



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, November 13, 1851.

Allotment of Terms.

The newly elected bench of Judges of the Supreme Court, are to meet at Harrisburg, to-morrow, 14th inst., to draw lots for their respective terms. By the act of last Session they are to meet ten days after the 1st Tuesday of November, for that purpose. Certificates of the result are to be furnished to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, when the new Judges will be commissioned. The first session of the new bench, in banc, will be in Philadelphia the 1st Monday of December next, at which time all the President and Associate Judges of the several districts of the State will enter upon the duties of their respective offices.

New Counterfeit.

We are indebted to the editors of Bicknell's Reporter for the following description of a new counterfeit:
"Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Pa., 1's Re-issue relief. The general appearance of these notes is especially calculated to deceive the unwary, though the paper is somewhat different from that on which the genuine are printed—the latter being white and clear, and the former white, tinged with pink. The engraving, as a whole, is quite defective. The figure in the vignette has but three fingers on the left hand. So also the female on the left part of the note, who has an arm around an anchor—her right hand is minus a finger. Above this figure is a female whose right arm rests upon the top of the anchor; in the genuine her neck is bare, whilst in the bad note there seems to be two or three strings of beads around it; her right arm is very badly engraved and is indistinct; in the genuine it is perfectly formed and quite as distinct as any other part of the engraving. The names of the engravers, Tappen, Carpenter, Casilaer & Co., poorly done."

Our Condition.

The late election in Pennsylvania, says the Weekly News, has proved that her people are a Free Trade loving people, and that they desire no change in the existing Tariff. The party which has triumphed, if true to their principles and professions, will turn a deaf ear to the appeals of those who may clamour for protection, and will point them to the iron and coal districts of the State, whose voice has been raised against any modification of the existing law. Our people want no Tariff but that which is now grinding them to the earth, and the law making power of the nation should obey the behests of the people, as expressed through the ballot box. The hour has not yet arrived which will awaken them to a true sense of the condition into which they are fast sinking, and we trust that the party whose policy they have chosen, will be able to realize the benefits or the evils which it will produce.

The soil has given a pleasing response to the demand of the husbandman, and abundance has blessed the labor of his hands. His granaries are full to overflowing, and he can sit down by his fireside and rejoice over the fact that 1851 has blessed his toil far beyond any previous year. But where is he to find a market for the superabundant products of the earth! Men have been driven from the loom and the spindle, from the mine and the forge hammer, from the workshop and the furnace, into the field to become the producers instead of the consumers of the product of the soil. Since his home market has been destroyed, where is he to dispose of his abundance? Is he to look to England for what he cannot find at home! The whole continent of Europe, like our own America, is teeming with the fruits of the earth, Russia, Belgium, Germany, France and Austria are collecting their surpluses, to send to the same market, and America must come into competition with countries lying at the doors of the consumers—with countries whose labor can be had for a tythe of what is paid to the laboring classes of America.—Even now, when the grain of 1851, is lying unthreshed in the barns of our farmers, the price of flour in England is so low that our farmers are unwilling to yield to the sacrifice which they must make by sending it abroad. But even there are no purchasers at present prices, and what are they to expect when the crop of the present year shall be ready for market! The prospect ahead is anything but cheering to the farmer, but the people in their majesty have spoken in favor of the Free Trade Tariff of 1846, and we must yield to their decision.

During the existence of the tariff of 1842, the Cotton Mills of Massachusetts alone, used more flour for STARCH than England purchased from the United States to feed her population. England would rather buy her breadstuffs along the shores of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black seas, than buy from Brother Jonathan, because she can buy cheaper there; and she knows that under our present system of Tariff laws, we must buy their iron and cloths, and the products of their workshops. This must be the case, for the people have forgotten the sufferings of bygone days, and they are now drunken with the abundance which Providence has bestowed upon them.

Twenty three papers in Virginia have run up the Fillmore flag.

Bentonian.

The proposition for a mixed convention between the Bentonians and the anti-Bentonites don't meet with much favor from "Old Bullion," says the New York Express, as will be seen from the following extract of a letter from him to M. Blair, Esq., of St. Louis:
"I answer instantly and truly that I would rather set in council with six thousand dead, who died of cholera, in St. Louis, than to go into convention with such a gang of scamps, and that is my sentiments to-day. The point is to defeat them; the public require it. We shall be stronger when they are gone, and what is more, we shall be clean!"

