

Robert Robins, sworn.—When standing at the house looking toward the barn, the stable is on the left hand side of the barn, that is the end of the barn my father always claimed during his lifetime. The roof was pitched on the same side, the left hand side.

Johnson H. Ikeler, sworn.—Have known Jesse 10 or 12 years. Don't know but what he is a peaceable man, by report.

Cross-examined.—I live two miles from him.

Isaac Ikeler, sworn.—I have known Jesse 12 or 15 years. He has the character of a peaceable man.

Cross-examined.—I live 1 1/2 miles from him.

John Robins, Esq. sworn.—Have known Jesse from a child. Never knew or heard anything against him as a peaceable man.

Charles Eves, affirmed.—Have known Jesse a number of years, I think generally he has been a peaceable man.

Peter Girton, affirmed.—I am the constable who arrested Jesse Robins; he was at his brother William's, warrant dated 24th November last, I think it came to me on the same day, if I mistake not; I arrested him on the 26th November. He gave himself into my hands without resistance.

Cross-examined.—I was in pursuit of him on 25th Nov. I went to his mother's first and then went to William Eves from there to Snyder's, from there I went back to Geo. McMichael's and from there to Wm. Johnson's; I staid at Johnson's all night, and there was snow on the ground, and I looked for Jesse's tracks; but found none. I went to Geo. McMichael's again, then to Russell Welliver's store where I heard he had gone to his brother William's, and I went there and found him eating his dinner when I came to the house; I missed him the first day, because we went on different roads; I think the road Jesse travelled was the farthest for him to go home; I was in pursuit of him two and a half days. I cannot tell whether Jesse knew I was in pursuit of him; he did not try to escape that I know of.

Chas. Eves, again.—I have considered Jesse Robins a man of rather limited faculties; I have never seen him in a jail till 7 o'clock in the evening.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Court again assembled, when George G. Waller, Esq., addressed the jury for one hour on the part of the Commonwealth, followed by J. G. Montgomery, Esq., on the part of the defendant, in a speech of one hour and forty minutes. Court adjourned at ten minutes of 10 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

J. Cooper, Esq. addressed the Jury on behalf of the Def. in a feeling and beautiful speech of about 3 hours duration, and was followed by the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney General, C. R. Buckalew, Esq. who closed for the Commonwealth, Mr. B. spoke for about one hour when Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Buckalew finished his speech this afternoon, after having spoken for about one hour more. The Counsel on both sides acquitted themselves handsomely, their speeches denoting much legal learning, argument, and elegance of diction—but we trust we shall not be considered invidious, when we say that the speech of the Prosecuting Attorney was eminently distinguished for clearness of perception, logical accuracy and unassuming eloquence. The oration was particularly beautiful and impressive in pointing out to the Jurors their duty to themselves and their country. The dense crowd in the Court House was hushed up in silence, so that scarcely a breath could be heard, all listening with pleasure and admiration to the words which flowed in sweet accents and with native eloquence from the lips of the youthful speaker.

Judge Anthony then charged the Jury, laying before them the law and the facts in the case with clearness and ability.

The Jury, after an absence of about two hours and a half, returned a Verdict of Guilty of voluntary Manslaughter.

The prisoner was sentenced on Thursday morning to pay a fine of \$5 00 and cost of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

The Tariff Resolutions of Mr. Leyburn came up in order in the House of Representatives of this State on the 13th instant, and pending the amendment of Mr. Hilands for the restoration of the Tariff of 1842. Mr. Pearce, from this county, made the following remarks.

Mr. PEARCE remarked that a want of years and experience would argue and dictate that upon this, and all other questions of equal importance and magnitude, he should remain silent, attentively listening to the arguments advanced, and instructions imparted, by those who have been blessed with grasping and gigantic minds, and who have gathered rich stores of experience from the whitened fields of venerable age. And gladly would he surrender the floor to gentlemen who, he perceived, were anxious to express their views upon this great national question, and who are, no doubt better prepared and calculated to do justice to the subject, and command the respect and attention of this body, than himself, could he reconcile such a course with what he conceived to be the honest and faithful discharge of his duty as the humble representative of a portion of the free, sovereign and independent people of this good old Commonwealth.

Experience, sir, has long since established the undeniable truth, that government is absolutely necessary; the just powers of which we hold are derived from the consent of the governed. And in order that a government may be active, efficient and energetic, accomplishing the end for which it was created, it should be vested with the full and complete exercise of certain powers.

