

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and Our Country.

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DEATH OF LOGAN MERCER.
The following lines of excellent poetry,
were written by the talented President Judge
of the 8th Judicial district of Pennsylvania,
during the trial, before him, of an indictment,
at the January sessions of the Court in Dan-
ville, 1846, against a man shooting a valua-
ble setter dog, called Logan, the property
of a Mr. Mercer, of Danville. While the
trial was in progress, the lines were thrown
down on the counsel table, by the Judge, for
the amusement of the bar.—One of the mem-
bers of the bar had the lines in his posses-
sion ever since, and now, without the knowl-
edge of the Judge, offers them to the public.

Poor Logan's dead, no more he'll howl,
And rend the air with deafening cries,
No more he'll set for man the fowl,
In death's cold lap he lowly lies.
How fondly would he hunt the game,
How closely would he scent the air,
Aster known full well to fame,
The huntman's friend! his master's care.
From day to day, from year to year,
He roamed the wood, he scoured the field,
From every vicious practice clear,
In faithfulness, to none he'd yield.
A watchful, trusty, peevish friend,
From quarrel, strife and bickering free;
He never fail'd his aid to lend,
But true to huntman's call was he.
In canine veins no drop of blood,
Of "Logan's" course—all his race,
Is now extinct,—in wicked mood,
Man sent him to his resting place.

A Voice from Northern Pennsylvania For the Constitution and Union.

Pursuant to a call for that purpose a meet-
ing was held at the Court House in Wilkes-
barre on Monday evening the 11th inst., to
take into consideration the subject of the
Fugitive Slave Bill and to assert the Supremacy
of Law.
The meeting was organized by the ap-
pointment of Gen E. W. STURDEVANT Presi-
dent, and John Liggett, Bateman Downing,
T. H. Parker, James Rhodes Vice Presidents
J. B. Conyngham and G. M. Harding Secre-
taries.
The object of the meeting being briefly
stated by Charles I. A. Chapman, a motion
was made that a committee be appointed to
draft a preamble and resolutions expressive
of the sense of the meeting in regard to the
slavery agitation. The following committee
were appointed: C. I. A. Chapman, C. E.
Butler, Amzi Wilson, E. B. Collings, and
Wm. H. Beaumont.
In the absence of the Committee, Col. H.
B. Wright was loudly called upon to address
the meeting, which he did in a speech full
of eloquence and patriotism. He was fol-
lowed by Judge Conyngham and Jessup,
who very ably and clearly expounded the
late act of Congress in regard to Fugitive
Slaves. Upon the conclusion of these re-
marks, Hon. H. M. Fuller being called upon,
delivered himself in his usual happy style,
exhorting all good citizens to stand by the
Constitution and the Union at all hazards.—
At the conclusion of the speech the Commit-
tee reported the following Preamble and
Resolutions, which were unanimously adop-
ted.

WHEREAS, The discussion and settlement
of the Slavery question at the late session of
Congress, has been followed in many quar-
ters by the manifestation of a spirit of resist-
ance to the laws and hostility to the institu-
tions of our common country, heretofore en-
tirely unknown. Therefore,
Resolved, That the present crisis in our na-
tional affairs and the alarming spread of se-
ditional and fanatical doctrines, openly avo-
wed and propagated, calls upon all true Pa-
triot to come out, define their position, and
stand by their country in the hour of need.
Resolved, That while we cherish "Union
for the sake of the Union"—for the noble
spirits who framed and the hallowed blood
which cemented it—we cherish it still more
for its security to life and its protection to
property. That we have, as yet, seen nothing
which can weaken its obligations or dissolve
its bonds, and we have no sympathy with
the incendiary spirit which would march
over its ruins in pursuit of a phan-
tom.
Resolved, That beyond the Union we see
nothing but anarchy in its direst form—"War
to the knife, and the knife to the hilt"—end-
ing at last in Military Despotism, and to
avoid this certain result, we have no alterna-
tive but a strict adherence to all the com-
promises of the Constitution.
Resolved, That we look upon the late act
of Congress in regard to Fugitive Slaves as
intended to carry out and sustain these com-
promises—creating no new judicial authority
foreign to the Constitution—abolishing no
fundamental rights, and as such we are
bound to sustain it.