Rare Occurrence.

The Winchester (Va.) Republican says, some two or three miles from that town, there may be seen the singular spectacle of a lamb with a limb. The ewe is only eight months old, and its lamb, now about three weeks old, presents all the usual appearance of health and size. Such occurrences are rare in the history of the sheep cot.

Young Female captured and sold by Indians.

The Washington Republic of the 13th ult. contains an interesting account from an official source, of the arrival at the head quarters of the U. States Mexican Boundary Commission, on the Santa Rita de Cobre, of a party of New Mexicans, who had in their possession a number of horses and mules and an interesting young female, whom they had purchased of the Pinal Indians, "like any other article of merchandise, as a matter of interest and speculation." Mr. Bartlett, the Commissioner, deemed it his duty, with the co-operation of Lieut. Col. Craig, to "extend the protection of the laws of the United States over her, and see, until such time that she could be delivered to her parents, that she be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities of the place where she then happened to be."

This was with reference to the second and third sections of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which makes it unlawful for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican or foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the republics, or to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen in the Mexican territory by such Indians; and the Government of the United States is bound in the most solemn manner, as soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able to do so, through the faithful exercise of its influence, and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representatives of the Mexican government.

The young captive stated that her name was Inez Gonzales, daughter of a merchant of Santa Cruz, in the State of Sonora. She was in her fifteenth year. In September last she left her home in company with her uncle, Leoncis Aldecoa, her aunt, and another female, on a visit to the great fair of San Juan, requiring a journey of about eight days. With them, for protection, was a guard of ten soldiers, under the command of an ensign. When one day's journey out, toward the hacienda of Madalena, (on the 30th of September, 1850,) they were attacked by a band of Pinal Indians, who overpowered them, killed her uncle and the guard, save three persons, and carried into captivity herself and female companions, together with a boy. She had been with the Indians ever since. She understood that the other captives were in New Mexico, having been bought by a party of New Mexicans, who made the Indians a visit last winter, and who said their intention was to set them at liberty. No improper freedom was ever taken, or attempted to be taken with her person. She was, however, robbed of all her clothing except a skirt and under linen, and made to work very hard. She spent the whole period of her captivity at two of the regular rallying-spots or planting-grounds of the Pinals.

This female was quite young, artless, interesting in appearance, prepossessing in manners, and, by her bearing and deportment, gave evidence that she must have belonged to a family well circumstanced in life. General Garcia Conde, the Mexican Commissioner, being encamped within twenty miles of the head quarters of the U. States Commission, Mr. Bartlett dispatched a special messenger to him, requesting his advice and co-operation with him in this matter.—He accordingly visited the Commissioner, and upon inquiry he ascertained that he was acquainted with the father of the released captive, who was a highly respectable citizen of Santa Cruz. He approved highly of the course of the United States Commissioner, evincing as it would to his Government, the desire and determination on the part of the United States solemnly and faithfully to fulfil treaty stipulations. He also solicited that the female should be kept under Mr. Bartlett's protection until such time as she could be most safely returned home.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of the 20th ult. says: "A man in Allegheny city shot a woman on Saturday. They had been engaged to be married to each other. He had been absent from the city a short time, and returned on Saturday and called at her house to see her. He met her at the door, and on his attempting to kiss her, she pushed him away, and told him she had been married to another man. This so exasperated him, that he went away and got a pistol, and returned and shot her in the arm. She is not dangerously wounded."

Forest County.

Is not down in any of the tables of election returns for Governor, its vote being probably included in the County from which it was cut off. It polls from 100 to 120 votes! If not the "banner" it is at least the "baby" county of the Commonwealth.

Emigration to Iowa.

The fall immigration is flowing in upon us in a strong and steady current. Every trip of the ferry boat lands a large number of immigrants with their wagons, stock, &c. They report that the number in their rear extend in a continuous line for hundreds of miles. Travellers who have passed them on the route state that the road is literally lined with teams, stock, &c., from the Mississippi to the western boundary of Ohio. Let them come. There is plenty of room, and no such lands in the world as those of Iowa. We count upon an increase of 75,000 people during the ensuing fall.—Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph.

Gen. Scott and his Irish Prisoners.

