

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

H. W. Weaver, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

(Two Dollars per Annum.)

VOLUME 9.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1857.

NUMBER 26.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY
H. W. WEAVER,
OFFICE—Up stairs, in the new brick build-
ing, on the south side of Main Street, third
square below Market.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, if
paid within six months from the time of sub-
scribing; two dollars and fifty cents if not
paid within the year. No subscription re-
ceived for a less period than six months; no
discounts permitted until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the editor.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one square
will be inserted three times for One Dollar,
and twenty-five cents for each additional in-
sertion. A liberal discount will be made to
those who advertise by the year.

Choice Poetry.
THE FISHER'S COTTAGE.
Translated from Heinrich Heine, by Le-
land. How vague and wild—yet how many
pictures does it summon to the mind's eye!
Heine is the Rembrandt of poets:
We sat by the fisher's cottage,
And looked at the stormy tide;
The evening mist came dreary,
And floated far and wide.
One by one in the light-house
The lights shone out on high;
And far on the dim horizon
A ship went sailing by.
We spoke of storm and shipwreck,
Of sailors and how they live;
Of storms that sweep the water,
And the sorrows and joys they give.
We spoke of distant countries,
In regions strange and fair;
And of the wondrous beings
And curious customs there.
Of perfumed lamps on the Ganges,
Which are kindled in the twilight hour;
And the dark and silent Brahmins,
Who worship the lotus flower.
Of the wretched dweller of Lapland,
Broad-headed, wide-mouthed and small;
Who crutch round their fire, cooking,
And chatter and scream and bawl.
And the madmen of the island,
Till at last we spoke no more;
The ship, like a shadow, had vanished,
And darkness fell deep on the shore.

A STRONG OPINION.
We copy the following extract from the
opinion of Chief Justice Lewis on the late
application to prevent the sale of the Main
Line. It is a clear and strong exposition of
the constitutional question in reference to
the subject of taxation, and shows how far
beyond their duty the late legislature was
tempted to go in its wild effort to alienate
a vital part of that power.

We now come to the vital question in-
volved in these applications. The acts of
Assembly of 16th May, 1857, makes pro-
vision for a public sale, and, for the purpose
of inviting competition, directs that public
notice of the time and place to be given in one
or more newspapers of extended circulation,
published in the cities of Philadelphia, Pitts-
burg, Washington, Boston, New York and
in the borough of Harrisburg. It authorizes
"any person or persons, or railroad or canal
company now incorporated, or which may
hereafter be incorporated under the laws of
this Commonwealth, to become the purchaser
for any sum not less than 7,500,000 dol-
lars." But there is a proviso in the 3d sec-
tion, which declares that "if the Pennsylva-
nia Railroad Company shall become the
purchaser, at the said public sale, or by as-
signment, they shall pay, in addition to the
purchase money at which it may be struck
down, the sum of 1,800,000 dollars, and in
consideration thereof, the said Railroad Co.,
and the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster
Railroad Company shall be discharged by
the Commonwealth forever, from the
payment of all taxes upon tollage or freight
carried over said railroads, and the said Pennsylv-
ania Railroad Company shall also be
released from the payment of all other taxes
or duties on its capital stock, bonds, divid-
ends, or property, except for school, city,
county, borough or township purposes."
The amount of taxes proposed to be re-
leased is beyond calculation. It can only be
conjectured. It would be greatly increased
by the tax which would of course be levied
on the property about to be sold to the Com-
pany. Judging from the increase during the
last five years, and the constant augmenta-
tion of commutes and travel along the route,
it would seem reasonable to believe that in
five years from this time it would be double
its present amount. But conceding that the
tax be released will hereafter amount to no
more, per annum, than the sum paid in
1856, the amount awarded to the admissions
of the Railroad Company itself, would be
\$280,739.21 per annum forever. This sum
is more than equal to the interest on \$5,000,
000 at 5 per cent. The rate to be charged to
the purchasers. In other words, the acts of
Assembly proposes to give to the Railroad
Company a consideration, equal to 5,000,000
for \$1,500,000, and thus to give the Com-
pany an advantage equal to \$4,100,000 over
every other bidder at the sale? By means
of this privilege, the Pennsylvania Railroad
Company may drive from the field of com-
petition all other bidders. It is essential to
every fair public auction, that all the bidders
shall stand upon an equal footing.
If the object had been to make a fair sale
of this portion of the State revenue, it might
have been evinced by a provision for the
transfer of it to the highest bidder, without
distinction in favor of any one. But this
was not done. The extraordinary provi-
sion, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-
pany, is partial and entirely repugnant to the
general intent of the act; and if allowed to