Resolved, That the writ of Habeas Corpus
—that safeguard of personal liberty—has not,
nor was it intended to have any bearing
upon a legal arrest or confinement, and that
its privileges, unaffected by this Act, remain
alike to all, bond or free, black or white.
Resolved, That in the provision made by
this act for the summary trial of the question
of the identity of the Slave, we see nothing
in conflict with the right of trial by Jury—
that we look upon that right as the great
bulwark of Liberty, indefeasible in its nature,
and to be claimed at the proper place and time
as the birthright of every American, of
whatever creed or color.
Resolved, That only genuine liberty is
found in obedience to righteous law, and we
hold the man who abets or encourages resis-
tance to law, a traitor to his country, and an
enemy to mankind.
Resolved, That the President of the United
States, by his promptness and decision in
carrying out the provisions and maintaining
the Supremacy of Law, merits the applause,
and will receive the support of his country
men, in the greeting, "Well done, good and
faithful Servant!"
Resolved, That the noble stand taken in the
late struggle between the spirit of Anarchy
and the spirit of Constitutional Freedom by
Messrs. Cass, Clay, Webster, Dickinson,
Foote, Douglas, Cooper, and their noble
coadjutors upon the floor of Congress, elicits
our warmest admiration—that we hail them
as living evidences of the devotion and hero-
ism of '76, and our present aspirations are
that they ever may be brethren, separated by
no dark Gulf of division, but interpreting the
laws of a common country, shielded by the
folds of the same glorious flag.
Resolved, That we wish neither lot nor
part with men who in pursuit of their own
dogmas, hesitate not to malign the memory
of Washington, and defile the graves of his
compatriots—that we hold these to be the
legitimate fruits of Abolitionism, and we
will judge the tree by its fruits.
Resolved, That we know nothing of any
"higher law," paramount to the Constitution
of the United States, (save the law of God
which has no collision with that Constitution)
—that we look upon that instrument as the
greatest achievement of human intellect—
combining all that wisdom could invent, of
the experience of ages elicit, and holding
out the only sure hope of man amidst the
dark waves of Legitimacy—by it we have
lived, and by it we wish to die, and we feel
assured that this "Dagon—twice fallen,
which the Philistines would again set up,
will be broken by the breath of the Ameri-
can people.
After the adoption of the above resolu-
tions, the following letter was read:
GENTLEMEN—It is with me a subject of
unleigned regret that my engagements com-
pel me to be absent on the occasion of your
proposed meeting. I feel flattered by your
polite invitation to join and assist in your
proposed patriotic demonstration. Be assur-
ed that your young friends that the times, the
circumstances, and the threatening aspects that
impend over our glorious Union, demand the
most disinterested devotion and the most
generous sacrifices on the altar of your coun-
try. It is high time when the cradle of lib-
erty becomes the nesting place of a dark
faction that aims at the subversion of the
foundations of the Republic, and the over-
throw of the Constitution and laws of the
Union, for the noble youth of Pennsylvania
to stand forth to vindicate the cause of their
common country, and show themselves wor-
thy of their ancestry. And let not the star-
ling of Luzerne, those who carried the Chi-
varg Spangled Banner triumphantly to the
walls of Mexico and planted them on their
highest turret, be behind in this most patriotic
race. There was in the days of Revolutionary
heroism "a time that tried men's souls," and
stamped its impress upon their character,
which has lived down through the history of
our Republic, and has been a beacon light
in their descendants. Again that time has
occurred, and again an opportunity is pre-
sented to prove that patriotism in this country
does not lie in the main degenerate, and that
although there may be a sad falling off in
some parts of the Union, that its fire yet
burns as pure in Pennsylvania as it did in
1776.
Go on young men, and set an example
worthy of yourselves, and of your noble old
State.
With sincere respect,
Your friend,
A. BEAUMONT.
November 7, 1850.
Messrs. C. I. A. Chapman, J. B. Conyngham,
G. P. Parish, E. C. Butler, and others.

