

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1850.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at McKim's Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 20th of November, at 7 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of calling together a separate State Convention to nominate Judges of the Supreme Court.

JOHN HICKMAN, Chairman.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Since the passage of this law, miscellaneous men have ministered much to the passions of misguided and infatuated fanatics, until there is such an uneasiness in the public mind that we are almost prepared for any outburst of madness. We hear of conventions every day where black spirits, white spirits, and gray are mixed in beautiful sympathy; and breathe loud anathemas against the laws of the land. The white son and grandson, of American presidents plays second fiddle to a black itinerant lecturer; and a crowd of delicate and modest American women applaud the ebony Jupiter as he fulminates at the American constitution! Even in our own state, we hear him denounced as "infamous," whose memory we were wont to reverence as of the "father of his country."

Still we do not despair of the republic. It has that strength and vitality about its organization that it is not affected by the rallery of madmen or the treason of a factious rebel. But we desire to reason on this subject and not to deal in unmeaning invective. It is a provision of the American constitution that persons "held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, and escaping into another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." The Act of Congress of 1793 provided what proof should be necessary to remove such fugitives. It enacted that the master, his agent or attorney, might follow the fugitive slave and arrest him to bring him "before any judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest was made;" and then, upon satisfactory proof by the oath of the master or other person, that the defendant was a fugitive slave, the magistrate was to give a certificate to the claimant, his agent or attorney; and this was a sufficient warrant for the removal of the fugitive. This act of Congress was signed by Washington, and precisely similar to the act of 1850.

The old law would have answered every useful purpose, but for the fact that the northern states prevented its enforcement, by refusing to lend the aid of the state officers. In 1847 the Pennsylvania legislature enacted that a magistrate was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and should be fined from \$500 to \$1000 for carrying out the provisions of the national law of 1793. There were hence no officers to carry out the Act of Congress, and the law of 1850 merely supplies this defect. The abolitionists of course are petulant to think that now they can no longer subvert the power of Congress and annul the constitution, by the trickery of state legislation.

Under the act of 1793 no man ever complained that the writ of habeas corpus was abolished. Upon that writ the only question is as to the form and legality of the imprisonment. The enquiry cannot go behind the record to try the case upon its merits. It looks only to see that it is legal authority under which the complainant is held in arrest; and if the right to obtain the warrant has been abused, the remedy is in a suit for malicious prosecution.

In the case of a fugitive from justice the proceedings are ex parte in the same manner. So in fact upon every arrest and commitment on a criminal charge. The preliminary enquiry is only as to a reasonable cause for a binding over or commitment to answer in the proper venue. The policy of the law is that every trial shall be where the case can be best understood, and witnesses most readily obtained on both sides. Hence it is that we have fugitives from justice removed from county to county and from state to state. No magistrate thinks of giving an arrested thief a trial upon the merits, and then committing him to another county or state for a second trial there.

Again, if the fugitive slave is not permitted to be a witness for himself it is precisely similar to any other examination. That the master may testify to what indirectly may interest him, has also its analogy in every magisterial examination upon a warrant in Pennsylvania, and in almost every criminal trial before a jury. The prosecutor in larceny swears property into his possession with the same breath that he convicts the thief.

Union Meetings.

An immense Union meeting was held at Castle Garden, New York, on Wednesday evening of last week. The call had been signed by thousands of both political parties, and the meeting was an enthusiastic one for the Union and Constitution of the country. Letters from Daniel S. Dickinson and Daniel Webster were read and highly applauded. George Wood presided over the large assemblage and the speakers were James W. Gerard, Charles O'Connor, William Events, Edward Snodgrass, Ogden Hoffman and James F. Brady Esqrs. Abolitionist and Freesoilism suffered the severest denunciations, and Van Buren and Seward were marked objects for invective and rebuke. A meeting of similar character will be held in Philadelphia in a short time.

The Special Congressional Election.

