STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, March. 13, 1851.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKHOUSES.

Labor is dignified, and prompt attention to a man's calling or occupation most honorable. The workshop of the honest and enterprising artisan is a great school of life. But in America the man dependant upon the bounty and alms of government has ever been regarded either as weak or imprudent, when no accident has made him unfortunate. In this land of the many broad rich acres, teeming everywhere with happy life and buoyant industry, accident and misfortune must be the chief of honest excuses for being very poor. Every channel of honest industry is here open for the thrifty man of toil and enterprise. Men are early taught to depend upon themselves for success in business, and our republican institutions do not contemplate that a privileged class of lawgivers and rulers shall make each study yeoman an underling and bondman to the government. In this country the goverment looks up to the citizen for protection, and the servants of the people are not meant to be greater than their masters.

In despotisms, where the patriarchal and protective system has ground down the children of toil to the lowest misery, the mania for workshops drives the government to erect edifices in which to find employment for the needy, and these hives of government industry and official patronage are called "*workhous's*." In Paris a crowded and restless population could no longer earn enough to pay the oppressive tax of the rulers, and the government erected workhouses—went into the business of tailoring, hatting and storekeeping, and became the overseer of the citizen mechanic or merchant. This was upon the presumption that the government knew more of business than the people.

In the worst days of old Roman degradation, the government diverted the attention of the *ignobile vulgus* from the corruptions of the rulers, by furnishing public plays and games for amusement, until the deluded and starving people of the whole empire cried only for circuses and bread, but ever named the circus first. Metternich of Austria has played the same game upon his master's oppressed subjects.

In all these cases the government becomes everything and the citizen loses the manly feeling of independence, energy and national pride. He is degraded to be a mere machine of the privileged rulers.

The world calls the workshop of government a "*workhouse*," and so let it be known where it must exist. But be it known, too, that the country which has the most of these workhouses is the most to be pitied or despised. England has enjoyed the protective system to her sorrow and shame, until she has made of her Irish appendage one vast lazaretto of misery and suffering. The government took business under its protection and now look at the picture even in the capital of the merchant-princes and money-changers. Read the history of the pauper from the government work house—the history of toil and suffering, of sin and shame, debased in character, but simple and sublime in its agony and tears. Read it, says a friend of ours in his eloquent enthusiasm, written, as it is, in the puddle of the streets of the great metropolis, traced in the snow under the winter shed, engraved on the granite steps of the rich man's door, blurred on the damp floor of the workhouse, by this woman's blistering, burning tears—this history, every word a drop of liquid fire, is envolved in the shadow and glare of that mighty London.

There she sits, the lone outcast, in her empty garret, the garb of theft on her shoulders, and the price of defilement in her hand, whereby she stills the hungry cry of one as dear to heaven as the boy Prince of Wales to the mother of a line of monarchs; and having a soul as near and dear to God, as kindred to his spirit, and as much an heir to his kingdom; there she sits, perhaps midway between the palace and the tower, in a region overflowing with milk and honey, wine and manna, and yet dying of hunger and thirst; there she sits, having need of endurance more eternal than that of Tantalus, for she had lost in her shame and immortality that imparted his power to him; there she sits, in the midst of all the national wealth, abundance, luxury and superfluity, which industry, unscrupulous energy and reckless rapacity, could pile together—there in the store house of the world, in the lap of excess, sits the desolate woman, owning nothing of her sex, but its shame; lonely childless, though the offspring of her error may be still living, but chained to the repentant iron ring of heartless charity; there she rocks her to and fro, this fallen angel—a thief, a beggar, and a prostitute—and all, *all* because England must be the workhouse of the world.

MR. HUNTER'S BILL.—As there is no little speculation afloat in regard to the real operations of this bill, as affecting the coal and iron interests of this State, we publish the following, which we are informed by the gentlemen who communicated the information he obtained from that quarter from which the construction of the new law is to emanate. The additional duty imposed on iron, as near as can be ascertained, is equivalent to about $1 75 cts., per ton, which will add, from this source alone, to the national revenue about $500,000 per annum. The leading iron masters profess, under all the circumstanes, to be satisfied with this increase. The additional duty on coal is about 60 cts., per ton.