stand, the sale under it will furnish one of
the most magnificent exhibitions of a "mock
auction" that the world has ever witnessed!
We rejoice to say that the highly respectable
and upright officers of the corporation dis-
claim, in the most solemn manner, under
oath, all agency in procuring the enactment
in question.

But has the Constitution conferred upon
the Legislature the authority to extinguish,
forever, by bargain and sale, the power to
raise revenue for the support of government?
All free government are established by the
people for their benefit, and the powers dele-
gated are to be exercised for their common
good, and not, under any circumstances, to
be sold or destroyed, so long as the nation
establishing them have the physical power
to maintain their independence. Individuals
cannot subsist without food. Deprive them
of "the means whereby" they live, and they
destroy them as certainly as if you did it by
shedding their blood. The necessities of
governments are as great as those of individ-
uals. No government can exist without re-
venues to defray its expenses and support its
officers and agents. The revenue is the food
indispensable to its existence. Deprive it of
this, and you stop it of all power to perform
its duties, bring it into contempt by its use-
lessness and helplessness, and ultimately de-
stroy it as effectually as if it were overturned
by domestic violence or subjugated by the
conquest of a foreign foe. Government is
but an aggregation of individual rights and
powers. It has no more right to commit po-
litical suicide than an individual has to de-
stroy the life given by his Creator. Contract-
ing away the taxing power in perpetuity
tends, as we have seen, inevitably to the de-
struction of the government. If twelve or
twenty millions of taxable property may be
released to-day, one hundred millions may
be released to-morrow, and, the principle
being established, the process might go on
until all power to raise revenue was gone.—
If this did not destroy the government, it
would result in something infinitely more
dangerous to the liberties of the people. It
would make it the servile dependent of the
wealthy corporations or individuals to whom
it contracted away its means of support. Al-
though the taxing power is but an incidental
one to be exercised only as the necessary
means of performing governmental duties, it
is nevertheless a branch of the Legislative
power, which always in its nature implies
not only the power of making laws, but of
altering and repealing them as the exigencies
of the State and circumstances of the times
may require. If the portion of the Legisla-
tive power, b. 3, ch. 3, s. 3. If one portion
of the legislative power may be sold, another
may be disposed of in the same way.—
If the power to raise revenue may be sold
to-day, the power to punish for crimes may
be sold to-morrow, and the power to pass
laws for the redress of civil rights may be
sold the next day. If the legislative power
power may be sold, the Executive and Judi-
cial powers may be put in the market with
equal propriety. The result to which the
principle must inevitably lead, proves that
the sale of any portion of governmental
power is utterly inconsistent with the nature
of our free institutions, and totally at var-
iance with the object and general provisions
of the Constitution of the State. It may be
urged that we must confide in the fidelity of
the Legislature, and that there is every
ground for hope that they would not carry
such measures to an unseemable length.—
This is no answer to the argument. It is
a question of Constitutional authority, and not
a case of confidence at all. Limitations of
power established by written Constitutions
have their origin in a distrust of the infirmity
of man. This distrust is fully justified by
the history of the rise and fall of nations.