One of the principal, he said, nay, the grand defect, in the articles of confederation under which the Union existed prior to the adoption of the existing constitution, was the want of power to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

All charges of war and all other expenses incurred for the common defence or general welfare, was defrayed out of a common treasury, which was supplied, or intended to be supplied, by direct taxes; each State reserving to itself, and exercising the power to raise money, the proceeds from which were appropriated to the defraying of the expenses of the State administrations.

Under this strangement it soon became evident that the financial wants of the general government could not be supplied. The utmost difficulty was experienced in collecting even a small portion of the necessary revenue—the treasury was empty one-half of the time—the debts of the government were unpaid—her credit prostrated, and but little or no prospect of relief.

The enemies of republican principles and institutions were anxious to behold the fall and wreck of what was destined to become the pattern republic of the world—the land of promise—the home of the free and the brave.

Congress, deeply sensible of the fact that unless the general government was, and continued to be, supplied with revenue adequate to its wants, and enabled to discharge its duties, it must cease to exist; and knowing full well that upon which depended the future existence & welfare of the States, passed a resolution recommending that a convention of the States should be held at Philadelphia, for the purpose of altering and rendering the articles of confederation or federal constitution, adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union.

Accordingly, a convention assembled, and Washington, the father of our happy country, whose precious dust slumbers in hallowed Vain's bosom, was chosen to preside over their deliberations, and after several months spent in arduous toil and labor that body, composed of the great statesmen and best men of the nation, framed and presented to the people, who by States ratified the existing great and good constitution of the United States.

It cannot be denied that one of the principal and leading objects had in view by that convention, was to supply the lean, starving treasury of the nation with revenue (without which, said Alexander Hamilton, one of the framers and great expounders of the constitution, this government must resign its independence, and sink into the degraded condition of a province. Revenue, therefore, must be had at all events.) Did they make it (revenue) a question of minor importance? Did they intend that revenue should be made subordinate to protection?

Did they declare that the first question that should receive the consideration of Congress when enacting tariff laws, should be whether this or that class of individuals were protected? No, sir, they intended that revenue should be the first object of every tariff law, whilst protection is and only can be, the episode or incident.

The doctrine of a tariff for protection, without regard to revenue—the doctrine advocated by the Federal party of eighteen hundred and forty-six and seven—is at war with the constitution of this Union, and was repudiated by its friends when it was adopted.

When the constitution was before the people—when they were called upon to decide whether it should be the band that should bind together the thirteen original States—the inhabitants of which had together fought, together spent their treasure and their blood—the advocates of high protection opposed its adoption, upon the ground that it gave Congress the power to impose direct as well as indirect taxes.

They contended that the power of the national Legislature to raise revenue, should be confined to the single source of imposing duties or indirect taxes upon goods, &c., imported from foreign countries. They argued that duties could not be too high; that high protection discouraged extravagant consumption—encouraged domestic manufactures, and had a favorable influence upon trade.

Upon the other hand, the advocates of a revenue tariff, with incidental protection—the friends of the constitution—contended that the power of Congress to raise revenue, should not be confined to this single source but that in the language of the constitution, Congress should have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

They argued that high protection gave the monopoly of the market to the manufacturing classes, and enabled them to make other classes tributary to them; that high protection would drive industry out of its natural channel—promote the interests of the rich, to the disadvantage of the poor—encourage smuggling, and finally defeat the revenue the object to be attained.

The constitution, sir, was adopted—its friends, the advocates of a revenue tariff were triumphant, and the first indirect tax, or tariff law, was enacted by Congress in 1791. It was a tariff for revenue, and not a tariff for protection. It was a tariff for revenue, and not a tariff for protection. It was a tariff for revenue, and not a tariff for protection.

That law has been repealed—the act of 1816 has been in successful operation for about the space of six weeks, and now when we are in the midst of a war with a treacherous neighboring republic, this Legislature will instruct our Senators and request our Congressmen to use every effort to repeal the anti-American act of '46 and re-enact the glorious American tariff of '23. This sir, cannot be done. The people of Pennsylvania do not ask it, and they will hold us responsible for the time and money spent in this useless discussion.

Every tariff, Mr. Speaker, is more or less protective, and as the Democratic party hold that the necessary expenses of the government should be raised from duties upon imports, that party, to a certain extent, advocates protection; but the doctrine of protection for protection, embodied in the Federal creed they repudiate.

