

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomburg, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1851.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Electors of Columbia county will meet at the several places of holding the general elections in their respective townships on SATURDAY the 10th day of JANUARY 1852, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates from each township, to meet in County Convention at the Court House in Bloomburg on the following MONDAY, (January 12th) for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Columbia county in the next 4th of March Democratic State Convention. By order of the Standing Committee, C. H. DOERLER, Chairman.

CHRISTMAS.

We recommend each one of our readers to procure and read upon this anniversary one of the greatest events in the history of our race, Milton's Poem on the Nativity, written at the age of 21. We quote the two opening stanzas of the introduction. This is the month, and this the happy morn, Whereon the Son, of Heaven's eternal King, Of wedded Maid, and Virgin's Mother born, Our great redemption from above did bring; For so the holy scriptures once did sing, That he our deadly forfeit should release, And with his Father work us a perpetual peace.

That glorious form, that light unsufferable, And that far-beaming blaze of majesty, Wherewith he went at Heaven's high court celestial;

To sit the midst of Trinal Unity, He laid aside; and, here with us to be, Forsook the courts of everlasting day, And chose with us a darksome house of mortal clay.

The entire poem is one of the noblest and most beautiful in the English language. The learning of Milton was as prodigious as his genius. The evidences of theological and classical knowledge are thickly sown throughout the 814 lines of the poem and introduction, and had Milton left no other production behind him, this would be sufficient to establish his fame upon an exalted eminence.

The influence of the stars upon human affairs is one of the old ideas of mankind. Such planetary influence is suggested in the 6th stanza:—

"The stars in deep amaze, Stand fix'd in steadfast gaze, Bending one way their precious influence."

A similar idea is to be found in the 9th book of Paradise Lost:—

"bright officious lamps, Light above lights, for these alone, as seems; In thee concentring all their precious beams Of sacred influence!"

Bloomburg Academy.

We call attention to the advertisement of this school in our paper of this week. It will be seen that the Winter Session begins on the 5th of next month to continue twelve weeks. We are requested to say that on every Saturday during the Term, there is a general review of the lessons of the week, affording to parents and others interested in the matter an opportunity to witness the progress of the several classes, and the manner in which the school is conducted.

A class of young ladies have just commenced the study of Physiology. A new class in the German Language will be organized at the commencement of the next term.

Persons wishing to attend to either of these branches would do well to begin with the term.

The Benton Feud in Missouri.

It is stated that since the return of Col. Benton to Missouri the war between the Benton and Anti-Benton parties of the Democratic party in that State has broken out with renewed spirit and bitterness. The St. Louis Union, the organ of the Unionists, has proclaimed that there can be no union between the two parties, and publishes with commendation the proceedings of a meeting at which Col. Benton was nominated for Congress, and a preference expressed for Gen. Wm. O. Butler, for President, and Gen. Dodge, of Wisconsin, for vice President.

UNBORN BUSINESS IN LONDON.—The number of omnibuses in the capital of Great Britain is three thousand, which are said to carry not less than 300,000,000 of passengers yearly, an amount equal to one-third of the population of the world—employing 11,000 men, and working a capital of one million, with an annual expenditure of £1,700,000, and paying to the revenue a duty of £400,000, or as much as all the stage coaches in the empire contributed before the establishment of railways.

BLUM LIVES!—On the 9th inst., the anniversary of the execution of Robert Blum at Vienna, black edged placards were found pasted in the street corners of Dresden, containing the words *Blum lives!* The police have endeavored in vain to discover those who put them up. In Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the same day, two black flags were found erected on an island of the river, containing the inscription: "*Blum lives—Kossuth lifts the cover from his tomb—the day for unity and freedom's fight is dawning!*"

We have just received a copy of the San Francisco Herald dated November 15th. We will hereafter receive this valuable document regularly and will therefore be able to lay before our readers the latest California news.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—We understand that John Hodgson, Esq., Editor of the "Defensorian," Westchester, will be a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, this winter.

NEW BOOKS.

We have placed upon our table the following new publications from the publisher, John S. Taylor, of New York:—

"Gausson on the Inspiration of the Bible."—This is a German work by Gausson, and translated by E. Norris Kirk. It is an inquiry into the Inspirations of the Scriptures, which inquiry seems to be conducted with great learning and ability.