Winfield Scott was among the prisoners taken at the battle of Queenstown. The prisoners were sent to Quebec, where Scott and his fellow prisoners of American birth were exchanged; but all who were supposed to have been born in allegiance to the British crown were excluded from the cartel, and ordered on board a frigate to be sent to England, to be there tried for high treason. In giving an account of this transaction, the Buffalo Express says:

"The inquiry into the nationality of the prisoners proceeded on the deck of the vessel in which they had been confined. It produced a great commotion. Some of the Irish prisoners who had been set apart and who saw certain death in a trial for high treason refused to go over the side of the ship when they were ordered aboard the frigate. Scott, who was below, hearing the noise, rushed on deck—inquired into the facts—and in order to save the Irish from the fatal test of speech, immediately commanded the men not to answer another question. A violent quarrel ensued between him and the English officers, in which he was ordered below and threatened with violence. But he resolutely clung to his unfortunate men. He addressed them amid angry interruptions from the officers—explained the illegality of the proceedings—and solemnly assured them that the American Government would avenge every man of them who should be executed on the charge of high treason. He even swore in his zeal that if it became necessary, he would himself avenge this outrage upon his Irish brethren in arms by refusing to give quarter to the English in battle, or by shooting them when taken prisoners.

The Irish were sent to England—but Scott followed the matter to the end. He effected the passage of an act through Congress vesting the President with the power of retaliation. Under this act, he took prisoners and kept as hostage, twenty-three Englishmen to answer life for life for the twenty-three Irishmen. On the restoration of peace, the survivors of these men, twenty-three in number, returned to the United States, and Scott, still faithful, urged upon the War Department their claims for bounty land and arrears of pay, and got them allowed.

Our readers will read with some interest the list of the names of these men. Some of them are yet alive, and the children of most of them are now in the land, having in lively recollection the great commander's devotion to their fathers, and impatient of the opportunity to testify to him their gratitude.

List of twenty-three American Soldiers belonging to the 1st, 6th, and 13th United States Regiments, captured at Queenstown, in Upper Canada, on the 13th of October, 1812, and sent to England for trial, on pretext of being British subjects:
Patrick McBrabery, James Gill,
Matthew Mooney, John Fulson,
Henry Kelley, Patrick Karns,
Henry Blaney, John Fitzgerald,
George McCammon, John Wiley,
John Dolton, John Donnelly,
Michael Boddin, John Curry,
John Clark, Nathan Shaley,
Peter Burr, Edw. McGarrigan,
Andrew Doyle, John Dinnee,
John McGowan, John Williams,
George Johnson.

One hundred and fifty premiums have been awarded to Americans, by the managers of the World's Fair—and some fifty others are alluded to in the Report, in a highly favorable connection.

The Whale Fishery of the United States.

The New-Bedford Whaling List contains some interesting statistics, from which some idea of the extent of the whaling business may be found. The greater portion of the business is confined to Massachusetts. The whole number of vessels employed is six hundred and five. New-Bedford has two hundred and seventy-five ships, barques, and more than half the tonnage. Nantucket, New-London and Fairhaven have about an equal interest in the business. There are now one hundred and thirty-two large ships and barques in port, fitting for sea and they will require nearly four thousand men for officers and crews; the total amount of property invested in the whaling business must be between twenty and thirty millions of dollars. The first seven months of this year, there has been landed about \$2,800,000 worth of sperm oil, \$4,500,000 worth of whale oil, and \$1,200,000 worth of bone—making a total of \$8,500,000 for the first seven months, giving, for the year, nearly \$15,000,000.

Spirit of the Democratic Press.

The following extracts from leading Democratic papers will be read with interest at the present time. Those in this vicinity who have claimed the election of Cass as an opposition triumph, will not relish very well the exposition of their brother of the Georgia Union:

From the Georgia Federal Union.

The Presidency.

