

STAR OF THE NORTH.

B. W. WEAVER & B. S. GILMORE, EDITORS.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, July 11, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
Election held Oct. 8, 1850.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

W. T. MORISON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPH. BANKS.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. P. BRAWELEY.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

It becomes our sad duty to-day to record the death of President Taylor—the chief magistrate of the Union. The affliction dispensation will be a subject of melancholy reflections throughout all the land. He was a man who served well his country on the tenured battle-field; and in fact spent the best part of his life in the service of the republic. Patriotism no man denied to him. But he has fallen—the chief of the nation is no more, but like the humblest peasant has returned to his mother earth.

Mr. Fillmore will be President, and the Senate will choose a Vice President, which from present appearances will be Wm. R. King, of Alabama. The South will feel in the agonies of council that a strong man has been lost to its power, and when Congress shall recover from its paralyzation it is likely that the Compromise bill will immediately pass both branches, through the fears of the South that a worse fate may befall that section of the Union.

Another Chapter on the Tariff.

The tariff of 1840 is now yielding to the national treasury an annual revenue of about \$42,000,000—or more than the sum ever brought in under any previous revenue act of our government. This is a condition of things that must be highly gratifying to every one of our citizens, and is an instructive commentary on the doleful prophecies of Federalism.

We know that some who do not understand the A. B. C.'s, of Political Economy will reply to us that in order to raise so large a revenue, we import too many goods, and that specie must needs go out of the country to purchase these. But let us mark that such an evil as that could last only for a year or two, and would check itself. Whenever too large an amount of specie should go out of our country, growing scarce, would raise in value, and every thing else fall so low that goods could no longer be imported here. Extensive importations one year will drain the country of its specie, so that we cannot purchase from abroad the next.

Now the act of 1846 has been in operation more than three years and a half. It has yielded a large revenue every year, and steadily increased. This proves that our business of international exchanges has been conducted upon prudent and sound principles. If we had, as a nation, purchased beyond our means in 1847 or 1848, we should have felt a consequent falling off in our national revenue of 1849 and 1850, for the miscreant balance of trade will level itself.

There is one fact in this connection which shows how little General Taylor's cabinet knows about political economy. Secretary Merrihew in his estimate for the annual receipts and expenditures of the government presented the doleful result that there would on the 1st of July be a deficit of \$6,000,000 in our national finances. The act of 1846 was the conception of Mr. Walker, and Taylor's Daybill could cipher nothing but bankruptcy and ruin out of it. He believed not that any good thing could come out of Nazareth; and when he found little difficulties in the working of the revenue law, his fertile fancy magnified these mole-hills into mountains. But the prophet of evil found out his error; and on the 1st of July discovered a surplus in the national treasury. While Mr. Walker was in that department of state he never once came near so wide of the mark in his calculations, but made his estimates with such remarkable precision that one might almost have doubted whether they were the reports of what had transpired or the foreshadowing of what was yet to come.

In his last paper Best again proposes Hon. E. B. Hubley as the next Democratic candidate for Governor, and says—"so far, all the Delegates chosen to the next State Convention are understood to be in his favor." This significant disclosure comes out while the editor is commenting on the proceedings of the Dauphin county convention, where Simon Cameron was chosen a delegate; and it is hence an admission that Simon is "understood to be in favor" of Mr. Hubley. This is just what we have said heretofore; and the people can now see how those who worked for Hubley have been playing into the hands of Cameron, Best, Ovensen & Co., and thus attempted to sell the vote of Columbia to the very men who dismembered our county.

LAW SUIT.—The Worcester, (Mass.) Tribune states, that "actions have been commenced against George Darracott, Gas Engineer, for uttering a slander against Henry M. Paine, calling him a humbug and cheat, and asserting that the said Paine's discovery was a swindling operation. Damages laid at \$10,000. If Mr. Paine has made the discovery he claims, he is immeasurably above the reach of slander or detraction."

The proceedings of the Sabbath School Celebration at Fox' School House, in Catawissa township, came too late for insertion this week. We will publish in our next.

Taxes of Columbia County for 1850.

The following table shows the amount of county and state tax levied in each township of Columbia County for 1850, and also the names of the collectors for 1850.