We are often asked when the Congressional vacancy in this district will be supplied by a special election. Our reply is that the Governor has it in his power to call it at any time, and seems enjoying his leisure, perhaps for official notice from the Speaker of the House of Congress that a vacancy exists. The constitution of the United States provides that "when vacancies happen in the representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies." The Pennsylvania election law of 1839 directs that this writ "shall be directed to the sheriff of the county or counties, composing the congressional district, and shall particularly express the day on which the election shall be held to supply such vacancy. If such vacancy shall happen during the session of Congress, or if Congress shall be required to meet at some time previous to the next general election, the governor shall appoint a time as early as may be convenient for holding such election, otherwise he shall direct the election to be held at the time appointed for holding the general election."

There is no specific provision for such a case as the one in this district, where the vacancy occurs after the adjournment of Congress, but the spirit of the law on this subject seems to be, that as soon as the Executive is satisfied that a vacancy exists, he shall issue the writ for a special election at the earliest convenient time. There is no legal requirement for official notice from the Speaker of the House; though such notice is always given when the House is in session. Such was the case of the York district to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Ness.

The act of Assembly quoted above indicates that the policy of the law requires a vacancy to be filled as soon as possible and convenient. The notice from the Governor to the Sheriff is only 15 days and that from the Sheriff to the inspectors of each election district, and to the people only 10 days. At this short notice there will be no time to make party nominations, and we therefore suggest that the nomination of the Democrats should be made at once, to prevent any game or trick by a previous organization and understanding of the Whigs. The course we recommend was the one pursued by both parties in Allegheny county, when a vacancy by resignation existed only in anticipation and never in reality. Our election is not far distant in any event; and it is the best plan to be prepared in time. A nomination made upon full and fair notice will stand stronger and more satisfactory to the party.

The Lycoming Gazette and Clinton Democrat correct an error of ours, made in figures a few weeks ago upon Whig authority. We said that the four democratic counties of the XIII Congressional District gave Petken a larger majority in 1848 than they give Mr. Gamble in 1850. It seems we should have said that three counties (Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan) did this; and that the Democrats of Northumberland this year decided to "do better," as Lehigh Road would say; and helped to swell the Democratic majority to 1390, while in 1848 it was 1110. The Whig majority of Union in 1848 was 1333. We make the correction so far with pleasure; but still we are not convinced that the Democrats of Northumberland are entitled to extra glorification for giving a large Democratic majority only when the candidate suits them, while the Democracy of Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan, it seems from the correct figures, uniformly give a reliable and large majority for the Democratic cause. We like those Democrats better who vote for their political faith than the servile creatures who only go for friends and purse. So, gentlemen, without meaning to flatter any body, if like our humble self, you are too modest to speak for your own credit, we cheerfully and conscientiously bear this testimony to the merit of Lycoming and Clinton county Democracy; and as to glorious little Sullivan, her hardy and honest Democratic yeomanry deserve a thousand tributes of praise, from such as Mr. Eldred and the writer of this, who have traversed its woods, seen its magnificent oaks, shot of its bears, and heard its panthers.

Those Eyes.

We have in our sanctum a beautiful portrait of that angelic songstress, whose sweet melody entrances all listeners, captivates all hearts, makes good men of sinners, and melts all feeling by the magic spirit of her song. Don't mistake us dear reader—we mean JENNY LIND. The portrait is neatly framed and hangs just over our dust and paper covered table; so that whenever we look up, the beautiful eyes of Jenny meet our glance and beam upon us in all their loveliness and purity. We don't believe that if we tried ever so hard we could do anything wrong or mean while they smile upon us; and have not the slightest fear of the ague until the glass or the frame breaks.

The public can have an opportunity of seeing the portrait at 124 cents a look. Children half price.

P. S. Any "nice young man" who wishes to kiss the glass that covers it, can have a chance to do so for a dollar. -What's bid for the frigate?

P. S. 2d. The "nice young man" must be one who says "wataw" and "wataw" wears a standing collar, and has a great gob of hair on his face.

Pictorials.

As the Holidays draw nigh the big pictorial sheets begin to delight the young folks. The first of these has come to hand and is called "Pictorial for the Million," being an extra of the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligence. It is a splendid large sheet. Terms—One copy 6 cents—30 copies \$1—75 copies \$300.