The call for a national convention of the Democratic party at Baltimore in June next, which has been lately issued, will induce some speculation and no little controversy amongst the press of that party in the South. The utter confusion which prevails at this time in the ranks of the Democracy of the South promises anything but harmony and good feeling in its future councils. Those Democrats in Georgia who have followed Howell Cobb off into the mazes of Whiggery can never worship at the same altar with the great body of the Democratic party who have stood firm, and steadfastly adhered to the old faith. Mr. Toombs, Mr. Stephens, and his friends, never did, never can, and never will unite with the true Democracy of the country in a national convention. We have warned the Democrats of Georgia against the coalition of Mr. Cobb, with Messrs. Toombs, Stephens and Fillmore. This step so far committed Mr. Cobb to the support of the administration of Mr. Fillmore as to have precluded entirely the possibility of his reunion with the old Democratic party. While Mr. Donelson, of the Washington Union, is calling upon the Democracy of the South to cease their quarrellings, forget their feuds, and rally again around the time honored standard, Mr. Cobb is proclaiming every where in Georgia that the Democratic party is dead, and that no other party claims his consideration save the Constitution and Union party—a party composed almost entirely of old Whigs. Such are the elements Mr. Cobb will bring into the national convention if he proposes to unite in it. We do not believe, however that such is his intention. We sincerely hope and trust that it is not.

The convention which met in this place in May last, and nominated Governor McDonald as its standard bearer, was truly a convention of the Democratic party of Georgia. It is there where Whigs as well as Democrats in that body, but they were men who believed that the Whigs, as a party, could never exist again, and their patriotism & honesty directed them to the Democratic platform as the safest and best refuge in the hour of their misfortunes. If the proof is demanded, let any man who doubt the assertion refer to the platform of the May convention.—It is Democratic to the core: the same principles are there promulgated that have ever been the chart and compass of the old Democracy of the country. Was there objection urged by the Whigs who had a seat in that convention to the policy there indicated? None whatever.

We candidly tell such presses as the Union and the Pennsylvanian that a union of the southern wing of the Democracy is out of the question. These papers have lent their influence to the scheme of Cobb & Co., to break down the Democratic party in Georgia, and pave the way for a Whig in the person of Hon. A. H. Stevens in the United States Senate. Is this the Democracy Mr. Donelson and Mr. Forney desire? We believe not. It is our honest conviction that these men have been deceived. They have been deluded: they could not be made to believe that Howell Cobb had been thrown overboard by the true Democracy of Georgia; they had eyes and saw not; ears had they and would not hear. They have chosen their company; time will prove how congenial it will be.—This assertion we fearlessly make, we offer it to the Union and the Pennsylvanian as a morsel of our prophetic ken, to be laid aside till called for. Howell Cobb will support Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. What will the Union and the Pennsylvanian have to say? Will they bury the hatchet—erase their daily philippic against Fillmore, and, with Horace Greeley and Cobb, shout hallelujahs to the Democratic Union Fillmore ticket? We shall see.

[The truth of the alleged mismanagement of and corruption upon the public works, so strenuously denied before the election, is now admitted. We quote from the Statesman:]

The assertion cannot be successfully controverted, that many subordinate positions on the public improvements are now, at more than one point, in the hands of such characters—men, who give their two or three hours per diem to a listless and hurried survey of the public business, and devote the residue of their time to the pleasures of the rum shop, and the petty intrigues of pot-house politicians. No stretch of charity or compassion can find in them the first element of qualification or the slightest trace of honesty. Fitted neither by education, nor experience, nor habits, for the ex gratia positions which they have held for years, and possessed only of the cunning and audacity by which the expert mendicant plunders a confiding community, they have subsisted off the public funds, to the disgrace of the party and the absolute injury of the interests of the State. Nothing above a false belief, that their political services were indispensable has retained them in place, and nothing but the most miserable fatuity could impart to them the slightest influence in displacing or overreaching others.

The allegation of the article in the Argus, that Jackson was defeated in the county, and Dr. Heck in the Dauphin district, through the intervention of "Cameron and his party," is purely false. Not a title of evidence is adduced to substantiate it, nor is there even a color of plausibility given the fabrication. It is manufactured from the whole cloth, and is intended solely to operate upon the Canal Board, and extort their compliance with the impudent claims of a horde of greedy and useless cormorants, of office. So far as the applicability of such charges is concerned, we will undertake to prove that open offers were made by the friends of Judge Campbell to give Johnston votes for all that could be thrown in favor of the Judge. The opposition to Judge Campbell was open, avowed, and dictated by the deepest convictions of duty to the party and the people. For ourselves, we defy any prosecution on that score, and we know that this feeling is shared by all our co-adjutors.

