

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomington, Thursday, March 6, 1851.

THE BAIT THAT LURES APOSTATES.

With the mass of the people there is one grand purpose in view, to be accomplished thro' government; and that is the greatest amount of happiness among all the people. This is the great object, the great body of the people aim at. This they are convinced cannot be attained but thro' a system of equal and impartial laws. Where all are regarded by the equal and impartial eye of the law-giver, this result can only be attained. This goes upon the plain principle, that each individual, who comports a part of the body politic, is an equal stockholder in the common rights of humanity and the protection of the laws. These observations are made in reference to the members of the Caucasian race, and not intended to create the impression that inferior races are to be embraced. For this would be confounding all the distinctions between intelligence and stupidity—between capacity and incapacity—in short it would be virtually leaving all consideration of intellect out of the question and disregarding the most precious gifts of Providence, reason and sagacity. Among equal races then, equal and impartial laws, equally and impartially administered, are the only guaranties of the greatest amount of prosperity and happiness. This is the great principle upon which the democratic faith is based.

But this equal and impartial system of rights does not satisfy the selfishness of the aristocrats. They are not satisfied with an equal and impartial system—an equal distribution, by the government, of immunities, blessings, rights and protection, among all the members of the community. No, they say, "this will never do; for if this be the case, we the aristocrats cannot be indulged in the enjoyment of ten or twenty or a hundred times as much as our neighbors." We shall be restricted, like all the rest, to the enjoyment of our own acquisition, obtained by the same rigid toil as our neighbor obtains his earthly goods. "Do away with partial laws and privileged legislation, and our hands and the hands of our gentle sons, will be as hard as our plebeian neighbors." "Do away with Mr. Clay's 'American system' of class legislation, which has for its object to make one rich aristocrat out of the want and consequent degradation of thousands of the virtuous yeomanry of our country—to monopolize in the hands of an Abbot Lawrence a Bonien a Phillips a Brooks a Ridgeway or an Astor from 1,000,000 to 20,000,000 of dollars while millions of honest toiling freemen should die poor—wretchedly poor. And why? Because Mr. Clay became tired of the seige and, to him, we fear tasteless gratification, of aiding the many who could contribute little but their thanks and prayers for his advocacy of their cause, and counteracted his affections upon the rich who could afford something, to him, more substantial to gratify his bodily cravings. Hence, since Mr. Clay's desertion of the popular cause in 1816 and his espousal of the corrupt cause of the aristocracy the public ear has been frequently attracted by the announcement of splendid donations of coaches &c., &c., whose burnished ornaments and gorgeous trappings flouted the noon-day rays of the car of Phobus. The maxims among those who desert the popular cause and cleave unto the rich aristocracy, is that "the rich can pay us for our worthy and virtuous labors, but the toiling millions can pay us only in breath and gratitude again." When Daniel Webster said: "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind none is so efficient as that which divides them with paper money. It is the most perfect expedient ever invented for fertilizing the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow," he was poor—fresh from the rule plough handle—but after he had received some fifty or sixty or more thousands, from the United States Bank, he then became sensible to the great beauties of paper money and found out the profound truth that there "was not gold and silver enough in the world for the wants of trade in the United States." How true was the confession of the Parson in Hudibras when catechized closely:

Question—"What make all doctrines plain and clear?"

Answer—"About five hundred pounds a year."

This, at last, fellow citizens of the useful and laborious occupations, is the true key to the action of most of the harliquinades that have figured upon the whig stage of politics for the last forty years. When Mr. Clay, about forty years ago, came as a Senator from the then unsophisticated and uncorrupted democracy of Kentucky, he reflected the true spirit of the hardy yeomanry of the daughter of Virginia. He then considered a U. S. Bank a dangerous institution. He considered it "a splendid association of favored individuals, taken from the mass of society and invested with exemptions & surrounded with immunities and privileges." And in order to illustrate the impending danger of such an institution in this Republic, while he was under the honest impulse of the spirit of democracy, he Mr. Clay said, in reference to the exercise of such a power by Congress—"we have seen an East India Company created which has carried dismay, desolation and death thro' out one of the largest portions of the habitable world." "A company which is, in itself, a sovereignty; which has subverted empires and set up new dynasties; and has not only made war, but war against its legitimate sovereign." "Under the influence of this power we have seen arise a South Sea Company, and a Mississippi Company that distracted and convulsed all Europe, and menaced a total overthrow of all credit and confidence, and uni-

