

linquish it. Should the use of these spe-  
cifics become universal, or even general,  
it will restrict the duty of the practitioner  
to fewer cases & those of a more grave and  
surgical character, and while it will di-  
minish their number, it will also tend to  
elevate the standard of qualifications a-  
mong practitioners. Meantime much  
sickness will be prevented, and the gen-  
eral health and happiness of our race pro-  
portionably promoted.

After saying thus much generally of  
the specifics of Professor Humphreys, we  
will say that we have found them, by use  
in our own family, all that he claims them  
to be, and unqualifiedly recommend them  
to general use and favor.



### The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

**Delaware Water Gap Classical School.**  
By reference to an advertisement in an  
other column, it will be seen that the Rev.  
H. S. Howell has associated with himself the  
Rev. C. M. Blake, who is, as we learn, an  
experienced, thorough and successful teacher.  
In addition to the usual English branches,  
ancient languages and mathematics, they  
are prepared to give thorough instruction in  
the French, German and Spanish languages;  
and, in short, prepare young men for college,  
or for business pursuits.

We are gratified at this arrangement, as it  
obviates the necessity of parents sending  
their sons out of the County in order to re-  
ceive a good academic education.

Mr. Howell has for years been known to  
our citizens as a gentleman and scholar, and  
we cannot doubt that those patronizing his  
School under its present organization, will  
be simply repaid, and receive entire satisfac-  
tion.

#### Bear It Mind.

Persons elected Justices of the Peace at  
the last election must signify their accep-  
tance to the Prothonotary in writing  
within thirty days after the election, or  
commissions will not be issued.

LET THE "FARMER AND GARDNER" and  
"AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL" for April, have  
been received. Every page of these hand-  
some monthlies is filled with matter of deep  
importance to the men who cultivate the soil;  
or who are engaged in the interesting and  
profitable occupation of Bee Culture. The  
publishers, desirous of having them thor-  
oughly introduced, will send specimen copies  
either or both, without charge, to all who  
may desire it. The price per year of these  
journals, is One Dollar, each. Where both  
are ordered at the same time, they are fur-  
nished at \$1.50, with a handsome book as a  
Premium.

Address A. M. Spangler & Co. 25 North  
Sixth street, Philadelphia.

"The Pennsylvania," the chief  
organ of the pro-slavery, Secession, Dis-  
union Democracy of Philadelphia, died  
last Tuesday. It has been for some time  
getting its deserts. It is a pity that it  
did not get them before.

#### Connecticut Election.

The election for State officers and mem-  
bers of Congress in Connecticut, took  
place on Monday. The Republicans have  
elected their State ticket by an increased  
majority. They have carried both  
branches of the Legislature, and carried  
the First and third Congressional Dis-  
tricts. They have lost the Second, with  
the Fourth not fully heard from.

#### Appointments.

Dr. C. C. Jennings, has been appointed  
Post-Master for Easton.  
T. F. Rodenbaugh, of Easton, has been  
commissioned as Second Lieutenant of  
Dragoons in the United States Army.  
The following appointments have been  
agreed upon, and will be made during  
the present week, for Philadelphia:  
Collector, Henry L. Besner.  
Naval Officer, Charles Albright.  
Navy Agent, A. H. Freeman.  
Surveyor, David Newport.  
Postmaster, C. A. Walburn.  
Director of Mint, H. D. Maxwell.  
Treasurer of Mint, A. Trego.  
U. S. Dis. Attorney, Wm. M. Bull.  
Marshal, Wm. Millward.  
Coiner of Mint, Lewis R. Broomall.  
Chief Appraiser, D. J. Cochran.

**MAIL AGENTS.**—Mr. Eubody, of M.  
Chunk, has been appointed Mail Agent  
on the Lehigh Valley Rail Road, vice  
John McMullen, removed.

Mr. Preston Brock, Mail Agent on the  
East Pennsylvania Rail Road.  
John P. Sanderson, has been appointed  
Chief Clerk of the War Department at  
Washington.