Thanksgiving day will be on the 12th of December, instead of November, as we last week got it in a mistake.

Montour County.

On last Friday Montour county acquired temporarily an independent existence. The officers of Columbia now exercise no jurisdiction in that county, not even for completing unfinished business. The records of all undetermined suits, where the defendants reside in Montour, are transferred to that county. But criminal suits in this, as in similar cases, must be tried in the county where the offence is committed; though a warrant issued in Columbia and merely endorsed by a Justice in Montour, will authorize the arrest of the defendant there.

Judgments or mortgages now entered on record here will continue a lien on land in Montour belonging to the defendant or mortgagor; and thus in order to learn the incumbrance on real estate in Montour, it will be necessary to examine the records at Bloomsburg. The officers for the new county are all commissioned and doing business. They are according to the following list:

- J. B. Anthony, President Judge.
John Cooper, Associate Judge.
Daniel Follmer, Associate Judge.
Wm. S. Davis, Prothonotary, &c.
Daniel Frazier, Sheriff.
Samuel Yorks, Jr., Commissioner.
James M. Mahan, Sr., Commissioner.
Samuel Shick, Commissioner.
Wm. C. Johnson, Register and Recorder.
George Meers, Treasurer.
Robert Patterson, Auditor.
James C. Sprouts, Auditor.
Philip F. Mease, Prosecuting Attorney.
R. K. Rhodes, Prosecuting Attorney.
David Yeager, Coroner.
Thomas J. Galbraith, Surveyor.

For the Star of the North.

A Word dedicated to Mr. Pips.

BY MISS AMELIA A. SMITH.

When I see a young man "exquisitely nice," with more hair on his face than brains in his head, attempt to charm his lady acquaintances by his fascinating grace, his broad cloth and jewelry, while his dancing-master and tailor ate unpaid for the past two years—mistaken young man thinks I, Mrs. Grundy will hear of you.

When I see a young man look serious at church on Sunday morning, who has spent the past night over the bottle and gaming-table—alas young man thinks I, Mrs. Grundy will hear of you.

When I see a newly married man frequent the bar-room and gaming-room, where he should be at work in his shop or office—take care young man thinks I, Mrs. Grundy might talk about you.

When I see a newly married man spend his time talking politics in the bar-room or on the public pavement and corners, while his business is neglected and his family in want—poor man thinks I, Mrs. Grundy will want to note your case.

Light Street, Nov. 4, 1850.

DANCING.

This is to be a great winter for dancing, and by the time it expires, will stand without an equal. By some it is considered a great evil, yet we regard it as a social and civil amusement. Young people will associate together, and unless it is decreed by Heaven it is impossible to separate social beings. Let these outsiders read the book of Psalms, and they will find that in those times they held music and dancing as a token of joy. We are told that a rib from man made woman—a companion of man, to make pleasant the ways of life; also we find Solomon, who perhaps was wiser than any man now living, says that there is a time to mourn and a time to dance, while good old Luke also puts in a word about dancing. A New York editor says, we don't like to hear ministers of the Gospel denounce this practice—especially as a noted clergyman did in this city, not long since—for we think it wrong. If dancing is an evil, under what head do church members place religious parties, or other social gatherings where hauling, pulling, hugging, and kissing is carried on? Place these innocent amusements by the side of music and dancing, which requires order and civility in its performance, and which is the most civil? We think the clergy are rather in the wrong on this point.

Fanaticism run Mad.

Rev. Theodore Parker, the fire-eating, Puritanic minister of the XXVIII Congregational Church of Boston, a few Sabbaths ago preached a political sermon (as ministers there are very apt to do) upon the fugitive slave law lately passed by Congress; and in the course of the sermon broke loose in the following vehement style—

"One thing more I think is very plain, that the fugitive has the same natural right to defend himself against the slave catcher, or his constitutional tool, that he has against a murderer or a wolf. The man who attacks me to reduce me to slavery, in that moment of attack alienates his right to life, and if I were the fugitive, and could escape in no other way, I would kill him with as little compunction as I would drive a musket into my face. It is high time this was said. What grasshoppers we are before the law of men; what Goliaths against the law of God!"