versal bankruptcy." With these burning words of truth and patriotism, for up to this time Mr. Clay had not bartered away these two estimable qualities, for money or the smiles of the rich, did he resist the recharter of the U. S. Bank; and with a prophetic tongue foretold what would happen if this Bank should be rechartered. And how true to the picture above portrayed did events in 1834 verify his anticipation? Did not the U. S. Bank in that eventful period carry on a frightful war with the Government of our Country for supremacy and threaten the total subversion of constitutional liberty in this country? Again, did not this same Mr. Henry Clay on the same occasion declare? "I conceive then Sir," (addressing himself to the President of the Senate, the illustrious George Clinton,) "that we are not empowered, by the constitution nor bound by any practice under it, to renew the charter of this Bank." What then produced the miraculous change upon Mr. Clay's mind in 1816 to use his influence to bring about its renewal? Was it lucre, or the love thereof? He under the operations of the charter became the stipendiary and the unscrupulous champion of its dangerous practices. It would seem by the developments made in 1834 of the transactions of the U. S. Bank that Messrs Clay and Webster stood charged on the books of that audacious institution, with heavy sums, as loans bonuses or largesses for professional or doctinal services. Does this prove, fellow democrats, that our liberties are in danger from the influence of money?

An Ancient Monarch

Offered a large reward to that one of its subjects who should invent a new pleasure for the sovereign. Some Yankee in Stroudsburg of this state would have taken the premium if he had lived in "the good old days" of the king who was satiated with enjoyment; for our modern sportsman has invented a new amusement which has become "quite fashionable" in Stroudsburg and to which the Greek games of old bear no comparison. It is called wheelbarrow shooting, and is practised as follows:—A board is planted lengthwise on the ground, in the same manner as the lower board of a plank fence. Its extreme end is then measured off, and an upright stick is planted there, to make it perceptible at a distance. The marks are stationed fifty yards from the plank, and after being allowed to take aim, and place their wheelbarrow in what they conceive to be the proper direction, their eyes are securely bandaged, and they push forward the wheelbarrow towards the mark. He who comes nearest it, with the wheel, is declared victor.

The Postmaster General has established the following post offices and made appointments:—

Central, Columbia County, Penn., Peter Hess, Postmaster. Situated in the township of Sugar Loaf, on the route from Bloomsburg to Laporte by which thirty one families will receive regular mail facilities.

Campdown, Bradford County, Penn.—A. G. Grant, Postmaster. Eighty families will be accommodated once a week by the route from Merryall, Pa., to Owego, N. Y.

Stillwater, Columbia County, Penn., James McHenry, Postmaster, located in the township of "Fishing Creek," on route from Bloomsburg to Laporte. Forty families will be benefited by the new office.

We are informed that some complaint exists with the people of New Columbus, Luzerne Co., and that neighborhood from the non-receipt of our paper regularly on Friday, as they should get it by the cross mail from Berwick. The Friday mail is a most important one for those persons, and we hope there will be some attention to the matter that we shall hear no more complaint. The fault does not lay with us, for our paper is regularly mailed on Thursday before the mail leaves this place for Berwick; and Postmaster Chamberlin assures us that it is duly sent on.

A POWERFUL APPEAL. An old patriot of Reading offers himself as a candidate for Mayor of that city, and in card to the "dear people," enumerates among his "claims," that he supported the American flag as a volunteer in the military service from 1812 to 1819—that he has been for several years elected constable—that he has been for 12 years a deacon of the church—and that he in fact contributed \$60 to build the church.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for March contains a portrait and biographical sketch of Capt. Kearney of the U. S. Navy and the following articles on politics and literature.

