house one of the girls endeavored to throw a number of the bogus coins into the fire, or back of the grate, but the movement was detected by the noise of the falling coin, and they were immediately seized and secured by Officer M'Vioker, despite the efforts of one of the women to obtain them. Both had their fingers severely pinched in the struggle, which nearly led to an altercation between them.

A small sum of money was found in the possession of each of the girls.—While the party were being taken to the Mayor's office, the younger McCleary was considerably exercised by his efforts to rid himself, without attracting observation, of one of the bogus coins which had worked, probably by accident, inside of his coat. He did not succeed on the way but it is said to have managed to get it into his mouth while in the office. The elder McCleary is a man between fifty and sixty years of age. The younger is quite a young man, apparently not more than twenty-five. The women are women are respectable looking, the mother having an infant in her arms. The girls, Lavina and Eliza, were discharged on their own recognizance to appear at Court. John McCleary, the father, and James, the son, were committed to jail in default of bail.

This is the most important haul of counterfeiters and bogus coin which has occurred for some time in this vicinity. Common Law Judges. The following are the President Judges of the various Districts in Pennsylvania: Dist. Names Residences.

- 1 Oswald Thompson—Philadelphia.
- 2 Henry G. Long—Lancaster.
- 3 John K. Findlay—Easton.
- 4 Robert G. White—Well-borough.
- 5 Wu B. M. Clure—Pittsburg.
- 6 John Galbraith—Erie.
- 7 Daniel M. Snyder—Norristown.
- 8 Alexander Jordan—Sunbury.
- 9 James H. Graham—Carlisle.
- 10 Joseph Buntingham—Kittanning.
- 11 John N. Conyngham—Wilkesbarre.
- 12 John J. Pearson—Harrisburg.
- 13 David Wilmot—Towanda.
- 14 Samuel A. Gilmore—Uniontown.
- 15 Townsend Haine—West Chester.
- 16 Francis M. Kimmel—Somerset.
- 17 Daniel Agnew—Beaver.
- 18 Jno. S. M. Calverton—Franklin.
- 19 Robert J. Fisher—York.
- 20 Abraham S. Wilson—Lewistown.
- 21 Charles W. Higgins—Pottsville.
- 22 George R. Barrett—Mauch Chunk.
- 23 J. Pringle Jones—Reading.
- 24 George Taylor—Huntingdon.
- 25 James Barnside—Bellefonte.
- 26 Warren J. Woodward—Bloomburg.

Wheat and Corn. At the late meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, Dr. Elwyn called the attention of the members to the fact that the wheat crops of this country were fast diminishing, so far as the number of bushels raised to the acre was concerned. He stated that in Ohio, a State but little over fifty years old, the crop had fallen off from forty bushels to the acre to about sixteen, while in the best portions of New York, where thirty bushels used to be considered a fair crop, only twelve bushels are now raised. The falling off in other States had been equally marked; but while this was the fact with the wheat crops, he was glad to know that the amount of corn produced to the acre had largely increased and was still increasing enormously.

Wife and Mother in one day—Child born in a Sleigh. On last Sunday week a young couple started from Kresgeville, Monroe Co., for the purpose of getting married. On arriving at the ministers they found he had gone to Weissport, in this county. They followed and found him there, and were married. After dinner they started in a sleigh for home. When about seven miles from Weissport, and in the woods, the newly made wife was delivered of a fine female child in the sleigh. She wrapped her child in her shawl and they drove on home. Mother and child are both doing well at this writing.—Carbon Democrat, March 12th.

The loans of 50 New York city Banks exceeded 125 millions. They have twenty-six millions specie.

Fining Jurors. We observe in the Philadelphia papers that the Judges of the Courts have been rather severe upon persons who were summoned to attend as jurors before them, but failed to do so. James G. Barelay, J. K. Delfaven and George Farnum were fined \$100 each day, (Monday and Tuesday) of this term, for non-attendance as jurors. Benjamin F. Hart was fined \$100 for non-attendance as juror during Monday, and Howard F. Jewell, for the same offence, was fined \$100 to day.