The Pennsylvanian and the Statesman are engaged in an animated contest in relation to the course pursued by Messrs. Cameron and Brodhead in the late election. The following appears in the last Easton Argus, whose editor, in return, proposes to help the editor of the Pennsylvanian to the office of Clerk of

U. S. House of Representatives:

Cameron and Brodhead.

The operations of the corrupt men, whose latest and worst work is the defeat of the Democratic party in the person of Judge Campbell, are only beginning to develop themselves as the details of the recent contest to come in by mail. They did not aim at that gentleman alone, but by their infamous bargainings with open and secret enemies, struck from our hands the power of the Senate and with it all chance of supporting Col. Breese as he should be supported by the Legislature of the State. The loss of Dr. Heck is directly charged upon Simon Cameron and his allies by the Democrats and the press of Dauphin and Northumberland, and the proof is clear. Their efforts did not stop here, for we see by the Easton Argus that a titled traitor in that vicinity has been seconding his fellows who sold the Senate, by aiming a blow at the lower House. The regular Democratic nominee for Assembly, in Northampton county has been defeated by a man who owes his present distinction to no merit of his own, but to force of party discipline alone, and who, if left, without any contenance from his party, will sink into utter insignificance. These are but a few, and the first of the evidences of a scheme of treachery wide-spread throughout the State. It has doubtless left its marks in almost every county; for its purpose, is, not the discomfiture of particular candidates alone, but such a result as will forever destroy the Great Democratic party of Pennsylvania. How long are these men to retain a position in the party which they use always for its ruin when they are not permitted to rule!—Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

Military Strength of the United States.

The statistics of the military forces and resources of the several nations of Europe, which have lately appeared, present a formidable warlike aggregate, but for all the purposes of defensive and offensive warfare they exhibit nothing equal to the internal military strength of the U. States. In the city of New York alone there are 168 volunteer companies, numbering on an average 60 men each, which give a total of ten thousand and eight fighting men equipped and almost fully disciplined. This large body of men are subject to no military rules or regulations, except those they frame for their own individual benefit. A proportionate force of artillery and dragoons also exist, and which, when added to the former, give the nucleus of the military power of the city, but if necessity required it, the city of New York in one week could raise and equip an army of one hundred thousand men. Such are the military resources of one single city in the Union. On referring to the Army Register of 1850 we find the actual organized militia force of the United States set down in the aggregate at 1,960,265 men, with no report from Iowa, California, or the Territories. The total militia force of the Union may, therefore, be safely set down at two millions of men.

There is an inherent military spirit in the American, and love of military glory as strong as in the Frenchman, combined with the most practical character in the world. His average height is two or three inches taller, and he is more vigorous and athletic, and in every sense more of the man on the average, than the European. He is from his youth accustomed to the use of arms, in field sports and target practice; in fact, a detachment of our militia infantry is a detachment of sharpshooters.—N. Y. Express.

The use of Libraries.

We have met an anecdote which deserves preservation. The subject of an increase of the library of a college being under consideration, one of the professors said: "We need more books."—"More books," exclaimed a trustee, "why, have you read through all that you already possess!" "O no, I never expect to read them all."—"Why then do you want more?"—"Pray sir, did you ever read your dictionary through?"—"Certainly not."—"Well, a library is my dictionary." There are many books which it would be a waste of time to "read through," and yet, upon occasion, for purposes of reference, they are highly necessary. Every book containing information, unless it is of such a nature that its contents are arranged by some well understood rule, should be furnished with a copious index. That at once gives the searcher what he wishes to find, if the book contain it.

A good rule for all readers for information is, to construct a general index, indicating the various authors, books and chapters which contain things worth remembering, or likely to be useful. There have been some excellent schemes for manuals of this kind published, and he who will have the patience to keep one by him, adding as occasion presents, to its contents, will, in a short time, find himself possessed of a treasure indeed. Much is lost which could be made very valuable, by forgetfulness, or by a vague recollection. "I have seen so-and-so somewhere, but can't recall where," is a most provoking reflection when one wants particular facts.

To know books "by sight,"—or, in other words, to know what they contain, and whether it is reliable or not, is a very valuable knowledge. The memory cannot be burdened with every thing; anymore than we can have the whole furniture of a house in one room. But if we know where to look for what we want, it is the best and most certain mode of making books available. To a wise man, the library is a dictionary. It is as impossible to master all knowledge as it is to learn all trades. As we understand to what craftsmen to apply for various purposes, and thus get them to do better for us than we could for ourselves, so should we learn what books are authority, that we may appeal to them upon occasion, instead of attempting to mend our own boots or shoes, or tax our own memories for all things. The library is a dictionary.—Home Gazette.