☞ The establishment of the *Sullivan Eagle* has been removed from Cherry to La-

A word of Reply.

A correspondent of the last Wilkesbarre *Advocate* volunteers to argue the repeal question relating to Montour county, and in his zeal betrays how little those out of the district can judge of the propriety of this measure, and how imperatively the case requires that the people directly interested in the matter should alone decide the question. They alone can fully and fairly judge of all the facts, and see the bearings of any legislative action on this subject. And they have *twice* decided the question. First on the removal of the seat of justice by a triumphant majority; and again last fall, by the election of the present Senator and Member, they decided that the division law should be repealed. These officers were in Columbia and Montour nominated on the repeal issue, and the very vote they received is full proof of this fact, and, that their position was understood, The people in interest are the proper tribunal to decide this case, and they have set in judgment upon it, and recorded their decision.

The case is not to be likened to that of Chester and Delaware counties. The people of what is now Delaware said that the old removal of their county-seat was unfair and was the act of a minority of voters. In Columbia there was no room for such complaint after a vote was once taken. The people of the lower corner had always insisted that a majority was with them, and finally the issue was made and they agreed to abide by it. Nothing was then whispered of a new county there to compromise the controversy. The leaders there made the issue and went to the people. The decisive majority was against them, and the removal was quietly accomplished. The mass of the people there, were quiet and resigned to the fate of the contest. No "*troops marched*" to Bloomsburg, "armed to the teeth," nor was the new court house threatened with cannon or conflagration. The people of Danville professed to have forgotten the old issue and came to our courts and county conventions in a spirit of neighborship and friendliness. The elections were again conducted upon political grounds, and each end of the county gave its strict party vote for party nominees. Even the mischievous and treacherous Sinon who sacrificed his character to revive the old feud with ten-fold its wonted bitterness—even he came into the convention a penitent suppliant, and only obtained the power for mischief by professing a feeling of union, harmony and friendship with the whole county, and a submission to the people's decree for a removal. Stealthily and treacherously he obtained his power and most basely he used it. The first chance which the people obtained they improved to rebuke his faithlessness.

Now in the case of Chester and Delaware there was nothing like all this. In obtaining a removal there was no reference to any direct expression of the popular will, nor was the county divided by an ignominious trick.

Again, in old Chester county the seat of justice had not been originally fixed at Chester under protest, as in the case at Danville. And hence there was in Chester some well founded ground for an implacable feud after a sudden removal and some reason to suppose that there could be no remedy but by a division of the county.

But there is proof on the record of the Chester and Delaware case to show that even the people of Delaware county do not regard a removal of the county-seat as in itself a sufficient cause for a division of the county. Within a few months the county seat of Delaware county will be removed to Media from Chester, and yet we hear of no necessity for a division now. No doubt many persons in Delaware are opposed to this second removal, for such things are never done by universal consent. No doubt there is much bitter and angry feeling there and with quite as much cause for it as ever existed in Danville. The people of Media had induced the citizens of Chester to arm themselves to the teeth and to drag the cannon under the very walls of Westchester in most fierce and belligerent attitude. The Medians no doubt helped in forming the ranks, or especially in furnishing officers, but it is most natural that in such a case it was *Chester* that bore the brunt of the *charge*. And then when the fray was over, for Chester to see the Medians bearing off the trophies of the contest in the shape of the county-seat must certainly have been a better cause for bitter feeling than any which Danville can point to. By the rule which the Advocate man would fix there must then be another necessity for dividing Delaware, and so in every case where a county-seat is removed. For it is quite certain that no town will quietly submit to have the seat of justice removed from its presincts; and if mere petulance shall be in every such instance gratified by the legislature, as a babe is hushed with a toy, or a hysterical spouse restored by a new shawl, we shall have no such things in legislation as removing a county-seat, for every removal will be an indirect division of a county. And the very fact that the legislature has heretofore recognised such thing as a removal is evidence that this is meant to exist without an inevitable division of the county.