Exclusive privileges has ever, and ever will receive the decided opposition of the Democratic party. And he would ask the gorgeously attired advocate of these privileges to go with him to the Temple of Liberty reared by the hands of our fathers. Its floors are guarded—over it is suspended the glittering gleaming sword of justice—upon its walls are inscribed 'Equal rights and equal privileges.' And as he stands gazing upon the purchase of the common blood of our illustrious ancestors, he would ask him to tell him if he can by what authority he claims the enjoyment of privileges that are denied to him and by what authority the Congress of the United States or any other legislative body in this Union, grants them.

Sir, if the people of this State and Union desire to preserve their peace, happiness and prosperity—if they desire that the pure and sacred flame of liberty shall continue to shed its radiance in our holy temples in all their deliberations and acts, they must be guided by a spirit of liberality and reasonable concession.

Midshipman ROBERTS, taken by the Mexicans in reconquering the Magazine of Vera Cruz, and who was tried as a spy was convicted by the civil tribunal, and not by the military as stated in our Mexican accounts yesterday.—He was acquitted by the last.

Stability is what we want—stability is what we must have, and if as asserted by some the present, future and everlasting existence and welfare of the manufacturing classes hang upon the revenue laws of the nation, without stability I care not how high and protective the tariff may be they must languish and expire.

For the manufacturing and other interests in my humble judgment an ad valorem tariff imposing duties of about thirty or thirty-five per centum permanently established is far better and more advantageous than a tariff not permanently established and imposing duties of from fifty to one hundred per centum. In other words, a permanent revenue tariff, affording reasonable protection, is better than a high protective tariff without permanency, and affording unreasonable protection.

The tariff of 1823 was a protective tariff enacted for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures, and for such a law the Federalists are now contending. It was precious in the eyes, and rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongues of the manufacturing monopolists of one portion of the Union, and stunk in the nostrils of the agricultural and other interests of another portion of the same nation. And had not a compromise been effected, the honor of which is declared to belong to Henry Clay, to-day, I believe, this Union would exist only in name.

The tariff of 1823 threatened to overthrow the nation in a civil war, and cause men brethren, who had together fought and achieved their independence, to stand face to face and spill each others blood. The act of '42 is acknowledged to be, in many respects, equally protective and as obnoxious to a portion of the people as that of '23. It is true, that without Democratic votes the act of '42 never could have become a law—but sir, it was that or nothing Congress was on the eve of adjourning—the wants of the government had not been provided for, and the Democratic members were not willing to go home and leave the government, administered by the honest Federal John Tyler, destitute of means. Thirty-six, if I mistake not, Federal members of Congress, among whom was the venerable John Q. Adams, voted against the bill—and yet in 1844 when Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay were before the people, the Federalists claimed and called it the 'Whig tariff'—with regard to this matter, are about equal.

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DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1847.

AGENCY.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq. is authorized to act as Agent for the 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,' and to receive all monies for Subscription and Advertising at his Agencies in

Philadelphia No. 59 Pine-street.
New York " 160 Nassau-street.
Boston " 16 State-street.
Baltimore S. E. cor. Bal. and Calvert-sts.
Merchants-Mechanics and Tradesmen may find it to their advantage to advertise in this paper as it is the only one published in the County Seat and has a greater circulation in the county than any other paper published within its limits.

CIRCULAR.

The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania who have not already appointed, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding their township and county meetings and select delegates equal in number of their Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature to represent them in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Thursday the 4th day of March next for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and of performing such other duties as may pertain to them in accordance with the usages of the party.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

JOHN C. BUCHER,
HENRY BURNER Sec'y. Chairman.
Harrisburg, Nov 28 1846.

DELEGATE NOTICE.

The Democratic Republican citizens of Columbia county are requested to meet at the places of holding the General Election in each Election district, on

Saturday the 13th day of February, next between the hours of three and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day to choose two delegates to meet at the house of John Clayton in Bloomsburg, on Monday the next following (February 15th) at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Columbia county, in a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th day of March next, to nominate a suitable person as a candidate for Governor, and also a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be elected at the next October Election.

CHARLES CONNER,
WM. J. KEELER,
GEORGE MACK,
ISAAC S. MUNROE,
WILLIAM HENRIE,
Democratic Standing Committee,
January 21, 1847.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The election of Delegates in the several townships on the 13th of February, to meet in County Convention on the 15th of the same month, is an event that should attract the attention of every Democrat in the county. A full attendance at the Delegate elections will insure a fair and harmonious convention, and one too that will truly represent the opinions and wishes of our citizens. The Standing Committee have wisely made their call for a Convention in which all parts of the county will be equally represented, instead of a County Meeting. The town and its immediate vicinity where a County Meeting is held, have an unfair advantage over other portions of the county and hence the justice and necessity of Delegate Conventions, in which each township has an equal voice.