#### R. J. Walker a Rich Man.

A Washington correspondent says:—  
Robert J. Walker has suddenly be-  
come a millionaire, by the decision made  
yesterday in the Supreme Court, involv-  
ing the title to a quicksilver mine in Cal-  
ifornia, estimated to be worth millions of  
dollars. Mr. Walker is proprietor of  
one-fifth of this valuable mine, and was  
offered not long ago \$2,000,000 for it,  
provided the Court should give a favor-  
able decision. That decision has now  
been given, and Mr. Walker, who was,  
to use his own words, "a beggar in the  
morning," went home to dinner a million-  
aire. The disastrous condition of the  
country may, however, prevent his imme-  
diate realization of his "expectations."

#### Commutation of the Tonnage Tax.

On the first page of this paper will be  
found a speech delivered in the State Sen-  
ate, by the Hon. A. K. McClure, on the  
Act for the commutation, or redemption  
of the tonnage duties upon the internal  
improvements of the State. It is well  
worthy of a careful reading and study.—  
It is in reply to Mott and others who op-  
posed this measure.

It will be remembered that the Penn-  
sylvania Railroad was built by the side  
of or parallel with the Pennsylvania Canal,  
which was owned by the State, and which  
necessarily brought the Railroad Company  
in competition with the State works.  
To offset this, the State levied a tax at  
first of five mills per ton per mile, but  
which was soon lowered to three mills per  
ton per mile, on all things loaded at Har-  
risburg and Pittsburg and intervening  
points and carried over the Company's  
railroad, but the State subsequently re-  
pealed all tax on coal and lumber, yet  
left this tax on wheat, rye, corn, as well  
as on every kind of merchandise.

The Main Line, or Public Works, were  
sold in pursuance of Act of the 21st of  
April, 1858, to the Subury and Erie  
Railroad Company, which immediately re-  
sold them to the Pennsylvania Railroad  
Co., for seven millions and five hundred  
thousand dollars. When this sale was  
perfected, all competition between the  
Railroad Co. and State ceased. The  
Railroad Co. owned all the works, and  
inasmuch as the Co. did not pay this tax  
out of their profits and that it all came  
out of those who freighted their goods,  
wares and merchandise over the Railroad,  
the Legislature last Winter, took a liberal  
and enlightened view of the matter and  
came to the conclusion that it was to the  
interest of the State and all concerned to  
commute this tax, and accordingly did it;  
and thereby put the Pennsylvania Rail-  
road Co. and all those freighting over it,  
on a perfect equality with all other rail-  
roads in the State, and persons doing busi-  
ness with them or through them.

Where is the propriety of taxing one  
Railroad Co. and through them taxing  
those who freight over that road, and let-  
ting the rest go free? If one set ought  
to be taxed to raise State revenue, then  
all ought to be taxed for the same pur-  
pose.

When the Company bought the Main  
Line, it was agreed that they should be  
relieved of this tax; and had it not been  
for this, they, in all probability, would  
not have bid for the Main Line; and thus  
we might still have those Works on our  
hands and be losing annually thereby  
nearly two millions of dollars, instead of,  
as it now is, decreasing our State debt  
from one to two millions a year. The  
Company to this time has never paid any  
tax on their vast real estate, but this they  
will hereafter be compelled to pay, which  
will amount for State purposes, to near  
one hundred and twenty thousand dollars  
annually.

The Company is compelled to lower  
their rates of freight or transportation equal  
to the amount of the tonnage tax, and  
in this way greatly benefiting all who  
freight over this line.

This Act also provides that the debt  
due for the Main Line shall much sooner  
be paid, than the old act provided for.—  
The whole debt of the Commonwealth,  
which together with the interest is \$13,  
570,000, will by the present Act, be paid  
within twenty nine years, whereas at the  
end of that time under the original act,  
there would of this amount be due the  
State but \$4,300,000. Thus providing  
for the payment of the State debt at a  
much earlier day.

About \$700,000 of the tonnage tax is  
unpaid and in course of litigation; and to  
settle this, the Legislature and Company  
entered into a sort of compromise, which  
is, for the Company to increase their half  
yearly payments so as to make them amount  
to the sum of \$460,000 annually,  
which together with the tax for State pur-  
poses, will amount to near \$600,000.—  
Besides this the Railroad Company is to  
appropriate \$850,000 towards the con-  
struction of several lateral or branch rail-  
roads of the Company's line, the object  
of which is to open the resources of the  
State. So it will be seen that the Rail-  
road Company is not freed or exempted  
from any tonnage tax, but that it is com-  
pelled to render a large equivalent for the  
whole of it.