☞ The Delaware Legislature is talking of borrowing $8000 from the school fund to pay the expenses of the session and claims against the State, to be returned before it is needed for destribution. The Senate has defeated the Temperance Bill. The bill to compel property holders of Wilmington city to pave to the middle of the streets in part of their real estate, has become a law. It requires, however, the owners of the majority of the property to petition in order to compel the minority to accede.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A new post office has been established at Port Blanchard, Luzerne co., Pa., and Samuel Hodgden jr. appointed post master.

John McCauley has been appointed post master at Shickshinny, Luzerne co., in the place of S. F. Headley, resigned.

☞ At Danville the Epicureans have been feasting on fresh shad.

SCHOOLS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

From the annual report of the superintendent of common schools we gather the following interesting statistics showing the condition of the schools in this county.

TOWNSHIPS	Whole No. of Schools.	Aver. No. of months taught.	No. of Male teachers.	No. of Female teachers.
Beaver	5	2	5	
Bloom	9	3	7	2
Briarcreek	7	4	7	1
Cattawissa	6	4	5	2
Centre	6	4	6	
Derry	6	5	4	2
Fishing Creek	8	3	8	4
Franklin	4	6	4	1
Greenwood	8	5	6	8
Hemlock	6	3	6	2
Jackson	3	3	1	2
Liberty	8	5	7	3
Limestone	3	5	4	0
Madison	16	4	14	6
Mahoning	4	6	4	2
Maine	4	3	4	0
Mifflin	7	3	7	0
Moutour	5	3	6	0
Mount Pleasant	5	2	5	0
Orange	6	4	4	0
Roaring Creek	12	5	12	2
Sugar Loaf	9	3	8	2
Valley	5	5	4	6
Danville	12	7	6	6
Anthony	7	4	6	3
TOTAL,	171	4	150	60

The following table shows the average salary paid to teachers in the various townships.

TOWNSHIPS.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.
Bloom	24 28	15 00
Beaver	17 11	
Briarcreek	19 00	14 00
Cattawissa	15 50	11 50
Centre	15 34	
Derry	18 50	12 00
Fishingcreek	11 50	7 00
Franklin	15 62	8 00
Greenwood	17 24	10 87
Hemlock	16 00	10 00
Jackson	15 00	10 00
Liberty	18 00	9 00
Limestone	20 00	
Madison	13 57	11 75
Mahoning	18 00	10 00
Maine	14 50	
Mifflin	18 00	
Montour	19 00	
Mountpleasant	16 00	
Orange	14 25	
Roaringcreek	16 75	7 00
Sugarloaf	11 00	9 00
Valley	16 50	9 50
Danville	25 00	12 00
Anthony	15 00	9 00
Total average,	16 80	10 33

The following table will also be found of interest in this connection, showing the number of scholars in each township, the average number in each school and the cost of instructing each scholar per month.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of male scholars.	No. of female scholars.	Aver. No. of scholars in each school.	Cost of instructing each scholar per month.
Beaver	108	58	21	81
Bloom	317	231	43	33
Briarcreek	261	177	58	56
Cattawissa	157	175	28	40
Centre	207	141	58	26
Derry	177	132	34	47
Fishingcreek	218	188	44	
Franklin	126	89	53	29
Greenwood	321	258	72	44
Hemlock	189	159	30	35
Jackson	75	61	45	49
Liberty	203	161	44	30
Limestone	142	111	72	81
Madison	276	221	31	21
Mahoning	137	114	46	43
Maine	97	72	29	47
Mifflin	173	141	35	
Montour	141	112	46	41
Mountpleasant	116	144	52	73
Orange	191	129	54	26
Roaringcreek	534	458	33	23
Sugarloaf	143	91	27	1,00
Valley	106	93	26	50
Danville	360	360		62
Anthony	156	115	38	36
TOTAL,	4,931	3,991	40	41

The number of scholars learning German in the county are given as follows:

Beaver	28
Mifflin	26
Orange	33
	87

The number of German scholars in Orange as set down above we think should be for Roatingcreek, and it is most likely an error of the clerk.

Cheap Postage.

We are gratified in being able to announce to our readers, that the bill reducing the rates of postage passed both branches of Congress and has been signed by the President. The law will go into operation on the 1st of July next.