Conjugal Endearment.
"My dear I'd thank you for a little more
sugar in my coffee, if you please."
"My dear! Don't dear me. I'd as soon
have you call me the devil, as my dear."
"Well, my devil, then I'd thank you for a
little more sugar in my coffee."
At this proof of affection on the part of
the husband, Mrs. Snapdragon burst into
tears. She had got up as the saying is
"wrong end foremost" that morning, and
nothing could please her. She was no bet-
ter pleased with being called my devil than
my dear, though she had a moment before
declared that she preferred it. On the con-
trary, she took her husband bitterly to task
for his ready compliance with her suggestion.
"Oh, you vile, wicked good-for-nothing
man!" she exclaimed; "is it thus you treat
your affectionate wife? Is it thus you dare
apply names to her—name which I dare not
mention!"
"My devil, you did not mention it just
now. You suggested the idea—you put the
very word in my mouth—and I always like
to comply with your wishes, you know. go
my dear—my devil, I mean—a little more
sugar, if you please."
"Sugar, I won't give you a jot more. I'll
see you hanged first. You use more sweet-
ening than your neck is worth."
"I've acquired that habit from having so
sweet a wife. Besides I pay for it with my
own money."
"Now reproach me with what you do—
If I did not bring you any money, I brought
you respectable, connection, and—"
"True, you brought all your connections."
"Now you reproach me with that, do you
I dare say you grudge my relations every
mouthful they eat while they are here."
"I grudge nothing my dear—I would say
my dear."
"Don't use that word again, Mr. Snapdra-
gon—if you do, I'll leave this table."
"Thank you, my love: then I'll help my-
self to sugar."
"Yes and you would help yourself. I
dare say, if I was gone."
"I am afraid there is little chance of that.
But my coffee is cooling while I'm waiting
for the sugar."
"Then it will be like your love, which
has been cooling ever since we were mar-
ried."
"Thank you my love; there's nothing
like a sharp acid for a cooling draught."
"Sharp acid! do you call me a sharp
acid? I'll not endure your taunts any lon-
ger. I'll go home to my connections. I'll
have a separate maintenance."
"Whenever you please, my dear—dar-
ling!"
"I won't take such pesky language from
you!"
[Going with the sugar bowl in her hand.]
"My dear, leave the sugar bowl, if you
please."
"Here take it!"
[Throwing it at his head, and exit.]

A Wholesome Admonition.
The last *Lewisburg Democrat* remembers
the story of the Quaker who said if a man
deceive thee once—shame on him; but if he
deceive thee twice—shame on thee, and
makes the following good application—
"Fellow Democrats, beware! Simon
Cameron put us once—where Judas put his
master—into the hands of the enemy; that
was his fault. But if he puts us there again,
that will be our fault. We have no personal
enmity or ill will toward Gen. Cameron,
on the contrary, his winning, gentlemanly
manner, inclines us to like him, as a man.
But in politics we are not guided, by friend-
ship, but by principle. We believe that the
tariff of '42, based, as it was, upon the same
principles as the *corn laws* of England, taxing
the poor man's necessities of life high, and
the rich man's luxuries low, was an outrage
upon the rights and interests of the common
people; and we believe that the man who
upholds that system now, with the light and
knowledge which has been shed upon it
within the last five years; or the man who
denounces his fellow Democrats, for advocat-
ing that system, as "advocating the schemes
of British free-trade capitalists," as Simon
Cameron did in a letter to Hon. Charles Sha-
ler, is anything but a democrat. A tariff, for
revenue, based upon the *ad valorem* principle,
as the tariff of 1846 is, the doctrine of the
democratic party throughout the thirty States,
and they have so declared, and re-declared,
time and again, in their State and National
Conventions. How then can a man be a
democrat who opposes that doctrine? What
constitutes a democrat?—Time was when it
was, at least, necessary to profess to believe
and practice the principles of the party
founded by Jefferson, but that time, accord-
ing to the *Sunbury American*, has passed
away. A man's democracy now, depends
not upon his principles; but the amount of
money he has to pay hungry editors. A man
may oppose the democratic ticket three
times out of every four—he may denounce
those who adhere to principles laid down
by Democratic National Conventions, as ad-
vocating the schemes of "British, free-trade
capitalists,"—he may sell himself and be-
tray his party into the hands of the whigs,
for a seat in the Senate—and still, according
to Harry, Masser, be not only a good demo-
crat, but a "shining light in the temple of
democracy." V. Best sold himself, last win-
ter, to the whigs, for a Speakership in the
Pennsylvania Senate; in doing so he acted
precisely on the principle Simon Cameron
did, when he was elected U. S. Senator—both
were elected by bargaining for, and receiv-
ing the entire whig vote. Last spring, these
two "distinguished Democrats," attended the
Williamsport Convention, to secure the nomi-
nation of Mr. Hubley. Best was de-
nounced, publicly, in the convention, as a
"carrion crow," for he was a poor traitor.
But Simon, although his under-strappers
were caught in the very act of bribing dele-
gates, and although, when examined upon
oath, for the purpose of ascertaining where
the money came from, the witness said
"Gen. Cameron always provides for his
friends." Yet, Simon Cameron, because he
is rich, and has banks for the accommodation
of his friends—is only an *adroit* politician;
and the Democrats of North county have
been permitted to give "another mark
of the high esteem which they have for Mr.
Cameron." We do not mention these
things in the spirit of unkindness, but merely
to show the difference between those who
have banks, and those who have not."