We trust that the commutation of the  
tonnage tax is in perfect harmony with  
the spirit of enlightened legislation, and  
that but a short time will be neces-  
sary to prove it to be to the advantage of  
the tax payer, and that its natural ten-  
dency is to increase the public revenues.  
The sale of the Public Works was at first  
with some an unpopular measure, but all  
now agree that it was very proper, and  
so will it be with the tonnage tax measure.  
If the *Monroe Democrat* is not already  
convinced of his folly in opposing this  
measure, we then challenge him to a dis-  
cussion of its merits. It will also be re-  
membered that notwithstanding this mea-  
sure was brought forward and support-  
ed by our party, it on discussion showed  
itself to be so plainly right and in accord-

dance with the welfare of the State, that  
nearly half the Democrats in the Legisla-  
ture voted for it.

We shall continue to publish speeches  
and essays on this question, till our read-  
ers thoroughly understand it.

#### The Other "Abou-Ben-Adhem."

The following ingenious and witty parody  
of a poem universally known, is from a femi-  
nine pen. The tart and somewhat malicious  
allusions to "rye" refer, we suppose, to the  
President's letter to some Western friends,  
acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of  
some excellent rye whiskey:

James Buchanan, may his tribe decrease,  
Awoke one night from a strange dream of  
peace,  
And saw, within the curtains of his bed,  
Making his other eye to squint with dread—  
Old Jackson, writing in a book of gold;  
Exceeding rye had made Buchanan bold,  
And to the stern ex-President he said,  
"What writ'st thou?" The spirit shook his  
head

The while he answered, with the voice of old  
"The names of men who ne'er their country  
sold!"

"And is mine one!" asked J. B. "Nary!"  
cried

The General, with a frown, Buchanan sighed  
And groaned, and turned himself upon his bed,  
And took another nip of "rye," then said,  
"Well, ere thou lay thy record on the shelf,  
Write me at least as one who sold himself!  
"Demons" and "rye" so long my spirits were,  
That when the 'crisis' came—I wasn't there!"  
The General wrote, and vanished. The next  
night

He came again, in more appalling plight,  
And showed the name that all true men de-  
test,

And lo! Buchanan's name led all the rest!

**Important from the Rio Grande.**—Am-  
putia, with 3,000 Men marching on  
Brownsville.

New Orleans, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

Texas advises state that Col. Ford is  
reliably informed from Matamoros that  
Gen. Ampudia, with 3,000 Mexicans, is  
60 miles off, and marching on Brown-  
sville.

Ampudia had dispatched expres-  
sers with placards and handbills announcing  
that Texas rightly belonged to Mexico,  
that she had no longer the support of the  
Federal Government, and now is the time  
to retake her. Reinforcements in large  
numbers were rapidly coming to him.—  
Col. Ford ordered all the heavy guns and  
ordnance stores at Brazos Islands imme-  
diately removed to the scene of the anti-  
cipitated difficulties.

The gun-boat Mohawk arrived off Pass  
Cavalle on the 29th. The steamer Coat  
zacoileos had sailed with 600 troops.—  
The Empire City and Star of the West  
were lying at the Pass.

#### The Re-inforcement of Fort Pickens.

Montgomery, Monday, April 1, 1861.

Mr. W. H. Ward editor of *The Key of  
the Gulf*, has arrived here from Penacola  
He states that on the 25th ult. the steam-  
er Gen. Rusk arrived at Key West with  
200 troops for that place, and 100 for  
Tortugas.

The Crusador had reached Key West  
with sealed orders, under charge of Capt.  
Craven, with marines.

The Brooklyn was gone into Key West  
on the 26th ult., and there was no doubt  
that she had left troops at Fort Pickens.

The Texas Commissioners stipulated  
that the troops on the Gen. Rusk should  
be landed at New-York. The comman-  
ders of three companies on board the Rusk  
had signed a document exonerating Capt.  
Smith, of the Rusk, from all blame for  
the deception practiced.

#### The Flag of the American Union.

A few days since Judge William Law-  
rence of Logan county, Ohio, caused the  
following order to be entered upon the  
journal of his Court:

"It is hereby ordered that the sheriff  
of Logan county be, and hereby is direct-  
ed at every term of this Court, to erect  
upon the dome of the Court House in  
Bellefontaine, a suitable standard with the  
flag of the American Union thereon, and  
the same shall there remain during the  
sessions of this Court, as an evidence of  
devotion to the 'Constitution, the Union,  
and the enforcement of the laws.'"