By this law, weekly newspapers will go free in the mails to any paat of the county in which they are printed. Our subscribers, therefore, in Columbia county, will receive the Star free of postage after the above mentioned date. We hope this will be a strong inducement for many to subscribe who have heretofore neglected to take the paper. Will our friends be kind enough to exert themselves in swelling our subscription list?

The new rate on letters, not exceeding half an ounce, is to be three cents pre-paid, or five cents if not pre-paid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over that distance, double those rates.

The Mints are authorized to coin three cent pieces immediately.

THE LADIES' KEEPSAKE for February is furnished up to make a rich casket of rare beauties and happy thoughts. It is edited with talent and published with good taste. John S. Taylor publisher, New York. Terms, $1 per annum, free of postage to subscribers.

We see it stated that John B. Gough has obtained Three Thousand names to the Temperance pledge, in Pittsburg.

A Bridge is to be built over the Susquehanna at Tunkhannock.

The Cheap Postage Law.

The law, reducing the rates of letter postage to three cents when pre-paid, and five cents when not pre-paid, and also reducing the postage on newspapers, does not go into operation until the first of July next, with the exception of the coinage of three cent pieces, ordered by it, which is to be commenced immediately.

That our readers may see at a glance the newspaper rates, we present the following table of the amounts which are charged upon weeklies, semi-weeklies, tri-weeklies, &c., according to the rates laid down in the bill:

NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.

	Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Oftener than Tri-Weekly.
In co. where published	*Free.*	—	—
Not exceeding 50 miles,	5	10	25
From 50 to 300, "	10	20	50
" 300 to 1000, "	15	30	75
" 1000 to 2000, "	20	40	100
" 2000 to 4000, "	25	50	125
Exceeding 4000, "	30	60	150

Other newspapers, and each circular not sealed' handbill, engraving, periodical, magazine, not exceeding one ounce, the following rates:

500 miles, 1 cent. 500 to 1500, 2 cents 1500 to 2500, 3 cents. 2500 to 3500, 4 cts Exceeding 3500 5 cents. Each additional ounce, double those rates.

Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance, and in all such cases the act says the postage shall be one-half the foregoing rates.

Sullivan County Democratic Convention.

Convention met, pursuant to notice, at Laporte, on Tuesday evening Feb. 18th, 1851, and organized by appointing Hon. WM. COLLEY, president; and James Deegan, Jacob Deitz and Wm. Smith, Esqrs., vice presidents; Geo. D. Jackson and John Armstrong, secretaries.

Hon. J. R. Jones, in a brief and eloquent speech, offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the democracy of Sullivan county one and indivisible is and ever must be invincible.

The object of the meeting being stated—L. Zaner, Geo. D. Jackson, and Wm. Smith, were appointed Representative Conferees, and James Deegan and A. J. Dietrick, Senatorial Conferees.

On motion, the Representative Conferees were instructed to support Hon. Wm. Colley for delegate to the gubernatorial convention.

On motion the the Represenatative Conferees were instructed to support Hon. J. R. Jones, for delegate to the judicial convention.

On motion, the Senatorial Conferees were instructed to support the nomination of the delegate appointed by Lycoming county in the judicial convention.

On motion the Senatorial Conferees were instructed to support James Deegan, for the delegate to the gubernatorial convention.

Re-Organization of the Canal Board.

Mr. Penniman, from the Committee on Inland Navigation, in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill for the re-organization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, or rather the abolition of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the appointment of a single Superintendent of Public Works in its stead.

This bill authorizes the votes of the State to elect at the next general election, and every three years thereafter, a Superintendent of the Public Works, who shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Canal Commissioners, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law. It also provides for the establishment of a revenue bureau, and an engineer bureau, and the appointment also of a State engineer, and such other officers as may be necessary to an efficient management of the public works.

THE THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.—The Thirty-second Congress, which will commence its sittings in December next, will contain 62 Senators, of which number 41 (18 Whigs and 23 Democrats) hold over from the 4th of this month, and 21 are new Senators, of whom six are yet to be elected, as follows—New York, Ohio, Massachusetts Connecticut, California, Tennessee. the House consists of 233 members and 4 territorial delegats. These delegats, however, have no vote. Of the members of the new House 130 have already been elected—Whigs 53, Democrats 77, making a Democratic gain of 69 compared with the position of parties in the late Congress.