But conceding that the practice will not
be carried so far as to destroy the govern-
ment, is there any warrant for it to the ex-
tent to which act of Assembly proposes to
go in the present case? It was held by this
Court in Wood's Estate, 9 Harris, 114, that
"the duties of sovereign and subject are recip-
rocal, and any person who is protected by
a government in his person or property, may
be compelled to pay for that protection. As
taxes are to be assessed for the sole purpose
of supporting the government, the property
of exporting them, the persons and property
to be made liable, and the rules for their as-
sessment and collection are to be determined
by its authority. It is, however, a rule of
justice which no government can disregard,
without violating the rights of its citizens,
that taxes shall be assessed in such manner
that all the citizens may pay their quota,
in proportion to their abilities and the ad-
vantages they desire from the society."—9 Harris,
114; 10 Harris, 497. This principle is sanc-
tioned by writers of the highest authority.—
Vattel, b. 1, ch. 20, s. 240; Rutherford, Inst.
of Nat. Law, b. 2, ch. 3, s. 5; Puffendorf's
Law of Nations, b. 7, ch. 9, s. 10. It is
expressly declared by Baron Puffendorf, that
"no immunities or exemptions" (from
taxation) ought to be "granted to certain
persons to the defrauding or oppressing of
the rest." It is upon this principle, that
when the private property of the citizen is
taken for public use, the just compensation
to be made to him out of this common
fund, is the contribution to the public in-
terest, as if he fell in a just proportion
upon each citizen. Rutherford, b. 2, ch. 3,
s. 5. As the Legislature are necessarily the
judges of the method of assessing taxes, it
is to be presumed that they have regarded
the rule of contribution sanctioned by jus-
tice and the equal rights of the citizens; and
their enactments are not always subject to

judicial review. Where they make ap-
propriations to institutions of learning, or chari-
ty, or grant lands or pensions to persons who
have served in the defence of the nation; it
is presumed to be a compensation for the
good that has been done or is to be done to
the community. Where they grant to the
same institutions or individuals an exemption
from taxation, such grants, for the same rea-
son, are not regarded as a violation of the
rules of Justice and equality. So long as
there is no contract which may be to the
advantage of succeeding legislatures against
such exemptions—and so long as they are
not repeated, they seem to have been en-
forced as a legitimate exercise of legislative
power.—1 S. & R. 62, 6 Watts, 435.

But when there is no pretence of an in-
tention to equalize the taxation among the
people, but an avowed purpose to sell to one
class of citizens an exemption from all taxes
forever, and thus to throw all the public bur-
den upon the other, for all time to come, it
is, in all intents and purposes, imposing a
tax upon them without the consent of their
representatives, and is such a plain, palpa-
ble and open violation of the rights and lib-
erties of the people—such a clear case of
transcending the just limits of legislative
power, that the judiciary is bound to pro-
nounce such an act null and void.
No class of corporations stand more in
need of the protection of the government,
or occupy more of the time of the Legisla-
ture and the courts of Justice, or occasion
more expense to the government than rail-
road corporations. From the extensive na-
ture of their operations, the power to take
private property for the construction of their
works, and their continual collision with
each other's interests, and with the interests
of individuals and municipal communities,
they require the constant and the energetic
protection of the strong arm of the govern-
ment. Withdraw that protection, and they
would be left to the mercy of popular out-
breaks, manifesting themselves by opposition
to their progress, and the destruction of their
works wherever the location of their roads
or their depots, or any of their numerous
and necessary operations come in conflict
with the interests of particular localities.—
These corporations should be the last to con-
sent that the government should be enabled
by the dimission of its powers, or to ask
that it should be bound to exert all its en-
ergies, and incur large and constant expen-
ditures for their protection while they are ex-
empt from contributing their share.
These principles are not so infernal as to
stand in need of the staff of authority for
support. They are the result of that liberty
and equality which was established by the
Revolutionary struggle of our ancestors.—
They are perfectly understood by every one
who has capacity to comprehend the nature
of our free institutions. They are deeply
impressed on the hearts of the people, and
they are fully recognized by the history, the
objects and the language of our State Con-
stitution.

ADDRESS,
To the Ministers and Churches in connection
with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church.

DEAR BROTHERS:—The undersigned, mem-
ber of the General Assembly now in session
in Cleveland, Ohio, are constrained to ad-
dress you with reference to the state of our
beloved Church, and to indicate the course
which should be pursued by all who adhere
to the principles of our Constitution, as in-
terpreted by its framers, and as practically ac-
knowledged during the almost entire period
of our history as a Church.