#### "The Sneaking Traitors of the North."

The New York *Atlas*, one of the ablest  
old line Democratic papers of the North,  
has a strong article with the foregoing  
heading, and though stronger in language  
than we can approve, yet doubtless, in its  
facts, substantially true. It calls things  
by their right names, and may be the  
only way to meet a class of persons, who,  
under a thin veneering of pretended love  
for the Union, are profoundly steeped in  
treason. They talk of patriotism, and at  
the same time are chuckling at the hu-  
miliating position in which the adminis-  
tration is placed by being obliged to give  
up Fort Sumter, and to tolerate other  
acts of the secessionists which weaken  
our government at home and render it  
contemtable abroad. Those Northern se-  
cessionists, in their disguise, are the very  
men that the Southern secessionists rely  
upon for encouragement and assistance  
in their resistance to the general govern-  
ment. They are cunningly poisoning the  
public mind, and are continually inform-  
ing the people of the South that the North  
will be divided in case of a collision be-  
tween the secessionists and the general  
government."

#### A Fleet of French and English War Steamers for the United States.

NEW YORK, March 20th.

A Paris letter, published in the *Times*  
of this morning, states that the French  
and English governments are fitting out  
a powerful fleet of war steamers for the  
United States. The suggestion, it is said,  
came from England. France is to fur-  
nish three first class frigates and the En-  
glish contingent will perhaps be larger.—  
The fleet is to sail with sealed orders.—  
Spain is also preparing to send a formi-  
dable force to the Gulf, though not work-  
ing in concert with France and England.

#### FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Slave-Trade  
*Drunken remarks of Keitt—England and  
Slavery—patriotic Women—Slave plots.*  
Correspondence of the Tribune.

Charleston, March 28, 1861.

The Convention met again this morn-  
ing at St. Andrews Hall. The belliger-  
ent members who were defeated yester-  
day determined to put up some peg on  
which to hang a speech, and the whole  
morning was consumed by the Spratt di-  
vision in moving resolutions condemnatory  
of the Constitution adopted at Mont-  
gomery. Some of the old gentlemen be-  
sought them with tears in their eyes not  
to let it go forth that there was want of  
unanimity among them, but it was of no  
avail; they were determined to have their  
flag, even if the heavens fell. One of  
the resolutions was aimed at the anti-  
slave trade provisions of the new Consti-  
tution. Notwithstanding the assurances  
of Rhet and of Keitt that they were on-  
ly intended to be "fizzles," these mem-  
bers from St. Philip's and St. Michael's  
were determined to be straight upon the  
record, and so urged the passage of res-  
olutions not only favoring the African  
slave trade, but the adoption of the Coolie  
system immediately as necessitous and  
supplemental. They were outvoted, how-  
ever—not on principle, but because the  
majority think their interests safe in the  
hands of their representatives, and that  
good reasons indeed must have been  
shown for silence on these subjects for  
the present, otherwise Rhet and Keitt  
could not have been induced to blink  
them at Montgomery. Keitt, who was a  
little tight again last night, got angry be-  
cause a friend seemed to doubt his in-  
spiration of the doctrine of the free im-  
portation of ebony; he swears that one of  
the nearest and dearest objects of his life  
is to provide niggers, cheap and plenty,  
for his friends. "But," said he, "Bill Yancey  
would have looked like an ass had he  
gone to Europe with that stuck in the  
programme." Keitt says he'll guarantee  
that it's all right; Chesnut advised him  
very quietly not to talk so loudly, or they  
might as well discuss it in Convention;  
Keitt took the hint, and invited all hand-  
your correspondent included, to come up  
and take a "Palmetto cock-tail, d—  
n ye."