The American Bar, John Randolph, Women of the Revolution, A counting-house scene, The Decline of England, The veto power of the President, The amicable and amiable in English policy, The duty of a biographer, The last of the Piquades, New York Finances, Financial and Commercial review.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for April is already on hand, and we can hardly imagine how it could be better than we find it. Its contributions are not the current namby pamby, morbid scribbles of sentimental love-sick rickshaws, or romantic whiskeerandos, but a sound and substantial feast which makes you feel, as you enjoy it, that you are in the company of sensible men & women. There are in this number, of "Graham" poems by such writers as Lowell, Richard Penn Smith, Geo. H. Boker, Geo. D. Prentiss and Samuel D. Patterson, and an excellent prose sketch by J. M. Legare called "Deux Oies, Vertes."

The Phenological Journal for March is quite a large book upon mental and physical philosophy, and merits careful reading from the friends of progressive science.

The Water Cure Journal by the same publishers (Fowler & Wells) is after the same order, but upon a different branch of useful philosophy.

LEGISLATIVE.

HARRISBURG Feb. 26, 1851.

Mr. Buckalew presented a petition of citizens of Luzerne county for an act to incorporate a company to construct a Plank road from Abington Centre to the Summit Depot of the Liggett's Gap Railroad; also, a petition of citizens of Derry township, Montour county, for an act to vacate a certain State road in Lycoming and Montour counties; also, a remonstrance of citizens of Columbia county against abolishing the Northern District of the Supreme Court. He also read in place a further supplement to the act incorporating the Hazleton Coal Company.

Feb. 27th.—Petitions were to-day presented in the Senate from Luzerne county for annulling the charter of the Montour Iron Company; and others from Montour against the annexation of Montour county to Columbia. The Senate adjourned over to Monday, the Legislature and Governor having accepted an invitation to visit Baltimore in a body on Saturday. A grand dinner is to be given them at the Eutaw House.

Young folks should not marry.

We have heard of loving "young uns" courting by the telegraph and binding themselves in matrimony by the magnetic bands of the lightning line. But a case of another kind turned up here last Saturday. It seems that a swarthy Ethiopian in the neighborhood of Foundryville had been wooing a lighter tinted maiden, and she had been won by the courageous Moor to consent to marriage. But the parents of the maiden were opposed and relentless. An elopement was accordingly agreed upon and on Saturday evening our brave Othello came to our town—bearing his fair Desdemona as his prize—having escaped all bars and bolts, and now eager for a person or "squire," to tie the nuptial knot. But the telegraph, it seems, had grown invidious at this triumph of the little love-god, and so determined to raise a breeze, a little like Eolus of old upon the pious Aeneas. Her parents, like the Juno of song and story, found the prince of the telegraph with the thunderbolt ready for sale to make a storm, and so sent a decree to our town forbidding person or "squire" to marry the maid for she was "too young." The invidious notice ousted the space of the loving twain, and when they reached town they found their bars forbidden. So the telegraph has decided that "young folks should not marry."

NEWS BY LIGHTNING.

We receive regularly the public telegraph dispatches which come to the Bloomsburg office; and we give the first set of these to-day. By this means it will be observed that we are able to give the public news of what happens near the various telegraph stations through the country, up to the hour of our paper going to press.

The office here is quite a convenience to our townspeople on many occasions, and it will not be long until the rising generation of progress will wonder how it was possible for mankind to live so long by receiving the news only at the old snail's pace.

The present rates of sending dispatches is now much reduced, and they can be made to supersede the use of mail letters in a vast degree. They have this additional advantage that the dispatches received at an office do not lay to wait to be called for, but are sent immediately by the operator to the person named in the address. For this purpose the address should be either to some person whose residence is certain to be known to the operator else in the "care" of some such person. In the city this difficulty is avoided by addressing to a particular street and number.

Under the present cheap rates a despatch of ten words (not including the address) can be sent to Danville or Berwick for 10 cents or to Philadelphia for 25 cents. From Philadelphia to Harrisburg such a despatch would cost 30 cents. From Philadelphia to Wilkesbarre 25 cents.