Destroyed by Fire.

On the morning of the 17th inst., about 3 o'clock, A. M., the large warehouse of E. DYER, Esq., situated near the Ticon railway, in the village of Covington, was entirely destroyed by fire. The Blacksmith and Wheelwright shops immediately opposite the warehouse, were also destroyed. The great exertions of the citizens saved all other buildings in the vicinity.

The merchandise stored in the warehouse was consumed with the building. The sufferers by this fire are E. Dyer, of Covington, G. M. Lamb, Messrs. Bachs & Rose, and Mrs. Anna Morris, of Wellsboro'. No insurance on the warehouse. E. Dyer's loss, \$4,000.—Bradford Reporter.

Mr. Staley was inaugurated last Tuesday as one of the county Commissioners in the place of Mr. Lake.

Census of Pennsylvania Towns.

We have been at considerable pains to compile the following statistical table of the population of a number of towns and villages in Pennsylvania as exhibited by the census just taken. It is gratifying to State pride, to note that nearly all have materially increased in size and consequent importance, during the last ten years.

The census of 1840 is omitted in a few cases, because we had no data at hand by which it could be ascertained.—Reading Gazette.

Census of 1850, 1840, Increase.

Table with columns: Town, 1850, 1840, Increase. Includes towns like Bethlehem, Butler, Bloomsburg, Chambersburg, Columbia, etc.

Two Days Later from California.

Another Terrible Conflagration. ONE HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, A. M. The steamship Alabama arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 17th of September, being two days later than those brought by the Crescent City, at New York. There has been another terrible conflagration at San Francisco, by which one hundred buildings were destroyed. Preparations were to be made at once, however, for removing the rubbish and erecting more substantial buildings. The financial crisis still excited much remark, but it was thought the worst was over.

From the mines there is little to add to the intelligence brought by the Pacific. The accounts are somewhat contradictory, but still of a favorable character. New discoveries were being made daily. The rainy season was about commencing.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Bank.—Death of one of the Robbers.

Boston, Oct. 31.—A desperate attempt was made last evening, by a gang of six persons, to break into the Village Bank at Danvers, Mass. They were frustrated in their design by the vigilance of the watchman inside, who fired upon the robbers, and shot one of the parties dead on the spot. The others sought safety in flight. Upon examination, it was ascertained that the one who received the fatal shot, was John C. Paige, son of one of the directors of the Bank, who resided with his father, next door to the institution. He was 40 years of age, and unmarried. His father heard the report of the gun, and went out to see what was the matter, when he stumbled over the dead body of his son.

Flying in the Air and Dipping in the Water.

A flying machine projector undertook to ascend from Jersey City, on Wednesday, in his balloon. The balloon went up sufficiently to clear the earth, but unfortunately it landed, as a fibrous would say, in the Morris Canal; and the enterprising inventor found himself floating in an element more buoyant than the atmosphere. A boat rescued him, but the balloon took a flight upward, and was soon out of sight.

Powe's Statue of Calhoun has been at last recovered from the wreck of the ship Elizabeth. The only injury it had sustained was the loss of a part of the right arm, but as the fracture is concealed by the drapery, the loss can readily be replaced. With this exception the statue is as perfect as when the last touch of the chisel was given to it, having received no scratch or stain of any kind.

The Richmond Republican calls the Fugitive Slave bill the "black vomit," because it causes the North to disgorge its ebullies. Pretty good—for a Virginian.

An Anti-Law Society has been organized in the Niagara district, Canada. Its object is to promote free-trade in law, or make every man his own lawyer, we presume.

Mr. BARNUM, within the year past, has given over \$7000 to various charitable associations and charities.

BANVARD, the American artist, with his huge Panorama of the Mississippi, is now in Paris, drawing crowds of people, and making his fortune.

The Lady who was forty years old at the taking of the census in 1840, reports herself at thirty seven this year.

Ossian Donze's Concert in Boston, cleared over \$1000. The Lind ticket set him up.

THANKSGIVING.

