

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.
Bloomsburg, Thursday, July 3, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SETH CLOVER,
OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.
JOHN B. GIBSON,
OF CUMBERLAND
ELLIS LEWIS,
OF LANCASTER.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SOMERSET.
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The New Postage Law.

This law will go into operation on the first day of July next, and will operate to the following effect upon the Star of the North:

1. Subscribers will receive it by mail, in Columbia County, FREE OF POSTAGE.
2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles, at FIVE CENTS per quarter.
3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles, at TEN CENTS per quarter.
4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, at FIFTEEN CENTS per quarter.
5. Over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, at TWENTY CENTS per quarter.
6. Over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand miles, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per quarter.

Those who desire a good, and decided Columbia county Democratic paper, free of postage, should subscribe at once for the Star of the North.

Taxation and Governor Bluster.

"And a decree went forth in the days of Claudius Cæsar that all the earth should be taxed, says the record of the olden time. It seems to us that we have fallen in the evil days of a second Cæsar. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot everything bears the stamp of the taxgatherer. In these days it is unlawful to open a house of amusement, a house to eat in, to drink in, without a license—and it is equally forbidden to vend medicines either to kill or cure, without the authority of the exciseman. In fact, a tax is now imposed on people for coming into the world and a like one for going out.

And who would have thought that credit would be claimed for a Governor who brought about this thing? Yet even so it is, and infatuated men talk of a slight reduction of the state debt with such glee that an over-good natured, unresisting man would almost be driven to think the Governor paid this state debt out of his own private purse, and not from the public coffers.

One of Governor Johnson's first acts was to suggest to the legislature some score of new subjects for taxation. Accordingly his administration commenced by a law taxing beer-houses, oyster cellars, restaurants, eating-houses, billiard-rooms, bowling-saloons, tennis alleys, distilleries, breweries, vendors of patent medicines and real estate brokers.—The tax upon theatres, circuses, menageries, bill brokers and stock brokers was doubled, and in some cases more than doubled. The tax upon bank dividends and dividends of other corporations was also raised to double its former rate. The militia fine has been imposed on every citizen, and its payment in money made compulsory. The official report of the State Treasurer shows that from these new laws the following revenue has been derived within the past year:—

Distillery and brewery licenses,	\$4,203 91
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten-pin alley licenses,	3,045 81
Eating-house, beer house and restaurants,	6,530 97
Patent medicine licenses,	2,633 04
Militia fines, say half, (\$12,953 73),	6,476 86
Brokers licenses, say half (\$10, 228 73),	5,114 36
Tax on bank dividends, (\$53,877 14)	50,000 00
Theatres, circuses &c., (increase)	2,000 00
Premium on charters,	89,262 21
Tax on enrollment of laws (increase)	7,000 00
Collateral inheritance tax (increase)	50,000 00
Tax on new counties	750 00

\$27,017 16

Add to this the large increase of tolls which the people pay upon the public works, from a heavy increase of business, and we can see where the money comes from which pays the state debt. The State Treasurer reports that the revenue from the act of 10th of April 1849, and which was passed upon Governor Johnson's recommendation, was \$197,193 74. This includes most of the items in the above list, and shows that we have not set our figures too high, for we include the product of several other new revenue laws.

Let the voters of the commonwealth remember that these new tax laws, (at least the heaviest one), were passed upon the special recommendation of Governor Johnson, and let his administration be spoken of as the era of TAXES.

Let it be remembered that Mr. Evans of Chester, the leading Whig supporter of Governor Johnson prepared the tax act of 1849, which taxes everything with a double tax, and that it was done at Governor Johnson's recommendation in his message.

The people of Pennsylvania are ever ready to bear the necessary burthens of sustaining their government, state as well as national; but they do not wish to see the demagogue send the tax gatherer to fleece them, and then with pharisaical blustering, tell how he has been a blessing to them and paid their debts.