The line here extends to Hazleton, and there connects with that of another Company. For this reason, a despatch between this place and any town further than Hazleton has now become a matter of great convenience. Mr. Carver who had been the operator at the Bloomsburg office from its opening to within a few weeks past is now at the Hazleton office. Mr. Chamberlin has now learned the art and mystery of playing with the lightning; and we are pleased to see that a number of our people are appreciating the advantages of this mark of the progressive age, and making good use of it.

Canal Commissioner.

The Lancaster Intelligencer in speaking on this subject says: "And on this side of the mountains we have JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq. of Carlisle, (Editor of the American Volunteer,) who will be strongly urged by Old Mother Cumberland—a county that has for many years been sadly neglected in the distribution of offices, not only in our State Conventions, but before the Canal Board. Mr. B. would make an excellent Canal Commissioner, and we should be pleased to see him nominated."

HIT HIM AGAIN.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the North Branch Democrat has the following paragraph in his last letter:

"The most righteous vote which has marked the present session, is that repealing Montour county. As to the abstract merits of that new county project, we have nothing to say, other than if the end aimed at, was no better than the means employed to attain it, it was no proposition for the favorable consideration of honorable, high-minded men. Its repeal is a fitting rebuke to the gerrymandering tribe who throwing conscience to the winds, put it through, and particularly him, of whom a member said on the floor—'the Almighty gave him a soul, (if soul he had), for the only purpose of preserving his body from putrefaction.' The fate of the LATZ Valentine Best should be a beacon light to all in the least inclined to follow in his disgraceful wake."

DAILY MAIL.—These days we are lucky in the receipt of daily mail from Philadelphia. It reaches us so that the Philadelphia papers of the morning come to hand here on the night of the same day. A traveller can now pass through from this place to Philadelphia in one day.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners.

This body met at the Supreme Court room in the Capitol on Wednesday morning last, at 11 o'clock. The members present were called to order by General BICKER, the State Treasurer, who is *Ex-officio* President of the board. The following named gentlemen compose the board, being one from each judicial district in the State:

- 1st District—Alexander Brown, city and county of Philadelphia.
- 2nd District—William Mathiot, Lancaster county.
- 3rd District—Benjamin Fogle, Northampton county.
- 4th District—John Smyth, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton.
- 5th District—J. K. Moorehead, Allegheny county.
- 6th District—Russell Brown, Warren, Erie and Crawford.
- 7th District—Joseph Thomas, Bucks and Montgomery.
- 8th District—William A. Petrikon, Lycoming, Columbia, Northumberland, Sullivan & Montour.
- 9th District—J. Buchfield, Cumberland, Perry and Juniata.
- 10th District—J. Cunningham, Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong.
- 11th District—Henderson Gaylord, Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming.
- 12th District—Henry Peller, Dauphin and Lebanon.
- 13th District—Lorenzo P. Williston, Tioga, Bradford, Potter and McKean.
- 14th District—J. Gordon, Fayette, Washington and Greene.
- 15th District—William Williamson, Chester and Delaware.
- 16th District—Samuel Gaither, Somerset, Franklin and Bedford.
- 17th District—Jacob Meehling, Jr., Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence.
- 18th District—Richard Irwin, Clarion, Venango, Jefferson and Elk.
- 19th District—Wm. R. Sadler, Adams and York.
- 20th District—Casper Dull, Mifflin and Union.
- 21st District—Jacob Hammer, Schuylkill.
- 22nd District—Moses W. Coolbaugh, Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Carbon.
- 23rd District—John S. Richards, Berks.
- 24th District—John Scott, Jr., Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.

Messrs. Smyth, Moorehead, Cunningham, Gaylord, Dull and Coolbaugh were found to be absent.

Tragic Affair.