Demand of the United States on Hayti for Redress.—Letters from Cape Haytien, of the 15th of February, received at Boston, states that Commodre Parker, of the Saranac, had made a formal demand upon the Emperor for redress in the matter of the imprisonment of Captain Mayo, of the brig Leander. The Saranac sailed, February 13th, for Porto Rico and St. Thomas, for coal, and thence returned to Port au Prince to obtain the answer of the Emperor.

☞ Henry L. Dieffenbach Esq., of Clinton county has been chosen Senatorial delegate to the Reading convention from the district composed of Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and Sullivan counties; and C. D. Eldred Esq., of Williamsport as Senatorial delegate to the Harrisburg Convention.

Despotism and Free Trade.—A journalist in Puebla, in Mexico, has been thrown into prison for writing articles in favor of free trade.

THE SOVERIGN POPE.—It is mentioned in the French papers, that the Pope is about to cause himself to be represented as a sovereign at Washington by a high diplomatic agent. If this be so, his priests, bishops and cardinals will be constitutionally interdicted from holding titles under him!

Mr. Webster, who was invited to partake of a public dinner in Boston, on the 7th of March, the anniversary of his great speech, declined the invitation.

☞ "When self-[illegible] induces men to thrust themselves into perilous circumstances, we may expect to hear of lamentable consequences."

☞ "They who take the sword will perish with the sword."

LEGISLATIVE.

HARRISBURG, March 4th, 1851

Mr. Frailey presented thirty-two remonstrances from Montour County, against the annexation of that county to the county of Columbia; also, remonstrances from Columbia county, on the same subject.

Mr. Buckalew, from Luzerne county, in favor of the repeal and utter annihilation of the charter of the Montour Iron Company.

Mr. Sanderson, from Susquehanna co., remonstrating against the proposed removal of the county seat of said county.

Mr. Guernsey, from Tioga county, in favor of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in said county. except to licensed innkeepers.

Mr. Shull, two for the repeal of the laws exempting property from taxation.

Mr. M'Reynolds, for a law to determine and fix disputed corners and lines; also, for the repeal of the state road from Berwick to the foot of the North Mountain.

HARRISBURG, March 5.

On motion of Mr. Brindle the House took up the bill relative to the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, (Mr. Robertson in the chair.) The bill passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Shull, the House took up the report of the Committee an Inland Navigation relative to the State keeping up the bridges over the canal.

Mr. Mowry (of Somerset) moved to amend by excepting township and county bridges from the care of the State.

The whole subject was debated by Messrs. Lilly, Shull, A. E. Brown, Mowry of Somerset, Bowen, Brindle, Linton and Hunsecker, when the amendment was disagreed to.

The resolution was then adopted:

The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the sense of this House is that the bridges which cross the public works should be kept in good repair by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the repair of the bridges over the canals and railroads of this Commonwealth," passed on the 18th of March, 1835.

Harrisburg, March 8, 1851.

Mr Buckalew read in place a further supplement to the act incorporating the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad company, and for other purposes; also, a bill to authorize the heirs of Francis Millen, of Philadelphia, to sell certain real estate.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the bill to incorporate the city of Carbondale was taken up and read a second and third time and passed.

In the House, the bill to incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Easton came up on motion of A. E. Brown and passed second reading by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bent, Bingham, Blaine, Broomall, Brower, Alexander E. Brown, Joseph Brown, Cooper, Downer, Dungan, Ely, Evans, (Indiana,) Fiffe, Freeman, Gossler, Haldeman, Hamilton, Hart, Hunsecker, Kunkel, Lamy, Leet, Lilly, Linton, Maclay, M'Cleskey, M'Curdy, M'Kee, M'Lean, M'Reynolds, M'Sherry, Nissley, O'Neil, Patten, Reid, Rhey, Riddle, Robertson, Shaeffer, Slifer, Smith, Struthers, Van Horne and Walker—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Benedict, Bigelow, Blair Bonham, Brindle, Cassiday, Demers, Dobbins, Feather, Fegely, Fretz, Gabe, Gibbs, Guffey, Hemphill, Huplet, Jackson, Laughlin M'Kean, Monroe, Mowry (Somerset,) Mowry, (Wyoming,) Olwine, Packer, Penniman, Reckhow, Reitsnyder, Rhoads, Ross, Scofield, Scouller, Shull, Simpson, Skinner, Souder, Steward, Trone and Cessna, *Speaker*—37.