The New County Prison.
A meeting of the County Commissioners
was held at Orwigsburg, on Monday last,
with the view of perfecting certain arrange-
ments for changing the location of the new
County Prison, from Market street to the lot
owned by Mrs. Amelia Faugner, directly
North of the Court House lot. Although the
change was not fully effected, the negotia-
tions are in such a train as to leave very
little doubt that it will take place, and the
erection of the Prison be commenced on the
new site, in the course of a few weeks. The
new location is an admirable one, and will
unquestionably afford satisfaction to the peo-
ple almost without an exception.—*Pottsville
Emporium*

Novel Capture of a Deer.
One day last week, a Deer which had
been run from the mountain by two small
dogs, until it was much fatigued, made its
way to the farm of Mr. Peter Seitzinger, at
the Fountain Spring, on the Centre Turnpike,
about twelve miles above Pottsville, where it
was observed by Mrs. Seitzinger, who sallied
out armed with a club, knocked the animal
down, and actually captured it with her own
hand.—*Pottsville Emporium*

More Fires.
On Friday morning last, about 5 o'clock,
the frame stable on the premises of Col. El-
li Shifer, in this place, was discovered to be
on fire, but the flames were fortunately ex-
tinguished before any serious damage was
done. A minute more would have ensured
the destruction of the building.
On the same morning, at about the same
hour, a barn on the Isle of Gas, near Selina-
grove, belonging to Mr. John Hartman, Jr.,
was entirely consumed, together with two
hundred bushels of wheat, which had been
threshed out but the day before.—*Lewisburg
Chronicle*

Winter is coming.
The present census of the three rival
towns of Ohio, is—Columbus, 17,556;
Cleveland, 17,600; Dayton, 13,104. There
were three towns were in 1840 a trifle over 6000
each. Columbus and Cleveland have there-
fore increased nearly 200 per cent. each, and
Dayton 116 per cent.

From the Pittsburg Visitor.
Unreasonable.
The New York Mirror rails at the Wor-
cester Convention, and exclaims in a phren-
sy:
"Her offices are those of wife, mother,
daughter, sister, friend. Good God! can
they not be content with these?"
What unreasonable creatures these women
are; but sorry to say the men folk have set
them a bad example. His offices are those
of husband, father, son, brother, friend.
Goodness gracious! can they not be content
with these? Don't let them wear whis-
kers and cultivate moustaches—look "di-
vine" and often killing? Haven't we give
them leave to wear straps on their panta-
loons and wadding in their vests, to improve
their plumpness?—Didn't we make the false
bosoms, plaited, starched and ironed, until
they are ribbed and stiff and smooth as the
platform of a railroad station, with its in-
numerable tracks? Don't we allow them to
wear white kid gloves, satin vests of the
same color, rings, breastpins and chains?
Don't we permit them to carry fans and pa-
rasols, and make themselves generally use-
ful; and don't we listen to their declarations
and say, "O la! Now, Mr. Smith! I de-
clare?" Haven't we encouraged the pretty
darlings to utter soft nothings of mornings,
when the parlor blinds are down; and hav-
n't our hearts gone into a delightful flutter,
to respond to the pit-pit knocking inside the
wadded vests! and yet the pretty dears are
not content to make love and dress the sole
objects of their lives! Why will they tangle
their wiskers, soil their hands, and tarnish
their boots dabbling and wading in politics,
law and learning? What occasion can any
of them have to vote himself a farm, when
he has a wife? Why should they covet the
legal power to protect their lives and prop-
erty, or want remuneration for their labor?
Are they not husbands, fathers, sons, brothers?
What use can they have for bread and
butter, beef and potatoes, when they fill all
the endearing relations of life? The old
colony were a pretty set of taxbushks to
object to the principle of taxation without
representation! They were husbands and
fathers, and sons and brothers; but still they
must needs aspire to be legislators also—to
be their own law-makers over and above and
into the bargain to, the other great rights al-
ready enjoyed.