A Democratic Governor first established a sinking fund and paid off a portion of the

state debt; and he did it without taxing every mouthful in the eating-house, or every glass full in the beer-house. He did not urge that we should be taxed for enjoying the amusements of life—taxed for our meat in health and our medicine in sickness—taxed for our birth and taxed for our death—taxed for having lineal descendants to enjoy an estate, and taxed heavier still for leaving it to collateral heirs. Then people could afford to be born—could enjoy life in comfort—and if they got sick, could afford again to die in peace, but these—these are the days of TAXATION. Every thing is hedged up by taxes except—the hot weather.

A Model Jury.

Mr. Dayton, the chief financier of the Morris county Bank in New Jersey was last week actually convicted of perjury in swearing to an incorrect annual report of the Bank's finances. He swore that the Bank at a given time had a certain amount of "specie funds," as required by law, when in fact it had nothing but that amount of bank notes. This is the usual process of business in these shaving shops, and is well illustrated in the case of the Susquehanna county Bank.

But the jurors who convicted a bank financier should be taken about the country and exhibited as curiosities. Wonder where Barnum is. He ought to see to this thing. Talk who will about hearing Jenny Lind, we want to see the jury that convicted a bank financier. We'll buy the first ticket—if we can—or do almost anything else under the sun to see what manner of men they are. We nominate the Foreman for President of the Union, and if he should happen to be elected we hope he'll just be good enough to remember that our paper was the first one out for him and that ergo we're to be his Secretary of State. The rest of the jurors we hope will emigrate to Pennsylvania where we can make Judges of them.

"The Star belied Mrs. Freeze."—Columbia Democrat.

The Star said nothing about Mrs. Freeze, but referred to a story of hers which the Democrat palmed off upon the people of this latitude as "original" after it had been published as original in the Boston "Drawing Room Companion" and copied from that paper into the "Saturday Visitor." A reference to either of these papers will show that they give the lie to the Democrat when it denies its petty plagiarism. We never charged Mrs. Freeze with having any lot in the matter, and the Democrat need not attempt to shed shelter behind her. Let it settle with the Companion and Visitor.

As to the Colonel's allusion to a communication which he knew was published during our absence at Williamsport; we need only say that it was not printed in any objectionable manner—that only a filthy, grovelling mind will hunt indecency, or can find indecency where none was known by others or meant to be, and where not two persons in a thousand could see aught wrong. Decency does not discover an indecency in an accidental ambiguity—only a blackguard points it out, or loudly calls attention to it.

Try It.

A friend of ours says he is incredulous as to the feasibility of conveying coal through a tube by the force of water. We answer that the plan has been tried for a short distance and found to work well. The pipe can be put up for \$1,000 a mile, and the income on the transportation of only 20,000 tons of coal per year would be \$400.

A few years ago there was no one so low as to do reverence to the idea that news could be transmitted by lightning. So too it was once voted ridiculous to think of making vessels move by steam. Progress rises this age, and if even the old Standstillians did once make Galileo say that the earth stands still, it moves nevertheless.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.

This Company have within the past year expended several hundred thousand dollars to enlarge their Canal from Honesdale to Rondout on the Hudson river. The old boats carried 25 tons, and the new ones are of 125 ton burden. Freight has, by this means, been reduced from \$1.31 to 85 cents, making a difference of \$230,000 in the cost of transporting 500,000 tons of coal. Over and above this outlay for widening the Canal the net profits of the Company for the past year are \$450,000, almost half a million of dollars. The Company offer to furnish at New York broken and screened coal for family use at \$4.25 from yard, or \$4 from boat. Schuylkill coal is offered at the same prices. Foreign coal could not be delivered from vessels for less than \$7, sometimes not for less than \$8. Talk about a tariff on coal after this, will you?

THE LEGGETTS GAP RAILROAD which extends from Saranonia in the centre of the Wyoming coal region to Great Bend near the New York line is expected to be in running order by the 1st of September. The people of Central New York will be much benefited by it for the purpose of obtaining cheap coal.

The Free Soilers of Luzerne county, have issued a call for a convention to be held at Hyde Park on Wednesday the 9th of July.

Among the heaviest sufferers by the late fire at San Francisco was Mr. Joseph B. Bidleman an enterprising gentleman who went out to California from Easton Pa. His loss is \$175,000.

Felix Best is out against Judge Campbell. A pretty good recommendation for his Honor, that.