"Heroes of Sacred History, by Mrs. Eliza Steele."—This work is illustrated with five fine executed engravings. Seven of the principal female characters of the Bible and Apocryphal writings are taken, and their heroism exemplified. The book is exceedingly interesting, and written in a very attractive form.

"Lily of the Valley."—This neat little work is by the author of that pleasant and happily written volume, Henry and his Bear. Being by the same author as that, is sufficient recommendation; and from a cursory glance at the page of the "Lily," it fully sustains the reputation of its author.

"Christ and his Apostles."—This work is illustrated with portraits of each of the Apostles. It contains an account of each of the Apostles, the lives and characters of John and Paul, contrasted by the Rev. J. T. Heady, and forms altogether a very useful work.

"Rambles and Sketches, by Rev. J. T. Heady."—This is a book of about 312 pages, and contains sketches by the author while in Europe, and is decidedly a readable book, and should by all means have a place on your table.

"Sacred Scenes and Characters, by the Rev. J. T. Heady."—This work contains descriptions of Scenes and Characters of the Bible, and is illustrated with some fine engravings. It is a book worth having.

"Sacred Mountains, by the Rev. J. T. Heady."—This celebrated author stands prominent as a descriptive writer in our Literature, and with themes like these where the subject is in unison with his feelings and sentiments, he is truly graphic and beautiful. He is an author you never tire of reading.

OUR TABLE.

SANTAIN'S MAGAZINE, for January, comes to us with renewed splendor. The frontispiece, "The Morning Bath," is a beautiful illustration of the power of contrast. The bright, sunny, beaming child is strikingly opposed to the swart nurse, who smiles good humoredly at the frolic one, at the same time that she appears most anxious to get through the task. The reading is varied and excellent; and we notice among them the name of Reynolds Coates as a contributor. There are several embellishments in good style.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The number for January 1852, and which commences a new volume, is already out, and in all respects a superb number. It contains 112 pages of original reading matter—the effusions of some of the master minds of the country. G. P. R. James, the great descriptive novelist, will continue his contributions in the volume now commenced. Graham promises to spare neither time nor expense in making his rank among the first magazines of the day. The embellishments of this number are excellent.

Price, single copy one year \$3 or two copies for \$5. Address Geo. R. Graham, No. 134 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The December number of this valuable monthly has been received. It contains a beautiful mezzotint of Maj. Wm. Polk, late Charge d'Affaires to Naples. The contents, as usual, are of the highest literary character.

Personal Appearance of Kossuth.

The following pen and ink picture of this illustrious man, is by Col. FULLER of the "New York Mirror," who says—His personal appearance is more pleasing and less impressive than his portraits represent. He is rather small in stature, slight in figure, with a remarkably fine head, and still finer eye. His forehead is very full, round and high; and particularly well developed in the regions of ideality and benevolence. His hair is dark and full, and his whiskers and moustache quite conceal the expression of the mouth—an object more desirable in diplomacy than in oratory. It is the large, mild eye and benignant smile that beams upon his brow, like sunshine on the mountain, combined with the sympathetic tones of a voice throbbing with emotion, which captivates and magnetizes his hearers, exalting them by a sort of musical, moral, and spiritual inspiration—the delightful and almost delicious effect of true eloquence. Kossuth speaks at the same time to the eye, to the ear, to the intellect, and to the heart. As an orator he stands in the foremost rank of all the Ciceros. As a Revolutionist and a Reformer, he has had no equal in the power he exerts upon the masses, since the days of the Prophets. He seems to combine in himself a portion of the elements of Martin Luther, of Peter the Hermit, of William Tell, and of our own WASHINGTON. As a scholar, a lawyer, a politician, and a diplomat, he may be greater than either. As a patriot, a soldier, and a statesman, we cannot rank him with the incomparable WASHINGTON.

MADAM KOSUTH, says the New York Herald, is more like a Magyar than her distinguished husband. She is rather smaller than he is, in proportion, but of stronger frame. She appears to be about the same age. She is a brunette, with a good complexion, and fine dark, lustrous eyes. Good sense is the prevailing idea suggested by her countenance. Modesty and quietness are also there. She is plain and unostentatious in her dress. She is reserved in her manner and looks like a matron worthy to be the wife of Kossuth.