The *Charleston Mercury* has lighted  
upon another mare's nest; the other day  
it celebrated the French recognition of the  
South; now, after having searched through  
every English newspaper, and every de-  
bate in the House of Commons, and  
sought in vain for a friendly word,  
*Gore's Commercial Advertiser*, a paper that  
nobody outside of cotton-brokers in En-  
gland ever heard of, says that Great Brit-  
ain will speedily recognize the Southern  
Confederacy, and wishes them good-speed.  
There is about as much truth in Gore's  
supposition as there was in a telegraph  
received by the Charleston papers a week  
ago, which stated that Lord Lyons had  
spoken privately in favor of the Southern  
Confederacy; this I happen to know to  
have been a lie, and the assertion of Gore  
may place in the same category. My  
information on these matters I take  
the liberty of believing is superior to that of  
either Gore or *The Mercury*, and I have  
no hesitation in asserting that, in recog-  
nizing a new power, based upon the pro-  
scription of mankind on account of color,  
England, and, I trust, France but cer-  
tainly England, will require guarantees,  
not only with regard to the slave-trade,  
but which will entirely prevent any ex-  
tension of the area which is to be des-  
crated by human bondage.

The negroes here are in high feather  
at the continued occupation of Fort Sum-  
ter by Major Anderson; the poor crea-  
tures swear by him, and evidently im-  
agine him to be possessed of some charm,  
which is working for their benefit.—  
When not in attendance on the Chivalry,  
they chuckle and caper with delight "cos  
Sumter ain't took." They have I think,  
a firm belief that God and the right are  
on the side of the Major, and nobody can  
persuade them that it is possible to over-  
come him. There is a great deal of com-  
munity of sentiment between the darkies  
and me upon this subject; I do not yet  
believe the evacuation of Fort Sumter to  
be a military necessity. The question of  
the Major's supplies is still in abeyance;  
meanwhile, he has the run of the market,  
such as it is.

A little circumstance came under my  
notice to-day which goes to prove my  
assertions already published in *The Tri-  
bune*, namely: that there are plenty of  
Union men even in Charleston. A very  
respectable and industrious man, a native  
of Pennsylvania, and who resides within  
the sound of St. Michael's bells, has two  
intelligent daughters who were employed  
at the needle by a King street store; they  
were set to work the other day to man-  
ufacture some flags of the gin-craek Con-  
federacy; the girls, with a nobleness which  
was alike creditable to their heads and  
hearts, positively refused to set a stitch  
in the treasonable hunting, and lost em-  
ployment in consequence.—They have,  
I am sorry to say, been suc-  
cessful in obtaining work for some good  
and true friends of the Union.

I am in possession of information from  
the most direct sources that the leading  
politicians at Montgomery have received  
intimations that there is wide-spread  
increasing dissatisfaction throughout Loui-  
siana with the new Government, and  
that a strong Reconstruction party is in  
course of formation. The movement of  
Sam Houston in Texas also alarms them  
exceedingly. I only wish that old Sam,  
in the name of God and his country,  
backed by a couple of thousand strong  
arms, would march through Texas into  
Louisiana. He would be strengthened  
at every stage, and the irrepressible  
conflict would begin in earnest. I can prom-  
ise him a thousand men from these dis-  
tricts who will gladly fight under the  
Stars and Stripes, if the war is to be  
Freedom, and the ultimatum, Civilization  
and Progress.

A conversation, which I could not help  
hearing, at the Charleston Hotel last  
night, convinces me that the disaffection

among the slaves is more general even  
than I had imagined. A member of the  
Convention, who comes from the District  
of Prince George, was relating to a friend  
circumstances of a plot which he had dis-  
covered, the ramifications of which extend-  
ed for miles round, and in which the  
servants of some score of planters were  
concerned. The idea which possessed  
the slaves seems to have been that the  
moment the first gun was fired in Char-  
leston Harbor, they should make a stamp-  
ede, taking with them all the property  
they could lay their hands upon. The  
most pleasing part of the story—to the  
relator—seemed to be the remembrance  
of the unmerciful whipping which he or-  
dered to be administered to the men and  
women concerned in it. This is no sin-  
gular case; information reaches me daily,  
which I do not intend to reveal, which  
proves beyond all doubt that the first gun  
fired against the United States Govern-  
ment will explode a powder magazine,  
the vaults of which extend beneath the  
feet of the whole South. Meantime, the  
whole attention of the Palmettoans seems  
to be centered in Charleston Harbor; a  
new battery is now in course of erection  
at Mount Pleasant, of the same charac-  
ter with those upon Morris Island, and  
will not stand the fire of Major Ander-  
son's guns.