Harrisburg, March 10, 1851.

SENATE.—Speaker Matthias laid before the Senate a remonstrance, signed by Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Dorr, Rev. Henry H. Boardman, Dr. N. Chapman, and other citizens of Philadelphia against Dr. Wetherill's application for a divorce from his wife.

The bill to repeal all laws exempting property from taxation was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE.—The House being called to order by Speaker Cessna, proceeded to business.

Hours of Labor Bill.—The bill regulating the hours of labor in manufacturing districts was taken up and discussed at length. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The bill passed second reading in its original form. Yeas 43, nays 33.

Petitions were received praying for a law requiring the registration of births, marriages and deaths; for widening Broad street; for changing the mode of granting tavern licences; and for the publication of Rogers' Geological report in Pennsylvania.

In the House the ten hour law relating to labor passed second reading by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs Armstrong, Benedict, Bigelow, Blair, Bonham, Brindle, Demers, Dobbins, Downer, Evans, (Berks,) Feather, Fegely, Freeman, Fretz, Gabe, Gibbs, Griffin, Guffey, Hague, Hemphill, Jackson, Kunkel, Laughlin, Leet, Lilly, M'Curdy, M'Kean, Monroe, Morris, Mowry (Wyoming) Penniman, Reckhow, Reifsnyder, Rhoads, Ross, Scofield, Scouller, Shull, Simpson, Skinner, Souder, Steward, Struthers and Cessna, *Spraker*—44.

NAYS—Messrs, Blaine, Bowen, Broomall, Brower, A. E. Brown, Jos. Brown, Dungan, Evans, (Indiana,) Fiffe, Gossler, Hamilton, Hart, Hunsecker, Killinger, Leech, Linton, Maclay, M'Cluskey, M'Lean, M'Reynolds, Mowry, (Somerset,) O'Neill, Packer, Patten, Rhey, Riddle, Roberts, Robertson, Slifer, Smith, Van Horne and Walker—32.

THE COLONIZATION BILL, which passed Congress in the last hours of the session, will give to the Colonization Society about $37,800, for taking care of 750 slaves captured on board the Pons by a Government Vessel, which started with 900 slaves from Calrenda for Brazil. They were carried to Monrovia, and there provided for by the Colonization Society. Of the 900, 150 were taken into slavery. The Secretory of the Treasury is authorized to pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for the care of each.

☞ The Montour bill has not yet been acted upon in the Senate.

Fatal and Melancholy Accident.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock a party consisting of four men, F. Hilles, S. Gumpel, N. Roberts and Mr. Klemin, started from the residence of the latter, about four miles from this place, in a skiff, towards Cox's Island, with the intention of hunting for wild ducks. When about sixty yards from the shore, the skiff sprung a leak, and began to fill immediately, after which it capsized. The two former gentlemen clung to the skiff, and floated down the Susquehanna for about two miles, when they were rescued by Mr Hummel, in a state of the utmost exhaustion from cold and exposure. We regret to say that the two latter gentlemen lost their lives. Mr. Roberts leaves a wife, and Mr. Klemin, a wife and six small children, to lament their unimely death.—*Harrisburg American.*

CALIFORNIA.—A letter from California, dated 23d of January, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says: Judging from the competition to Sacramento, Stockton, and other up river cities, the chances for big profits to owners are very small indeed. Passengers have been taken up to Sacramento and Stockton the past month, for a mere nominal sum. Opposition runs high in these waters, now that coal has fallen to New York price, and labor in like proportion. There are less being forced at auction now, than for a long time past, though there are but few articles now that will pay cost and charges. Chili flour has fallen to $12 per sack of 200 lbs., and is dull. Agricultural implements are all the go just now, at remunerative prices. Garden Seeds sell at $15 to $20 per box of 100 small papers, while onion seed is in great demand at $18 per pound, with some sales at even a higher rate.