The action of the present Assembly on the
subject of Slavery, especially when consid-
ered in connection with the spirit and un-
derlying purpose of several of the Western Syn-
ods, has impressed with the belief that peace
and harmony can no longer prevail amongst
us—that the Assembly as at present con-
stituted, instead of being a bond of union be-
tween different sections of the church, will
continue to be the theatre of strife and dis-
cord and that the glory of God, the welfare
of our churches, and the good of the country
demand a separation of the discordant ele-
ments, and the existence of another As-
sembly in which the agitation of the slavery
question will not be introduced.

We had hoped that our brethren who have
been disposed to introduce this subject into
the General Assembly would ere this have
been convinced that no good could result to
the church from this agitation—that it was
alienating brethren of a common Christian
faith, and was calculated to render the con-
dition of the slave more undesirable, and to
undermine the ties that bind our union to-
gether. In this regard we have been sadly disap-
pointed. In consequence of the political agi-
tation of the subject, and of the pressure
brought to bear upon them by Congregational
Churches holding the most ultra abolition
sentiments, many of our Western Presbyter-
ians have become more urgent in demanding
progressive action of the Assembly. They
have not been satisfied with the past decla-
rations of the Assembly. They have desired
the Assembly to express its views of the sin
of slaveholding so clearly that they can be
made the basis of discipline by the courts
of the Church. This action has now been
virtually taken by the Assembly. It has avow-
ed that the relation of master and servant—
which necessarily involves the idea of prop-
erty in the services of the latter—is a sin in
the sight of God, and an offence in the
sight of the Church. This declaration has been
made, although confessedly there is not the
most remote allusion to slaveholding in our
standards, and also with the knowledge of

the fact that when our constitution was adopted
twelve out of the thirteen states were
slaveholding states, and many of those who
composed the Assembly of 1789, if not slave-
holders themselves, were representatives of
Presbyterians in which were churches whose
members were slaveholders. We regard this
action of the General Assembly as a palpable
violation of the spirit and letter of the constitu-
tion of the church. The principle involved
in it, if carried into practice, would convert
the highest judiciary of the church into an
ecclesiastical despotism as tyrannical as the
which has distinguished the Church of Rome.
It makes the Assembly not only the inter-
preter of law in an irregular way, but also the
supreme legislature of the church—a position
which has been always repudiated by the
Presbyterian Church.

Again, therefore, from the same source
sequence resulting from the agitation of the
subject of slavery in the General Assembly,
destroying, as it does, our peace keeping us
in a state of excitement unfavorable to spiri-
tual growth, and paralyzing our efforts to ad-
vance the cause of the Redeemer through
the channel of our admirable system of Gov-
ernment—we consider that the Assembly
has so far departed from the Constitution of
the Church as to render our adherence to it
undesirable and impossible. Having protest-
ed repeatedly against this agitation, and
finding that our brethren are determined to
continue it, we have deliberately and prayer-
fully come to the conclusion that, however
painful it may be to us, the good of the Church
of the country requires a separation from
them. We shall hold our brethren who have
disturbed our peace, by the introduction of
this vexed question, to be inoperative, as
along responsible for the introduction of
this division.

With these convictions as to the necessity
of a separation from our once united and be-
loved Zion, the only question that remains
for us now to settle, remains to the mode of
separation. The undersigned are satisfied
that but one course is left to us—and that is
to invite all Constitutional Presbyterians in
the land, who are opposed to the agitation of
Slavery in the General Assembly, to unite in
an organization in which this subject shall be
utterly excluded. We do not restrict our in-
vitation to the Southern Churches. We wish
to have a National Church—that is, a Church,
the constituent parts of which will come from
every section of the Union. Holding in the
same confession of Faith, we shall have a
common basis as to Doctrine and Govern-
ment; and an understanding that, however,
we may differ in our views respecting Slavery,
the subject shall not be introduced into the
Assembly either by Northern or Southern
men, unless, indeed, judicial cases are
brought up regularly from the lower
courts. In the judgment of the undersigned,
this course is our only alternative. There is
no such of the same abolition spirit pervad-
ing other Churches that adhere to the same
standards of faith, that we could not expect
peace on this subject by uniting with them.
We are persuaded that, although this ques-
tion may be suppressed in their judicatories
for a while, the abolition spirit exists to such
an extent as to threaten their dismember-
ment. The result may be that the disturbing
elements of the different branches of the
Presbyterian church may be united in one
body, and that the conservative portion of
the same may ultimately be brought to-
gether, and thus prove more efficient in pro-
moting the cause of the Redeemer, and in dis-
fusing through the land a truly national spirit.
At present, however, the union of these
Churches would not afford relief to those who
are wearied of this slavery agitation. We are
desirous of forming an organization where
we shall not be liable to another division from
this exciting subject.