The following is the Proclamation of Governor Johnston, fixing a day of thanksgiving:

"Another revolution of the seasons has been so completely completed. Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to our country by the Supreme Dispenser of National blessings. A beneficent Providence has continued His guardian care over the people of this Commonwealth. He has preserved us, under the institutions of free government, in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. He has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. Individual happiness reward the enterprise of the citizen; 'The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord.' While the innumerable bounties of Providence furnish a suitable subject for mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgement, an enlightened sense of duty and gratitude to that Being from whom they flow, admonishes us to unite as one People, in offering up the tribute of fervent thanksgiving and praise to 'Him who watches over the destinies of nations,' 'who searches the hearts of the children of men,' 'who has prepared His Throne in the Heavens, and whose kingdom ruleth over all.'"

Deeply impressed with the propriety of this duty, in accordance with a venerated custom, and in compliance with the wishes of the great body of the people, I, William F. Johnston, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby appoint and designate Thursday, the 12th day of December next, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the State, and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth, to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same."

The Post Office Department has discontinued a large number of the Distributing Post Offices, among the number is the one at Northumberland.

The Department has prescribed the following rules for Distributing letters:

"SECTION 81. The Post Master will carefully sort the letters—and all letters addressed to offices in his own State, and all letters addressed to distributing offices, and all letters to offices in other States, situated between his office and a distributing office, he shall mail direct. When a letter necessarily passes through it, shall be the duty of the Post Master to mail to the nearest distributing office short of the place where the letter is directed, and write upon the packet the name of the office and State, and the letters D. P. O. (the usual Distributing Post Office,) for example: a letter from Eastport, Maine, to Chillicothe, Ohio, should be mailed and directed to 'Columbus, Ohio, D. P. O.'"

Bounty Land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the U. States on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands, as follows:

Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months; shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres, &c., &c., &c.

The above bill was passed at the late session of Congress. The editor of this paper will act as agent to procure the acknowledgment of claims for bounty land, for those entitled to receive them under the above law.

HANDWORK OF MISS FILLMORE.—None of the articles on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, just now, attracts more notice than a large Gothic chair, backed and cushioned with beautiful wrought needle work, in worsted, the handiwork of the daughter of the daughter of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper predicts that the Cuba question will form a prominent element in the agitation connected with the next Presidential election. He also intimates the possibility of the acquisition of the Island by the United States in a pacific and friendly way.

The Albany Dutchman states that a gentleman of that city has recently invented a water-proof shirt, for which he has taken out a patent. The fronts are made of sheet iron, while the ruffle consists of a hand-saw, with the teeth set wide!

A Charleston paper carries its doctrine of non-intercourse so far, that it hopes Jenny Lind will not visit that city, because she comes from the North.

Several Slaves are held among the Deseret Mormons.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Hon. John Atwood for Governor.

Secretary Corwin's health, it is said, will induce him to resign his post in the Cabinet.

Several Whites have been caught lately in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec.

Snow.—The mountains in Western Maryland were covered with snow on Sunday.

"Susannah" gets a great deal of sympathy. The street musicians are constantly beseeching her to dry her tears.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

Considerable excitement has prevailed for the last few days amongst the people of this vicinity, in consequence of the sudden death of a citizen of this place. So far as we can ascertain the facts, it appears that Mr. Joseph Anthon Hartrampf, a German by birth, went to the house of Frederick Claus, who keeps a German Beer-shop in Williamsport below John Bell's Hotel on Thursday evening last, where he met several Irishmen and two or three Germans. The party indulged pretty freely in malt liquors and Mr. Claus says they had a fight outside of the house. After this they separated and Hartrampf was brought into the house, where he laid on the floor until next morning. He complained of being sick and was carried up stairs and put into bed. He laid there until evening, when a Physician was sent for, but he found the man dead when he arrived at the house. On Saturday morning a coffin was procured and before 10 o'clock, he was taken to the Poor house and buried. His sudden death and burial excited the suspicions of the neighbors who communicated the facts to Charles E. Buck, Esq., and the case is now undergoing a judicial investigation. A search warrant has been issued to search the house of Claus and two men have been arrested and confined for a further hearing.