We have to record another warning against robbing the printers. On the 20th ult., as Rev. Mr. Dosh was on his way to the Balt. M. F. Conference, (and also to his own wedding—see our Marriage Notices,) he was robbed of his valise while the stage was changing horses in Milton. Soon after, however, the thief was detected, as we are informed, while in the very act of devouring a splendid cake he had found in the valise, and which, doubtless, was intended for the printers. The thief was a stranger named Jesse Lewis, and was bound over to the April Term of Northumberland Court.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

John B. Bratton, Esq., of Cumberland county, has been named as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, in a number of Democratic papers. Mr. Bratton is the fearless and energetic editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, one of the ablest orthodox papers in the State, and is abundantly competent to perform the duties of Canal Commissioner. His cotemporaries of the press have generally noticed the suggestion of his name for that office with high favor.—*Pennsylvanian.*

BEAR IN MIND.—That the life of business is publicity—especially of extensive and profitable business. Wherever we look, we find that large and money-making operations in trade have only been reached by climbing the ladder of publicity. Decidedly the easiest method of doing this, is through the newspapers, and the cheapest way beyond doubt, is by advertising largely in the *Star*.

LOOKING PRETTY FAR AHEAD.—A good many of Col. Benton's friends are felicitating themselves upon their ability to run him into the Senate, at the next election, in place of Judge ATCHISON. The Judge's term, however, does not expire until the 4th of March, 1855; and the election cannot take place before the winter of 1854.

☞ John B. Bratton, Esq., of the *Carlisle Volunteer*, is urged by some of the Democratic papers as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Bratton has done good service in the editorial corps, possesses all the requisite qualifications to make an efficient officer, and richly deserves the honor of a nomination at the hands of the Democratic party.—*Reading Gazette.*

THE town of Fayetteville, Tennessee, was nearly destroyed on the 24th ult., by a tornado, causing the loss of many lives. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the atmosphere was highly charged with electricity. No rain fell during the violence of the tornade, but it afterwards fell in torrents.

☞ The people of Marshfield, Mass., where Mr. Webster resides, have held a meeting, at which they passed violent resolutions against the Fugitive Law, and declare they will assist all slaves to escape. Has Webster got the pluck of a Douglas, and will he go back and set matters right at home?

☞ John B. Bratton, Editor of the Carlisle Volunteer, is named in several Democratic papers, for the office of Canal Commissioner. He is a sound Democret, a man of energy and decision, well qualified for the station, and would make an excellent officer.—*Westchester Republican.*

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—A correspondent in the Reading Gazette, warmly recommends Maj. Maxwell McCaslin, of Greene county, as the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. J. B. Bratton, of the Carlisle Volunteer is recommended as a suitable candidate for Canal Commissioner. He would make an excellent officer.—*Pottstown Ledger—neutral.*

CONSUL TO BELFAST. The President has tendered to Hon. H. Jones Brooke, Pennsylvania State Senator from Delaware county the appointment of consul to Belfast.

CONFERENCE.—The German Methodist Conference was held in Schuylkill Haven last week. Above forty ministers were present.

High Price of Negroes.—Eight negro men were sold at Camden, Ark, lately, for an average of $1100.

☞ *A New Discovery in the Daguerreotype Art* is just announced by the Daguerrean Journal of February, by which impressions upon plates are procured with all the *colors of nature*. This discovery has been made by L. L. Hill, of Westkill, N. Y., and it is said that he has produced numerous copies of colored engravings true to the tint. Each particular shade is presented with all the softness in nature or art, and marked with great delicacy and brilliancy. The discoverer had some difficulty with the yellow color at first, but all colors have and can now, it is said, be produced. The pictures have much the appearance of enamelling, and are believed to be equally durable, for it is very difficult to efface them by scouring, and are not acted upon by light. This process, he says, involves the use of one substance, entirely new, and is unlike anything ever named by chemists. Mr. H. says he has been offered $20,000 for a half interest in his discovery, but declares his intention to continue experimenting until he has perfected it as he can: when, whatever disposition may be made of it, he has resolved that it shall not be monopolised.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—Children born and bread in a village, imbibe saucinesss and pop at one and the same time, and draw in impudence and daily bread in about equal proportions. Our bachelor dignity was never more significantly or severely trodden upon, than one day last week, when making some trifling remark to a pretty little minx on the street, she looked up to where we *are*—enthroned in majesty above a standing collar—and with an air of supreme indifference, screamed, "You think you're great, don't you? I'd just like to know *whose pups you are?*"—*Lycoming Gazette.*