The undersigned, therefore, would invite
all Presbyterians, from all sections of the
country, to meet in Convention in the city of
Washington, on the 27th day of August, '57,
for the purpose of consultation, and of organ-
izing a General Assembly in which it will be
distinctly understood, the subject of slavery
will not be introduced. We propose this
course, instead of organizing an Assembly
—as being due to the Presbyterians who
represent. We would suggest that the Pres-
byterians be called together as soon as possi-
ble, and that, whilst the Presbyterians ap-
point their delegates to the Assembly in the
usual proportion, it is desirable that as many
ministers and elders should attend the Con-
vention as can do so. We suggest also, that
in case any of the Presbyterians desiring to
be connected with this new Assembly, should
find it impossible to be represented in the
Convention, it would be important that the
Convention should be informed of their ac-
tion.

Praying that God may overcome the dis-
tractions of Zion for His own glory, and that
we may be guided in this crisis of our history by
His unerring counsel, we subscribe ourselves
your brethren in Christ.

Fred. A. Ross, D. D., Michael S. Shuck,
George Painter, Isaac W. Handy, Wm.
E. Caldwell, James G. Hamner, D. D., John
B. Logan, Henry Matthews, Robert P. Rhea,
Peasly R. Groat, Archer C. Dickerson, G.
W. Hutchins, Thomas H. Cleland, Elijah A.
Carson, F. R. Gray.

The undersigned, therefore, would members of
the General Assembly now in session in
Cleveland, have been present during its dis-
cussion of slavery. Being fully convinced
there is no prospect of the cessation of
this agitation in the Assembly; and that the
action taken is a violation of the Constitution
of the Church, we cordially unite in the above
invitation.

A. H. H. BOYD,
GEO. M. CRAWFORD.

THE SPINNER'S SONG.
FROM THE GERMAN.
Whir away, my busy spindle,
Ask not rest or quiet now,
Bridal bed and swaddling raiment
And the shroud prepared thou.
Golden threads—ah! who can tell us
What your destiny may be!
Whether joy or whether sorrow,
At the last shall come to thee.
Otherwise than we expected
May our fondest wishes fail;
What is spun for festal uses
Soon may chance to be a pall.
Whir away, my spindle, softly,
Life is changing like to thee,
Joyous started on our journey,
O return we mournfully.

Soon our voices rise in silence,
Dark clouds dim the brightest day,
Onward rolls the tide of pleasure,
Love and friendship will decay.
Whir away, my busy spindle,
Rest and peace are not for thee—
And my tears so gently flowing,
Still flow on unceasingly.

THE SILVERSMITH OF ACRE.
It had been a sultry day—one of those
breathless summer noons so frequent at St.
Jean d'Acre during the latter part of July
and beginning of August. The sea lay stagnant
as an African lake, and even the tall branches
of trees gave no indication of the slightest
zephyr. Silence reigned over the whole town,
save where the groans of the fever-stricken
found dismal echoes in Death's desolate
rooms.
Djezzar, the butcher, surmised also the
terrible, ruled at that time over the pashalic
of Acre, and though, even at this very day,
his name is a nightmare to the people of that
part, in some instances he displayed much
sincerity and even-handedness in dispensing
justice among the Christian rebels under his
jurisdiction.