Counterfeiters About!
Our Borough is infested by a gang of men
and women, who are engaged in passing
Counterfeit Money, and are doubtless fol-
lowing the County with it to the great injury
and loss of the ignorant and unsuspecting
Warrants have been issued within a few
days, by N. M. Wilson, Esq., and several ar-
rests have been made. George Decoursey
was committed to the lock up on Saturday
evening last, charged with having procured
his wife to pass a Counterfeit \$5 Note on the
Lebanon Bank, upon Mr. Henry B. Glass-
mire, in the Market House. He broke out
of the Watch House on Sunday, and escap-
ed. His wife, who was also arrested, and
gave bail for a further hearing before Justice
Wilson, forfeited her Recognizance. Mrs.
Susan Rose, wife of Daniel Rose, was ar-
rested on Monday evening, for passing a \$5
Counterfeit Note on the Lebanon Bank, on
Friday evening last, upon Mr. Reuben Rees-
er, in Market street. This Note was pre-
cisely similar to the one passed by Mrs. De-
coursey on Mr. Glassmire. Mrs. Rose gave
bail for her appearance at the next Court of
Quarter Sessions to answer. John Sterling
was arrested on Tuesday, and held in \$200
for a further hearing. Other warrants are
out, and other arrests will doubtless be
made.

**DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CON-
VENTION.**
The Democratic State Central Committee
met last evening at the Merchants' Hotel, in
this city, JOHN HICKMAN, Esq., in the chair,
and decided in favor of a separate Demo-
cratic State Convention to nominate candi-
dates for Judges of the Supreme Court, to
be held on the 2d Wednesday of June, 1851,
at Harrisburg, which will be the next
week after the Democratic State Convention
at Reading.—*Pennsylvania Freeman of the 21st.*

THE UNION MEETING.
On last Thursday evening a very large and
enthusiastic meeting was held in the upper
saloon of the Chinese Museum Philadelphia
of citizens friendly to the peace measures
passed by the last Congress. The immense
saloon was crowded, and Beck's Philadel-
phia Brass Band enlivened the mass with
some of their finest strains of music.
At an early hour Gen. Robert Patterson
called the meeting to order, and nominated
as officers the following persons, which
were accepted, after many objections had
been offered against William D. Lewis act-
ing as one of the Vice-Presidents.
President, JOHN SERGEANT.
Vice Presidents—Gen. Robert Patterson,
Gideon Scull, Thomas B. Florence, John B.
Myers, Henry Horn, Jos. R. Chandler, James
Page, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Joseph Ripka,
John A. Brown, John Bentz, Lawrence
Shuster, John F. Belterling, Samuel Allen,
A. L. Rufford, James Bell, George H. Martin,
Joseph G. Clarkson, R. F. Loper, Hugh Camp-
bell, Wm. Deal, Dr. Samuel Jackson, Robert
Ewing, David Welper, James Landy, Jacob
Froom, Richard Norris, Joseph B. Busier,
James A. Campbell, John Oakford, Thomas
McGrath, Wm. Wilkinson, Jas. Fletcher,
John M. Scott, Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Charles J.
Ingersoll, Francis Gurney Smith, John Rob-
bins, Jr., Tobias Buchler, George Erey, Ed-
ward Boies, Dr. I. N. Matselis, Howe Keith,
Gen. G. Cadwalader, John Hare Powell Rich-
ard Wistar, R. M. Lee, Charles Thomson
James, Francis J. Grund, Edw. Wartman,
John T. Smith, Wm. English, Dr. Samuel
Thomas, Robert Tyler, John Lindsay, John
H. Campbell, John Foulkrod, Wm D. Lewis,
Andrew Miller, J. B. Lippincott, Wm Ham-
mer, Hugh Clark, Wm S. Price, Edward D. In-
gram, Joseph Younger, Peter Sken Smith.
Secretaries—John C. Mousgmerly, John H.
Diehl, Samuel W. Weer, William V. Boyle,
John G. Brenner, Benj. H. Brewster, G. G.
Westcott, E. W. Bailey, Thomas S. Fernon,
Henry M. Phillips, Charles J. Biddle, Wash'n
J. Jackson, W. Hayward Drayton, Harry Con-
nelly, Winthrop Sargent, George J. Gross.
Hon. George M. Dallas then prefaced the
following resolutions with some eloquent re-
marks:
1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the
United States, which was wisely framed for
the purpose of establishing a "more perfect
Union," and "to secure the blessings of lib-
erty" to the unborn generations, has fulfilled
the objects of the patriots who assembled in
Convention in the name and on behalf of
the People of the United States, and is enti-
tled to the veneration and support of their
"posterity."
2. That in succeeding to the guardianship
of Liberty and the Union, which were a-
chieved by the blood of our fathers, we
have inherited an obligation to preserve
them unmarred together; and it would be
equally base to forfeit the National Inde-
pendence, and to fall in allegiance to the Na-
tional Union.
3. That the care of the Union is a sancti-
fied trust, and ought to be dear to every Am-
erican; but those citizens are especially its
guardians, who stand on the spot where