#### Interesting Decision.

A few days ago the Supreme Court  
rendered a decision in the case Huteb-  
maker vs. the Administrators of Elisha  
Harris, deceased. Hutebmaker, it will  
be recollected, purchased at the sale of  
the personal effects of Mr. Harris, an old  
drill machine, for which he paid fifteen  
cents. On taking it home and breaking  
it up for kindling wood, some \$3,000  
were found concealed within it, and the  
dispute was as to who should take the  
money, the administrators of Mr. Harris  
or Mr. Hutebmaker, the purchaser. In  
deciding the case, Judge Woodward said:  
The machine itself, and every essential  
part and constituent element were well  
old. The consideration paid, though  
fifteen cents, was in law a *quid pro quo*,  
and the sale, unaffected by fraud or mis-  
representation, passed to the purchaser  
an indefeasible right to the machine, and  
all the uses and purposes to which it could  
be applied. But the contents of the ma-  
chine are to be distinguished from its con-  
stituent parts. They were unknown to  
the administrators, were not inventoried,  
were not exposed to auction, were not  
sold. Of course they were not bought  
All that was sold was fairly bought and  
may be held by the purchaser. The title  
to what was not sold remains unchang-  
ed. A sale of a coat does not give title  
to the pocket book which may happen to  
be temporarily deposited in it, nor the  
sale of a chest of drawers a title to the  
deposits therein. In these cases, and  
many others that are easily imagined, the  
contents are not essential to the exist-  
ence or usefulness of the thing contracted for,  
and not being within the contemplation or  
intention of the contracting parties, do  
not pass by the sale. The judgment of  
the Court below, awarding the money to  
the administrators, is therefore confirmed.

The first international difficulty with  
the Southern Confederacy has occurred  
in Brooklyn, in the case of Patrick Mc-  
Cluskey—whose name betrays his origin  
—who was brought before a Justice, yes-  
terday, on a charge of intoxication. He  
denied the right of the court to try him,  
as he was a citizen of the Southern Con-  
federacy, in proof of which he pulled a  
small Palmetto flag out of his pocket and  
flourished it defiantly before the justice.  
The Court, however, did not recognize  
the right of secession, individually or by  
States, so Patrick was convicted, fined  
\$10 and costs, and in default of payment  
was sent to jail for ten days, protesting  
vehemently that "it would be the occasion  
of war" between the United States and  
the "Confederate States of America."

The Mississippians are already experi-  
encing the benefits of secession. There is  
already a special tax levied of 50 per cent  
and if they get through their career, says  
a Louisiana paper, without having their  
taxes increased more than 500 per cent,  
they will come out well indeed.

#### Congressman Ill.

Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, Representative  
elect from the Bucks and Lehigh Con-  
gressional district, continues in poor health.  
We understand that he has not been out  
side of his house for several months. In  
case of the calling of an extra session of  
Congress by President Lincoln, it is prob-  
able that Dr. Cooper would not be able  
to attend.

Affairs appear to be approaching a crisis  
in Texas. The Rebel Convention has  
superseded Gov. Houston as Governor, and  
has requested him to take the oath of al-  
legiance to the southern confederacy  
which he refuses to do, and he is report-  
ed to be mustering troops to maintain his  
authority.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania  
has passed a bill postponing the Phila-  
delphia municipal election until the gen-  
eral fall election. The present incum-  
bents will, therefore remain in office for  
nearly six months longer than the term  
for which they were chosen.

A little fellow of six or seven  
years, kneeling at his mother's side to say  
his evening prayer, asked leave to pray  
in his own words, and with a childlike  
simplicity, said "God bless little Willie  
and don't let the house burn up; God  
bless papa and mama; God bless me, and  
make my boots go on easy in the morn-  
ing."

New Jersey contributed to the Ameri-  
can Bible Society, in the month of Jan-  
uary, \$1,189,623, a greater sum than any  
of the States except Massachusetts, Con-  
necticut, N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio  
and Illinois.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, have  
determined on a final adjournment, to  
take place on Thursday, the 18th of Ap-  
ril, at noon.