COUNTRY	STATE
James M'Dowell	Anthony 435 33 496 68
Chris. Shuman	Beaver 229 97 212 03
Hugh M'Bride	B Creek 900 35 870 02
B. F. Hartman	Bloom 1611 79 1472 57
Casper Rhan	Citawis. 522 41 494 20
Benj. Miller	Center 646 04 676 25
John Robinson	Derry 487 17 483 65
John Reynolds	Dun. Bor. 1587 54 1444 82
M. M'Henry	F. Creek 408 46 396 13
Moses Howser	Fair klin 488 19 479 44
Samuel M'Carty	Greenwood 511 29 494 98
Samuel Ohl	Hemlock 621 17 596 84
John Savage	Jackson 118 79 116 37
Fred M'Brine	Limestone 773 14 782 23
R. Montgomery	Liberty 570 06 543 96
James Mourer	Mahonig 590 79 554 46
John M'Ferrin	Montour 572 72 519 19
Isaac Yetter	Main 521 01 512 69
Wm. Howell	McPleasant 221 36 225 67
Peter Heiman	Orange 448 22 458 90
Jonas Faringor	R. Creek 942 55 882 00
S. Appleman	Sugarloaf 364 21 347 52
Jacob Sillier	Valley 482 27 462 53
Joseph Shepp	Madison 772 49 778 12

TOTAL 15149 27 14510 69.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The national holiday passed off very quietly in Bloomsburg, and there were no serious explosions of cannone, nor accidents, to life and limb. Hearts may have been lost in the merriment of the pleasant picnics, for every one who participated has complimented to pay the occasion. In the evening there was a large reunion, at Brandy's Exchange, and another at Dobler's American House.

At Orangeville there was a lively time; and the fourth was plainly visible, as the almanac makers say. The Columbia Artillery from Light Street were on parade, and made a very respectable appearance.

TONS AT BEACH HAVEN.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Beach Haven, July 1st, 1850.

Messer Weaver & Gilmore:—Gentlemen:

The amount of Tolls received at this office for June, \$10,571 76
Amt per last report, 32,400 90
\$51,972 06

Yours respectfully,

GEO. SMITH.

[By the above, it appears that the receipts of tolls, for June, this year, are about \$5,000 higher this year than last.]

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeiting has become quite a business in these days. A number of spurious \$10 Northumberland Bank notes have lately been put into circulation by some scamp. The counterfeits are a good imitation of the genuine, and can easily be detected by observing that they are printed on darker paper and of a little coarser engraving. Those circulated in this latitude are of the date of November 1840.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On yesterday morning, we regret to learn, the cars on the Company's railroad just below town passed over Mr. George Kremer, crushing his leg most horribly; so that it is feared the limb have to be amputated. We are told that he attempted to get on the coal car while it was in motion, and slipping, fell beneath the wheel. He is an industrious man, and the accident will be a most serious calamity to his dependent family.

Fowler's "Phrenological Journal" for July is a rich and spicy number of that excellent periodical, amply fulfilling its promise to readers and justifying the wide popularity which it has acquired. It opens with a description of the character of Andrew Jackson, with a good engraving of his strongly-marked physiognomy. The articles on "Temperaments" and "Croupy Breathing," present many curious facts, well worthy the attention both of the physiologist and the invalid, while a good "Fourth of July" oration with little common place and no bombast is contained within the compass of two pages. (New-York: Fowler & Wells.)

"The Water Cure Journal," (July,) has a new frontispiece which is certainly far more attractive than the lancets, pill boxes, blisters, deaths heads and cross bones of the regular profession, presenting a strong temptation to every man to "throw physic to the dogs," and seek the fountain of health in Nature's elements. The reading matter in this number, of various well-known pens is of a high order. (New-York: Fowler & Wells.)

THE STUDENT.—The July number of this valuable publication more than confirms our good opinion of the work. It is designed to furnish new reading to scholars and young people generally, and would prove a novel, interesting and instructive visitor to every school Terms \$1 per annum. Fowler and Wells, New York.

SARTAIN for August is already received. First among the embellishments are "The Discovery" and "The Rabbit on the Wall," the former a good mezzotinto by Samuel Sartain, the latter a happily conceived engraving by Serz after a design of Wilkie. The reading matter is good, as Sartain always has. The September number of this Magazine will contain a portrait of Fredrik Bremer.

HARVEST.—The bountiful favors of Ceres are now gathered by the hand of the husbandman from hill and plain. The children of toil are now reaping an abundant harvest of nature's good things, and can this year lay up a plentiful supply of provisions for need.

The Farmer's life is truly a most happy one. He can be contented under his own vine and fig-tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. He is truly a monarch, for the earth ministers to his wants and never rebels. He is the most independent of all men; for his industry can always coin his wealth, and it is to him that the rest of the world looks for its sustenance.