A physician advertises in the Lawrence Journal, that he will cure all manner of disease, without the use of Mercury, Aconite, or Arsenic, &c.

From the Hollidaysburg Standard. The Tariff Movement.

The County Committee, at the request of a number of the members of the party, has called a County Convention, to meet on the 17th inst., for the purpose of expressing the opinions of the Democracy of Blair county on the subject of a modification of the Tariff of '46, so far as the duty on iron and coal is concerned.

When this subject was first broached, some two years since, we favored the proposition so far as the change of the duty on iron and coal, from an ad valorem to a specific duty, and we are still willing that this change shall be made, if it can be done without unsettling the whole Tariff of '46 which we are satisfied is a more equitable tariff, and comes nearer meeting the general approbation of the whole people, than any tariff that has preceded or will be likely to follow it. This is evidenced by the fact that the President of the United States, elevated to his high office by the suffrages of the party which threatened to make the repeal of the Tariff of '46 and the restoration of the Tariff of '42 their rallying cry, recommended nothing further than a "modification of the present Tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported is of such a character as to permit it; and that such a discrimination should be made, in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition."

It is further proven by the fact that the very man who denounced the Tariff of '46 as a Free Trade and a British Tariff, are now willing to take the protection it afforded them at its passage, and admit that it is sufficient to sustain them against foreign competition.

That the system of ad valorem duties is the most honest and correct system, there can be no doubt. There may be frauds practiced under it, but these can be detected and guarded against. But the system of specific duties, as embodied in the tariff of '42, is one stupendous legalized fraud, and that not upon the revenue, but upon the consumers.—Of course there are articles to which this will not apply. They are the exceptions to the general rule, and of these iron and coal are the most conspicuous. "The difference in value between one ton of iron or coal and another ton is so trifling that no great injustice could be wrought by imposing a specific duty on either, and as such a duty would protect the home manufacturer from the fluctuations of the foreign market, it were well to have it, if it can be obtained. It could have been obtained when the Tariff of '46 was enacted, and all that is now asked could then have been and would have been obtained if the Whig party, the iron masters, and a few Democratic politicians had not thought there was more to be made by clinging to the defunct carcass of the Tariff of '42 than by voting for a Democratic Tariff, that would afford what James K. Polk and the Democratic party had pledged themselves to afford—equal and just protection to all the great interests of the Union, embracing AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, THE MECHANIC ARTS, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION."

We were willing to allow the Whig party and their aiders and abettors an opportunity to rectify their blunder, and, as we have always stated, favored the project when it was broached two years since. The attempt was made and failed. It failed because, as wiser heads had foreseen, so soon as an attempt was made to afford additional protection to iron and coal, it was met by the demand for a similar favor to other interests, as greedily, if not as needily, as these Pennsylvania interests, as they are called, to the exclusion of agriculture, which employs more men, has more capital invested, produces more wealth, and ministers more to that Virtue, Liberty and Independence, which is the support and pride of our glorious old Commonwealth, than all the other interests within her borders.

So we believe it will be again. "Opportunities lost are seldom to be regained." The golden opportunity was thrown away in 1846, and, as in the Chamber of Deputies, the cry was heard when the attempt was made to stay the revolution by the introduction of a royal infant, "it is too late!" so will it be heard when the attempt is made to levy an additional tax on iron and coal.

The day for high protective Tariffs is past. President Fillmore tells us that "a high tariff cannot be permanent." Henry Clay, as long since as 1843, declared that "the never was in favor of what he regarded as a high Tariff, and that, in his opinion, no more revenue should be collected than is necessary to an economical administration of the government"—that "there is no necessity of protection," and that "the thought it best for all interests that there should be competition." All the advocates of protection can hope for or reasonably expect, is a Tariff for revenue, with discriminations in favor of our own industry, and this we have. What is a Tariff? It is a tax—nothing more or less, except that it taxes twice—once for government on the imported article, and once for the home manufacturer by increasing the price of the home manufacture to the amount of the duty.