A young lady appeared in the streets in a western village, in the new style of "petticoats and short gowns;" the dogs took after her, taking her to be some strange animal, run her some distance, and tread her on a high fence.

Struck by Lightning is the phrase now used among rogues when they are caught through telegraphic intelligence.

JUDGE JESSUP.

We have been several times asked what connection this gentleman, now a candidate for Supreme Judge, had with the exploded Susquehanna county Bank, and it is perhaps better that the truth should be known, than that conjecture and suspicion should make his case worse than it is. Before the books of the Bank were opened for subscribing stock, Judge Jessup says, persons in Monroe determined that all the stock should be taken in that neighborhood and formed a company to take all surplus stock that resident individuals did not want, and thus prevent foreign influence from controlling the operations of the bank. Of that company Judge Jessup was a member. The stock of the Company stood in the name of James C. Biddle & Co., until the death of Mr. Biddle in 1842 when the company assumed the name of Wm. Jessup & Co. Subsequently this stock was transferred to the bank by Mr. Jessup, and the stock notes of the Company were cancelled. So much of the original capital only as was deemed necessary to do business by the directors was actually paid in, and the residue of the stock was represented by the notes of the Company. Such is Judge Jessup's testimony. He says he had \$500 worth of stock originally in the bank, which he subsequently transferred.—At first he was a director of the Bank, but ceased to be such before it went into operation.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Commissioners to sell the stock of the bank.

"Sept. 1, 1837. Commissioners met at court-house in Matamoras.
On motion of Wm. Jessup Esq.
Resolved, That in payment of subscription to the stock of the Susquehanna county bank, the subscribers thereto be permitted to pay in current bank notes or specie the five dollars to be paid on each share, and the premium, if any should be paid."

It appears clear by the evidence that the surplus stock held by the company was never paid in to the bank and that no certificates were ever issued for it. Yet the act of incorporation provided in the seventh section as follows:—

"No discounts shall be made, nor any notes issued by said bank until the whole of the capital stock thereof be paid in; nor shall the said bank purchase any, nor shall any loan be made upon the pledge of its own stock."

Returning to Reason.

It will be remembered that the Sunbury American has taken ground against Judge Campbell for the Supreme Bench and taken upon itself to declare him incompetent. In the last number, however, the editor cannot avoid doing the justice to say incidentally that Judge Campbell's opinion on a question of law lately decided is more like law and common sense than the decision of Judges King and Parsons in the matter. The editor's opinion as a lawyer is much better than his character as a politician, and he says:—

"Judges King and Parsons, at the Court of Common Pleas, in Philadelphia, last week decided that the operator was bound to disclose the contents of a telegraphic communication when required to do so in a legal proceeding, as it was not among the class of cases which have the privilege of secrecy. With due respect to their honors, we submit that the reason it has not been included in that class is, because, the case has never occurred before. If this is the law, our next legislature shall alter it."

Lycoming Insurance Company.

The last annual report of the Lycoming Insurance Company is published, and from the list we notice the following losses by fire in this neighborhood:—

Richard Plumer, Columbia,	\$100
William Root "	300
William McKelvey "	200
John L. Hossler "	466
Isiah Conner "	350
Samuel Dyer "	2
Susan Wirt, Luzerne,	1209
Edward Haghs "	20
Elisha Hayman "	394.48
Michael Heller "	432
Jacob Secller, Montour	933
Jacob Siller, "	601.25

During the year the Company has adjusted claims for losses to the amount of \$94,693.17—a very strong argument to show the utility of such companies.

General Scott

Says that for thirty odd years he has scarcely read any thing on the subject of slavery. The following is his confession in a letter written by him in 1843:—

"I am boyhood, and in common with most, if not all my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and in the same period have read scarcely anything on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged."

REVOLUTION IN PRINTING.—Mr. J. S. Osborne, of Akron, Ohio, writes to the Scientific American that he has projected a printing press, by which he thinks he shall be able to print a Bible in one second of time. The idea embraced is, to have the forms stereotyped and curved for cylinders, and to have the cylinders so duplicated as to print both sides of the paper or book at one operation.