New York Election.

The election in New York resulted in a very close vote. It will perhaps be necessary to have the official returns to determine who is elected on the State tickets. The "Union Safety Committee" availed themselves of the opportunity to make another effort to save the Union, by selecting from the Locofoco ticket the candidates for Secretary of State, Controller and Engineer and Surveyor, and from the Whig ticket the candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Canal Commissioner; and recommending the "friends of the Union" to vote for them without reference to party. This of course operated against the Whigs, as the votes cast for this selection were chiefly Whig—the Locofoco "friends of the Union" generally voting the Locofoco ticket. The Anti-Renters held a State Convention a few weeks ago, and adopted the whole Locofoco ticket, and gave it their united support at the polls. Under such circumstances, that the Whigs were not overwhelmed, demonstrates that New York is a Whig State beyond doubt on a fair issue.

In New York city, where the Union saving business operated most extensively, the Locofoco State Ticket received an average majority of about 2,500—though some of their candidates not on the "salvation" ticket were much below that mark. The Whigs elected 5 Aldermen and 6 Assistant Aldermen, out of the 20 of each; and one-third of the other city officers.

Of the State legislature the Whigs, secured 16 Senators and the Locofocos 16; the Whigs 62 members of Assembly and the Locofocos 66.

The latest news is that the whole Whig State ticket is probably elected, except perhaps the State Engineer; and that the Whigs will have a majority in both Branches of the legislature.

New Jersey Election.

The Locofocos have carried New Jersey, and obtained the largest majority in the legislature, we presume, that has ever been known. Parties will stand in the Senate 7 Whigs to 13 Locos; in the House 16 Whigs to 44 Locos. The Whigs appear to have made no effort at all; while on the other hand, the Locofocos exerted every nerve. There was a very small vote polled, and local questions operated to a considerable extent in many counties. Counties that we do not remember to have gone against the Whigs have given majorities of hundreds for the Locofocos. The election was for legislature, and Sheriffs in some counties.

Delaware.

An election took place in Delaware last week, to determine whether a State Convention shall be held to amend the constitution. About one-third only of the voters attended the polls. The result was a very large majority in favor of a convention.

Maryland Election.

The result in this State is the election of the Locofoco State Ticket by from two to three thousand majority. The Whigs will have a majority of two in the Senate, and the Locos the same number in the House.

WISCONSIN.—The Whigs have elected their Governor in this State, and the returns indicate that they will have a majority in the legislature.

ILLINOIS.—An election was held in this State recently to determine whether the Free Banking system shall be adopted. It was determined in the affirmative by a large majority.

MISSISSIPPI.—This State voted last week for Governor, &c. Foote's election is considered doubtful, from the complexion of the returns. Davis seems to be making strong headway.

A TEXT FOR ARISTOCRATS.—"The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is maker of them all." "He hath made of one blood all nations of men."

The Old School Presbyterians have their greatest strength in Pennsylvania, where they number over 50,000 members.

Minnesota Territory held its annual election for members of the Legislature on the 14th. The Minnesotan Whig says that it has resulted in the complete triumph for the Independent party, with which the Whigs were identified, in opposition to the regular Democratic organization.

An Irishman passing down Third street yesterday, discovered a one dollar bill lying on the pavement. He eyed the errator sufficiently to ascertain that it was of the same stamp of one which the day previous he had lost ten cents by way of "discount." "Bad luck to the likes o' ye!" exclaimed Pat, as he passed on, "there ye may lie; not a finger will I put on ye; for I lost ten cents by a brother of yours yesterday."

Health Extraordinary.—In the flourishing village of Cleveland, Oswego county, N. Y., containing a population of over 1,200 inhabitants, there has not been a death of either old or young since Nov. 4, 1850; nor has there been a fire nor a case of assault and battery, nor any open breach of the peace.

Who finds all the umbrellas that everybody loses? Every man we meet loses the umbrellas he buys, but we have never got acquainted with the man that finds them. Can any one answer the question before the next rain?