The receipts for the last fiscal year President Fillmore tells us are \$52,312,979 87. Deduct the two millions and odd thousands for the receipts from public lands and other sources, and we have fifty millions of dollars as the amount of tax levied upon the people of the United States by the Tariff of '46, which we are occasionally told is a Free Trade Tariff! How long has it been since a Democratic administration was overthrown by the cry of extravagance, because its expenditures amounted to a little more than half those of the present administration, to defray which nearly thirty millions of dollars, we were told, were wrung from the people by taxation! Could an amount of money equal to that raised by the revenue Tariff of '46, be raised by direct taxation without raising against the cry of "retrenchment and reform!" Is it probable that they who pay this tax will be likely to submit tamely to an increase, if it is in their power to prevent it?

The great West, the South, and the South West are interested in a diminution of taxation—in other words, of protection. Their policy is Free Trade. They want the markets of the world for their products. And it is as true of our Republic as of the world, that,

"Westward the star of Empire takes its way." Tables based on the late census show that of fourteen millions capital invested in the manufacture of wrought iron, over ten millions is in three States, while twelve States have no establishments of the kind. It is evident, then, that the majority of votes in Congress is more likely to be cast for low duties and diminished taxation than for high duties and increased taxes; and that if the Tariff of '46 is unsettled, the duties it imposes will be more likely to be reduced than increased.—We think, therefore, that it is the policy of those interested to let well enough alone. It is evident that the Tariff cannot be increased on revenue principles, as the revenue for the present year has exceeded the expenditures some ten millions of dollars, and there will be, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$20,366,443 90 in the Treasury, in June next, to meet \$6,237,931 35 of public debt due in July following.

The Berks county resolutions speak of putting the duty on iron up to the revenue standard. Will not the present posture of affairs require that some duties shall be put down to a revenue standard? And if so, what duties shall it be? Will the manufacturers of cotton-wool agree that the tax on iron and coal shall be increased, while the duties on their productions are diminished? Or will they not demand that all shall share alike in the reduction? And will not this seem an equitable demand? We might multiply reasons why we consider the present Tariff movement 'too late,' and note likely to do harm than good to the interests it is intended to serve. A word as to the political part of the movement and we shall close this already long article.

We hope that those who participate in the proceedings of this Convention will remember the injury that was done to the Democratic party in 1844, and since, by the endorsement of the condemned Tariff of '42 by members of the party who expected thereby to make political capital; and avoid their error. They will remember, we hope, that, idolized as that Tariff was by the Whigs, who threatened to make its restoration and the repeal of the "British Tariff of '46," as they delighted to call it, their war cry, in this, the third year of a Whig administration they have got no farther than to ask a slight modification of the Tariff of '46, while that of '42 has become an obsolete idea and now "finds none so low to do it reverence." We hope, too, that they will remember that the Democratic party have, on divers occasions, by their authorized delegates, expressed their sentiments and opinions on the Tariff question, and laid down their platform, on which all the members of the party have hitherto stood; and that they may not run counter these principles ignorantly, we here insert the declarations of the delegates of the party in National and State Conventions assembled:—

In 1848, the National Platform of the Democratic party, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the National Convention, declared:

"That Justice and sound Policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country."

Again—

"That no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and the gradual but certain extinguishment of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war."

And again—

"That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hope of the democracy of the Union—in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to a National Bank—in preventing the corrupt and unconditional distribution of the land proceeds from the common treasury of the Union for local purposes—in protecting the currency and labor of the country from the ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the Constitutional Treasury—in the noble impulse given to Free Trade, by the repeal of the tariff of '42, and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive tariff of '46—and, that it would be a fatal error to weaken the bonds of political organization, by which these great reforms have been achieved."

The doctrine here avowed has been repeatedly endorsed by the democracy of Pennsylvania, and other states since '48. It was expressly recognized by the State convention of 1850, and that of 1851, which nominated Col. Bigler fully sustained it, by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the matter of levying duties on foreign imports by the General Government, we are in favor of the reciprocal exchange of our products with the other nations of the earth, in consonance with the enlightened spirit of the age—recognizing clearly the practice of the government to maintain and preserve in full vigor and safety all the great industrial pursuits of the country."