On Monday morning, the Physicians of the Poor-House, Doctors Barnes, Sellers and Sulich, disinterred the body for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination. They discovered a wound three quarters of an inch or an inch in length, a little above and behind the left ear; from which it was plainly evident that death had resulted through a fracture of the skull and brain.

One rumor says that one of the men who was at the house came to the residence of Mr. Richards, a few miles down the Delaware, about midnight and asked for lodging until morning. His clothes and hands were bloody. Mr. Richards allowed him to remain, but in the morning when he arose, the man had disappeared.

P. S.—Since writing the above we are told that two Irishmen employed on the Railroad, told their employer on Friday morning, that they had been engaged in this fight the previous evening. They say that the Germans commenced the quarrel among themselves, and they interfered only when the brother of Claus was on the ground, with two or three Germans beating him. They further said that when Claus succeeded in getting up, he seized an axe and knocked one man down with it, and hit a second one. As they left, one man was dragged into the house. These Irishmen have left the neighborhood, in order to avoid giving testimony.—Easton Argus.

HOW TREASON SOUNDS.

The abolitionists a few weeks ago held a meeting at Westchester in this State, and for the benefit of our readers we clip the following paragraph from the proceedings:—"Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of Massachusetts, next took the stand, and commenced by saying that the revolution of 1776, and the heroes, were all failures. He hoped that the abolition revolution would not prove equally abortive. Washington was a mere nothing. He will be forgotten, when the 'meaneast of these present, provided he proves himself a good abolitionist, will have his name written in living light!'" [Not until then probably—Eds. Bulletin.] He looked to the women under his eyes, to furnish one of their number greater in every respect than the "Father of his country." Common men, he said, would make very good Bapists, Methodists, whigs, democrats, Andrew Jacksons, or General Washingtons; but it required something more to make a good abolitionist.—[Mr. P. was frequently interrupted by hisses, groans, and applause.]

The speaker then branched off into a tirade against certain gentlemen who had been named in the anti-slavery society's report. Mr. Wilmot was singled out as the butt of his assaults, and upon him specially he poured the full vials of his abolition indignation. Mr. W. he said, was large enough to be a whig, democrat and free soiler; but Mr. W. did not go far enough for him (Mr. P.). He desired that a man should go the full length of the question, or else leave the ranks altogether. Mr. Wilmot's abandonment of his seat in the house, at the time the "infamous" slave bill passed, gaining for him an extra shot from Mr. P. Thence he diverted the attention of the audience to Mr. President Fillmore. George Washington, he contended, was as infamous and vile for signing the act of 1793, as Millard Fillmore is for signing the act of 1850—both gentlemen are infamous—both laws are infamous. He did not care for the Constitution—he would not give a sixpence for the Union—if its spirit would obey the law of 1793, while he, Mr. P. had sworn not to obey either.

The speaker then returned to the question of the revolution of 1776. He regarded that event as a mere song, and hardly worthy of notice in history. Were it not for grave stones on Bunker Hill [the Monument] who would ever know that there had been a war for liberty or human rights in this country? [Strange as it may seem, this blasphemy was applauded by the audience.] But the abolition war—that would be an event to live forever in history, and out shine all others. Its consummation would be Heaven-born—its results acceptable in the eyes of the Redeemer.

Mr. P. proceeded to degrade the memory of General Taylor, and to outrage his dust by the vilest calumnies which ever disgraced the lips of man. "Butcher—murderer—out-cast—cut throat—son of Satan—these were the mildest terms he could adopt; and yet the audience sat by, and actually applauded. After this, let the public no longer wonder at anything they may hear at these assemblages."

Converts from Bermuda have been sent to Halifax as well as the United States.

Boro 2th Hall.

We understand that the Town Council has contracted for the erection of a new Borough Hall, on the lot owned by the corporation, in the South west end of the public Square. It is to be of brick, three stories high—dimensions, 24 by 36. The lower part of the building is intended for the Humane Fire Company and it is upper part as a meeting room for Councils.—Easton Argus.