THE POOR MAN.
What man is poor? Not he whose brow
Is bathed in heaven's own light—
Whose knee alone to God must bow,
At morning and at night—
Whose arm is nerve'd by healthful toil—
Who sits beneath the tree,
Or treads upon the fruitful soil,
With spirit calm and free.
Go—let the proud his gems behold,
And view their sparkling ray;
No silver vase, or yellow gold,
Can banish care away.
He cannot know that thrilling dream
Which smiles within the cot
Where sunny looks and faces gleam
To cheer the poor man's lot.
What man is poor? Not he whose brow
Is wet with heaven's own dew—
Who breathes to God the heart-felt vow,
Whose pledge is deed and true,
The morning calls his active feet,
To no enchanting dome;
But evening and the twilight sweet,
Shall light his pathway home.
And there is music to his ear,
In the glad voice of his child—
His wife, with hurried step, draws near,
With spirit undefiled.
Then turn not from the humble heart,
Nor scorn his humble tone;
For deeper feelings there may start,
Than the proud have ever known.

A LOVE SONG.
She who sleeps upon my heart,
Was the first to win it;
She who sleeps upon my breast,
Ever reigns within it;
She who kisses oft my lips,
Wakes my warmest blessing;
She who rests within my arms,
Feels their constant pressing.
Other days than these shall come,
Days that may be dreary;
Other hours shall greet us yet,
Hours that may be weary;
Still that heart shall be thy home,
Still that breast thy pillow;
Still those lips meet thine as oft
As billow meeteth billow.
Sleep, then, on my happy heart,
Since thy love hath won it;
Dream, then, on my loyal breast—
None but thee hath done it;
And when age our bloom shall change,
And with its wintry weather,
May we in the self-same grave
Sleep and dream together.

INDEPENDENCE
Independence was declared, where the Con-
stitution was framed, and where the Union
was rendered more perfect, are stimulated to
its preservation, and find additional motives
for the exercise of that pious duty, in sur-
rounding memorials of the past; and here,
on the very ground upon which our heroic
ancestors devoted themselves to their coun-
try, we renew to the same cause, the pledg-
es which they once gave and gloriously re-
deemed, of "our lives, our fortunes, and
our sacred honor."
4. That the Constitution provides that per-
sons "held to service or labor in one State
under the laws thereof, escaping into another,
shall be delivered up on claim of the party
to whom such service or labor may be
due." For many years, State legislation
contributed means to carry this constitu-
tional provision into effect. When State legis-
lation was repealed, a duty devolved upon
Congress to supply its place, and it has been
discharged in conformity to fundamental
law; and the enactments it has adopted are
entitled to the support of the whole nation.
5. That our countrymen are a law-abiding
people. They delegate to chosen represen-
tatives in the Congress of the United States,
powers of legislation limited by the Consti-
tution; and they repose confidence in the
acts of a majority commensurate with the
character of a Republican government.
When individuals arm themselves against
the execution of laws thus enacted, and by
so doing trample upon the rights of the
whole people, they are guilty of, at the least
moral treason; and it is the solemn duty
of the people, to rise up in their majesty, and
by carrying out the regular proceedings of
their representatives, to vindicate the supre-
macy and the sovereignty of the law.
6. That so much of the act of Assembly
of Pennsylvania as forbids any officers of
the Commonwealth from giving effect to
any act of Congress respecting persons esca-
ping from service in other States, and pro-
vides penalties for taking cognizance or ju-
risdiction of the case of any such fugitive,
ought to be, at the earliest possible moment,
repealed.
7. That further agitation of the subject
of slavery which has heretofore promoted
neither the welfare of the slave nor the
cause of emancipation can be productive of
nothing but evil. It has been adjusted by
Congress and with that adjustment, it should
be permitted, in our estimation, to rest.
8. That the permanence and stability of
the Union are endangered by the officious
interference of fanatical and disloyal spirits
in concerns that do not belong to them.
9. That the series of statutes enacted at
the late session of Congress, for the sake of
peace, were passed in a spirit of patriotic
and judicious compromise, that they are in
no respect a departure from the constitution,
and that as it is the obligation, so it ought to
be the desire of every citizen of the Repub-
lic, manfully to sustain them.
The resolutions were adopted.
Speeches were also made by Josiah Ran-
dall, Richard Rush, Joseph R. Ingersoll,
James Page, Charles Gibbons and Isaac
Hazelhurst.