The Connecticut liquor Bill has been carried in by both branches of the Legislature, which added a proviso that, on account of its stringency—prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in that State—it shall be first approved by the people.

POLITICAL COMPLIMENT.—They are not over delicate at the West in their nicknames of candidates for office, but the editor of the Princeton (Ky.) Republican is too refined to call the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of that State "Greasy Bob," so he calls him "Oleaginous Robert."

A Convention in Virginia has nominated Hon. Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

Every Inch a Man.

Archbishop Hughes of New York is certainly a great man, and can say a whole truth in the strongest and proudest of ways. While in London, the Catholics invited him to a public dinner, and in course of the evening he made a speech which has created the highest admiration on both sides of the Atlantic. Dr. Hughes is an Irishman by birth, and an American citizen by adoption. He left his native country early, when, as he says, he discovered that "the rights of his birth had been washed out by the rites of his baptism"—an ecclesiastical pun which gives the impress of wit to a melancholy truth.

Neatly and artfully—pleasantly yet sadly Dr. Hughes speaks of the feelings connected with his emigration, thus:—

"I can remember still every line and curve of that horizon which was to me the end of the world; still, when I became master of the unhappy secret that I was to be in an equality with others of my countrymen, the beauty of the scenery faded, and I thought there must be something beyond the horizon. (Loud applause.) It was one of those unfortunate secrets the communication of which removes the bliss of ignorance; and I found I was under a State which made distinctions among her children, which was a mother, and perhaps more than a mother to some, and a stepmother to the rest."

"Of course, as soon as opportunity presented itself, I like other driftwood from the old wreck, floated away on the western wave, and found another land far beyond the horizon I have alluded to; and there, though I had no claim on her hospitality, that strange parent took me to her bosom, and treated me as her child, and soon ranked me in honors among her own most favored and first born." (Cheers.)

Post Office Case.

Mr Cook of the Danville Democrat in writing from Williamsport under date of the 25th ult. says:—

Jas. Armstrong, Esq., who was appointed by the Court in June last year, as Master to distribute the money found in the possession of Charles M. Gearhart, the thieving Post Office Clerk of Danville, among the claimants, made a report yesterday afternoon, which it appears that the sum of \$1525, which was brought into Court by the U. S. Marshal, and was found in different parcels upon Gearhart, was distributed among the following claimants. Wherever the amount was identified, the whole was returned, after deducting Master's compensation, the balance was distributed pro rata. This accounts for the apparent inequality of the returned money.

Names.	Am't claimed.	Am't received.
T. O. Van Alen,	\$450	\$433.75
Rev. I. H. Torrence,	50	48.75
C. S. Wallis, treasurer		
Lyc. Insurance Co.,	101	98.49
Jno. Caskalden,	25	24.38
John F. Ramm,	256	227.41
R. Manly & Co.,	200	177.30
P. M. Traugh,	97	75.33
Wm. Donaldson,	372	280.40
Moore & Biddle,	39	29.40
Lyc. Insurance Co.,	97	73.12
Charles Matchin,	18	13.55
	\$1714	\$1486.88
Master's compensation,		38.12
fees, &c.,		\$1525.00

Willis and Webb.

In the Webb and Coddington case, the Supreme Court of New York decided that the Inman letters should be handed over to Andrew Warner, Esq., as a receiver—thus re-affirming a former decision, which counsel for defendant endeavored to set aside. Webb succeeded, however, in getting rid of the penalty, he was likely to incur, for contempt of court—but not without a sharp reprimand from Judge Duer, who condemned his conduct throughout, as highly censurable.

In regard to the question, whether Col. Webb could legally use the Inman letters in a libel suit against Willis, his Honor expressed himself very emphatically in the negative. These documents, he said, could never be used in that or any other suit—never could be so used without an utter dereliction of truth and honor. The letters, it is presumed, will now be handed to Mr. Warner, and by him transferred to Mrs. Coddington, the only person who has any legal or moral right to them.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY CLAUSE.—We learn from the York (Pa.) Gazette that a lot of 100 shares of stock in the old "York Bank" was sold at public sale, by the orders of the executors, on Saturday evening last. It was sold in lots of 10 shares and brought an average of \$33 27 1/2 per share of \$25, being an advance of 32 1/2 percent. These prices are as high as any obtained for some time past, and as they are among the first sales since the stockholders accepted the new charter containing the "individual liability" clause, go to show that the introduction of that feature in their Banking systems has not impaired confidence in stockholders or depressed the price of Bank stock.