Drowned.—On Wednesday morning last, Mr Samuel Gross, of Greenwich township, New Jersey, was engaged at taking a Saw Log across the Delaware river, about 4 miles below Easton. He got into an eddy in a about the middle of the stream, where the log swung round and lodged on a rock. He left his Bateau to loosen it, and accidentally fell into the water and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. Search has been made for the body of the deceased, but it has not yet been found. He was about 55 years of age.—Easton Argus.

As the Stags was passing between Bellefonte and Lock Haven, on Sunday last, it was swept off the road between the canal and Bald Eagle bridge at Flemington, by the overflowing current of the stream. There were two passengers in the stage at the time and narrowly escaped being drowned.—Miltonian.

A Murder.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 30.—William Gorsuch was killed to day in a house of ill-fame at the lower boat yard by Hugh Deary, who stabbed him in the neck, causing death in a very short time. This is the second murder committed in this place within the past month. Deary was arrested and lodged in jail.

HOLDS DENOLLA MAGAZINE.—The November number of this popular monthly contains a portrait of the late king of the French—Louis Philippe—and an interesting variety of contributions to please the literary taste.

We are pleased to notice that Wm B. Foster Esq. has been appointed Superintendent on the North Branch Canal by the Board of Canal Commissioners. Mr. Foster has been up to this appointment the Chief Engineer upon that work, and his appointment is certainly a good one.

Edward A. Penniman and Washington J. Jackson Esqrs. good Democratic members of the Legislature from Philadelphia county have been named for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the Daguerrian Journal in another column. The first number of the Journal indicates that it will be a scientific work of interest and usefulness.

The New York election took place on last Tuesday.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. in Bloom township, by Rev. Henry Funk, Daniel Snyder jr., of Bloomsburg, and Miss Sarah, daughter of Andrew Criveling jr.

On Monday, Oct. 28th in Berwick, by Rev. J. H. Young, Mr. BENJAMIN VANDERMAK, of Hanover township, and Miss HANNAH MARIA COOL, of Holleback township, Luzerne county.

In McEwenville, on Thursday 29th ult., by Rev. D. Gings, Mr. JACOB M. POLKMAN, of Limestone, Montour county, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of J. P. Hackenber, Esq., of the former place.

On the 15th ult. by Rev. J. P. Hador, Mr. CHARLES WALLACE of Lewis township, North'd co., to Miss MARY MILLER, of Anthony township, Montour county.

DIED.

On Thursday of last week in Briar creek township, infant daughter of Jeremiah Hess, aged 1 month and 10 days.

On the 25th ult. in Nescopeck, HANNAH daughter of Isaac Rimer, aged 2 years 8 months and 22 days.

On Friday evening of last week, in Centre township, WILLIAM KELENER, in his 56th year.

THE DAGUERRIAN JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Daguerrian and Photogenic Art; Also, Embracing the Sciences, Art and Literature.

The first number of this Journal, consisting of 32 octavo pages, commencing the 1st of November, 1850; and, after that date, will be published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Its principal object will be to aid the Daguerrian Artist; to obtain all useful and desirable information at as early a period as may be practicable.

It is designed, not only to show the artist the most approved plan of conducting his operations, but at the same time, to lead all to a thorough investigation of an art which has since its discovery been deservedly held in high estimation; and to show the importance of its being conducted with the utmost care and skill.

Most Artists have long been groping their way in the dark, occasioned by a want of a reliable medium, through which they could receive the desired information. We shall endeavor to make this a Journal worthy of the confidence of our Subscribers; possessing Merit, Practical as well as Theoretical Knowledge, interesting alike to the Artist and person of cultivated taste. An opportunity will here be found of interchanging views, best calculated to aid in the rising progress of Art. The Journal will also embrace the Sciences, Art and Literature. It will readily be seen that we shall endeavor to present as great a variety as possible in making its pages a source of valuable interest. That this Journal may be within the reach of all, we have based upon the low price of THREE DOLLARS a year, in advance, and adopt the principle of the newspaper press; admit of a small number of advertisements, from Daguerrian Stock Dealers, Manufacturers, and Artists, which will be of great interest to its readers; particularly those at a distance from the market. Hereafter such information has been quite limited. S. D. HUMPHREY, Editor and Publisher,