Another tragic affair has taken place in Blair county. The particulars are given in the Standard as follows:—

A farmer named George Pecht, residing between Altoona and Blair Furnace, has for some time been laboring under partial insanity, caused by religious monomania. His actions, however, never were so violent that any restraint was put on them, and he was suffered to conduct his own business. On Sabbath last, at about 8 o'clock, he was in the kitchen where his daughter, aged about 18 years, was engaged in washing dishes, when he seized an axe and struck her on the forehead with the sharp edge, cleaving her head in such a manner that she died almost instantly. The noise brought other members of the family to the kitchen, who observed Pecht running from the house. Chase was made as soon as possible, but to no purpose, as he ran direct to the forebay of a saw mill, about 30 rods off, and forcing himself under the gate, was drowned before he could be extricated.

Pecht always bore a good character, was a temperate man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

THE CUBAN TRIALS.

The third trial of General John Henderson, at New Orleans, for a violation of the neutrality laws in respect to the late Cuban expedition, was to commence on the 17th inst. The Picaney says two trials have been had, and the prospect of conviction diminishes. The second trial resulted in a jury equally divided, while the first had eight for conviction, and four only for acquittal. The third, to judge by the current of things within the court-room and without, will not be more decisive, unless, indeed, the accused be acquitted. A conviction seems to be out of the question.

CALIFORNIA MORALS.

A California correspondent of the London News furnishes a sad picture of the morals of Eldorado. He says, "Perhaps the blackest page of American California is the history of lives of the females. Husbands arrive here with their wives and families, but they are not generally long on shore when their better halves cut connection for other and richer men; so that the poor disconsolate husbands, instead of mining for gold, have to nurse their 'wee ones.' Young damsels, however, are formed, are soon picked up and spoiled. Fire and sword are no barriers to men's passions here, nor is a preventive.

THE McDONOUGH ESTATE.

Our readers are aware that the State of Louisiana contested the will of Jno. McDonough, the wealthy millionaire of that city, who devised large sums of money in trust for the benefit of Maryland and Baltimore, at least that portion of the will which made the above devise. The Court of the Fifth Judicial District in New Orleans, has decided the case in favor of the validity of the will, thus giving to Maryland and Baltimore, all the bequests contained in it.

A New Magnetic Telegraph Line is now being erected between Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg, intersecting the line at Hollidaysburg to Bedford. The wires are now being placed, and it will soon be in working order.

The Navigation on the Pennsylvania Canal was opened at Hollidaysburg on Monday last week, and on Tuesday the first boat left for the East, loaded with mails. This is ten days earlier than this canal has ever been opened.

A defalcation of \$11,000 has been discovered in the Treasury of York county Pa.

From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Argus. Charges Against Daniel Webster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1851.

There was a renewal in the House, to-day, of the charge against Mr. Secretary Webster of being bought into the acceptance of the high office he holds. It was made by Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, who preferred the charge, in the first instance, last night, and contradicted plumbly and flatly by his colleague, Mr. Ashmun, who said he contradicted after consultation with and by authority of Mr. Webster himself. He pronounced the charge an "unqualified falsehood." Mr. Allen, nothing daunted, seemingly, renewed the charge, pledged himself to prove it true whenever opportunity might be furnished.

The circumstantial statement of Mr. Allen ran about as follows, as I understood him amid the wild and excited confusion which prevailed during a portion of the time he was struggling to be heard—Mr. Webster, when he was offered the post of Secretary of State, wrote to certain persons, complaining of the inadequacy of the salary for his necessities, and asking what they would do for him. On consultation it was agreed to raise \$25,000 in Boston, and a like sum in New York. \$25,000 was raised in the last named city, but fell short in Boston—the amount raised being \$19,600. Gentlemen there had been bled freely, and it was difficult to bring them to the sticking point. No matter if this was a gift. Commercial men have an object in making presents. Mr. Webster ought to have nothing to do with it. But when gifts are made at his own request, I ask whether an influence is not brought to bear on the officer which is detrimental to public justice and public interests, and especially dangerous when pecuniary means of large amount are placed in the charge of that officer.

In this last allusion Mr. Allen had particular reference to the entreatment of the Mexican indemnity money to Mr. Webster. An effort was made, to-day, to have the custody placed with the Secretary of the Treasury; and this, it seems to me, would be the most correct and safest course, with respect to the truth or untruth of the specific charge preferred above.