WILL NOT ACCEPT THE NOMINATION.—Lucius B. Peek, nominated for Governor by the Free Soil Convention, at Burlington, Vermont, declines to be a candidate, and gives his reasons in a letter to the Montpelier Patriot. He says that he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the convention, inasmuch as he believes the fugitive slave law to be constitutional, and he cannot admit that the act passed by the late legislature, authorizing the State courts to take by habeas corpus a slave out of the hands of United States officers, is a just exercise of the powers of the State. This is rather a queer candidate for the Free Soil party.

"Isn't the world older than it used to be?" said a young hopeful to his senior. "Yes, my son." "Then what do folks mean by old times?" "Go to bed, sonney, that's a good boy, and we'll talk of these things on the morrow."

Cattawissa Railroad.

At the railroad meeting at Tamaqua on last Thursday, John Hendricks, Esq., made some well-timed remarks which are reported thus in the Legion:—

"Mr. H., looked upon this work, when completed to Erie, as the First—the Best—and the most important, which Pennsylvania as a State would possess. He viewed the West as the Store House of the United States, from which those who drew most largely would be most prosperous; dwell much upon the efforts of New York, to take not only her own share of this great trade, but aided by the seemingly never ending torpor of Pennsylvania, to appropriate the amount legitimately due to Philadelphia.—New York with her three avenues to Lake Erie sends all, while Philadelphia with not one is a passive spectator. Mr. H. then turned to the South, and brought before the meeting the increasing prosperity of Baltimore.—She too was alive to her interests, and through the State of Pennsylvania, was about to construct a line to the very point which the Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Road was first aiming to reach, viz: the town of Williamsport.

This line would speedily be put under construction, the race would be between the two companies for completion. Baltimore, from Harrisburg to Williamsport, has 93 miles to construct, while Philadelphia has but 51 miles, and the superstructure of 36 to lay down. It was high time for Pennsylvania to awake or the Keystone would drop from its position. It was high time for Philadelphians to awake, and rouse their sleeping energies, when a little community like Tamaqua were allowed the honor of being the first movers in this great cause.

Mr. H. spoke at much length; showed the disgrace the whole State labored under, by reason of her culpable neglect to improve the opportunities in her reach—went into an examination of the trade of the Susquehanna, and the efforts of New York to control it, and concluded a very appropriate speech, which elicited the approbation of all present."

The Philadelphia Statesman in speaking of this Tamaqua meeting says:—
"We cannot be surprised at the interest manifested by the citizens of Tamaqua and the whole region, which must eventually be developed by these improvements, for it is apparent that the completion of the Cattawissa road will draw from the very heart of Pennsylvania an incalculable amount of mineral wealth and agricultural products, and while it opens and expands the resources of the interior, will proportionally enlarge the commerce, and enhance the wealth of the citizens of this metropolis. The challenge is openly and broadly given to our citizens by this Tamaqua meeting, which claims to have taken the first step towards the completion of a movement calculated to advance the interests of a far distant point, even more, perhaps, than their own. Are such overtures to be contemptuously rejected, or met only by feeble determinations, and not by resolute and energetic action? We hope, and we believe, that the commercial magnitude of the objects of the meeting will be recognized by all classes of our citizens, and that the recommendation to hold further meetings, for the purpose of enlightened consultation, and vigorous effort, will be responded to immediately and effectively. There is not in the whole range of our business relations, a subject which should elicit more attention and study than the immediate completion of the Cattawissa Road to Williamsport, and the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Road to Erie.

Dogs and Sheep.