The proceedings of the Sabbath School Celebration at Fox' School House, in Catawissa township, came too late for insertion this week. We will publish in our next.

Correspondence of the Star.

MUNCY, July 1, 1850.

Messrs. Winter & Gilmore:

Gentlemen.—As a looker on in Vienna I am disposed to note some of the matters and things which passed at Harrisburg during the last session of the Legislature, and do simple justice to some of the actors in that drama. In the first place allow me to say that legislation is not now conducted according to the moral and spirit that characterized it some thirty years ago. O no! Money, it is very much feared, has something to do with its deliberations! Don't start at such a suggestion. Yes, gentlemen, the writer verily believes, that money and extraneous appliances have more to do with many of the most important measures of legislation than intrinsic merit. Witness the completion of the N. Branch Canal—a measure called for and demanded by the vital interests of the people of the North and in strict harmony with the financial interests of the State—as calculated to secure more revenue to our treasury than any other link in the chain of our public improvements, which came near failing, by the intrigues of the Whig party to defeat it, in order to manufacture false political capital to use in the ensuing fall election; while branch Railroads, calculated to divert tonnage from our State works, and consequently dry up the sources of revenue; Banks of doubtful character, and with all the vices of the old corrupt system embraced in their new characters; together with a most unequal, unfair, and gerrymandering apportionment bill, which in various propositions, in many instances, gave almost a double representation to particular favored districts, while it disfranchised whole communities in others, which were suspected of sound radical democracy; found ready favor and vigorous support. An honest purpose, it would seem, did not possess the attributes of attraction, especially with the whigs and some eight or ten professed democrats of rather easy virtue. I had almost forgot the striking instance of the Montour county bill—bill which before an impartial and enlightened body of men, would not have been sustained a moment, found shelter and countenance and a most disreputable support when backed up by the agents and officers of the D—B—

There were nevertheless a most respectable minority of irreproachable and unapproachable democrats in that strange, compound-body. But they were unfortunately in a minority. It is, I know, invincible to particularize where so many deserve commendation and who could not be approached with the lately developed appliances; but there is one individual whose course, under all the circumstances, was so commendable that, the writer believes, all who knew him in his legislative capacity, will join in their approbation of it. The writer means Jeremiah Black, of Tioga. Mr. Black has no pretensions to literature, which in a man of shawls capacity, too often sets off feeble thought & ill-fake glitter. Like tin that throws a false and offensive light at a distance—conveying a vastly greater conception of its importance than when traced to its source, it will bear. But he possessed attributes of very more value in the character of a man. He possessed heart and honor; and a discrimination vastly superior to others (who could flout a little book knowledge in many cases grossly misapplied,) and which enabled him to pursue through the mazes of legislative operations a sound and consistent course. He read the constitution with an integrity of purpose that enabled him to draw just conclusions and arrive at a just interpretation; so seldom met with among the legal fraternity—who, usually instructed by the old veterans of English law, as derived to them through the commentaries of the great men of the English aristocracy, seek first how the safe and healthy principles laid down in our Republican constitution, can be effectually eluded or perverted by false interpretations. It is this rotten part of a lawyer's education, in this country, that so peculiarly unfit that class for impartial and healthy legislation. Black's purpose seemed to be in all cases, to arrive at justice and fair conclusions. The lawyers in too many cases act as retained counsel for particular interests against the common welfare. Few men can go through with the routine of a legal education and come out unbiased by its anti-republican and aristocratic tendencies—for the legal course in this country, to our s'me, is through the rubbish of British barbarism—Gothic feudalism and all the jesuitical subtleties of ecclesiastical arrogance and pious fraud which distinguishes the ecclesiastical history of England. True, there are some admirable traces of the ancient Roman jurisprudence discernible through voluminous & barbarous absurdities—but not enough to compensate for the labor and hazards of the undertaking. A man of strong discriminating intellect would make a much more safe and more consistent constitutional American lawyer, who had never read Blackstone's commentaries, or the barbarous tomes of Coke, Bracton, Littleton, or Sturmhoek, but merely by taking the American constitution and common sense as his guides and impartial and philosophical thought as his inter-

Botts on Taylor.