Considerable damage is said to have
been done to timber by the fire on the
mountains last week in Buffalo and White
Deer townships. Timber, and fences, also,
we believe, suffered much from the same
cause on Chesnut Ridge, near Shade Mount-
ain, in Perry township. At least while go-
ing up the road from Freeburg towards Rich-
field, on last Wednesday afternoon, we ob-
served the fire sweeping along the Ridge
with great rapidity and violence, towards
the farms in that vicinity; and from our led-
gings that night, some three miles south of
the line of the fire, we heard the howling
for assistance, shortly after dark, and the
shouts of those engaged in battling with the
destructive element, did not the away till
near midnight. As our business led us in
another direction, we were not able to learn
the next day how much damage had been
done, but from the appearances the day be-
fore, we thought some houses and barns, as
well as fences were in danger.—*Lewisburg
Chronicle*

The Telegraph yesterday, announced
the removal of Mrs. Mary Dickson, the post-
mistress at Lancaster city. Mrs. D. is a widow
lady, and has held the office through many
years of political excitement and proscrip-
tion. She is very old, and we believe, de-
pendent mainly for support upon the emolu-
ments of the office. Gen. Taylor refused to
remove her, and it remained for Fillmore to
crow the whole sale proscriptions of his
predecessor by this ungalant removal. It
stands forth as a supreme instance of federal
heartlessness and inconsistency, and we are
sure that the generous people of Lancaster
city will view with scorn this outrageous vi-
olation of many, if not political principles.
George W. Hammenly, the editor of "Ste-
vens' abolitionist federal organ, is the suc-
cessor of Mrs. D., and we congratulate him
for his politeness in asking, and his gallan-
try in accepting the position of a feeble old
woman.—*Pennsylvanian*

A drunken lawyer on going into church
was observed by the minister, who address-
ed him thus: I will bear witness against
you at the day of judgement." The lawyer,
shaking his head with drunken gravity, re-
plied:
"I have practiced twenty-five years at the
bar, and always found the greatest reward is
the first to turn State's evidence."

THE STAR OF THE NORTH
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twenty-five cents for each additional insertion.
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vertise by the year.

DEATH OF LOGAN MERCER.
The following lines of excellent poetry,
were written by the talented President Judge
of the 8th Judicial district of Pennsylvania,
during the trial, before him, of an indictment,
at the January sessions of the Court in Dan-
ville, 1846, against a man shooting a valua-
ble setter dog, called Logan, the property
of a Mr. Mercer, of Danville. While the
trial was in progress, the lines were thrown
down on the counsel table, by the Judge, for
the amusement of the bar.—One of the mem-
bers of the bar had the lines in his posses-
sion ever since, and now, without the knowl-
edge of the Judge, offers them to the public.