Act of 23d March, 1809, Sec. 5th.
If any dog shall be seen worrying sheep, it shall be lawful for any person seeing the same to kill such dog; or if any dog shall have been known to worry sheep, and information thereof be given to the owner of such dog, if he does not kill or cause him to be killed, he shall make full compensation for all damages done by said dog; and any person seeing said dog running at large may lawfully kill him.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A boy aged about 16 years named Daniel McConoway, was caught in one of the coal screens, attached to the works of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, on Saturday the 21st ult., and almost instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled and torn to pieces in consequence of the narrow space through which he was forced by the machinery.—Carbon Democrat.

POWER'S GREEK SLAVE.—We learn from the New York Tribune, that there are three copies of Power's Greek Slave. Mr. Power made a statute of the Slave, several years since, for Mr. Grant, of London. He repeated it for Lord Ward, and again for an American gentleman whose name is not stated.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL TRIUMPH.—The Reformed Constitution of Ohio, has been adopted by a majority of 15,655 votes, according to the incomplete returns in the Ohio Statesman. The bank made a desperate struggle against it, but it prevailed nevertheless.

ROMANTIC.—The Tunkamook Democrat records a wedding which lately came off in that latitude.
Under a green shady bower,
At sunset's golden hour.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday afternoon last, James Dinninger was drowned in the river immediately below the bridge at the upper mines, the Tamaqua Legion says.

The Mauch Chunk papers give over 11,000,000 feet as the extent of the Lehigh lumber shipments the present season, to the 21st inst.

The Lewisburg Democrat says that the hotels of that place are now regularly closed on the Sabbath, and no liquor has been sold on that day for several weeks past.

Gen. Winfield Scott is sixty-five years old, having been born June 15, 1786.

Whig Convention.

The Lancaster Whig Convention closed its work by the following proceedings:—
Upon proceeding to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge—on first ballot the result was as follows:—

William M. Meredith, Phila.	77
Richard Coulter, Westmoreland	113
Joshua W. Comly, Montour	104
George Chambers, Franklin	96
John Buffington, Armstrong	52
John H. Walker, Erie	23
James T. Hale, Centre	17
M. C. Rogers	2
John Bank, Berks	1
W. Jessup, Susquehanna	62
D. M. Smyser, Adams	14
Daniel F. Gordon, Berks	30
D. H. Mulvany, Montgomery	11
D. O. Parry, Schuylkill	2

The Chairman decided a majority of votes polled to elect, making the number requisite 62.

After the clerks had agreed in their report, and the result had been announced, a reading of the roll and mention of the name voted for was demanded, when Mr. Bittng, of Philadelphia Co., stated that he had voted for Chambers, and not for Jessup, as the clerks made it appear.

Considerable excitement ensued at this announcement, it being considered an attempt to defeat the election of Jessup, in depriving him of the necessary vote.
Mr. Bittng subsequently said he had no ill feeling in reference to the matter, and if another ballot was gone into he would vote for Mr. Jessup, therefore he asked that his vote for Jessup be allowed to stand.

The President said that he had already directed the clerk to make the alteration, and would not re-admit the vote of Bittng.
Whereupon Messrs. Coulter, Meredith, Comly and Chambers were declared nominees.

A second Ballot was then moved and agreed to, for a fifth and last nominee for the Supreme Bench, which resulted as follows:—
Jessup had 50 votes, Buffington 54, Hale 11. No choice.

Third Ballot, (Hale withdrawn) Buffington had 57, Jessup 57.

During the call of the fourth ballot a motion was made to suspend the call and adjourn for an hour which was agreed to.

Upon reassembling, the Convention proceeded with the fourth ballot, which resulted as follows:—
Jessup, 77; Buffington, 38.

Whereupon Jessup was duly declared the fifth nominee for the Judgeship of the Supreme Bench.

GAMBLING.

Green the reformed gambler in a late communication in the New York Tribune gives the following reminiscences of his vice in Pennsylvania:—

"Harrisburg, especially during the session of the Legislature, had long been a favorite place of resort for gamblers. They were seldom, if ever, molested, and during the Winter season were sore of doing a good business.

Bedford Springs, in Pennsylvania, a fashionable place of resort during the Summer season, was also celebrated for the gambling habits of visitors, who were so numerous that the players required special accommodation, and therefore a gambling house was erected for Simpson, a Baltimore gambler, who paid a thousand dollars a season for the use of it, and thus occupied it for some ten years.