Who has not heard of head-him-or-die?—Hon. John M. Botts, of Richmond, Va.—especially what whig has not! While a member of Congress the whigs used to "swear by him";—indeed, since the memorable night, when he slept, or rather lay awake with Capt. Tyler, giving him "caudle lectures" from the "blowing out of the candle to the rising of the Sun," as to his duties as the surviving partner of the firm of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," his name has remained "household words" in the "great whig" family. He swallowed Taylor, as every body remembers, after much hesitation and, as he expressed himself, as a man would a very nauseous dose of medicine. But it appears that the longer the dose has remained in his stomach the more unpalatable it has become, and he has at last thrown up the "Galpin," notwithstanding the "faulcy" (sic) have been unremitting in their prescriptions. The Boston Post says: "At Powhatan court house, Va., on the 15th, a grand barbecue was given. Hon. John M. Botts, who made a speech two hours long, which is reported to be one of his best efforts. He came out decidedly for the Senate compromise bill, and came down upon the President and his 'plan' in a way that was greatly applauded. The General, he said, had grossly violated his pledges in the Allison letter not to interfere with the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives. He had openly electroned on the public squares against the compromise, had ridiculed the 'compromis bill,' and renounced his friend Bullitt from the Republic for supporting it. Bullitt the reputed author of the Allison letter.—He has," continued Mr. Botts, "two public presses pensioned to oppose it. He denounces its authors, and has done what no other President ever did, in writing a letter to a portion of Mr. Deer's constituents, thanking them for approving of the plan known as the President's." Mr. Botts reads the President's letter to Mr. Coolidge in proof of this charge. He then threw up the cabinet for the Galpin swindle, and blamed the President, who had been repeatedly urged by distinguished whigs to get rid of them. In fine, Botts says that Taylorism has upped the whig party.

It is well known that the Mormons implicitly obey their leaders, and they most faithfully followed their "brother in Christ" with \$800 in his pocket, on the occasion.

How much this whole transaction is like the bargain and sale between the Natives and Whigs of this city and country. The Free Soilers naturally voted to exclude the man from his seat in Congress, whom the Mormons opposed. Parties of a single idea readily fraternize.

ANTI-WAR WHIGS.

The late Whig Convention repudiated John S. Straus, because of his open hostility to the Mexican War; yet that same Convention nominated JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks county, for Canal Commissioner, who according to the Doylestown "Independent Democrat," was a noisy opponent of that war. There are many patriots even among the Whigs, who will never lend their support to any man capable of taking side against the country, as did the anti-war Whigs who extirpated the Mexicans to greet our brave Volunteers with bloody hands and hostile graves.

THE ANTHRACITE BANK.

The Pottsville Emporium says:—Our friends of Tamauqua again give notice that they will apply to the Legislature at its next session, "for a Charter of a Bank of Discount and Deposit, to be located in the Borough of Tamauqua, Schuylkill county, to be called the 'Anthracite Bank,' with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to five hundred thousand dollars."

It is certain that the business of Tamauqua, already large, is rapidly increasing, and we have no doubt that a bank located there would be of material advantage to its business men.

DYING OF JOY.

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "A death from sudden and unexpected joy occurred here yesterday. A poor German emigrant who left the home of his fathers and all the associations of a long life, to seek the new world with the view of bettering his fortune, actually was unable to bear the shock of seeing a well beloved brother. The moment his eye fell on his countenance, his frame was convulsed—he swooned with joy—sank and died. The fond and devoted had ceased to beat, and its possessor had at last found quietude in that place where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest."

THE LAST OF THE THEATRE.

The front walls of the Park Theatre in New York have been leveled to the ground, and in a short space of time, new and elegant stores will rise upon the ruins of the old temple of the muses. Muslins and calicoes will soon be vendied upon the very floor where Kean, Cooper, and their contemporaries chanted the people with the readings of the great author whose statue rested over the portal. Perhaps pork and beans, veal pie and tapioca both kinds, will be vendied in the basement, cold beer will be bottled in the fifth story, and pill boxes manufactured in the sixth. Alas! Poor Yorick!

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—By a published statement of the affairs of the Company, it appears that the amount of property insured by it is \$20,771,629.04, on 18,672.

The losses by fire during the last year, ending June 1, 1850, amounted to \$52,359.44, among which we notice in Columbia county:—David Masters, \$2000; E. & J. Hicks, \$12.12; Simon Dreifuss, \$13.18; Caleb Appelman, \$600; John Vanblaricom, \$160; David H. Riesel, \$109.91; James Simington \$2667; Joseph Stackhouse, 10; and Jonathan White, \$366.

THE WEBSTER CASE.—The confession of Prof. Webster will be found on our first page, and presents a truly sickening chapter in the dark history of human nature. Let every one read it, and shudder pray "Lead us not into temptation." The extenuating points are very improbable, and this makes it all the more horrible, to think that a man should dare to go down to the grave with a lion on his lips.