On the day in question, the pasha had felt
remarkably dull and languid; what with the
heat, the prevalence of disease, and the con-
sequent paucity of detainees, there was little
or nothing stirring to excite and stimulate his
active disposition. Two men had been invited
in the morning for felony—a revolving
spectacle, which had highly amused his ex-
cellency as long as the agony of the poor
wretches endured. Half a dozen Jews had
even excited him to laughter by their grotes-
que exertions, when, as tied back to back,
they were overcome by the effects of emera-
ld probably administered. A baker or two
had been nailed by the ears to the door-posts
of the audience-hall for some short comings
in weights. And one haari in the harem,
who was a favorite, and consequently much
noticed, having refused to dance at the pasha's
bidding, under the plea of a burning fever
with delirium, was mildly incited thereto by
being seated upon the burning floor of the
'Hammen,' which, by the way, produced
very different results from what Djezzar an-
ticipated, by throwing the girl into a violent
perspiration, and forthwith dispelling the fever.

These summed up the catalogue of that
day's diversion for the pasha, and he was
seated in a discontented and angry mood,
staring out upon the hot, blood red sun, as
it dipped in the cool bosom of the western
horizon.
About the same hour in another part of the
town, scurried with a hot day's honest labor
and toil, Habeeb, the silversmith, slipped off
the shop-board and igno his red slippers, with
the intention of locking up and finishing work
for the day. To this intent he emptied his
cash-box of the day's profits, adjusted his
turban and mousche, and with a light heart
and a keen appetite, walked briskly towards
his house in the Christian quarter of the town,
thinking the while of his handsome young
wife, and the capital supper she had doubt-
less prepared for him. Now, Habeeb was a
well-known, and highly respectable trades-
man, a cunning workman in his art, and on
this account greatly esteemed by the fanatical
Turks of Acre.

Full of happiness the silversmith reached
his door, and knocked loudly, and was in-
stantly admitted by the black slave girl.
"Where is your mistress?" asked the dis-
appointed husband, who was generally ad-
mired and welcomed by the hands and face
he loved best upon earth.
"Mistress?" replied the grinning black,
"why I thought she had gone up to the shop;
she left here soon after dinner."
Here was astounding information for Ha-
beeb! He could scarcely believe his senses.
Search, however, having proved vain, he
desolved to console himself with the idea
that his wife, being young and thoughtful,
had gone off to the bath to meet some lady
friend, and had been prevented from return-
ing as soon as she expected.

Somehow or other his appetite was gone,
the meal appeared tasteless, and every
morsel he swallowed appeared to stick in
his throat. Resolved to relinquish the
attempt he proceeded at once to the public
baths in search of the trustee; arrived there,
great was his consternation on being in-
formed by the man who guarded the entrance,
that his wife had never been there during
the day.
Greatly dispirited, Habeeb returned to-
wards his now desolate home, calling in at
every friend's house to make inquiries after
his wife. Even the nearest neighbors had
seen or heard nothing of her during the after-
noon. But one old lady had suggested
that a gin had spirited her away. Scorning
to give credence to such a report, the un-
happy husband came to the desperate con-

clusion of repairing at once to the terrible
pasha, and there reporting the calamity that
had befallen him. Arrived at the palace,
Habeeb, trembling all over with awe, was
ushered into the tyrant's presence just at
the very moment when, as we have already
seen, Djezzar was gloomily reflecting upon
some alternative to banish ennui. He hail-
ed the silversmith's arrival with manifest
glee and evident satisfaction. In a few
words Habeeb narrated his errand, which
was a satisfactory one for the pasha, for it
afforded him ample scope for the display of
his talents and his power.

"Do you know," asked Djezzar, in a ter-
rible voice, "any man for whom your wife
has at any time evinced a partiality? or have
you had any recent cause of dispute with
her?"
Habeeb replied in the negative, assuring
the pasha that even up to that very morning
nothing had ever occurred to interrupt the
harmony of their lives.

The pasha then enquired whether the
woman had taken her clothes or other ef-
fects with her. To this the silversmith re-
plied, that everything, saving what she
stood in, had been left behind.