If a Convention of the Democracy of Blair county can successfully controvert the correctness of the principles here laid down, they have the right to do so, for every plank of a Democratic platform should be a true plank. If they can, in accordance with these principles, ask and obtain an increase of duties on coal and iron—both or either—without settling the whole Tariff question, we are quite willing they should do it, and shall rejoice in the increased prosperity to those interests that may follow their success. We desire to see every branch of industry prosper, honest labor rewarded, and capital invested in productive industry receive fair returns; but we do not believe that it is within the ability nor the province of government

permanently to benefit the business of individuals, and that the iron business will only be permanently prosperous when those engaged in it rely for success on their own capital, intelligence, skill, and economy, instead of the efforts of Legislators, Politicians, County, State, or even National Conventions.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. THE CRISIS ARRIVED. The Assembly Dissolved by the President. PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20.

The steamship Europa from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th December, arrived this forenoon, having experienced a constant succession of heavy gales from the West. She lost a man overboard during the passage. She brings intelligence of the arrival of the long dreaded crisis in France. The steamship Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 2d instant, after a rough and boisterous passage. The steamship Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 4th inst.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. The affairs of France have reached the long dreaded crisis. The coup d'etat has been made.

On the first inst, the President, Louis Napoleon, seized the reins of Government, dissolved the Assembly by proclamation, declared the city of Paris in a state of siege, arrested the leaders of the opposition, and appealed to the people.

The preparations on the part of the President for this movement were perfected with consummate skill and secrecy. Every thing was consummated before the Assembly had the least idea of the President's intention. During Monday night an entire new Ministry was formed.

At daylight on Tuesday morning the President's proclamation was found posted everywhere throughout the city, in which he ordered the dispersion of the Assembly, the restoration of universal suffrage, and also proposing a new system of Government. He proposed the instant election, by the people and army, of a President, to hold his office, for seven years, and to be supported by a Council of State and two Houses of the Legislature. Pending the election, the Executive power is to remain in the hands of the President.

The election is to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people. He says he has been forced into his present attitude. It is certain that Thiers, Changarnier, and others of the opponents of the President, had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2d inst., and were almost in the act of moving in the matter, when they and their principal friends were arrested and conveyed to Vincennes, where they are closely confined.

Whenever the members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially they have been ordered to disperse, and arrested if they refused.

Two hundred members had been arrested. Many had subsequently been released; but all the leaders of the opposition were in prison.

Three hundred of the members of the Assembly are said to have given in their adhesion to the President, and telegraphic despatches from the Departments state that the President's demonstration has been hailed with the utmost enthusiasm.

Subsequently, however, these reports were contradicted, and on the strength of such contradiction, numerous barricades were erected in different quarters of Paris, but were speedily broken down by the troops. At one of them two members of the Assembly, occupying prominent places among the populace, were killed in the conflict.

On Tuesday a section of the Assembly continued to meet, and decreed the deposition of the President, and his impeachment for high treason. The meeting, however, was dispersed by the troops.

The decree of the President is ridiculed on all hands.

Troops have been placed in the houses of ex-officers of Assembly, who were exempted from arrest, among other M. Dupin. The full rigor of martial law had been proclaimed against all persons concerned in erecting barricades, or who may be found at them, and a large number had been shot.

Up to Thursday night the complete success of the President seemed certain.

The advices from London on Friday do not materially vary the prospect, but new elements were constantly arising.

The Georgia's outward passengers, cargo, mails, &c., went from Chagres to Gatun by the new railroad, and has homeward freight, &c., came by the same route.

In Boston "once on a time," the following orthologous marriage took place, which—Miss Henrietta Peacock was espoused to Mr. Robin Sparrow, by the Rev. Mr. Dow, the bridesman being Mr. Philip Hawk, and the bridesmaid Miss Lark-ins.

The maiden wept, and I said, 'why weepest thou maiden?' She answered not; neither did she speak, but sobbed exceedingly; and I again asked, 'why weepest thou?'—when she said, 'What's that to you? mind your own business.'

A wit is not easily silenced. M. Sadlier, the Viennese humorist, demanded, on his trial, whether it was reasonable to repeat the Lord's Prayer, for the words 'deliver us from evil,' might be construed into a prayer to get rid of the Government!

'Do you ever see any of the popular novels?' said a city dame to a country cousin. 'No, ma'am, but plenty of popular trees.'