In a decision delivered by Judge Con-  
yngham, April 2d, 1861, on a case  
brought up from a Justice of the Peace,  
the Judge said he understood it was the  
practice among Justices of the Peace,  
when the defendant did not appear to a  
suit against him, to give judgment by de-  
fault, without hearing any testimony at  
all. This, he took occasion to say, was  
all wrong; and that the plaintiff  
should put in his evidence, whatever it  
was, such as book account sworn to, or  
witnesses called and sworn, or the like;  
and not give judgment for what the plain-  
tiff might choose to claim, without any  
testimony whatever.—*Record of the  
Times.*

#### The Coolest Thing on Record.

As Gen. Scott's army was marching  
triumphantly into the city of Mexico, a  
procession of monks emerged from the  
gate of a convent situated on an eminency  
at the right, and advanced with slow and  
measured tread until they met the army  
at right angles. The guide or leader of  
the procession was a venerable priest,  
whose hair was whitened by the frosts of  
many winters. He held in both hands a  
contribution box, upon which was a lighted  
candle, and when within a few yards  
of the army the procession halted. As  
the army proceeded many a true believ-  
er in St. Patrick dropped some small coin  
or other into the old priest's box. And,  
when it was observed that a soldier was  
searching in his pocket for something to  
bestow, the priest would step forward and  
hold his box to receive the donation.—  
Ultimately there came along a tall, gaunt,  
limber-sided, gander-looking Yankee,  
who on seeing the poor priest, thrust his  
hands into the very depth of his breech-  
pockets, as if in search for a dime or  
something of the kind. The priest, ob-  
serving this movement, advanced as usual,  
while Jonathan, holding forth a greasy  
looking roll of paper, commenced very  
deliberately unfolding it. The old priest  
anticipated a liberal donation, and put on  
an air of the most exquisite satisfaction.  
Jonathan continued to unroll piece after  
piece of tri-twisted tobacco. He next  
thrust his hands into another pocket, and  
drew forth a clay pipe, which, with the  
utmost deliberation, he proceeded to fill  
by pinching off small particles of tobac-  
co. When this was done, having placed  
his tobacco in his breeches pocket, he  
stepped forward and lighted his pipe by  
the priest's candle, and making an awk-  
ward inclination of the head—intended,  
perhaps, for a bow—he said, "Much ob-  
liged to you, 'Squire," and proceeded on!

How men in the North who call  
themselves democrats, and profess to be-  
lieve in the doctrines of Jefferson and  
the principles of '76, can sympathize with  
the Secessionists, passes our comprehen-  
sion. And yet there are plenty of such  
men. Every journal indeed, that support-  
ed Mr. Breckinridge or the "Fusion"  
movement in the North, is now practi-  
cally giving daily "aid and comfort" to  
Southern treason.

On the 21st inst., the Hon. John  
Sherman was elected by the Legislature  
of Ohio, a Senator of the United States,  
in place of Hon. Salmon P. Chase who  
resigned to accept the office of Secretary  
of the Treasury. The election of Mr.  
Sherman will be hailed with gratification  
every where. He is a safe counsellor—  
at home equally in the forum and in the  
committee-room—and possesses all the  
elements that go to make up a wise and  
successful statesman.

A young woman at Rochester  
charged a respected citizen with being  
the father of her coming child; the Over-  
seer of the Poor commenced a prosecu-  
tion; he was in misery and wife and fam-  
ily in agony. Last Friday the child was  
born, and to the relief of some parties  
and the consternation of others, it was as  
black as beetle-bub.

The election of John Sherman to  
the U. S. Senate, makes the Republican  
strength in that body 29—a clear major-  
ity since the departure of the Secession  
Senators. Kansas will add two more to  
the Republican side.

The quarrel between Louis Napoleon  
and the Catholic clergy of his realm  
is progressing. It is probable that the  
French troops will be withdrawn from  
Rome, and that it will become the cap-  
ital of the Italian Kingdom. The Pope  
will then be deprived of his temporal au-  
thority, or be located on some territory.

Immense quantities of foreign fruit  
are now arriving in Philadelphia. Over  
thirty thousand boxes oranges and lemons  
have arrived within a few weeks, chiefly  
from the South of Italy. Oranges are  
now sold in Philadelphia, by measure, for  
about the price of apples. This being  
the case, prices ought to come down, in  
the country, to a reasonable figure.

An Irishman being asked what he  
came to America for, said: "By the  
powers you may be sure that it wasn't  
for want, for I had plenty of that at  
home."

Apples of the very finest quality are  
said to be now selling in the market of  
Erie, Pa., for from 15 cts. to 20 cents per  
bushel.

It is computed that 500 copies of "Dix-  
ie's Land" are sold every day by music  
publishers throughout the United States.