Bedford, a village near the Springs, was also a resort for gamblers. In the year 1839 Capt. Howard (a Southern desperado,) who was lately killed in the streets of St. Louis, and an individual well known to the writer opened a faro bank there, and won over seven thousand dollars in a few weeks, an officer of the county losing against them between two and three thousand dollars.

The action of other States, in reference to gambling, had a tendency to increase the vice in Pennsylvania, and paved the way for the passage of a more stringent law, as a matter of self-defense, and in 1847, upon my own direct application, a new law was passed, by which the keepers of gambling apartments are liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$500; and persons engaged in gambling as a means of living, or found with gambling implements, may be imprisoned in the penitentiary from one to five years, and required to pay a fine of \$500. Any one inviting or persuading another to visit a place used for gambling purposes, shall, upon conviction, be held responsible for the money or property lost by such persuasion or invitation, and fined from \$50 to \$500. It made the duty of all sheriffs, constables and all prosecuting attorneys, to inform upon and prosecute offenders against the act, under the penalty of \$50 to \$500. All suspected places may be broken up with impunity, and the gambling apparatus carried off, detained and destroyed. This law went into operation the 1st of July, 1847, and on the 9th of the same month the first arrest under it took place. This was the case of Aaron Willet, a colored man, who kept a gambling house in Maryland-st. Philadelphia. He was arrested by Ald. Snyder, who entered his house and found the implements of his profession, on the premises, and carried them off, and the gambler was committed to prison. Kerrison, the keeper of a billiard saloon in Philadelphia, where gambling was allowed, was also arrested, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary, but subsequently pardoned.

Two thimble-riggers, named Jacob Arnold and Jonathan Hornberger, were found guilty at Reading, Pa., of swindling a boatman, by their thimble-playing, and were sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs, and to imprisonment in the Penitentiary in solitary confinement for two years each.

There are at present in the city of New York, six men under sentence of death for the crime of murder.

During the year 1850 there were 35,000 deer killed in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The average value being about \$3 each.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The Tariff Question.

We yesterday read an article in a morning paper, implicitly eulogistic of a high tariff and condemnatory of free trade, as the writer is pleased to style the present revenue policy of the government; a policy, by the way which yields the government some fifty millions of dollars annually, and which steadily favors the increase of domestic produce, the exports of last month being over \$800,000 more than for the corresponding month of last year. Still, the high protectionists will insist that the country is laboring under all the evils of free trade, and that the evidences of wonderful prosperity that everywhere, all over the country, show themselves are so many signs of bankruptcy and ruin, only deferred to the present by the intervention of the "Irish famine." Why all these misrepresentations? We have no free trade, nor is the country otherwise than prosperous. It is true there are some manufacturers who are making less than they desire, and they would have the law compel those engaged in other pursuits—the farmer, mechanic and laborer, at whatever occupation—pay to them such profits as would insure fortunes in a few years. There are some manufacturers too, perhaps, worn out or having in use machinery that cannot compete with others enjoying the most modern improvements, that may lose on their work. But that is no government affair, nor is it any proof that the same description of goods cannot be profitably produced in this country. Indeed, such goods are produced daily, and new preparations for their creation are daily making in almost every section of the Union. So much for the facts—now, a word for the "sneer at free trade? I have corn and I want pork. My neighbor has pork and wants corn. We exchange: that is free trade.—That is the thing which the protectionists sneer at and ridicule. They say to the farmer, your free trade is a very bad thing for you; do you just pay the government a third of the price of the pork you get from your neighbor, and let him pay the third of the price of the corn he gets of you, and it will be much better for both of you. That is a tariff of protection. Which is best for farmers and all other laborers who have this description of tax to pay? The shoemaker makes shoes for his neighbors and takes their grain, meat and potatoes in payment. This is free trade. Would it be better for him and his customers to make him pay the governments the value of one third of all he gets in exchange for his labor? That is the tariff policy. So it is with all other classes of society. Free trade permits everybody to sell what