I have spoken of the scene produced by the severe accusations of Mr. Allen as wildly confused. It was indeed so. Part of the time, the Hall became a perfect Babel—so great was the "noise and confusion," that nothing could be heard but a commingling uproar of excited and contradictory utterances, made up of such ejaculations as these:—"Allen, Allen—go on Allen—let him proceed"—"I call the gentleman to order"—"I object—order, order!—rap, rap!—bang, bang!—shame, shame!—why don't the Sergeant-at-arms do his duty!" &c. &c. For a few moments scarcely a member was in his seat. The aisles were crowded, and the area in front of the Speaker's chair was jammed with an excited crowd of spectators. Finally order reigned again in Warsaw, and the Hall presented its wonted scenes of tolerable order and decency.

It is lucky that neither of the parties to this *melodrama* are "fighting men," else bloodshed might have followed. Mr. Allen is a "peace man," I believe, in the technical sense of the phrase, while Mr. Ashmun has no relish for any other war than the "war of words," in which the paper bullets of the brain alone are used, instead of pistol balls and bowie blades—weapons which would not spill any blood however they may wound the sensibilities of the combatants.

New Invention.

We have just been shown says the Easton Argus, a new and singularly ingenious machine for sewing. It occupies not more than a cubic foot of space, and when operated by the foot as the ordinary spinning-wheels are, it will sew an excellent seam, on any kind of cloth, at the inconceivably rapidity of about one yard a minute. The stitches are taken with great regularity, and the sewing is unusually firm and durable. The machine is simple in its construction, and can be operated by any person. A seam may be taken at any distance from the edge of the cloth and in any direction, either straight or circular, with as much ease as if done by the hands. The machines are sold by the patentee, Mr. Wilson of the city of New York, for \$75 a-piece, but the actual expense of constructing one is not more than ten dollars.

A New State.

Some of the New York editors are talking about erecting a new State out of Manhattan Island, (the city) Long Island, and Staten Island, to be called, legally, the State of Manhattan, and popularly, the State of the Three Islands. It would contain at this time nearly one million of inhabitants. It is a very pretty idea, but they will not get it accomplished. It would require the consent of the State of New York, which is not likely to be obtained easily, and then it would require the consent of Congress, as little likely to be given as the other. We think there is no probability that it will ever be seriously attempted.

LUMBER.

A number of rafts have arrived at this place during the present week, and in the course of a few days it is supposed we will have a "goodly number" of persons from the head waters of the Susquehanna. Let them come; our lumber as well as our dry goods and other merchants, are fully prepared to receive them.—Columbia Spy.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A man named James Gilmore brought suit against George Beatty, in Harrisburg, for damages sustained by falling into a cellar, which was not properly closed, owned by defendant. The case was tried last week, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of \$1500 damages.

A writer in the Star of the North brings forward the name of our friend JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq., of the Carlisle Volunteer, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. He would make a good one.—Fulton Democrat.

Gen. Sam. Houston.

This distinguished and remarkable man delivered a lecture to a highly respectable and intelligent audience in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Saturday evening last. We learn that the visit of the General, lecture, and all, was rather a mixed up affair—commencing in politics, and threatening, at one time, to end in religion.

He was invited, it appears, by sundry Democrats, who may have had an idea of making a Presidential movement, and his visit was eagerly seized upon by certain ladies of the Episcopal church as a means of helping their funds and promoting the creation of a parsonage. "Old Sam" appears to have repudiated both arrangements, and we have heard that the gentlemen who invited him were not to be found when he came, and after much tribulation and changing of place and terms, the lecture was finally delivered, as above stated, in the Hall of the House—admission free to all.

The good people of Harrisburg have a knack of making money out of every body and every thing that comes there, but it appears they could not turn an honest penny with the Hero of San Jacinto.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

Remarks of the Hon. John Brinab in the House of Representatives, February 17, 1851.