We publish this week the remarks of Mr. PEARCE, the Representative from his county, upon the Tariff Resolutions, made in the House on the 13th instant.—The sentiments are sensible and do him credit.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives instructing one of its committees to report a bill for the sale of the Public Works of the State. We are gratified in being able to say, that every Democratic member of this House voted against this wild and reckless project. No sooner does Whiggery get into power than it begins to exhibit its true character! The speculators and speculators now want to get hold of the Public Works in order to make money out of them, and Federalists stand ready to assist them in their selfishness to the lasting shame and injury of the State.

We publish on our first page a report of the trial of Jesse Robbins, for the murder of his brother John Holton. In making up the report we avail ourselves of the notes of the Deputy Attorney General and of the report published in the Danville Democrat. The latter part of the Report from Tuesday evening, is exclusively from the Danville Democrat.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

OF THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

NEW-ORLEANS, January 16, 1847.

C. L. WEBB:
We arrived here last evening, and all in fine spirits. A part of the first Regiment left here to-day for the seat of war.—The Wyoming Artillerists still remain; and we expect to be shipped with them in a few days. Our destination is Point Isabel where we are to remain awhile for drill.—The way things seem to stand we shall have plenty of fighting yet. We came down the river in the Wisconsin, a boat that cannot be beat. We came 2211 miles in 6 days, almost 400 miles a day. The voyage was as pleasant as could be expected. When we left Pittsburg it was so cold that we could hardly stand it, and now it is so hot that we can't stand it. It is now one o'clock in the morning, and it is so warm that we sweat as much as we would in Bloom in July—my shirt is as wet as it ever was cradling in harvest. The sudden change in the climate sets hard on me—though I am as hearty as a buck as yet, and I believe that if any one can stand it I can.

I have seen a great deal of the country in the route we have taken, and have passed many fine cities in the west and south. Cincinnati is a large city, as is Louisville, and New Orleans is as beautiful a city as I have ever seen in all my travels.

Yours truly,
W. H. DEITERICK,

The following items of intelligence from Mexico have been received at the office of the New York Sun, by an arrival from Havana.

The Congress was in secret session debating upon the measures necessary to be taken in the present state of affairs. An express had been received from Santa Anna; demanding eight millions of money, or the country was lost.

It was understood that the confiscation of the church property was contemplated in order to procure funds to carry on the war. The clergy were, of course violently opposed to this measure, and were threatening excommunication to the Government, Congress and the army if it was carried into effect.

An Amalgamation Elopement.—A once novel but now rather common kind of elopement came off at North Adams, Mass., about New Year. The bride is a smart black fellow, the female is a respectable white girl. The parties reside about three miles from the village, and they showed considerable shrewdness in laying and carrying out their plans. The female came to the village in the Bennington stage, the object of her affections following on foot.—She got out at the North Adams House, and after waiting a time went on foot to North street where she was met by her true lover & taken in a conveyance, and hurried to New Lebanon, where they were soon made one.

A letter from a gentleman at Council Bluffs, dated on the 17th of December, to his correspondent in St. Louis gives the particulars of a dreadful massacre committed by a war party of the Yankton Sioux upon the women and children of the Omahas, at Waud's Bluff, sixty miles from Bellevue, on the nights of the 12th and 13th ult. The men and warriors of the Omahas had left the camp on a hunt; and the Sioux, soon after they reached the camp, discovered that they only had women and children to contend with. The slaughter was terrible—73 were killed and 19 wounded. Two men made their escape—one of them Joseph L. Sarge, a trader in the employ of Mr. Peter A. Sarge, and at the time in charge of a stock of goods. He ran from the scene of blood-bath, and arrived at Bellevue with both feet frozen.

Mr. Sarge and Major Miller, the present agent, despatched a party of men to ascertain the facts, and they confirmed, on the return, the report of L. Sarge. They also reported that five of the Sioux Indians had been killed, no doubt stabbed by the Omaha squaws. Going 20 miles further than the ground where the goods of the trader had been divided among the robbers.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers left New Orleans on the 16th inst, for the seat of war. The second regiment arrived at New Orleans on the 15th and 16th and expected to leave immediately for Point Isabel.