**A Voice from Northern Pennsylvania
For the Constitution and Union.**
Pursuant to a call for that purpose a meet-
ing was held at the Court House in Wilkes-
barre on Monday evening the 11th inst., to
take into consideration the subject of the
Fugitive Slave Bill and to assert the Supremacy
of Law.
The meeting was organized by the ap-
pointment of Gen E. W. STURDEVANT Presi-
dent, and John Liggett, Bateman Downing,
T. H. Parker, James Rhodes Vice Presidents
J. B. Conyngham and G. M. Harding Secre-
taries.
The object of the meeting being briefly
stated by Charles I. A. Chapman, a motion
was made that a committee be appointed to
draft a preamble and resolutions expressive
of the sense of the meeting in regard to the
slavery agitation. The following committee
were appointed: C. I. A. Chapman, C. E.
Butler, Amzi Wilson, E. B. Collings, and
Wm. H. Beaumont.
In the absence of the Committee, Col. H.
B. Wright was loudly called upon to address
the meeting, which he did in a speech full
of eloquence and patriotism. He was fol-
lowed by Judge Conyngham and Jessup,
who very ably and clearly expounded the
late act of Congress in regard to Fugitive
Slaves. Upon the conclusion of these re-
marks, Hon. H. M. Fuller being called upon,
delivered himself in his usual happy style,
exhorting all good citizens to stand by the
Constitution and the Union at all hazards.—
At the conclusion of the speech the Commit-
tee reported the following Preamble and
Resolutions, which were unanimously adop-
ted.

WHEREAS, The discussion and settlement
of the Slavery question at the late session of
Congress, has been followed in many quar-
ters by the manifestation of a spirit of resist-
ance to the laws and hostility to the institu-
tions of our common country, heretofore en-
tirely unknown. Therefore,
Resolved, That the present crisis in our na-
tional affairs and the alarming spread of se-
ditional and fanatical doctrines, openly avo-
wed and propagated, calls upon all true Pa-
triot to come out, define their position, and
stand by their country in the hour of need.
Resolved, That while we cherish "Union
for the sake of the Union"—for the noble
spirits who framed and the hallowed blood
which cemented it—we cherish it still more
for its security to life and its protection to
property. That we have, as yet, seen nothing
which can weaken its obligations or dissolve
its bonds, and we have no sympathy with
the incendiary spirit which would march
over its ruins in pursuit of a phan-
tom.
Resolved, That beyond the Union we see
nothing but anarchy in its direst form—"War
to the knife, and the knife to the hilt"—end-
ing at last in Military Despotism, and to
avoid this certain result, we have no alterna-
tive but a strict adherence to all the com-
promises of the Constitution.
Resolved, That we look upon the late act
of Congress in regard to Fugitive Slaves as
intended to carry out and sustain these com-
promises—creating no new judicial authority
foreign to the Constitution—abolishing no
fundamental rights, and as such we are
bound to sustain it.

Conjugal Endearment.
"My dear I'd thank you for a little more
sugar in my coffee, if you please."
"My dear! Don't dear me. I'd as soon
have you call me the devil, as my dear."
"Well, my devil, then I'd thank you for a
little more sugar in my coffee."
At this proof of affection on the part of
the husband, Mrs. Snapdragon burst into
tears. She had got up as the saying is
"wrong end foremost" that morning, and
nothing could please her. She was no bet-
ter pleased with being called my devil than
my dear, though she had a moment before
declared that she preferred it. On the con-
trary, she took her husband bitterly to task
for his ready compliance with her suggestion.
"Oh, you vile, wicked good-for-nothing
man!" she exclaimed; "is it thus you treat
your affectionate wife? Is it thus you dare
apply names to her—name which I dare not
mention!"
"My devil, you did not mention it just
now. You suggested the idea—you put the
very word in my mouth—and I always like
to comply with your wishes, you know. go
my dear—my devil, I mean—a little more
sugar, if you please."
"Sugar, I won't give you a jot more. I'll
see you hanged first. You use more sweet-
ening than your neck is worth."
"I've acquired that habit from having so
sweet a wife. Besides I pay for it with my
own money."
"Now reproach me with what you do—
If I did not bring you any money, I brought
you respectable, connection, and—"
"True, you brought all your connections."
"Now you reproach me with that, do you
I dare say you grudge my relations every
mouthful they eat while they are here."
"I grudge nothing my dear—I would say
my dear."
"Don't use that word again, Mr. Snapdra-
gon—if you do, I'll leave this table."
"Thank you, my love: then I'll help my-
self to sugar."
"Yes and you