The House being in Committee of the whole, on the River and Harbor bill, Mr. Brinab in opposition to an Amendment, offered by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said: "Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will not be adopted. I am opposed to all amendments. I hope the beauty of this bill will not be marred. It is now perfect in all its parts, dimensions, and proportions, and most admirably calculated to accomplish its design. A more perfect system of plunder cannot be conceived. It is true that we seldom find perfection in any bill, as it comes from the hands of a committee; but this is an exception to all general rules. It was evidently moulded by a master workman. None other could have moved so many snags, rocks, dams, and sand bars. None other could have so calmly and so river in this Union flow on so smoothly and harmoniously, bearing upon their placid bosoms with such unerring certainty the representatives of this nation to the same haven, at the same time, and for the same purpose. And sir the current of these streams is not only made smooth by this bill, but strong—so strong, that all resistance seems futile and unavailing. Such being the case, I hope this craft may be permitted to float on unimpeded; let those on board have a pleasant passage. But I would remind them, that while they may be down all obstacles may present, they will have to steer straight, or they may find their sails rent by a squall or the peoples indignation. I find, sir, that in this bill there are eighty-two distinct appropriation commands one rote. Now, sir, strike from this bill some ten or fifteen of the appropriations therein made, and there is not another one contained in it, that standing upon its own merits, would command twenty votes in this House. No attempt has been made by the advocates of this bill to justify this universal distribution of the public treasures, but the bill is brought in here and attempted to be gagged down, right or wrong. Its friends are exhorted to vote down all amendments, no matter what their merits or claims may be. Now, sir, votes enough have been secured to pass it, and it must be swallowed as it is, no matter how bitter the draught.

And if it must pass, if the Treasury is thus to be plundered, I have it may pass as it is, with all its enormities in full bloom upon its face. If the people are to be robbed of their money by this log-rolling system, whatever course others may pursue, my skirts shall be clear."

[The five minutes having expired, the Chairman's hammer here fell.]

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—It is often a matter of inquiry and discussion how large the city proper is. The distance from the Delaware river to the Schuylkill is set down at two miles, and from Vine street to Cedar at one mile. These are the bounds of what is known as the incorporated city of Philadelphia, though but a small part of the actual space thickly covered by buildings. It has been doubted whether it is two full miles between the two rivers, but actual measurement shows that the distance is 12,448 feet, two miles and almost a sixth over. The distance from north to south is 5371 feet, or 91 feet over a mile. The aggregate distance of squares from Broad street to the river Schuylkill is 5317, and thence east to the Delaware 5330, the width of the streets make up the difference. The length of the squares running east and west from Third street to Schuylkill Sixth, is each 396 feet long. North and south the squares vary in size, but they average 414 feet from one main street to another. This information will settle some mooted points, which have frequently occasioned much dispute.—Public Ledger.

REV. MR. GILLESPIE'S CASE.

The Rev. Mr. Gillespie, a Catholic priest, who was tried in Boston on a gross charge of indecent assault upon a woman, has been acquitted by a jury, the evidence not sustaining any such charge. He was also acquitted of an assault upon the city watchman.

The Evening Argus, the new Democratic paper of Philadelphia, presents a healthy and honest tone, and gives fair indications that its establishment will be prosperous, and its influence good for the cause of the people.

Holden's Margine passes into the hands of the brothers Deyckinck who have some celebrity in the country as the editors of the "Literary World." This Magazine presents the fair appearance of becoming the most meritorious of American magazines.

The Free Trade Tariff.