"Good!" said Djezzar, "go you home di-
rectly and fetch hither your wife's mar-
riage trunk? We shall see whether we
cannot trace the traitor by that means."
The silversmith went home and returned
with the trunk, as directed, when the pasha
ordered him to open it in his presence, and
take out every article that it contained, enu-
merating one by one, how such and such
things came into his wife's possession.
Habeeb obeyed, and in doing so, display-
ed to view a goodly assortment of lady's ap-
parel, all of which he was able to trace as
the gift of himself or of some near relation.
The pasha's brow lowered as he fancied
himself frustrated in his scheme, when, from
the very bottom of the trunk, the be-
wildered husband produced a most costly
and highly embroidered silk tunic, for which
he was wholly unable to account.

"That will do!" said Djezzar, brightening
up again; "you go home now; and by the
bend of the prophet! your wife shall be
restored to you before the day has elapsed."
With many expressions of gratitude and
full of wonderment at the sagacity of the
pasha, Habeeb retired to his home there to
puzzle his brain throughout the night as to
what could ever become of his wife, and
how the dress could possibly effect her re-
covery.
Meanwhile the pasha had sent a mandate
to the *Tigri Bashi* (head tailor) of Acre,
summoning him, with every tailor in the
place, under dreadful penalty, into his im-
mediate presence. It is needless to say that
the command was instantaneously obeyed by
the trembling herd of snips, who won-
dered what new experiments they were to
form the subjects of. Arrived in the terrible
presence of Djezzar, the silk tunic was laid
out for their inspection, and with a horrible
menace, they were, one and all, invited to
inspect the same, and the maker to ac-
knowledge who he had made it for, and who
had paid him for the making of it. After a
brief survey, one intelligent young man
boldly stepped forward, and declared that
the dress had been made for the pasha's
treasurer, who had duly paid him for the
same.

Eying him sternly for a while, Djezzar
replied:
"Young man, I read sincerity in your
eyes, and believe what you say. You may,
therefore, return to your respective homes
at once."
The astonished and happy conclude thus
dismissed, Djezzar sent an order to the little
suspecting treasurer, for the immediate re-
lease of the Christian's wife, who was con-
cealed in his harem. The treasurer vainly
denied the charge, and was at last constrain-
ed to give up the hapless Ctouor, who was
conducted into the pasha's presence to find
her ill-used husband already waiting her in
the audience hall.
"Christian," said the pasha, "take back
your wife. I swore I would recover her,
and I have kept my oath."
But Habeeb, while acknowledging his
great gratitude, required of the pasha that
justice should take its course.
"If," said the silversmith, "my wife was
forcibly carried away, I shall only be too
happy to receive her again into my house
and my affections; but if she went of her
own free will, then let the law take its
course."
The evidence went against the woman,
who was accordingly sewed up into a sack,
and thrown into the sea; and as for the
treasurer, he not only received the "seck"
with regard to the post he held, but was
thrown into a dreary dungeon, where he
pined over his wickedness through many a
long weary day.

The Secretary of the Treasury is of
opinion that there will be a surplus of \$22,
000,000 in the government's strong box at
the end of the present year. He moreover
anticipates an increase of revenue under the
new tariff, which will be in operation on the
first of July next. In view of these consid-
erations, Secretary Cobb has already, it is
stated, determined to recommend to Con-
gress, in his report, an extension of the schedule
of articles of merchandise on which no du-
ties shall be levied.

PAINTING TEXTILE FABRICS.—During the
last half century, a surprising development
of printing textile fabrics in color and dyeing
has taken place. That which was formerly
the labor of weeks is now performed in a
day, or less. A piece of cloth is printed at
the rate of hundreds of yards in a day.—
The printing machines are marvels of inge-
nuity; the pattern is applied by the engrav-
ed surface of one or more copper cylinders,
which have received the pattern from a
small steel cylinder, or mill, capable of im-
pressing several with the same design. At
first, only one color could be applied; now
several are applied in constant succession.
Formerly the application of colored designs to
fabrics of various kinds was entirely ef-
fected by what is called block-printing—a
block of wood or metal, or a combination
of both, being engraved with the pattern,
received the color by the ordinary means, and
this was then transferred by hand to the
fabric. For every different color, a differ-
ent block was required, and in complicated
patterns with many colors, the process
was excessively tedious. It is, however,
still employed in work of a particular char-
acter.—*Ledger.*