'What branch of education do you have chiefly in your school?' 'Mostly willow branch, sir.'

ALMANAC FOR 1852.

Month	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FEB. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
FEB.	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	MAR. 1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
MAR.	28 29 30 31	APR. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31
APR.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	MAY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
MAY.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	JUNE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
JUNE.	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	JULY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
JULY.	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31	AUG. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
AUG.	29 30 31	SEP. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30
SEP.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30	OCT. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
OCT.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	NOV. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30
NOV.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30	DEC. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
DEC.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31				

From the Public Ledger. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad-No. 9.

The area in square miles of the vast inland country drained by Lake Erie, and by the lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, whose waters flow into it from the west, is equal to the territory of the fourteen Atlantic States from Maine to South Carolina, both inclusive. The trade of this mighty region has ever poured, in streams of wealth, into the laps of New York and Boston, till, at this day, they rank as the chief commercial cities of the Republic. Philadelphia has never reached out her arm to grasp a share of this treasure, although she stands in closer proximity to it than either of her rivals. It is nearer in an air line from the south shore of Lake Erie to Philadelphia than to the city of New York, while the features of the physical formation of the earth are such in the dividing ridges, water courses and valleys, that the route through Pennsylvania must forever remain untraveled both in distance and grade. From the city of Erie, the best harbor on the lake, to the city of New York, the distance via the lake shore and New York and Erie Railroad is 513 miles.

From Philadelphia to Erie, via Williamsport, 427 1/2. Difference in favor of Philadelphia, 85 1/2. It is not manifest then that if this advantage in miles be added to the advantages enjoyed by Philadelphia in the excellence and variety of her manufactures, she can at least divide the lake market with her neighbor, and become the railroad carrier between that region and the sea? But besides these golden considerations, the proposed railroad will develop the resources of a garden portion of Pennsylvania, bring into agriculture tens of thousands of arable acres, cause the peopling of an almost literal wilderness, and thus, while enriching the State, at the same time establish and realize a profitable local trade.

It is a singular fact that Philadelphia has no railroad communication extending in a northern direction, so far even as the centre of the State! All the railroads diverging from Philadelphia run south of a line, drawn from east to west, through the middle of Pennsylvania. The Central road, running to the Ohio river, with its Hempfield branch to Wheeling, is at no point nearer than fifteen miles of the middle Tamaqua, where the railroads now terminate, are both south of that line. The first communication between the seaboard and the West, which was by turnpike, was located in the southern counties, and hence followed the early settlement and improvement of those counties. The main line of the State works run through a tier of counties, south of the geographical centre of the Commonwealth, and the new settlements and improvements multiplying in that locality. Thus, while there are a Turnpike, a Canal and a Railroad running east and west through the southern half of the State, there is not, in the whole northern half, one good common road running the entire distance between the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers!

There are no means now open of ingress and regress to and from the summit country about the head-waters of the West-Berlin and the tributaries of the Allegheny River, and consequently, the most of the land is uncultivated and the population few in numbers. This state of facts is owing to the policy which has been pursued, and does not arise from any difference in the quality of the land north and south of the centre line; for, while some of the valleys in the

southern section perhaps excel in richness and fertility of soil any of the northern valleys, yet the southern ridges and mountain slopes are so sterile and barren, as compared with the natural soil of the highlands in the north, that the average productiveness of the two sections is about the same.

By the census of 1850, the population of Pennsylvania is 2,311,769.

The area of Pennsylvania in square miles is 47,000.

Population in the Southern half of the State, 1,748,191.

Population in the Northern half of the State, 563,598.

Excess in the Southern half, 1,174,598.

Population per sq. mile throughout the State, 49.

Centre line, "South of 73.

Centre line, "North of 55.

The general average, therefore, is one hundred per cent. more than the average in the North, and the average in the South is fifty per cent. more than the general average over the whole State. Between the average of the North and the average of the South, the latter exceeds the former two hundred per cent.

If Northern Pennsylvania were as populous as Southern Pennsylvania, the aggregate would swell the figures to 3,486,384.

Population of the State of New York, census of 1850, 3,097,095.

Excess in Pennsylvania by this estimate, 389,289.

These figures may serve to suggest to the comprehensive reader how vastly Philadelphia and the State will