In the mouth of every selfish monopolist, and those who lack the knowledge to detect their base designs, we hear the tariff of 1846 called a "free trade" tariff, and its advocates free traders. Let us appeal to facts. The income of the Treasury from duties imposed on foreign goods is over \$40,000,000, and this amount is taken directly from the pockets of the consumers of these articles. It is also well known on account of the duties imposed on foreign goods, directly protecting similar articles made in this country, are enhanced in price upon consumers to the amount of \$40,000,000 more. From this it will be readily seen that the people here pay \$80,000,000 under the tariff of 1846 for the liberty of supplying their wants. This is certainly dear bought free trade. If a free trade tariff taxes the people \$80,000,000, it is time for them to inquire how much a federal whig, high pressure tariff would tax them.—Easton Argus.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—The Washington Republic mentions the case of a soldier, with a wooden leg, travelling about the streets of that city, endeavoring to sell a bounty land warrant for 160 acres of land, which the U. S. government had given him, but coupled with a restriction by which he could not make it assignable. The consequence was that he could not sell it, and, as his own condition would not permit him to cultivate the land himself, of course the bounty was but of little benefit to him. Had it been assignable it would have commanded \$130. Congress has made a great mistake in this matter, which is equivalent to depriving the soldier of all the benefits they intended to bestow. We fully agree with the Republic in its remarks, that if the bounty law is designed to be beneficial to the poor, aged, and decrepit soldiers, who have risked life and laid up infirmities in their country's service, the warrants issued under it ought to be made assignable. Not only are assignable warrants the more valuable, but the unassignable warrants are of no value except just to that class of well-to-do persons with whom it is a matter of indifference whether they are assignable or not. Men in need of the bounty of the Government do not profit by the law. To men who require no such bounty, and who can locate for occupancy or sale, and wait for their patent and a market for it, it is measurably beneficial in its present shape.

A DUEL.—Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, and Mr. Inge of Alabama, quietly absented themselves from Washington City on the 24th inst., and fought a duel. The difficulty grew out of language used some days since by Mr. Inge in debate, at which Mr. Stanley took offence. Mr. Stanley, it is said, challenged Mr. Inge, which the latter accepted. They fought with pistols. After exchanging shots, neither party being wounded, the affair was amicably adjusted by the friends of the parties, and they returned quietly to Washington in the evening. Mr. Stanley was accompanied by Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina, and Mr. Inge by Gov. Brown of Mississippi.

A WARNING TO SLANDERERS.—A poor girl named Martha Stock, recovered last week, in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster, Judge Lewis presiding, \$1000 damages of a man named John Neff, for slanderous words spoken by him against the chastity of the plaintiff. One thousand dollars was all that was claimed, and the jury brought in a verdict for the full amount.

DELEGATES FROM WESTMORELAND.—The Democrats of Westmoreland, held their county meeting last week, and after passing a series of excellent resolutions, they elected the following delegates to the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions:—

Judicial—Hon. Henry D. Foster, Segatori; Hon. H. P. Laird, and Hon. J. M. Barnell.

Gubernatorial—Hon. J. C. Pomeroy, Col. James Keenan, and John Hill, Esq.

THE CANAL.—The business on the Canal has commenced in good earnest. Already a number of boats have started from this place, loaded with western freight, mostly dry goods. From present indications, and the unusually early start, it is supposed that a heavy business will be done this season.—Columbia Spy.

LAND LIMITATION IN WISCONSIN.—A bill limiting (to 640 acres) the area of land which any person may hereafter acquire in Wisconsin has just passed to its engrossment in the popular branch of the Legislature by a vote of thirty-nine to nineteen, or more than two to one.

There some 300 thieves in San Francisco, who live by their profession entirely, and who prefer to live so rather than work. Since the organization of the city government, the Recorder has investigated 2051 cases of crime and misdemeanors.

American at the World's Fair.—Fraser's Magazine communicates the surprising information that 20,000 Americans have secured berths to go to the World's Fair. There will be a considerable addition to the number before the exhibition closes.

GEN. TOM TUMBS was arrested in Savannah, last week, for driving his state carriage upon the sidewalk. The law does not overlook the most insignificant individual.

The Lancasterian asks, "When will the people learn to send men of sense to Washington?" We answer, when men of sense attend primary meetings.—Jeffersonian.

A New Process of tanning leather is alluded to in the New York papers. Calkins tanned in from four to twelve days, and cow hides from fifteen to twenty, are fully equal in appearance and durability to the best tanned leather by the old process, which in some instances requires as many weeks as the new demands day.

READING.—One hundred and thirteen new buildings were erected in Reading last year.