Bobbin-net Lace. which was former-
ly manufactured by hand-machines, as stocks
are knit upon frames, is now made by
steam or water power. It is an elegant tex-
ture, possessing superior strength and regu-
larity; and may be said to surpass every
other branch of human industry in the com-
plex ingenuity of its machinery,—one of the
"spotting frames" being as much be-
yond the most curious chronometer, in mul-
tiplicity of mechanical device, as that is be-
yond a common roasting-jack. The ordi-
nary material of this lace is two cotton yarns,
of No. 180 to No. 250, twisted into one
thread; but sometimes strongly twisted sin-
gle yarn has been used. The beauty of the
fabric depends upon the quality of the ma-
terial, as well as the regularity and small-
ness of the meshes. The number of warp
threads in a yard in breadth is from six hun-
dred to nine hundred, which is equivalent to
from twenty to thirty in an inch. The size
of the holes cannot be exactly inferred, how-
ever, from that circumstance as it depends
partly upon the oblique traction of the
threads. The breadth of the pieces of bob-
bin-net varies from edgings of a quarter of
an inch, to wales 12, or even to 20 quarters,
that is, five yards wide.—*Ledger.*

SILK IN AUSTRIA.—It appears that, of all
the States of Europe, Austria possesses the
most abundant supply of silk.—The pro-
duction of silk is conducted on the most im-
portant scale in the Lombardo-Venetian king-
dom; next in order of importance comes the
Tyrol; the same business is also carried on
in the military frontier. Gorz and Gradiska,
and also in Isria and Trieste, in Dalmatia,
and south of Hungary. The production of
coccons amount, on an average, annually,
in Lombardy, to 250,000 cwt., and in the
province of Venice to 200,000 cwt. The
coccons are prepared at the reeling estab-
lishment into raw silk. In Lombardy there
are 3,000 of these reeling establishments,
which employ 79,500 operatives. The en-
tire production amounts to 2,512,000 Vien-
na lbs., and since 12 lbs. of coccons yield 1 lb.
of raw silk, there are required for this
aggregate of raw silk, 300,400 cwt. of co-
ccons. The whole production of raw silk
obtained in the Austrian monarchy is about
4,108,700, and the waste about 716,400 lbs.
The number of working hands employed is
not less than 160,000.—*Ledger.*

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.—Since the fa-
vorable report in reference to the practicability
of a ship canal across the Isthmus, our
government, it is said, has ordered a ship
on the service of exploration, with a view to
definitely settle the fact of its feasibility.—
This has been a favorite project for centu-
ries. Commercial nations are able to esti-
mate the great advantage of such a commu-
nication between the Atlantic and Pacific,
and companies have been formed in Eng-
land to effect it, but the natural obstacles to
the enterprise, and its enormous cost, have
always deterred the commencement of any
such work. Several routes have been sug-
gested, but none seemed practicable till the
recent report, and it is to ascertain this fact
that the further investigation is deemed desir-
able. The region of country through
which such a canal will pass is but little
known, for it is inhabited by Indians, un-
friendly to strangers and suspicious of their
designs.

IRON AND STEEL IN WOOD AND CANVAS.—
A British publication predicts that before the
end of this century there will not probably be
a wooden hull navigating the Atlantic under
canvas. Upwards of eighty steamers, mos-
tly screw propelled, are being built in England
for the Atlantic trade. In this country, it is
said, that there is not a single screw propeller
on the stocks. It may well be asked how
the mercantile interests of the United States
intend to maintain themselves against this
great competition, unless they prepare at
once for the struggle. The indications are
plain that wood and canvas will be super-
seded by iron and steam, and those who are
first prepared for the change will long enjoy
superiority in the advantages.

Strong-minded women in Albany and
the parts adjacent thereto, have commenced
cutting their hair short, like men. What a
pity they can't raise moustaches.

**There is many a good wife who can
neither dance nor sing well.**

A lady in Auburn was in her garden,
the other day, when she suddenly rushed
into the house exclaiming that she was at-
tacked by a snake, and fainted, when it
was found that one of her hoops had given
way, and caused her fright.