Commodore Stockton is elected U. S. Senator at last. Well, so far as we knew the character of the man, he will do honor to the position he is called to fill. A fresh reading of Washington's farewell advice, makes us feel less inclined than ever to insist upon mere party distinctions in candidates for office. Give us good, sound, intelligent UNION MEN, and we won't wrangle about trifles.—*N. Y. Mirror, Whig.*

Marriage of the President of France.—President Bonaparte's friends are said to be making a marriage for him with the *Infanta* Amelia, of Spain. The young lady is seventeen, pretty, accomplished and rich. The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial is "more inclined to believe in the earnestness of the president in his intention to marry, from the fact that in the last few months certain matters that afforded ground for scandal have disappeared."

BROKE JAIL.—Two individuals named Jack M'Avoy and Thomas Davis, who were confined in the Sunbury jail on a charge of assault and battery, made their escape on Monday night week, by breaking through the jail wall. The Sheriff offers a reward of $15 for their apprehension and delivery.

MATHILDE DEMIDOFF, cousin to Louis Napoleon, a year ago sent the president a large cake with the single word "*Dare*," worked on the top in sugar. This year she repeated the present, with the words "will you never dare?" worked in the same agreeable manner.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The whig members of the legislature of this State have published a circular to the friends of General Scott throughout the State to meet and consult together upon the expediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next Presidency.

☞ When the members of the Pennsylvania legislature lately visited Baltimore a wag cried out in seeming wild suprise "Why, by Golly, some of em does speak *English*" It seems that many Baltimoreans had thought the Pennsylvania legislators transacted all their business in the German language.

The West Branch Caual will be ready for navigation on Monday. We learn that the water will be let in on Saturday, and the Packet boats will resume their regular trips on Tuesday.—*Miltonian*

☞ The Schuylkill Canal is expected to be in navigable order from Phila. to Reading by the 10th inst., and to Pottsville by the 15th inst.

☞ The Donaldson estate in Schuylkill Co., was sold by Sheriff Straub, on Saturday last, for $50,900.

☞ The first load of prepared timber for the new railway station at Pottsville, came to hand in a train on Wednesday last.

IT was Bonaparte who said, speaking of family quarrels:—"Our dirty linen should be privately washed."

DIED.

In Mahoning township, on the 24th ult., ROBERT, son of John and Elizabeth Rishel, aged 5 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Died at the residence of Miss Ann C. Morris, in this place on Thursday the 27th ult., ISAAC TELLER, aged about 70 years.

The deceased was formerly a slave of the late Thomas Grant near this place, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers in this section of the State. He resided in the family of Mr. Grant and his descendants, until the time of his death, a period of fifty-five years. The early years of the deceased is not without interest, and leads us back to the time when slavery existed in Pennsylvania. Isaac, a brother, two sisters and parents were purchased by Mr. Grant, about the year 1796, in what is now Columbia county. They were the property of a Mr. Rosenberry, and were sold as a part of his effects, at his death. The scene at the sale was a most trying one to the poor slaves. A gentleman, who wanted them for the Southern market, was bidding against Mr. Grant, and their fate, for a time, was uncertain, and when it was announced that Mr. Grant had become the purchaser, the poor creatures were almost frantic with joy. Mr. Grant set them all free at the age of 21 years, but Isaac would never leave the roof of his master and benefactor, and remained with his descendants until the day of his death, a faithful, honest and trustworthy servant. He was wise in his choice, for he never knew what it was to be in want, and was kindly attended to in sickness and in health.—*Sunbury American.*